



2021 Half Year Results and Interim Dividend Declaration

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9 September 2021—Singapore: Jadestone Energy plc (AIM:JSE) (“Jadestone” or the “Company”), an independent oil and gas production company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), focused on the Asia Pacific region, reports its unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2021 (the “Financial Statements”).

Paul Blakeley, President and CEO commented:

“I am pleased to report a solid 2021 first half across the business, with production from our Australian assets slightly better than expected, ahead of implementing the activity plan on Montara and Stag that was deferred from last year due to low oil prices. I am also pleased to report safe operational performance through the year to date, while we remain vigilant on the well-being of our workforce given the continued significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

“During the period, global demand for hydrocarbons has been recovering, thereby creating strong market fundamentals including an increase in benchmark oil prices. Jadestone’s average oil price realisations in the first half were 45% higher than the same period last year. This translated into positive operating cash flows of US\$54.4 million in H1 2021. Adding the proceeds of a June Montara lifting which were received in early July, pro-forma cash balances at mid-year were just short of US\$100 million.

“With no debt, our financial position at the end of the first half was very strong, allowing us to increase the interim dividend by 10%. Going forward, we will continue to balance dividend growth against the significant organic and inorganic growth opportunities, and associated capital needs, across the business.

“I am particularly pleased with the Peninsular Malaysia acquisition announced during H1 2021. Due to the concerted efforts of our team, we closed the transaction just three months after announcing, with net cash due to Jadestone of US\$9.2 million. Further, we remain committed to our acquisition of a 69% operated interest in the Maari project, shallow water offshore New Zealand, and remain confident that the transaction will be completed, though timing of government approvals is beyond our control.

“Our gas developments have also seen positive progress during the first half. At Lemang, in Indonesia, the regulator has allocated future gas sales from the project, which provides certainty as we work toward both formalising gas sales contracts and progressing the various workstreams leading toward a final investment decision. In Vietnam, we have re-engaged with regulators to press toward a target for both the production profile and first gas date, as a key precursor to establishing gas sales agreement details.

“Today, we have reaffirmed production guidance for 2021 of 11,500 - 13,500 boe/d, key to which is the contribution of the H6 development well on Montara, which is currently in the completions phase before being tied in and brought onstream shortly. This well, together with the Skua workovers and the contribution of the Peninsular Malaysia assets, would give us clear line of sight on a production rate of 20,000 boe/d towards the end of the year.”

Paul Blakeley

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2021 First Half Results Summary

USD'000 except where indicated	H1 2021	H1 2020	FY 2020
Production, bbls/day	9,934	12,116	11,438
Realised oil price per barrel (US\$/bbl) ¹	67.70	46.47	44.79
Revenue ²	138,158	115,669	217,938
Operating costs per barrel (US\$/bbl) ³	28.16	23.27	23.10
Adjusted EBITDAX ³	65,179	36,606	62,582
Profit/(Loss) after tax	2,495	5,360	(60,178) ⁴
Earnings/(Loss) per ordinary share: basic & diluted (US\$)	0.01	0.01	(0.13)
Dividend per ordinary share (US¢)	0.59	0.54	1.62
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	54,376	57,054	86,883
Capital expenditure	16,221	19,521	24,065
Outstanding debt ³	-	25,574	7,386
Net cash ³	48,291	78,281	82,055

Financial

- H1 2021 production of 9,934 bbls/d, slightly ahead of plan but 18% lower than H1 2020, in part due to natural field production decline, deferred workovers and an unplanned shutdown at Montara for critical valve repairs;
- Average realised oil prices¹ in H1 2021 were US\$67.70/bbl, 46% higher than H1 2020. Realised prices included an average premium over the benchmark of US\$3.12/bbl⁵ (H1 2020: US\$8.19/bbl);
- Net revenue for H1 2021 of US\$138.2 million, up 50% from H1 2020 before hedging income², due to the increase in oil prices since the beginning of 2021 and the higher lifted volumes;
- Unit operating costs⁶ of US\$28.16/bbl, up 21% from H1 2020 of US\$23.27/bbl, in part due to lower production, coupled with higher operational staff costs and repair & maintenance costs;
- Net profit after tax of US\$2.5 million, down from US\$5.4 million in H1 2020, which includes the impact of several one-off expenses of US\$3.4 million arising from costs associated with the acquisition of SapuraOMV Upstream (PM) Inc. as well as other business development costs and costs associated with the corporate reorganisation, and a net hedging loss of US\$4.6 million;
- H1 2021 positive operating cash flows of US\$54.4 million, before movements in working capital, down 5% compared to H1 2020;
- Capital expenditure of US\$16.2 million, down 17% compared to the prior period. Capital expenditure incurred in H1 2021 is primarily related to costs of the drilling of the H6 development well at Montara. H1 2020 development spend was primarily on the Nam Du/U Minh field prior to the project activity being deferred during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- The 2018 reserves based loan was fully repaid on 31 March 2021, leaving the Group now entirely free of any interest bearing financial indebtedness;
- Net cash as at 30 June 2021 of US\$48.3 million (H1 2020: US\$78.3 million) and zero outstanding debt (H1 2020: US\$25.6 million). The lower gross cash balance is partly due to timing differences in liftings, with proceeds of US\$46.1 million from a Montara June 2021 lifting received in July 2021; and
- A 2021 interim dividend of 0.59 US cents/share has been declared.

Business development

- Announced the acquisition of SapuraOMV's interests in Peninsular Malaysia for an initial headline cash consideration of US\$9.0 million, plus customary adjustments and certain subsequent contingent payments. The acquisition was completed on 1 August 2021, resulting in a net cash receipt of US\$9.2 million after adjustments; and
- Both Jadestone and the Maari seller continue to work to satisfy the remaining outstanding conditions to complete the Maari acquisition.

Guidance

- Full year guidance unchanged from 18 August 2021 update:
 - Production: 11,500 - 13,500 boe/d;
 - Unit opex: US\$25.50 - 29.50/boe; and
 - Capex: US\$105 - 115 million

1 Realised oil price represents the actual selling price and before any impact from hedging. The H1 2020 realised price is net of marketing fees of US\$0.08/bbl, whereas full year 2020 and H1 2021 realised oil prices are before marketing fees which are recorded in production costs pursuant to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

2 Revenue in H1 2020 and FY 2020 includes hedging income of US\$23.7 million and US\$31.4 million, respectively, pursuant to the characterisation of the two-year capped swap programme as cashflow hedges under IFRS9 *Financial Instruments*. Losses realised on the H1 2021 swaps of US\$4.6 million have been recognised in other expenses, pursuant to the characterisation of the ad hoc H1 2021 six-month swap programme as derivative instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. The H1 2021 swap programme covered a short time span (not exceeding a half yearly reporting period), whereas the capped swap programme crossed three annual reporting periods.

3 Operating costs per bbl, adjusted EBITDAX, outstanding debt and net cash are non-IFRS measures and are explained on pages 12-14.

4 Loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 included an impairment of US\$50.5 million associated with the capitalised intangible exploration costs at SC56.

5 With the change to the shuttle tanker model at Stag, the premium negotiated for each Stag lifting is now typically based on a CIF (cost, insurance and freight) basis rather than a FOB (free on board) basis. Care needs to be taken in making comparisons with 2020 premia for the period up until September 2020 when the switch to the tanker model occurred.

6 Unit operating costs per barrel before workovers, but including net lease payments and certain other adjustments (see non-IFRS measures below)

Dividend Declaration

On 9 September 2021, the directors have declared a 2021 interim dividend of 0.59 US cents/share (or equivalent to 0.43 GB pence/share based on the current spot exchange rate of 0.7257), equivalent to a total distribution of US\$2.8 million. The dividend will be paid on a gross basis, in US dollars. The timetable for the dividend payment is as follows:

- Ex-dividend date: 16 September 2021
- Record date: 17 September 2021
- Payment date: 1 October 2021

The Company's growth-oriented strategy remains unchanged; the business model is highly cash-generative, and, as a result, is fundamentally pre-disposed to providing cash returns, after allowing for organic reinvestment needs, whilst maintaining a conservative capital structure, and not unduly limiting options for further inorganic growth. The Company intends to maintain and grow the dividend over time, in line with underlying cash flow generation. The Company does not offer a dividend reinvestment plan, and does not offer dividends in the form of ordinary shares.

