Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2011



Company Registration Number: 2669936

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Mr S Hırokawa Mr A Tanabe Mr T Ogura Mr M Mıtsuhashı

Secretary

Mr A Gupta

Registered Office

CIECO Exploration and Production (UK) Limited River Plate House 7-11 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7EA

Bankers

Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited 12-15 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7BT Mizuho Corporate Bank Limited River Plate House 7-11 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7DH

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited Temple Court 11 Queen Victoria Street London EC4A 3TR

Solicitors

Baker Botts (UK) LLP 41 Lothbury London EC2R 7HF

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London

Report of the directors

The directors submit their annual report and audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2011

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company and the Group are oil and gas exploration, development and production on the UK Continental Shelf.

The Group has equity interests in the Hutton (8 63%), North West Hutton (25.77%), Hudson (25 77%), Cardhu/North Uist (6 25%) and Q-West (12 75%) oilfields, together with associated interests in pipelines, and terminal facilities and attendant acreage

The Company also provides technical, commercial financial and legal advisory services to other members of the ITOCHU Corporation group

The subsidiary undertaking principally affecting the profits or net assets of the Group in the year are listed in note 12 to the financial statements

Business review

The Group's net production for 2011 from the Hudson oilfield amounted to 0 388 million stock tank barrels (2010 0 435 million) The average sales price realised in the year was £68.82 a barrel (2010 £52 14) The cost of production in the year was £20 68 a barrel (2010 £24 77)

During 2012 it is anticipated that production will continue from the Hudson oilfield and the Western Isles Development Plan (WIDP) will progress. The work programme for the decommissioning of the North West Hutton oilfield will continue Exploration opportunities on UKCS license P 1192 blocks and on the acreage within which the Hudson field is located are being pursued. The Company will continue to provide technical, commercial and financial advisory services.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to oil price and currency exchange rate variations over which it has no control. Where the directors deemed it appropriate the Group manages these risks by taking future contracts to fix the prices and/or exchange rates for part of its anticipated future production.

The Group has no external floating rate debt and consequently is not exposed to interest rate risk

The Group currently sells all its production to a major oil company and believes that there is no significant credit risk associated with these sales.

Results and dividends

The Group made a profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2011 of £7,444,000 (2010 Loss £8,046,000) The directors do not recommend a dividend be paid (2010. £nil). During the year, Group profit after tax has increased due to high oil price realised and decrease in impairment recognised on Anne Marie asset

Supplier payment policy

It is Group policy to settle all debts with creditors on a timely basis and in accordance with the terms of credit agreed with each supplier

Going Concern

The Group's business activities, together with factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in this Report This Report also outlines the Group's financial risk management policies

The Group has considerable financial resources and no borrowings. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Group is well place to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements

Directors

The directors, who served during the year except as noted, were as follows

Mr S Hırokawa

Mr A Tanabe

Mr Y Seiya (resigned on 1 April 2011)

Mr. T Ogura (appointed on 1 April 2011)

Mr. M Mitsuhashi (appointed on 1 October 2011)

None of the directors held any shares in the Group's ultimate holding company, ITOCHU Corporation, or in any other group company as at 31 December 2011

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor's are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

Elective resolutions are in force to dispense with the obligations of laying the Annual Report before the Company in general meeting and holding Annual General Meetings The Company is therefore not obliged to reappoint the auditor annually and Deloitte LLP will continue in office

By order of the Board

Abid James

A. Tanabe Director

30 March 2012

Registered Office

River Plate House 7-11 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7EA

Directors' Statement of Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CIECO EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of CIECO Exploration and Production (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Group profit and loss account, the Group and parent company balance sheets, the Group cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 24 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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 group's and the parent 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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of the group's profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CIECO EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION (UK) LIMITED (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the parent company 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

Matthew Donaldson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Allectabloak

London, United Kingdom

30 March 2012

Group profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2011

Group profit and loss account for the year ended 31 L	eccilibei 2	111	
	Notes	2011	2010
	Notes	£000	£000
Turnover	1,2	28,326	25,185
Cost of sales		(7,922)	(10,701)
Depletion and impairment	4,11	163	(16,055)
Gross profit/(loss)		20,567	(1,571)
Administrative expenses	4,6	(656)	(1,008)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	19,911	(2,579)
Gain on sale of tangible fixed asset		-	258
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities		19,911	(2,321)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	167	144
Interest payable and similar	8	(951)	(1,226)
Profit/ (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		19,127	(3,403)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	9	(11,683)	(4,643)
Profit/ (Loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		7,444	(8,046)
Minority interest	20	860	11,382
Profit for the year		8,304	3,336
Profit and loss account brought forward		7,471	4,135
Profit and loss account carried forward		15,775	7,471

All income and expenditure relates to continuing activities.