Environment, Social and Governance (“ESG”)

As a leading oil and gas development and production company in the Asia Pacific region, Jadestone strives to deliver sustainable value for all of its stakeholders in a safe, secure, environmentally and socially responsible manner. Jadestone published its second Sustainability Report in June this year, which covered the Group's approach to ESG and performance across key focus areas for the 2020 calendar year, as well as commitments to further improvements in 2021.

ESG Performance

Through H1 2021, the Group maintained safe operations and had no significant recordable personnel or environmental incidents, and no disruptions to offshore operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Jadestone has committed to 2021 ESG targets across all of its material matters, which form a part of annual executive key performance indicators, translating directly to performance pay.

Jadestone has continued its focus on reducing the carbon footprint of its operations, through the work of the Operational and Executive subgroups of the Climate Change Working Group (“CCWG”). In 2021, the Company is targeting a 5% reduction in both flared volumes and diesel use compared to 2020 levels.

Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in 2021 include:

- continuing to increase the uptime of the reinjection compressor at the Montara asset;
- prioritising usage of produced gas over diesel to run Montara operations; and
- enhancing internal GHG emissions reporting to support improved operational practices.

The Operational CCWG is currently reviewing the recently acquired Peninsular Malaysia assets to identify sources of emissions, opportunities to reduce emissions, as well as integrating asset-level GHG reporting.

The Company has also been rolling out its community engagement programmes in all countries of operations, to further enhance its positive contribution to the local communities. Throughout 2021, the focus in the regions has been on identifying most pressing community needs and looking for optimal channels of delivery, that prioritise employee safety. Jadestone has also continued its employee-facing programmes, including running the Plastic Free July campaign, where feasible.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

Jadestone's ESG framework continues to align with the wider societal challenges addressed by the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”). Whilst its business activities touch directly or indirectly on many of the SDGs, Jadestone has selected the goals that most closely align with its current business strategy, activities, values and purpose. These are set out in the Company's Sustainability Report, contained within the 2020 Annual Report.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

In 2020, Jadestone commenced its alignment with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”), utilising it as a practical tool for navigating the transition to a low-carbon economy and increasing business resiliency.

In H1 2021 the Company has continued to implement the TCFD recommendations in its reporting and programmes, with a particular focus on climate risk integration and strategy considerations. Jadestone will disclose its progress in TCFD adoption in its 2021 Sustainability Report, to be published in H1 2022.

Governance

The Group adopted the Quoted Companies Alliance corporate governance code (“QCA code”) at the end of 2020. The resultant changes that arise from the adoption of the QCA code have been implemented and are a testament to the Company's commitment to further strengthening transparent and effective corporate governance practices.

Further details and enhanced disclosures of ESG can be found in the Company's 2020 Sustainability Report, as part of the 2020 Annual Report, from pages 36 to 81.

Operational Review

Producing assets

Australia

Montara project

The Montara assets, in production licences AC/L7 and AC/L8, are located 254km offshore Western Australia, in a water depth of approximately 77 metres. The Montara assets, comprising the three separate fields being Montara, Skua and Swift/Swallow, are produced through an owned FPSO, the Montara Venture. As at 31 December 2020, the Montara assets had proven plus probable reserves of 23.4mm barrels of oil, 100% net to Jadestone.

The fields produce light sweet crude (42° API, 0.067% mass sulphur), which typically sells at a premium to Dated Brent. The premium in H1 2021 ranged between US\$0.39/bbl to US\$0.66/bbl. The most recent lifting was agreed at a premium of US\$1.17/bbl.

During H1 2021, there was an unplanned shutdown to replace a significant number of critical valves on the FPSO. The shutdown was for 16 days resulting in around 102,000 bbls of deferred production. The original valves were installed during the FPSO's construction and the replacements should last for the remaining life of the field.

The Montara assets produced an average of 7,269 bbls/d in the first half of 2021 (H1 2020: 9,440 bbls/d). This was lower than H1 2020 in part due to natural field production decline and the unplanned shutdown to replace the defective critical valves.

The Group took the Valaris 107 drilling rig on hire on 14 June 2021 and commenced drilling the H6 development well on 28 June 2021. During the initial attempt to drill the horizontal section in the well, mechanical issues with downhole equipment resulted in a deviation from the planned well path, which necessitated a sidetrack. The sidetrack was successful, resulting in a circa 1,200 metre horizontal section in the reservoir, encountering good quality oil-bearing sands. The well is currently in the completions phase before being tied in to the Montara infrastructure, after which the rig will proceed with the Skua 11 and 10 workovers.

There were three liftings during H1 2021, resulting in total sales of 1,536,307 bbls, compared to 1,461,096 bbls in H1 2020 from the same number of liftings.

Stag oilfield

The Stag oilfield, in block WA-15-L, is located 60km offshore Western Australia, in a water depth of approximately 47 metres. As at 31 December 2020, the field contained total proved plus probable reserves of 13.7mm barrels of oil, 100% net to Jadestone.

The Stag oilfield produces heavier sweet crude (18° API, 0.14% mass sulphur), which historically sells at a premium to Dated Brent. The premium in 2021 ranged between US\$8.30/bbl to US\$13.88/bbl¹. The most recent lifting was agreed at a premium of US\$10.15/bbl.

During H1 2021, the Group continued its workover and maintenance programme. As a result of COVID-19 constraints, production continues to be impacted by a backlog of workovers that are scheduled to be complete by the end of 2021.

Production was 2,665 bbls/d during H1 2021, compared to 2,676 bbls/d in H1 2020.

There were two liftings during H1 2021, generating total sales of 504,485 bbls, compared to 518,193 bbls in H1 2020 from the same number of liftings.

¹ With the change to the shuttle tanker model at Stag, the premium negotiated for each Stag lifting is now typically based on a CIF basis rather than a FOB basis. Care needs to be taken in making comparisons with 2020 premia for the period up until September 2020 when the switch to the tanker model occurred.

Producing assets

Malaysia

PM 323 and PM 329 PSCs (operated), PM 318 and AAKBNLP PSCs (non-operated)

On 30 April 2021, the Group announced the execution of a sale and purchase agreement (“SPA”) with SapuraOMV Upstream Sdn. Bhd. (“SapuraOMV”) to acquire SapuraOMV’s Peninsular Malaysia assets (the “PenMal Assets”), for an initial cash consideration of US\$9.0 million, plus customary adjustments. Further contingent payments of up to US\$6.0 million are payable to SapuraOMV, which are tied to potential full year oil price outcomes in 2021 and 2022¹.

The acquisition completed on 1 August 2021, following the satisfaction of all conditions precedent, resulting in a total final cash consideration of US\$20.0 million, comprising the headline cash consideration of US\$9.0 million plus adjustments of US\$11.0 million. The economic effective date of the acquisition was 1 January 2021, meaning the Group was entitled to all net cash generated since 1 January 2021 up to the completion date. As a result, at completion the Group obtained cash held by SapuraOMV Upstream (PM) Inc. of US\$29.2 million, resulting in a net cash receipt of US\$9.2 million from the acquisition.

The PenMal Assets consist of four licences, two of which are operated by the Group. The two operated licences comprise a 70% operated interest in the PM329 PSC, containing the East Piatu field, and a 60% operated interest in the PM323 PSC, which contains the East Belumut, West Belumut and Chermingat fields. Both PSCs are located approximately 230km northeast of Terengganu. All fields are in production, and have been developed by way of fixed wellhead and central processing platforms. The two non-operated licences consist of 50% working interests in each of the PM318 PSC and in the Abu, Abu Kecil, Bubun, North Lukut, and Penara oilfields (“AAKBNLP”) PSC.

The PenMal Assets add immediate cash flow from around 6,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day of low operating cost production, on a net working interest basis, of which over 90% is oil. The Group’s Malaysian operated assets produce a very light sweet crude that is blended to Tapis grade (43 API, 0.04% mass sulphur). The PenMal Assets also increase the Group’s 2P reserves by 34%, adding 12.5mm boe, representing the net working interest 2P reserves as at 31 December 2020, based on Jadestone’s best estimate 2P reserves production profile.

The Group believes there is scope to add incremental value in the near term through both reservoir optimisation and production enhancement activities across both operated licences. Gas re-injection is expected to be a key part of reservoir optimisation, while production enhancement will initially be focused on restoring idle wells to production.