There have been no recognised gains or losses for the current financial year other than the profit of £7,444,000 (2010 loss: £8,046,000) shown above Consequently no statement of total recognised gains and losses is presented with these financial statements.

The result as shown in the profit and loss account is not materially different from the result on an unmodified historical cost basis

The notes on pages 14 to 36 form part of these financial statements

Group balance sheet as at 31 December 2011

	NT o.4		2010
	Notes	£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	10	32,136	23,671
Tangible oil and gas assets	11	182	1,680
Other tangible assets	11	101	132
Total		32,419	25,483
Current assets			
Stocks	13	44	42
Debtors	14	6,628	8,182
Short-term deposits	21(d)	27,030	22,892
Cash at bank and in hand	21(d)	20	357
		33,722	31,473
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(5,188)	(12,719)
Net current assets		28,534	18,754
Total assets less current liabilities		60,953	44,237
Provisions for liabilities	16	(21,953)	(18,908)
Net Assets		39,000	25,329
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	24,526	24,526
Profit and loss account	18	15,775	7,471
Shareholders' funds	19	40,301	31,997
Minority interest	20	(1,301)	(6,668)
Total capital employed		39,000	25,329

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2012.

The notes on pages 14 to 36 form part of these financial statements

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Abrid Januly A Tanabe

Director

Company Registration Number 2669936

Company balance sheet as at 31 December 2011

		2011	2010
	Notes		
		£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	10	32,136	23,671
Tangible oil and gas assets	11	182	1,680
Other tangible assets	11	101	132
Investment	12	-	-
Total		32,419	25,483
Current assets			
Stocks	13	44	42
Debtors	14	7,723	8,666
Short-term deposits		26,958	22,892
Cash at bank and in hand		10	353
		34,735	31,953
Current liabilities			
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	15	(4,910)	(3,974)
Net current assets		29,825	27,979
Total assets less current liabilities		62,244	53,462
Provisions for liabilities	16	(21,953)	(18,908)
Net Assets		40,291	34,554
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	24,526	24,526
Profit and loss account	18	15,765	10,028
Shareholders' funds	19	40,291	34,554

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2012

The notes on pages 14 to 36 form part of these financial statements

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Aber Janahy A Tanabe

Director

Company Registration Number 2669936

Group cash flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2011

		2011	2010
Operating activities	Notes	£000	£000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	21(b)	8,857	21,956
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	21(a)	131	81
Taxation		(441)	(1,246)
Capital expenditure and financial investments	21(a)	(4,768)	(17,124)
Cash inflow before management of liquid resources and financing		3,779	3,667
Management of liquid resources	21(a)	(4,173)	(3,361)
(Decrease)/ increase in cash in the year	21(c)	(394)	306

The notes on pages 14 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2011

Note 1. Statement of accounting policies

i) Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards including, with the exception of the Company's accounting policy for depletion and depreciation (see policy (vii) below) and also the accounting policy for impairment (see policy (ix) below), the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting for oil and gas exploration and development activities" as published by the Oil Industry Accounting Committee (the "Oil and Gas SORP")

ii) Joint arrangements

The Company's exploration, development and production activities are generally conducted in joint arrangements with other companies. The accounts reflect the relevant proportions of production, capital expenditure and operating costs applicable to the Company's interests. The effects of redeterminations of equity interests in joint arrangements are accounted for when the outcome of the re-determination is known. In the case of producing fields, adjustments to past production entitlements arising therefrom are accounted for in the manner agreed with other companies participating in the arrangements, usually by means of adjustments to future production entitlements.

iii) Oil and gas exploration and development activities

Exploration, appraisal and development costs are accounted for under the full cost policy as set out in the Oil and Gas SORP, except as noted in policy (vii) below.

Exploration and appraisal costs are initially capitalised to intangible fixed assets until the determination or cessation of exploration and appraisal (see policy (iv) below). Upon determination and cessation of exploration and appraisal, all associated costs are capitalised as tangible oil and gas assets, irrespective of the success or failure of exploration activity. Such costs include the net present value at inception of the expected cost of decommissioning in accordance with accounting policy (vi)

Note 1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Costs capitalised to tangible oil and gas assets are depreciated on the "unitof-production" basis in accordance with accounting policy (vii). Costs recognised in the calculation are the undepleted balance, including capitalised interest on financing for development purposes during the period prior to commencement of production, together with estimated future development costs required to access the commercial reserves. Costs capitalised to intangibles assets are not depleted until these costs are transferred to tangible oil and gas assets

Interest on borrowings to finance fixed asset expenditure is capitalised during the development period prior to commencement of production from those facilities, except to the extent that such capitalisation would necessitate a provision under a ceiling test calculation (see policy (ix) below)

iv) Intangible fixed assets

All the exploration and appraisal costs, including the expenditure on prelicence, licence acquisition, geological, geophysical and engineering activities are capitalised as intangible assets Intangible exploration and appraisal costs are not depleted

Exploration and appraisal costs are transferred to tangible fixed assets and treated as depletable interests from the date development consent is received or upon determination of non commerciality or cessation of exploration on each licence

v) Commercial reserves

Commercial reserves are proven and probable reserves that are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and gas liquids which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate to be recoverable from known reservoirs in future years and which can be commercially produced

vi) Decommissioning

Decommissioning licences are generally required to restore oil and gas field sites at the end of the producing lives of the fields to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities. The expected cost of decommissioning, discounted to its net present value, is recorded as a provision with a corresponding addition within oil and gas assets when the installation of facilities has had an environmental impact. The capitalised cost is amortised over the life of the operation on a unit-of-production basis. Any adjustment arising from the re-assessment of the estimated cost of decommissioning is capitalised whilst the adjustment arising from the unwinding of the discount is taken to profit and loss account.

Note 1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

vii) Depletion and depreciation

Those costs that have been capitalised to oil and gas assets, together with anticipated future development costs required to access commercial reserves, are depleted on a unit-of-production basis. Depletion is calculated on a field-by-field basis by reference to the proportion that production for the year bears to the total of the estimated remaining commercial reserves as at the end of the period plus production in the period

The calculation of depletion on a field-by-field basis is a departure from the principles of full cost accounting as set out in the Oil and Gas SORP, which recommends the calculation be made on a pool-by-pool basis. The policy adopted is consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards as they apply to full cost accounting companies and directors consider that this is a more appropriate policy for the Company.

Intangible assets are not depleted until such time as they are transferred to oil and gas assets, at which point those costs not relating to commercially viable activities are maintained separately from other field assets and are depleted on a unit-of-production basis, using the combined production and reserves of the pool in line with Oil and Gas SORP. The Company has two cost pools, being UKCS and Faroes Continental Shelf, which therefore includes all the Company's interests.

Depreciation on all other, non-oil and gas, tangible fixed assets is provided on a 25% reducing balance basis

viii) Effect of changing estimates

Changes in estimates affecting unit-of-production calculations for petroleum revenue tax are accounted for prospectively over the estimated remaining commercial reserves of each field.

Changes in estimates affecting unit-of-production calculations for depletion is accounted for prospectively over the estimated remaining commercial reserves of the pool

ix) Impairment

Tangible oil and gas assets which represent successful exploration costs transferred from intangible assets together with development costs and capitalised interest are assessed for impairment on a field-by-field basis

Note 1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

The assessment of such assets for impairment on a field-by-field basis is a departure from the principles of full cost accounting as set out in the Oil and Gas SORP, which recommends the assessment to be made on a pool-by-pool basis. The policy adopted is consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards as they apply to full costs accounting companies and directors consider that this is more appropriate policy for the Company.

If the events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of expenditure within the field may not be recoverable from future net revenues from the commercial reserves attributable to the field, a comparison between the net book value of the field and the discounted future cash flows from that field is undertaken. To the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the field net book value is written down to its recoverable amount and charged as additional depreciation.

Other tangible oil and gas assets, which have been transferred from intangible assets and represent costs that do not relate to commercially viable activities, are assessed for impairment on a pool wide basis

The aggregate carrying value of the pool, including the field costs that fall within the pool, is compared against the expected recoverable amount of the pool. To the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the net book value is written down to its recoverable amount and charged as additional depreciation

x) Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of petroleum products sold during the year Turnover also includes consultancy costs recharged to other group entities

xi) Overlift and underlift

Lifting or offtake arrangements are frequently such that an imbalance between cumulative production entitlement and cumulative sales at the reporting date occur. This short-term imbalance is underlift or overlift. Where material, adjustments in respect of overlift or underlift are recorded at market value against cost of sales. The equivalent balance sheet entry is recorded to creditors or debtors as applicable.