There is also significant potential for further development activity on the PenMal Assets. The focus will initially be on infill drilling in the East Belumut field within the PM 323 PSC, where the Group sees the potential for several infill campaigns over the next few years. East Belumut has a medium heavy oil, which is similar to the Stag field offshore Australia, where we have experience of increasing recovery factors through tightening of the well pattern. There are also some targeted opportunities on the East Piatu and West Belumut fields, which will be evaluated in parallel with the East Belumut infill potential.

In H1 2021, average production from the PenMal assets was 12,560 boe/d, equivalent to 7,492 boe/d, net to Jadestone’s working interest. The net average realised prices incorporated into the liftings was US\$65.90/bbl.

Pending acquisition

New Zealand

Maari oilfield

On 16 November 2019, the Group executed a SPA with OMV New Zealand Limited (“OMV New Zealand”), to acquire an operated 69% interest in the Maari project, located 120km offshore New Zealand, in a water depth of 100 metres, for a total cash consideration of US\$50.0 million and subject to customary closing adjustments.

The transaction has achieved several key milestones with regard to regulatory approvals, and the Group continues to focus on securing the remaining ministerial consents from the New Zealand Government, including the approval for transfer of operatorship. Jadestone and OMV New Zealand continue to work towards completion of the transaction, including extending the long stop date under the SPA from 31 August 2021 to 31 December 2021, as announced on 8 September 2021.

The Group would assume the operatorship upon completion of the transaction. The economic benefits from 1 January 2019 until the closing date will be adjusted in the final consideration price. This is now anticipated to be a net receipt to the Group.

As at 31 December 2020, the field holds net 2P audited reserves of 10.6mm barrels of oil.

¹ If the average daily price of Dated Brent crude oil in calendar 2021 (calendar 2022) exceeds US\$65/bbl (US\$70/bbl), then Jadestone pays SapuraOMV an additional US\$3.0 million (US\$3.0 million).

Pre-production assets

Vietnam

Block 51 PSC and Block 46/07 PSC

Jadestone holds a 100% operated working interest in Block 46/07 PSC and Block 51 PSC, both in shallow waters in the Malay Basin, offshore Southwest Vietnam.

The two contiguous blocks hold three discoveries: the Nam Du gas field in Block 46/07 and the U Minh and Tho Chu gas/condensate fields in Block 51, with 2C resource of 93.9mm boe.

The formal field development plan ("FDP") in respect of the Nam Du/U Minh development was submitted to the Vietnam regulatory authorities in late 2019. The Group deferred the project in mid-March 2020, amid delays in Vietnamese Government approvals and the drop in global oil prices due to COVID-19.

Discussions are continuing with Petrovietnam to agree a gas production profile for the development, as a precursor to a gas sales contract, and ultimately attaining government sanction for the field development.

Indonesia

Lemang PSC

The Lemang PSC is located onshore Sumatra, Indonesia. The block includes the Akatara gas field, with a net to Jadestone 2C resource of 16.8mm boe.

The asset has been substantially de-risked with 11 wells drilled into the structure, plus three years of oil production history, up until the field ceased production of oil in December 2019.

On 30 June 2021, the Minister of Mines and Energy of Indonesia issued a Ministerial decree, allocating gas sales from the Akatara gas field in the Lemang PSC to a subsidiary of the national electricity utility, PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara ("PLN").

The Ministerial decree facilitates the development and commercialisation of the Akatara gas field and also the associated production and sales of liquefied petroleum gas to the local domestic market in Jambi, together with condensate sales to a local buyer.

A heads of agreement ("HoA") in relation to gas sales from Jadestone's planned development has also been executed with the PLN subsidiary, PT Pelayanan Listrik Nasional Batam ("PLN Batam"), as buyer. A fully termed gas sales agreement is currently under negotiation with PLN Batam.

The Ministerial decree and HoA specify a gross sales volume of 20 BBtu/d starting in Q1 2024, and a plant gate sales price of US\$5.60/mmBtu, at a delivery point approximately 17 kilometres from the field.

Indonesia's upstream regulator, SKK Migas, has approved the HoA which is fully aligned with the Ministerial decree.

Exploration assets

Philippines

Service Contract 56 ("SC56")

Jadestone held a 25% interest in SC56 in partnership with operator Total EGP Philippines B.V. ("Total").

On 18 November 2020, Total and Jadestone expressed their intention to the Philippines Department of Energy ("DOE") to voluntarily surrender the entire interest in SC56 and accordingly, to terminate the contract. The effective date of termination was 21 December 2020.

Following the termination, the Group is liable for 25% of the unfulfilled minimum work programme as at the termination date. At the end of June 2021, the Group received the finalised unfulfilled commitment amount from the DOE and is required to pay US\$1.5 million, net 25% to Jadestone. The payment of this unfulfilled commitment amount will be funded from the net arbitration proceeds of US\$2.2 million received from Total in 2020.

Service Contract 57 ("SC57")

The Group holds a 21% working interest in SC57, but it has been under force majeure since 2011, and these conditions are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Financial Review

The following table provides selected financial information of the Group, which was derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2021.

USD'000 except where indicated	Six months ended 30 June 2021	Six months ended 30 June 2020	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020
Sales volume, barrels (bbls)	2,040,792	1,979,289	4,165,612
Production, bbls/day	9,934	12,116	11,438
Realised oil price per barrel (US\$/bbl) ¹	67.70	46.47	44.79
Revenue ²	138,158	115,669	217,938
Production costs	(62,492)	(44,466)	(105,338)
Operating costs per barrel (\$/bbl) ³	28.16	23.27	23.10
Adjusted EBITDAX ³	65,179	36,606	62,582
Unit depletion, depreciation & amortisation (US\$/bbl)	15.70	16.14	16.24
Impairment	-	-	50,455
Profit/(Loss) before tax	11,148	12,787	(57,238)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	2,495	5,360	(60,178)
Earnings/(Loss) per ordinary share: basic & diluted (US\$)	0.01	0.01	(0.13)
Dividend per ordinary share (US¢)	0.59	0.54	1.62
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	54,376	57,054	86,883
Capital expenditure	16,221	19,521	24,065
Outstanding debt ³	-	25,574	7,386
Net cash ³	48,291	78,281	82,055

1 Realised oil price represents the actual selling price and before any impact from hedging. The H1 2020 realised price is net of marketing fees of US\$0.08/bbl, whereas full year 2020 and H1 2021 realised oil prices are before marketing fees which are recorded in production costs pursuant to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. With the change to the shuttle tanker model at Stag, the premium negotiated for each Stag lifting is now typically based on a CIF basis rather than a FOB basis. Care needs to be taken in making comparisons with 2020 premia for the period up until September 2020 when the switch to the tanker model occurred.

2 Revenue in H1 2020 and FY 2020 includes hedging income of US\$23.7 million and US\$31.4 million, respectively, pursuant to the characterisation of the two-year capped swap programme as cashflow hedges under IFRS9 *Financial Instruments*. Losses realised on the H1 2021 swaps of US\$4.6 million have been recognised in other expenses, pursuant to the characterisation of the ad hoc H1 2021 six-month swap programme as derivative instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. The H1 2021 swap programme covered a short time span (not exceeding a half yearly reporting period), whereas the capped swap programme crossed three annual reporting periods.

3 Net cash at June 2021 excludes a Montara June lifting of US\$46.1 million, the proceeds of which were received in July 2021 (by comparison, there were no Montara or Stag liftings in December 2020 or June 2020). Operating costs per bbl, adjusted EBITDAX, outstanding debt and net cash are non-IFRS measures and are explained below.

Benchmark commodity price and realised price

The average benchmark Dated Brent crude oil price increased 62% to US\$64.98/bbl in the first half of 2021, compared to US\$40.07/bbl in H1 2020. The average benchmark Dated Brent oil price incorporated into the Group's liftings was US\$64.58/bbl in H1 2021, a 68% increase compared to US\$38.36/bbl in H1 2020.

The actual average realised price in H1 2021 increased by 46% to US\$67.70/bbl, compared to US\$46.47/bbl in H1 2020. The average premium during the period was US\$3.12/bbl, compared to US\$8.19/bbl in H1 2020. Premiums continue to improve with the latest liftings achieving US\$10.15/bbl and US\$1.17/bbl at Stag and Montara, respectively. With the change to the shuttle tanker model at Stag, the premium negotiated for each Stag lifting is now typically based on a CIF basis rather than a FOB basis. Care needs to be taken in making comparisons with 2020 premia for the period up until September 2020 when the switch to the tanker model occurred.