Note 1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

xii) Stocks

The Company's share of material and supplies, such as drill-pipe, well casing, stock of oil within the Brent System pipelines and field production and maintenance material, are included in current assets at the lower of cost and net realisable value

xiii) Taxation

Corporation tax is provided on the relevant taxable profits at the current rates

Deferred corporation tax is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred corporation tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred corporation tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provision is made for deferred petroleum revenue tax, where required, over the expected life of each field on a unit-of-production basis taking into account the estimated benefit of uplift, oil allowance, safeguard and decommissioning costs.

xiv) Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling and recorded at the relevant rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account for the year

xv) Pension costs

For defined benefit schemes and defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet

Note 1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

xvi) Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account in equal annual amounts over the lease term

xvii) Liquid resources

The Company classifies short-term cash deposits which can be called on demand without any material penalty within short-term investments and as liquid resources for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

xviii) Basis of consolidation

These accounts consolidate the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary companies, collectively the Group, made up to the period end. The results of the subsidiary entities are included in the Group profit and loss account from the date of acquisition to the date of disposal. JOGMEC holding in CIECO E&P Faroe Limited shares has been accounted as Minority interest.

xix) Profit and loss of the company

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, a separate profit and loss account for the parent company is not presented. The profit for the year in the accounts of the Company is £5,737,000 (2010: £5,877,000)

Note 2. Turnover

The Group's major activities are currently within the United Kingdom and consequently no segmental analysis is required

Note 3. Impairment of fixed assets

As at 31 December 2011 the directors performed an impairment test on the carrying value of the Group's tangible oil and gas assets. The test indicated that forecast future cash flows are sufficient to cover the carrying value except on intangible fixed assets related to Faroe Islands on which impairment was recognised (as disclosed in Note 11). The directors also performed the impairment test on the recoverable value of the Company's investment. The test indicated that investment is not recoverable and hence an impairment loss of £2,731,000 (2010 loss £1,790,000) has been recorded

Note 4. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging

2010
£000
180
403
15,608
44
38
3

Note 5. Related Party Transactions

The ITOCHU Corporation

- ◆ Included within turnover is income of £Nil (2010: £22,804) from ITOCHU Oil Exploration (Azerbaijan) Inc. (IOEA) for consultancy services provided by the Company £Nil (2010 £22,804) is included within amounts due to fellow subsidiary companies at the year-end
- Included within turnover is income of £31,060 (2010 £67,620) from Japan Ohanet Oil & Gas Co. Limited (JOOG) for consultancy services provided by the Company £31,060 (2010 £67,620) is included within amounts due to fellow subsidiary companies at the year-end
- Included within turnover is income of £1,368,554 (2010: £1,313,575) from ITOCHU Corporation for consultancy services provided by the Company £1,368,554 (2010 £1,313,575) is included within amounts due from parent companies at the year-end
- ◆ Included within turnover is income of £55,255 (2010 £76,457) from CIECO Exploration and Production Namibia Co. Ltd for consultancy services provided by the Company £55,255 (2010 £76,457) is included within amounts due to parent companies at the year-end.
- ◆ Included within turnover is income of £Nil (2010 £51,655) from IPC Europe Ltd for consultancy services provided by the Company.
- ◆ Included within turnover is income of £147,060 (2010 ££9,402) from CIECO Energy (UK) Limited (ENERGY) for consultancy services provided by the Company £154,720 (2010 £18,167) is included within amounts due from fellow subsidiary companies at the year-end

Note 5. Related Party Transactions (continued)

- ◆ Included within turnover is income of £178,504 (2010 £214,919) from CIECO Energy (UKCS) Limited (UKCS) for consultancy services provided by the Company £211,770 (2010 £217,173) is included within amounts due from fellow subsidiary companies at the year-end
- ◆ Included within turnover is income of £31,500 (2010 £37,927) from CIECO Energy (CNS) Limited. (CNS) for consultancy services provided by the Company. £37,370 (2010: £40,229) is included within amounts due from fellow subsidiary companies at the year-end
- ◆ Included within interest receivable is interest income of £107,113 (2010 £85,246) from ITOCHU Treasury Centre Europe Plc (ITCE)
- ◆ Included within administrative expenses are charges of £28,040 (2010 £26,050) to ITOCHU Europe PLC (ITCE) for treasury payroll and management services. £Nil (2010 £33,827) is included within amounts due to fellow subsidiary companies at the year-end.
- ◆ Included within administrative expenses are charges of £141,981 (2010: £256,098) to ITOCHU Oil Exploration Co Limited, for support services primarily of a technical and administrative nature This amount is included within amounts due to fellow subsidiary companies at the year-end
- ◆ Included within administrative expenses are charges of £186,226 (2010 £216,904) to ITOCHU Corporation, for support services primarily of a legal, financial, commercial and administrative nature
- ◆ Included within administrative expenses are charges of £127,344 (2010: £419,321) to CIECO E&P (Faroe) Limited. £1,096,035 (2010 £499,439) is included within amounts due from fellow subsidiary companies at year end
- ◆ Included within cost of sales are charges of £2,371 (2010 £2,814) from IPC Europe Limited for services provided

IOEA, IOEB, IOEC, JOOG, ITCE, ENERGY, UKCS, CNS, CIECO E&P (Namibia) Co Ltd, IPC, CIECO E&P (Faroe) Ltd and ITOCHU Oil Exploration Co Ltd are subsidiaries of ITOCHU Corporation

All of the directors and the secretary of the Company are employees of ITOCHU Oil Exploration Co Ltd and ITOCHU Corporation

Note 6. Directors and employees

During the year the average monthly number of employees in the Group was nine (2010 ten).

Amounts paid by the Company in respect of these employees were as follows

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Wages and salaries	2,086	2,283
Social security costs	43	36
Pension contributions	60	68
Total	2,189	2,387
Staff costs include remuneration in respect of directors as follows:		
	2011	2010
	£ 000	£ 000
Directors' emoluments (excluding pension contributions)	568	897

The emolument of the highest paid director was £290,770 (2010: £296,578)

None of the directors made contributions to either the defined benefit scheme or the defined contribution pension scheme during the year (2010 £Nil).

Note 7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Bank interest receivable	36	26
Interest receivable from fellow subsidiary	107	85
Other interest receivable	3	33
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	21	-
Total	167	144
Note 8. Interest payable and similar charges		
	2011 £000	2010 £000
Finance charges	11	12
Unwinding of discounts on decommissioning provision (note 16)	940	1,205
Effect of foreign exchange rates changes	-	9
Total	951	1,226

Note 9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

i) Analysis of tax charge in the year		
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Current tax		
Corporation tax at 50%/62% (2010, 50%)	5,516	4,152
Corporation tax adjustment to prior years	(298)	(143)
Total current tax charge	5,218	4,009
Deferred tax		
Timing difference origination and reversal (note 16)	6,465	634
Total deferred tax	6,465	634
Tax charge on profit in the year	11,683	4,643
11) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
	2011 £000	2010 £000
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	19,127	(3,403)
Corporation tax at the UK ring fence rate of 50%/62% (2010 50%)	11,271	(1,702)
Effects of		
Non deductible expenses (non taxable income)	575	7,777
Impact of unwind of the decommissioning provision	555	602
Capital allowance in excess than depreciation	(6,284)	(1,276)
Timing difference in relation to decommissioning	(599)	(1,189)
Income taxed at lower rate	(2)	(61)
Prior period adjustment	(298)	(143)
Current tax charge for the year	5,218	4,009

The rate of corporation tax charged on the Group of 50% (2010 50%) comprises the standard corporation tax rate of 30% (2010 30%) plus a 20% (2010 20%) supplementary charge in respect of ring-fence trades in the North Sea. With effect from 24 March 2011, Finance Bill 2011 has increased the supplementary charge rate on ring fence trades in the North Sea from 20% to 32%. The standard corporation tax rate has revised to 26% (2010 28%) with effect from 1 April 2011, however this does not apply to ring fence activities.

Note 9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

iii) Factors that may affect the future tax charge

A deferred tax asset of £10,215,000 (2010 £9,509,000) has been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to the decommissioning provision where they are expected to reverse in the future as tax relief is gained on decommissioning expenditures

Note 10. Intangible fixed assets

Group and Company:

	Oil & gas interests £000
Balance as at 1 January 2011	23,671
Additions	9,948
Reclassification to tangible fixed assets	(1,483)
Balance as at 31 December 2011	32,136
Balance as at 31 December 2010	23,671

The Group's exploration costs during 2011 include £9,948,000 (2010 £19,805,000) incurred on exploration licences in Faroe Island and the UKCS. The reclassified costs in the above table include £1,179,000 incurred on exploration well in Faroe Island. The remaining reclassified costs of £304,000 in the above table were transferred to the pool of tangible fixed assets to be depreciated over future reserves of the pool as these exploration costs did not identify any commercial reserves.