Production and liftings

The Group generated average production in H1 2021 of 9,934 bbls/d (H1 2020: 12,116 bbls/d). Production at Montara was lower compared to H1 2020, primarily the result of natural field production decline and an unplanned shutdown at Montara for 16 days resulting in around 102,000 bbls of deferred production.

The Group had five liftings during the period, resulting in sales of 2,040,792 bbls (H1 2020: 1,979,289 bbls, five liftings).

Revenue

The Group generated US\$138.2 million of revenue in H1 2021, compared to US\$115.7 million for the same period in 2020, an increase of 19%. The increase in revenue was predominately due to:

- Higher average realised prices in H1 2021, compared to H1 2020 (US\$67.70/bbl vs US\$46.47/bbl), contributing an additional US\$41.8 million;
- A 3% increase in lifted volumes in H1 2021, compared to H1 2020, generating additional revenue of US\$4.2 million; and
- Hedging income was nil¹ in H1 2021, a decline of US\$23.7 million compared to H1 2020. The Group's two-year capped swap cashflow hedge programme ran through to 30 September 2020.

Production costs

Production costs in H1 2021 were US\$62.5 million (H1 2020: US\$44.5 million), an increase of US\$18.0 million compared to H1 2020, predominately due to:

- An additional US\$8.8 million of net movement in closing crude inventories of 448kbbbls, due to liftings exceeding production between the comparable periods;
- Operational staff costs were higher by US\$2.0 million, due to additional contractors recruited to support repair and maintenance activities and unfavorable foreign exchange movements in non-US\$ salaries;
- Repair and maintenance ("R&M") costs increased by US\$2.2 million compared to H1 2020, due to additional spending on fabrication and inspection activities on both Stag and Montara;
- Workover costs were higher by US\$4.4 million, due to limited activity in 2020 in response to COVID-19 impacts on oil prices and restriction in crew movements. The Group resumed its workover campaigns at Stag during H2 2020, with more workovers and well interventions activities in the first half of 2021 compared to H1 2020; and
- Transportation costs of US\$0.5 million (H1 2020: nil) following the change in offtake arrangements at Stag.

The termination of the Dampier Spirit FSO lease resulted in estimated cash saving of US\$3.7 million during H1 2021.

Unit operating costs per barrel were US\$28.16 (H1 2020: US\$23.27/bbl) before workovers, an increase on H1 2020, predominately due to lower production as a result of natural field decline production, coupled with higher operational staff costs and R&M costs as explained above.

1 The hedging loss in H1 2021 of US\$4.6 million was recognised as other expenses, as opposed to offsetting against revenue, due to the adoption of a different accounting treatment for the H1 2021 commodity swap contracts. The two-year capped swap programme was characterised as cashflow hedges under IFRS9 *Financial Instruments* and realised gains recognised as part of revenue. Losses realised on the H1 2021 swaps have been recognised in other expenses, pursuant to the characterisation of the ad hoc H1 2021 six-month swap programme as derivative instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. The H1 2021 swap programme covered a short time span (not exceeding a half yearly reporting period), whereas the capped swap programme crossed three annual reporting periods.

DD&A, other operating expenses and income

DD&A charges in H1 2021 were US\$39.7 million, versus H1 2020 of US\$39.2 million, reflecting the slightly higher lifted volumes. The DD&A on a unit basis for oil and gas properties remained consistent with prior periods, while depreciation for right-of-use assets reduced primarily as a result of the September 2020 termination of the Dampier Spirit leased FSO at Stag.

Other expenses in H1 2021 were US\$12.5 million (H1 2020: US\$16.6 million), including the fair value loss on commodity swaps of US\$4.6 million, and several one-off expenses including costs associated with the acquisition of SapuraOMV's interests in Peninsular Malaysia of US\$0.8 million, business development related expenses of US\$1.3 million, COVID-19 related expenses of US\$0.7 million, and costs associated with the corporate reorganisation of US\$1.1 million. In comparison, other expenses in H1 2020 mainly comprised litigation expenses of US\$8.8 million in relation to the SC56 arbitration with Total, rig contract deferral costs in Australia of US\$3.0 million, and seismic acquisition costs incurred at Montara of US\$1.0 million.

H1 2021 other income totalled US\$3.7 million (H1 2020: US\$15.4 million), arising from rebate income of US\$2.7 million, generated from the sublease of right-of-use assets under the Group's helicopter lease contract, and foreign exchange gains of US\$1.0 million. In comparison, other income in H1 2020 included US\$11.1 million awarded to the Group, for the breach of the SC56 farm out agreement by Total, and fair value gain on capped swaps of US\$2.1 million.

Taxation

The overall net tax expense of US\$8.7 million (H1 2020: US\$7.4 million) comprises current income tax expense of US\$8.9 million (H1 2020: US\$10.5 million), reduced by a deferred tax credit of US\$0.2 million (H1 2020: US\$3.1 million).

Current income tax expense of US\$8.9 million (H1 2020: US\$10.5 million) consists of corporate income tax expense of US\$11.4 million, offset by a PRRT tax credit of US\$2.5 million, with a PRRT refund to be received in August, as annual deductible cash payments exceeded assessable cash receipts.

The deferred tax credit of US\$0.2 million (H1 2020: US\$3.1 million) has arisen from timing differences between the tax and accounting treatment of depreciation for oil and gas properties.

H1 2021 Reconciliation of Cash

	USD'000	USD'000
Cash and cash equivalents, 31 December 2020		80,996
Restricted cash, 31 December 2020		8,445
Total cash and cash equivalent, 31 December 2020		89,441
Revenue	138,158	
Other operating income	2,908	
Operating costs	(62,492)	
Staff costs	(11,427)	
General and administrative expenses	(12,771)	
Cash flows from operations		54,376
Movement in working capital		(53,254) ¹
Tax paid		(8,004)
Interest paid		(768)
Purchases of intangible exploration assets, oil and gas properties, and plant and equipment ²		(15,865)
Other investing activities		38
Financing activities		(17,673)
Total cash and cash equivalent, 30 June 2021		48,291¹

1 Total cash does not include a June lifting at Montara for US\$46.1 million, the proceeds of which were received in July 2021. There were no December 2020 liftings/no outstanding trade receivable from a lifting at the December 2020 year end. The receivable from the June lifting is reflected in trade receivables as at 30 June 2021.

2 Total capital expenditure was US\$16.2 million, comprising total capital expenditure paid of US\$15.9 million, plus accrued capital expenditure of US\$0.3 million.

Non-IFRS Measures

The Group uses certain performance measures that are not specifically defined under IFRS, or other generally accepted accounting principles. These non-IFRS measures comprise operating cost per barrel (opex/bbl), adjusted EBITDAX, outstanding debt, and net cash.

The following notes describe why the Group has selected these non-IFRS measures.

Operating costs per barrel (Opex/bbl)

Opex/bbl is a non-IFRS measure used to monitor the Group's operating cost efficiency, as it measures operating costs to extract hydrocarbons from the Group's producing reservoirs on a unit basis. Opex/bbl is defined as total production costs excluding oil inventories movement, write down of inventories, workovers (to facilitate better comparability period to period) and non-recurring repair and maintenance. It also includes lease payments related to operational activities, net of any income earned from right-of-use assets involved in production, and foreign exchange gains arising from foreign exchange forwards in respect of local currency operating expenditure, and excludes depletion, depreciation and amortisation and short term COVID-19 subsidies. Adjusted aggregate production cost is then divided by total produced barrels for the prevailing period, to determine the unit cost per barrel.