Note 11. Tangible fixed assets

Group and Company:	
	Oil and Gas
	Assets

Group and Company:	Oil and Gas Assets	Short Leasehold	Fixtures and Fittings	Total
	£000	£000	£000	0003
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2011	216,489	395	251	217,135
Additions	63	-	3	66
Dısposal	-	-	(1)	(1)
Change in decommissioning estimate (note 16)	(3,241)	-	-	(3,241)
Transfer from intangible fixed assets	1,483	•	-	1,483
Balance as at 31 December 2011	214,794	395	253	215,442
Depletion and depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2011	214,809	320	194	215,323
Charge for the year	(1,376)	19	15	(1,342)
Impairment	1,179	-	-	1,179
Disposal	-	-	(1)	(1)
Balance as at 31 December 2011	214,612	339	208	215,159
Net book value as at 31 December 2011	182	56	45	283
Net book value as at 31 December 2010	1,680	75	57	1,812

The negative depreciation in the year results from a reduction in estimates for decommissioning in respect of the NW Hutton and Hutton fields, in excess of the carrying value of these fields

Included within oil and gas assets is a cumulative cost balance of £7,037,000 (2010 £7,037,000) for capitalised interest, relating to the project loan for the Hudson field

A ceiling test was conducted at 31 December 2011 in accordance with accounting policy (ix) The costs reclassified from intangible fixed assets relate to Faroe Islands (as disclosed in note 10) were immediately impaired in line with group's accounting policy, as there are no commercial reserves attributable to the Faroes Continental Shelf cost pool

The cost of oil and gas assets includes £46,374,000 (2010 £49,615,000) relating to capitalised decommissioning costs

Note 11. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Oil and gas assets are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis as outlined in accounting policy vii. Oil and gas reserve estimates are based on a number of assumptions including oil price, future costs and reservoir performance, which are inherently uncertain. The amount of reserves that will ultimately be recovered from any field can only be known with certainty when production from the field has ceased.

The Group manages the operations and monitors the performance of each of the Company's oil and gas fields so that optimum commercial recovery of reserves can be achieved and to maintain proper estimates of its remaining proven and probable reserves, which are used for some of the accounting estimates and reported in the 'Oil and gas reserve statistics'

Note 12. Investments

Company:	Investments
	£000
Balance as at 1 January 2011	-
Additions during year	2,731
Impairment	(2,731)
Balance as at 31 December 2011	-

The principal subsidiary undertaking of the company is

	Shareholding	Class of shares held	Country of registration	Principal ac	tivity
Cieco E&P (Faroe) Limited	55 %	A Ordinary	England and Wales	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	
Note 13. Stocks					
Group and Company	y:			2010 £000	2010 £000
Material and supplies				44	42

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement value

Note 14. Debtors: amounts receivable within one year

	Group 2011 £000	Company 2011 £000	Group 2010 £000	Company 2010 £000
Trade debtors	3,230	3,230	818	818
Amounts due from parent company	996	996	1,070	1,070
Amounts due from fellow subsidiary	404	1,499	276	775
Other debtors	73	73	25	25
Prepayments and accrued income	328	328	289	274
Oil underlift	1,597	1,597	1,410	1,410
Corporation tax	-	-	4,155	4,155
Deferred tax asset (note 16)	-	-	139	139
Total	6,628	7,723	8,182	8,666

Amounts due from fellow subsidiary are non interest bearing

Note 15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2011 £000	Company 2011 £000	Group 2010 £000	Company 2010 £000
Trade creditors	82	82	41	41
Amounts due to fellow subsidiary	224	224	161	161
Accruals and deferred income	4,261	4,051	12,517	3,772
Oil overlift	-	-	-	-
Corporation tax	621	553		
Total	5,188	4,910	12,719	3,974

Amounts due to fellow subsidiary are non interest bearing

Note 16. Provision for liabilities

A. Provision for deferred corporation tax

Movement on deferred tax balance in the year Group and Company:	2011	2010
Group and Company.	£000	£000
Opening balance	139	6,833
Losses utilised in the period	-	(6,060)
Debit to profit and loss account	(6,465)	(634)
Closing balance	(6,326)	139
11) Analysis of deferred corporation tax balance		
Group and Company:	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	(16,541)	(9,370)
Decommissioning provision	10,215	9,509
Undiscounted provision for deferred tax	(6,326)	139
B. Provision for decommissioning		
Group and Company:	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Opening balance	(18,908)	(21,479)
Revision to cost estimates (note 11)	3,241	1,398
Unwinding of discounted amount (note 8)	(940)	(1,205)
Utilisation of provision	980	2,378
Closing balance	(15,627)	(18,908)

Provision has been made in accordance with accounting policy (vi), calculated as the present value of decommissioning costs expected to be incurred between 2012 and 2025. During the year the discount rate estimate used is 6% (2010 6%) to calculate the decommissioning provision.

Decommissioning expenditures expected to be incurred within one year amount to £2,540,000 (2010 £6,552,000)

Assumptions, based on current economic conditions, have been made which management believe are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly. However, the actual decommissioning costs will depend on a number of variables including future prices, which are inherently uncertain

Note 16. Provision for liabilities (continued)

C. Total provision for liabilities

Group and Company:			2011 £000	2010 £000
Total provision for liabilities			(21,953)	(18,908)
Note 17. Called up share capital				
N A - 41 - 4 - 4			2011 Number	2010 Number
a) Authorised: Ordinary shares of £1 each			50,000	50,000
b) Allotted, called up and fully pair Ordinary shares of £1 each	id:		24,526	24,526
			£000	2000
Nominal value of ordinary shares of	£1 each		24,526	24,526
Note 18. Profit and loss account				
	Group 2011 £000	Company 2011 £000	Group 2010 £000	Company 2010 £000
Profit and loss account at 1 January Profit for the period	7,471 8,304	10,028 5,737	4,135 3,336	4,151 5,877
Profit and loss at 31 December	15,775	15,765	7,471	10,028

Note 19. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	Group 2011 £000	Company 2011 £000	Group 2010 £000	Company 2010 £000
Shareholders' funds at 1 January	25,329	34,554	28,661	28,677
Profit for the period	8,304	5,737	3,336	5,877
Movement in minority interest (note 20)	5,367	-	(6,668)	-
Shareholders' funds at 31 December	39,000	40,291	25,329	34,554

Note 20. Minority Interest

	£000
Balance as at 1 January 2011	(6,668)
Capital introduced	6,227
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation	(860)
Balance as at 31 December 2011	(1,301)

The minority has agreed to fund up to 71% of the trading losses incurred by that company.

Note 21. Group cash flow statement

a) Gross Cash Flows

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Returns on investment and servicing of finance:		
Interest received	142	93
Interest paid	(11)	(12)
Net cash inflow	131	81
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Capital expenditure and financial investments:		
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(66)	87
Payments to acquire intangible fixed assets	(9,948)	(19,805)
Decommissioning expenditure	(980)	(2,378)
Disposal of fixed assets	-	258
Issue of ordinary shares in subsidiary company	6,226	4,714
Net cash outflow	(4,768)	(17,124)
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Management of liquid resources:		
Net increase in time deposits	(4,173)	(3,361)
Net cash inflow	(4,173)	(3,361)

Note 21. Group cash flow statement (continued)

Total

b) Reconciliation of net cash inflow to opera	ting profit:			
•	01		2011	2010
			£000	£000
Operating profit/(loss)			19,911	(2,580)
Depletion			(1,376)	403
Impairment			1,179	15,608
Depreciation			34	44
Increase in stocks			(2)	(7)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors			(2,737)	2,667
(Decrease)/increase in creditors			(8,152)	5,821
Net cash inflow from operating activities			8,857	21,956
c) Reconciliation of net cash flow to moveme	ent in net fun	ds:		
			2011	2010
			£000	£000
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year			(394)	306
Cash inflow from liquid resources			4,173	3,361
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows			3,779	3,667
Translation difference			22	48
Movement in net funds in the year			3,801	3,715
Net funds at 1 January			23,249	19,534
Net funds at 31 December		_	27,050	23,249
d) Analysis of changes in net funds:				•
, ,	At 1 January	Cash flows		At 31
	£000	£000	Exchange £000	December £000
Cash in hand and at bank	357	(394)	57	20
Liquid resources	22,892	4,173	(35)	27,030
Elquid lesources		7,173	(33)	

23,249

3,779

22

27,050

Note 22. Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2011 the Group had committed to but not contracted capital expenditure of £2,551,000 (2010 £2,551,000)