USD'000 except where indicated	Six months ended 30 June 2021	Six months ended 30 June 2020	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020
Production costs (reported)	62,492	44,466	105,338
<i>Adjustments</i>			
Lease payments related to operating activity ¹	6,444	10,005	17,548
Movement in oil inventories ²	(5,642)	3,204	2,806
Workover costs ³	(10,027)	(5,675)	(21,686)
Write down of oil inventories ⁴	-	(695)	-
Impact from foreign exchange derivatives apportioned to production costs ⁵	-	-	(2,649)
Other income ⁶	(2,286)	-	(3,634)
Non-recurring repair and maintenance ⁷	-	-	(1,619)
Transportation costs	(541)	-	-
Australian Government JobKeeper scheme	196	-	600
Adjusted production costs	50,636	51,305	96,704
Total production, barrels	1,797,989	2,205,042	4,186,478
Operating costs per barrel	28.16	23.27	23.10

1 Lease payments related to operating activities are lease payments considered to be operating costs in nature, including leased helicopters for transporting offshore crews, and the Dampier Spirit FSO rental fees prior to the lease termination in September 2020. The lease payments are added back to reflect the true cost of production.

2 Movement in oil inventories are added back to the calculation to match the full cost of production with the associated production volumes.

3 Workover costs are excluded from opex/bbl so as to enhance comparability. The frequency of workovers can vary across reporting periods, particularly at Stag.

4 Write down of oil inventories in H1 2020 is a non-cash adjustment based on the requirements of IAS 2 *Inventories* to reflect the closing inventories being recorded at the lower of cost or net realisable value. It is not considered a production cost.

5 A portion of the net impact from foreign exchange hedging instruments in 2020 was apportioned to production costs, based on the Group's actual local currency expenditure during the hedging period.

6 Other income represents the rental income from a helicopter rental contract (a right-of-use asset) to a third party.

7 Non-recurring repair and maintenance costs in 2020 relates to costs associated with Cyclone Damien.

Adjusted EBITDAX

Adjusted EBITDAX is a non-IFRS measure which does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS. This non-IFRS measure is included because management uses the information to analyse cash generation and financial performance of the Group.

Adjusted EBITDAX is defined as profit from continuing activities before income tax, finance costs, interest income, DD&A, other financial gains and exploration.

The calculations of adjusted EBITDAX are as follow:

USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2021	Six months ended 30 June 2020	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020
Revenue	138,158	115,669	217,938
Production costs	(62,492)	(44,466)	(105,338)
Staff costs	(12,067)	(11,425)	(21,903)
Impairment of assets	-	-	(50,455)
Other expenses	(12,501)	(16,642)	(26,918)
Other income, excluding interest income	3,643	11,075	26,119
Other financial gains	-	359	359
Unadjusted EBITDAX	54,741	54,570	39,802
Non-recurring			
Net loss/(gain) from oil price derivatives	4,633	(23,695)	(30,889)
Impairment of assets	-	-	50,455
Non-recurring opex ¹	1,574	3,311	8,270
Net litigation income	-	(2,295)	(3,005)
Rig contract deferral costs	-	3,000	3,000
Gain on contingent considerations	-	(359)	(359)
Gain from termination of FSO lease	-	-	(6,429)
Others ²	4,231	2,074	1,737
	10,438	(17,964)	22,780
Adjusted EBITDAX	65,179	36,606	62,582

1 Includes one-off major maintenance/well intervention activities, in particular the workover campaigns at Skua 10, Skua 11 during H1 2021 and H3 in 2020, as well as other non-recurring production expenditures such as the repair and maintenance costs associated with weather downtime in 2020.

2 Includes Maari transition team costs, Australian Government JobKeeper scheme, business development and corporate reorganisation, as well as Montara seismic acquisition costs associated with the non-licence area and gain on contingent considerations in 2020.

Outstanding debt

Total borrowings, as recorded in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, represents the carrying amount of the Group's interest bearing financial indebtedness, measured at amortised cost pursuant to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Outstanding debt is a non-IFRS measure which does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS. Management uses this measure to manage the capital structure, and make adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Group. Outstanding debt is defined as long and short-term interest bearing debt, with effective interest method financing costs added back (i.e. excluded), and excluding derivatives.

As at 30 June 2021, the Group has no outstanding interest bearing financial indebtedness of any kind, following the final scheduled repayment of the 2018 reserves based loan at the end of Q1 2021.

USD'000	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	31 December 2020
Short term borrowing	-	25,053	7,296
Add back: effective interest method financing costs	-	521	90
Outstanding debt	-	25,574	7,386

Net cash

Net cash is a non-IFRS measure which does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS. Management uses this measure to analyse the financial strength of the Group. The measure is used to ensure capital is managed effectively in order to support its ongoing operations, and to raise additional funds, if required.

USD'000	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	31 December 2020
Outstanding debt	-	(25,574)	(7,386)
Cash and cash equivalents	47,291	95,457	80,996
Restricted cash	1,000	8,398	8,445
Net cash	48,291	78,281	82,055

Net cash is defined as the sum of cash and cash equivalents less outstanding debt. Net cash as at 30 June 2021 excludes a Montara June lifting of US\$46.1 million, the proceeds of which were received in July 2021 (by comparison, there were no Montara or Stag liftings in December 2020 or June 2020). The net cash as at 30 June 2020 included the minimum working capital balance of US\$15.0 million required under the Group's RBL, and restricted cash of US\$8.4 million in the RBL debt service reserve account, less outstanding debt. The restricted cash of US\$1.0 million as at 30 June 2021 represents a cash collateralised bank guarantee placed with the Indonesian regulator with respect to a joint study agreement entered into by the Group in Indonesia. The bank guarantee was released in August 2021.

2021 Principal Financial Risks and Uncertainties

The Group manages principal risks and uncertainties via its risk management framework. The Group is exposed to a variety of political, technological, environmental, operational and financial risks which are monitored and/or mitigated to acceptable levels.

The Group's risk management framework provides a systematic process for the identification of the principal risks which have the possibility of impacting the Group's strategic objectives. The board regularly reviews the principal risks and defines corporate targets based on acceptable levels of risk. The board assesses material risks quarterly with a full review of the risk matrix at least twice per year.

Details of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group as at 30 June 2021 remain unchanged from the risks disclosed in the 2020 Annual Report pages 32 to 34. The Group's risk mitigation activities also remain unchanged.

Going Concern

The directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, having considered the principal financial risks and uncertainties of the Group.

The directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its financing and other business risks satisfactorily. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will have adequate resources to continue in operation for at least 12 months from the date of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements. They therefore consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

- a. the condensed consolidated interim set of financial statements has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*;
- b. the interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7R (indication of important events during the first six months and description of principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the year); and
- c. the interim management report includes a true and fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.8R (disclosure of related parties' transactions and changes therein).

By order of the Board,

Paul Blakeley

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
9 SEPTEMBER 2021

Dan Young

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
9 SEPTEMBER 2021

Cautionary Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the Company's expectations and plans, strategy, management's objectives, future performance, production, reserves, costs, revenues and other trend information. These statements are made by the Company in good faith based on the information available at the time of this announcement, but such statements should be treated with caution due to inherent risks and uncertainties. These statements and forecasts involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that may occur in the future. There are a number of factors which could cause actual results or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements and forecasts. The statements have been made with reference to forecast price changes, economic conditions and the current regulatory environment. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as a profit forecast. Past share performance cannot be relied upon as a guide to future performance. The Company does not assume any obligation to publicly update the information, except as may be required pursuant to applicable laws.

The oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids information in this announcement has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook.

A barrel of oil equivalent ("boe") is determined by converting a volume of natural gas to barrels using the ratio of six thousand cubic feet ("mcf") to one barrel. Boes may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf:1 boe is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilising a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

The technical information contained in this announcement has been prepared in accordance with the June 2018 guidelines endorsed by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, World Petroleum Congress, American Association of Petroleum Geologists and Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers Petroleum Resource Management System.

Henning Hoeyland of Jadestone Energy plc, Group Subsurface Manager with a Masters degree in Petroleum Engineering, and who is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers and has been involved in the energy industry for more than 19 years, has read and approved the technical disclosure in this regulatory announcement.