Operating lease commitments are analysed as follows

Operating lease which expires in September 2013	2011 £000	2010 £000
Office rental	180	180
	180	180

Note 23. Pension schemes

a) Defined contributions scheme

The Company participates in a defined contributions pension scheme operated by ITOCHU Europe PLC The contributions for the year were £59,919 (2010 £67,960) There were no contributions outstanding or prepaid at the balance sheet date

b) Defined benefits scheme - Stanplan F

The Company was also a member of a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme, Stanplan F, operated by ITOCHU Europe PLC The winding up of this scheme was completed on 9 January 2004 and neither Stanplan F or the Company have any direct or indirect liabilities remaining under this scheme

c) Defined benefit scheme - ITOCHU Corporate Pension Scheme

The Company is also a member of a multi-employer defined benefit scheme, ITOCHU Corporate Pension Scheme, operated by ITOCHU Europe PLC. This scheme was closed to new members on 1 July 1995. None of the Company's current employees are members of this scheme. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account over the employees' working lives with the Company.

Contributions to the scheme are paid in accordance with the recommendations of the qualified independent actuary on the basis of triennial actuarial valuations and interim annual reviews as required under the Minimum Funding Requirement. The most recent full valuation was carried out at on 1 January 2007. Details of the actuarial valuation of the ITOCHU Corporate Pension Scheme are disclosed within the accounts of ITOCHU Europe PLC.

No contributions were paid into the ITOCHU Corporate Pension Scheme for the year (2010. £nil) The pension charge to the profit and loss account for the year in respect of this scheme was £nil (2010. £nil) There was no provision to spread the cost of contributions over employees working lives at the year end (2010 £nil)

Note 23. Pension schemes (continued)

An actuarial valuation of the ITOCHU Corporate Pension Scheme as at 31 December 2011 was carried out by a qualified independent actuary, using a set of assumptions consistent with those required under FRS 17 and based on a full valuation carried out as at 1 January 2007. The main assumptions used by the actuary were

	2011	2010
Rate of increase in pensionable salaries	4 60%	5 00%
Rate of increase of pensions in payment accrued before 6 April 1997	3.00%	3.00%
Discount rate	4 80%	5.50%
Inflation assumption (and increases to pensions in deferment accrued		
after 31 December 1995)	3 10%	3 50%

In the opinion of the directors, the Company is unable to separately identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the scheme on a reasonable and consistent basis for FRS 17 purposes. As at 31 December 2011 the net pension liability relating to the whole scheme calculated in accordance with FRS 17 is as follows:

	2011		2010	
	Expected rate of return	£000	Expected rate of return	£000
Equities	5.25%	1,875	6 75%	2,553
Bonds	3 60%	9,073	4 75%	6,958
Other	3 10%	313	3.50%	417
Total market value of assets	_	11,261	-	9,928
Present value of liabilities		(13,699)		(12,275)
Deficit in the scheme	- -	(2,438)	- -	(2,347)

Under the valuation method used by FRS 17, the projected unit method, the current service cost will increase as the members of the scheme approach retirement.

The agreed rate of contribution to the scheme for 2012 is 41 2% of pensionable salaries paid. As none of the Company's current employees is a member of this scheme the Company does not anticipate making any contributions to the scheme in 2012.

Note 24. Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of largest group of which the Company is a member

The immediate parent company as at 31 December 2011, for which consolidated financial statements are not prepared, is CIECO North Sea Limited, a company incorporated in Japan. As at 31 December 2011 CIECO North Sea Limited was owned 100% by ITOCHU Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan and of the largest group of which the Company is a member for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from the registered office of CIECO Exploration and Production (UK) Limited

During January 2012, CIECO North Sea Limited has sold their full equity interest in the Company to ITOCHU Corporation.

ITOCHU Corporation has given a confirmation to the Department of Trade and Industry, dated 9 February 1993, that adequate funds will be made available to the Company to meet its share of costs in respect of the Hutton, North West Hutton and Hudson fields

Oil and gas reserve statistics (Unaudited)

The net proven and probable oil and gas reserves to which the Company has an equity entitlement are

United

	Kingdom Crude oil mmbbls
Balance at 1 January 2011	1.444
Revisions to previous estimates	0 352
Production	(0 388)
Net proven and probable reserves as at 31 December 2011	1.408

Notes Crude oil includes natural gas liquids, mmbbls means million barrels