The information contained within this announcement is considered to be inside information prior to its release, as defined in Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation No. 596/2014 which is part of UK law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, and is disclosed in accordance with the Company's obligations under Article 17 of those Regulations.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the six months ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Consolidated statement of profit or loss				
Revenue		138,158	115,669	217,938
Production costs	6	(62,492)	(44,466)	(105,338)
Depletion, depreciation and amortisation	6	(39,697)	(39,230)	(84,642)
Staff costs		(12,067)	(11,425)	(21,903)
Other expenses	6	(12,501)	(16,642)	(26,918)
Impairment of assets	7	-	-	(50,455)
Other income		3,681	15,356	26,376
Finance costs	8	(3,934)	(6,834)	(12,655)
Other financial gains		-	359	359
Profit/(Loss) before tax		11,148	12,787	(57,238)
Income tax expense	9	(8,653)	(7,427)	(2,940)
Profit/(Loss) for the period/year		2,495	5,360	(60,178)
Earnings/(Loss) per ordinary share				
Basic and diluted (US\$)	10	0.01	0.01	(0.13)
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income				
Profit/(Loss) for the period/year		2,495	5,360	(60,178)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Gain on unrealised cash flow hedges		-	26,765	26,093
Hedging gain reclassified to profit or loss		-	(23,697)	(31,364)
		-	3,068	(5,271)
Tax (expense)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	(921)	1,583
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	2,147	(3,688)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year		2,495	7,507	(63,866)

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

	Notes	30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible exploration assets	11	96,443	135,105	100,670
Oil and gas properties	12	303,625	347,829	317,676
Plant and equipment	12	1,584	1,680	1,652
Right-of-use assets	12	18,358	51,070	23,673
Other receivables	13	4,451	-	4,404
Restricted cash		-	10,000	-
Deferred tax assets		16,318	16,535	19,727
Total non-current assets		440,779	562,219	467,802
Current assets				
Inventories		34,812	46,399	45,361
Trade and other receivables	13	63,135	12,637	7,110
Derivative financial instruments	19	-	10,417	-
Restricted cash		1,000	8,398	8,445
Cash and cash equivalents		47,291	95,457	80,996
Total current assets		146,238	173,308	141,912
Total assets		587,017	735,527	609,714
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	14	392	466,573	466,979
Merger reserve	15	146,269	-	-
Share-based payments reserve		25,625	24,492	24,985
Hedging reserves		-	5,835	-
Accumulated losses		(12,710)	(263,291)	(331,322)
Total equity		159,576	233,609	160,642
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	16	290,693	283,194	288,224
Lease liabilities		9,086	33,881	13,305
Tax liabilities		-	-	26,896
Deferred tax liabilities		54,564	63,155	58,229
Total non-current liabilities		354,343	380,230	386,654
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	17	-	25,053	7,296
Lease liabilities		11,625	20,420	12,478
Trade and other payables	18	22,760	22,574	32,192
Provisions	16	3,091	1,705	4,558
Derivative financial instruments	19	-	-	471
Tax liabilities		35,622	51,936	5,423
Total current liabilities		73,098	121,688	62,418
Total liabilities		427,441	501,918	449,072
Total equity and liabilities		587,017	735,527	609,714

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity as at 30 June 2021

	Share capital USD'000	Merger reserve USD'000	Share-based payments reserve USD'000	Hedging reserves USD'000	Accumulated losses USD'000	Total USD'000
As at 1 January 2020	466,573	-	23,857	3,688	(268,651)	225,467
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	5,360	5,360
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	2,147	-	2,147
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	2,147	5,360	7,507
Share-based compensation	-	-	635	-	-	635
As at 30 June 2020	466,573	-	24,492	5,835	(263,291)	233,609
As at 1 January 2020	466,573	-	23,857	3,688	(268,651)	225,467
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(60,178)	(60,178)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,688)	-	(3,688)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,688)	(60,178)	(63,866)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(2,493)	(2,493)
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,128	-	-	1,128
Shares issued, net of transaction costs	406	-	-	-	-	406
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	406	-	1,128	-	(2,493)	(959)
As at 31 December 2020/1 January 2021	466,979	-	24,985	-	(331,322)	160,642
Profit for the period, representing total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	2,495	2,495
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Share-based compensation	-	-	640	-	-	640
Shares issued, net of transaction costs	799	-	-	-	-	799
Capital reduction	(467,386)	146,269	-	-	321,117	-
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	(466,587)	146,269	640	-	316,117	(3,561)
As at 30 June 2021	392	146,269	25,625	-	(12,710)	159,576

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Operating activities				
Profit/(Loss) before tax		11,148	12,787	(57,238)
Adjustments for:				
Depletion, depreciation and amortisation	6	33,338	30,352	68,414
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6/12	6,359	8,878	16,228
Other finance costs	7	3,784	5,260	10,289
Share based payments		640	635	1,128
Provision for doubtful debts		201	-	-
Interest expense	7	150	1,574	2,366
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(735)	-	1,495
Reversal of fair value loss on oil derivatives		(471)	-	-
Interest income		(38)	(251)	(257)
Write down of inventories		-	695	-
Loss on ineffective hedge recycled to profit or loss		-	2	4
Fair value gain on foreign exchange forward Contracts		-	(2,076)	-
Change in Stag FSO provision		-	(443)	(5,047)
Decrease in fair value of Montara contingent Payments		-	(359)	(359)
Impairment of intangible exploration assets	7	-	-	50,455
Fair value loss on oil derivatives		-	-	471
Inventories written off		-	-	173
Provision of slow moving inventories		-	-	143
Gain from termination of right-of-use asset		-	-	(1,382)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		54,376	57,054	86,883
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		(53,777)	29,646	35,560
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		5,719	(10,234)	(14,071)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables		(5,196)	(10,163)	3,736
Cash generated from operations		1,122	66,303	112,108
Interest paid		(768)	(1,110)	(1,542)
Tax paid		(8,004)	(3,260)	(25,969)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(7,650)	61,933	84,597
Investing activities				
Net cash outflows on acquisition of Lemang PSC		-	-	(11,959)
Payment for oil and gas properties	12	(14,173)	(1,750)	(4,732)
Payment for plant and equipment	12	(216)	(106)	(473)
Payment for intangible exploration assets	11	(1,476)	(11,129)	(14,253)
Transfer from debt service reserve account		7,445	5,087	5,040
Interest received		38	251	257
Net cash used in investing activities		(8,382)	(7,647)	(26,120)
Financing activities				
Net proceeds from issuance of shares		799	-	406
Release of deposit for bank guarantee		-	-	10,000
Dividends paid		(5,000)	-	(2,493)
Repayment of borrowings		(7,356)	(24,570)	(42,766)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(6,116)	(10,193)	(18,562)
Net cash used in financing activities		(17,673)	(34,763)	(53,415)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(33,705)	19,523	5,062
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period/year		80,996	75,934	75,934
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period/year		47,291	95,457	80,996

Explanation Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 June 2021

1 | GENERAL INFORMATION

Jadestone Energy plc (the “Company” or “Jadestone”) is an oil and gas company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company was incorporated on 22 January 2021, company registration number 13152520. The Company became the ultimate parent company on 23 April 2021, following the completion of a corporate reorganisation (see below).

The Company’s shares are traded on AIM under the symbol “JSE”.

The financial statements are expressed in United States Dollars.

The Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are engaged in production, development, exploration and appraisal activities in Australia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines. The Group’s producing assets during H1 2021 were in the Vulcan (Montara) and Carnarvon (Stag) basins, offshore Western Australia.

The Company’s head office is located at 3 Anson Road, #13-01 Springleaf Tower, Singapore 079909. The registered office of the Company is Suite 1, 3rd Floor, 11 - 12 St James’s Square, London SW1Y 4LB.

These financial statements were authorised for issue and release by the Company’s board of directors on 9 September 2021, on the recommendation of the audit committee.

2 | DIVIDENDS

On 11 June 2021, the directors have declared a second interim 2020 dividend of 1.08 US cents/share, or equivalent to 0.77 GB pence/share, based on an exchange rate of 0.7087, equivalent to a total distribution of US\$5.0 million, or US\$7.5 million in respect of total 2020 dividends. The dividend was paid on 30 June 2021.

On 9 September 2021, the directors have declared a 2021 interim dividend of 0.59 US cents/share (or equivalent to 0.43 GB pence/share based on the current spot exchange rate of 0.7257), equivalent to a total distribution of US\$2.8 million. The dividend will be paid on a gross basis, in US dollars.

3 | SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD

Corporate reorganisation

The Company completed an internal reorganisation on 23 April 2021, with Jadestone Energy plc becoming the ultimate holding company of the Jadestone group of companies. The shares of Jadestone Energy Inc., the former ultimate holding company, have been replaced on a one-for-one basis with shares of Jadestone Energy plc. Following the completion of the internal reorganisation, Jadestone Energy plc was admitted to AIM for trading on 26 April 2021 (Jadestone Energy Inc. shares ceased trading on 23 April 2021).

The internal reorganisation has not resulted in a change in control in the ultimate holding company of the Group and, accordingly, has not resulted in a change in control in the ultimate shareholding in any of the companies or assets of the Group. Further, the internal reorganisation has not resulted in a change in the management of any of the Group’s companies or assets.

Acquisition of SapuraOMV Peninsular Malaysia assets

On 30 April 2021, the Group executed a sale and purchase agreement with SapuraOMV Upstream Sdn. Bhd. (“SapuraOMV”) to acquire SapuraOMV’s Peninsular Malaysia assets (the “PenMal Assets”), for a total cash consideration of US\$20.0 million, which included a headline price of US\$9.0 million plus further working capital adjustments of US\$11.0 million, and subject to certain subsequent contingent payments related to the price of average annual Dated Brent throughout 2021 and 2022. The acquisition was completed on 1 August 2021.

The economic effective date of the acquisition was 1 January 2021, meaning the Group is entitled to all net cash generated from the PenMal Assets from 1 January 2021 to 31 July 2021. As a result, at completion the Group obtained cash held by SapuraOMV Upstream (PM) Inc. of US\$29.2 million, resulting in a net cash receipt of US\$9.2 million for the acquisition.

The PenMal Assets comprise four licences, two of which are operated by the Group. These consist of a 70% operated interest in the PM329 PSC, containing the East Piatu field, and a 60% operated interest in the PM323 PSC, which contains the East Belumut, West Belumut and Chermingat fields. The other two licences consist of 50% non-operated working interests in the PM318 and AAKBNLP PSCs.

Oil price commodity contracts

On 16 February 2021, the Group entered into commodity swap contracts to hedge 31% of its planned production volumes from April to June 2021, to provide downside oil price protection during the period leading into the 2021 offshore Australia capital programme. The average swap price, referenced to Dated Brent, was set at US\$61.40/bbl.

4 | SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements (the “financial statements”) are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, as adopted by the European Union, on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not comprise statutory accounts within the meaning of section 435 of the Companies Act 2006 (“the Act”). They do not contain all disclosures required by IFRS for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with Jadestone’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. Jadestone’s auditors reported on those accounts; their report was unqualified and did not draw attention to any matters by way of emphasis.

These financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value, which are stated at their fair values, and operating leases which are stated at the present value of future cash payments.

In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Common control transaction

As disclosed in Note 3, the Company has completed an internal reorganisation, with the shares of Jadestone Energy Inc. having been replaced on a one-for-one basis with shares of Jadestone Energy plc. Accordingly, Jadestone Energy plc was admitted to AIM for trading on 26 April 2021. There is no change in control in the ultimate holding company of the Group arising from the completion of the internal reorganisation.

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* does not prescribe the presentation and disclosure requirements under common control transaction. The Group has chosen to issue these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements under the name of Jadestone Energy plc, as if they are a continuation of the financial statements of Jadestone Energy Inc. and Jadestone Energy plc had been in existence throughout the reported financial period. The following have been reflected in these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements in relation to the common control transaction:

- a) the asset and liabilities of Jadestone Energy plc and Jadestone Energy Inc. (“JEI”) Group have been recognised at their book values immediately prior to the internal reorganisation;
- b) the pre-internal reorganisation accumulated losses recognised in these consolidated financial statements are those of JEI Group;
- c) the amount recognised as issued equity instruments in these consolidated financial statements is the issued and paid-up share capital share capital of JEI immediately before the internal reorganisation;
- d) the equity structure appearing in these consolidated financial statements (i.e. the number and type of equity instruments issued) reflects the equity structure of the Company; and
- e) the comparative information presented in these consolidated financial statements is that of JEI Group.

Going Concern

The directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, a period of not less than 12 months from the date of this report. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Reclassification of Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures in the unaudited financial statements of the Group for the period ended 30 June 2020 have been reclassified to conform with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, along with the presentation in the current period.

The reclassifications made in the statement of profit or loss are mainly related to the litigation income and expenses in relation to SC56, which are now present on a gross basis under other income and other expenses, respectively. These reclassifications were made to better reflect the nature of the respective items in the Group’s financial statements.

Adoption of new and revised standards New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current period

The Group has applied the following amendment that is relevant to the Group for the first time with effect from 1 January 2021.

- IFRS 16 COVID-19 *Related Rent Concessions* amendments

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on 1 June 2020 and generally requires prospective application.

5 | CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group’s accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty remain the same as disclosed in Jadestone’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

6 | OPERATING COSTS

	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Production costs	61,951	44,466	105,338
Transportation costs	541	-	-
Total production costs	62,492	44,466	105,338
Depletion and amortisation of oil and gas properties	33,054	30,146	67,813
Depreciation of plant equipment and right-of-use assets	6,643	9,084	16,829
Total depletion, depreciation and amortisation	39,697	39,230	84,642
Corporate costs	12,230	15,506	25,471
Exploration expenses	-	972	972
Other operating expenses	271	164	475
Total other expenses	12,501	16,642	26,918

7 | IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Impairment of intangible exploration assets	-	-	50,455

8 | FINANCE COSTS

	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Interest expense and others	1,465	3,671	6,292
Accretion expense	2,469	3,163	6,363
	3,934	6,834	12,655

9 | INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company is tax resident in Singapore and therefore is subjected to Singapore's domestic corporate tax rate of 17%. The subsidiaries are resident for tax purposes in the territories in which they operate.

The current period tax charge of US\$8.7 million (H1 2020: US\$ 7.4 million) was generated through operations in Australia, including PRRT at 40% and a corporate tax rate of 30%. No other locations generated taxable profits.

Current income tax expense of US\$8.9 million (H1 2020: US\$10.5 million) consists of corporate income tax expense of US\$11.4 million, offset by a PRRT tax credit of US\$2.5 million, with a PRRT refund received in August, as annual deductible cash payments exceeded assessable cash receipts.

A deferred tax credit of US\$0.2 million (H1 2020: US\$3.1 million) has arisen from timing differences between the tax and accounting treatment of depreciation of oil and gas properties.

10 | PROFIT PER ORDINARY SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted profit per share is based on the following data:

	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Profit for the purposes of basic and diluted per share, being the net profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company	2,495	5,360	(60,178)
	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited Number	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited Number	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic EPS	462,894,872	461,042,811	463,553,521
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares - share options	6,100,692	3,990,155	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted EPS	468,995,564	465,032,966	463,553,521

The calculation of diluted EPS for the six months ended 30 June 2021 includes 6,100,692 of weighted average dilutive ordinary shares available for exercise from in-the-money vested options (six months ended 30 June 2020: 3,990,155). Additionally, 407,842 of weighted average potential ordinary shares available for exercise, are excluded as they are out-of-the-money (six months ended 30 June 2020: 607,821).

For the full year ended 31 December 2020, there were 4,679,402 of potential ordinary shares associated with share options which were anti-dilutive.

	Six months ended 30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	Six months ended 30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Earnings/(Loss) per share (US\$)			
- Basic	0.01	0.01	(0.13)
- Diluted	0.01	0.01	(0.13)

11 | INTANGIBLE EXPLORATION ASSETS

	Total USD'000
Cost	
As at 1 January 2020	117,440
Additions	17,665
As at 30 June 2020	135,105
Acquisition of Lemang PSC	14,825
Additions	1,195
As at 31 December 2020/1 January 2021	151,125
Additions	1,832
Reversal	(6,059)
Written off	(50,455)
As at 30 June 2021	96,443
Impairment	
As at 1 January 2020/30 June 2020	-
Additions	50,455
As at 31 December 2020/1 January 2021	50,455
Written off	(50,455)
As at 30 June 2021	-
Net book value	
As at 30 June 2020 (unaudited)	135,105
As at 31 December 2020 (audited)	100,670
As at 30 June 2021 (unaudited)	96,443

In November 2020, Jadestone and Total voluntarily surrendered their entire combined 100% interest in SC56 to the Philippines Department of Energy ("DOE"). As a result, the SC56 carrying value of US\$50.4 million was impaired in Q4 2020. The DOE acknowledged the relinquishment in February 2021 and the exit obligation terms were agreed in June 2021. Accordingly, the carrying value was formally written off in Q2 2021.

The US\$6.0 million reversal in H1 2021 relates to an overprovision of costs owed to a third party contractor joint venture. The overprovision was identified following an assessment of actual costs incurred by the third party contractor.

12 | PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Oil and gas properties USD'000	Plant and equipment USD'000	Right-of-use assets USD'000	Total USD'000
Cost				
As at 1 January 2020	492,985	4,139	74,663	571,787
Additions	1,750	106	760	2,616
Termination	-	-	(307)	(307)
Adjustment	-	-	(394)	(394)
As at 30 June 2020	494,735	4,245	74,722	573,702
Changes in asset restoration obligations	(725)	-	-	(725)
Additions	2,982	367	131	3,480
Termination	-	-	(29,339)	(29,339)
As at 31 December 2020/1 January 2021	496,992	4,612	45,514	547,118
Additions	14,173	216	1,044	15,433
As at 30 June 2021	511,165	4,828	46,558	562,551
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortisation				
As at 1 January 2020	111,311	2,359	14,876	128,546
Charge for the period	35,595	206	8,878	44,679
Termination	-	-	(102)	(102)
As at 30 June 2020	146,906	2,565	23,652	173,123
Charge for the period	32,410	395	7,350	40,155
Termination	-	-	(9,161)	(9,161)
As at 31 December 2020/1 January 2021	179,316	2,960	21,841	204,117
Charge for the period	28,224	284	6,359	34,867
As at 30 June 2021	207,540	3,244	28,200	238,984
Net book value				
As at 30 June 2020 (unaudited)	347,829	1,680	51,070	400,579
As at 31 December 2020 (audited)	317,676	1,652	23,673	343,001
As at 30 June 2021 (unaudited)	303,625	1,584	18,358	323,567

13 | TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Non-current			
VAT receivables	4,451	-	4,404
Current			
Trade receivables	46,291	1	106
Prepayments	6,093	2,208	2,012
Other receivables and deposits	6,621	5,759	4,273
PRRT receivables	2,496	3,883	-
GST/VAT receivables	1,634	786	719
	63,135	12,637	7,110
	67,586	12,637	11,514
Provision for doubtful debts			
At beginning of period/year	-	-	-
Addition	201	-	-
At end of period/year	201	-	-

A trade receivable of US\$46.1 million arising from a June 2021 Montara lifting was received in July 2021.

14 | SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised ordinary shares

Unlimited number of ordinary voting shares with par value of at £0.001.

	No. of shares	USD'000
Issued and fully paid		
As at 1 January 2020/30 June 2020	461,042,811	466,573
Issued during the period	800,000	406
As at 31 December 2020/1 January 2021	461,842,811	466,979
Issued during the period	1,856,666	799
Capital reduction, at £0.499 each	-	(467,386)
As at 30 June 2021	463,699,477	392

On 4 May 2021, the High Court of Justice, Business and Property Court, Companies Court in England and Wales approved the reduction of share capital of the Company pursuant to section 648 of the Act by cancelling the paid up capital of the Company to the extent of 49.9 pence on each ordinary share of £0.50 in the issued share capital of the Company. The effective date of the capital reduction was 6 May 2021.

In the six months ended 30 June 2021, the Group granted to its employees 2.9 million of share options, 1.1 million of performance shares and 0.1 million of restricted share units (H1 2020: 6.5 million of share options; 0.6 million of performance shares and 0.1 million of restricted share units) in respect of achievement of 2020 performance objectives.

15 | MERGER RESERVE

The merger reserve arose from the difference between the carrying value and the nominal value of the shares of the Company, following completion of the internal reorganisation (Note 3 and 4).

16 | PROVISIONS

	30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Non-current			
Asset restoration obligations	286,219	278,543	283,750
Others	4,474	4,651	4,474
	290,693	283,194	288,224
Current			
Others	3,091	1,705	4,558
	293,784	284,899	292,782

17 | BORROWINGS

	30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Current secured borrowings			
Reserves based lending facility	-	25,053	7,296

18 | TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Trade payables	3,377	6,325	10,131
Other payables	1,662	84	2,004
Accruals	17,714	16,126	20,047
GST/VAT payables	7	39	10
	22,760	22,574	32,192

19 | DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	30 June 2021 Unaudited USD'000	30 June 2020 Unaudited USD'000	31 December 2020 Audited USD'000
Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)			
Designated as cash flow hedges			
Commodity capped swap	-	8,341	-
Carried at fair value through profit or loss			
Commodity swaps	-	2,076	(471)

The fair values of the commodity swap were classified as Level 2 and calculated using market prices that the Group would pay or receive to settle those swap contracts.

20 | SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the Group's Chief Executive Officer (the chief operating decision maker) for the purposes of resource allocation is focused on two reportable/business segments driven by different types of activities within the upstream oil and gas value chain, namely producing assets and secondly development and exploration assets. The geographic focus of the business is on SEA and Australia.

Revenue and non-current assets information based on the geographical location of assets respectively are as follows:

	Producing assets Australia USD'000	Exploration/ Development SEA USD'000	Corporate USD'000	Total USD'000
Six months ended 30 June 2021 (unaudited)				
Revenue				
Liquids revenue	138,158	-	-	138,158
Hedging income	-	-	-	-
	138,158	-	-	138,158
Production costs	(62,492)	-	-	(62,492)
DD&A	(39,261)	(139)	(297)	(39,697)
Staff costs	(5,137)	(1,397)	(5,533)	(12,067)
Other expenses	(8,807)	(897)	(2,797)	(12,501)
Other income	3,257	36	388	3,681
Finance costs	(3,907)	(26)	(1)	(3,934)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	21,811	(2,423)	(8,240)	11,148
Additions to non-current assets	14,971	2,145	196	17,312
Non-current assets	329,830	93,789	842	424,461
Six months ended 30 June 2020 (unaudited)				
Revenue				
Liquids revenue	91,970	-	-	91,970
Hedging income	23,699	-	-	23,699
	115,669	-	-	115,669
Production costs	(44,466)	-	-	(44,466)
DD&A	(39,036)	(56)	(138)	(39,230)
Staff costs	(5,965)	(907)	(4,553)	(11,425)
Other expenses	(5,055)	(8,895)	(2,692)	(16,642)
Other income	4,269	11,087	-	15,356
Finance costs	(6,823)	(1)	(10)	(6,834)
Other financial gains	359	-	-	359
Profit/(Loss) before tax	18,952	1,228	(7,393)	12,787
Additions to non-current assets	7,576	12,288	417	20,281
Non-current assets	416,276	128,394	1,014	545,684
Twelve months ended 31 December 2020 (audited)				
Revenue				
Liquids revenue	186,572	-	-	186,572
Hedging income	31,366	-	-	31,366
	217,938	-	-	217,938
Production costs	(105,338)	-	-	(105,338)
DD&A	(84,024)	(110)	(508)	(84,642)
Staff costs	(10,029)	(2,228)	(9,646)	(21,903)
Other expenses	(15,068)	(9,690)	(2,160)	(26,918)
Impairment of assets	-	(50,455)	-	(50,455)
Other income	14,292	12,084	-	26,376
Finance costs	(12,625)	(29)	(1)	(12,655)
Other financial gains	359	-	-	359
Profit/(Loss) before tax	5,505	(50,428)	(12,315)	(57,238)
Additions to non-current assets	11,162	27,706	914	39,782
Non-current assets	349,292	97,838	945	448,075

Non-current assets as shown here comprises oil and gas properties, intangible exploration assets, right-of-use assets, other receivables, restricted cash and plant and equipment used in corporate offices. Deferred tax assets are excluded from the segmental note but included in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

21 | EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Completion of acquisition of SapuraOMV Peninsular Malaysia assets

On 1 August 2021, all conditions precedent to closing the acquisition of the SapuraOMV Peninsular Malaysia assets were satisfied and the Group proceeded to close the acquisition, including the transfer of operatorship of PM329 PSC and PM323 PSC.

Glossary

£	British pound sterling
2P	the sum of proved and probable reserves, reflecting those reserves with 50% probability of quantities actually recovered being equal or greater to the sum of estimated proved plus probable reserves
2C	best estimate contingent resource, being quantities of hydrocarbons which are estimated, on a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable
AAKBNLP	Abu, Abu Kecil, Bubu, North Lukut, and Penara oilfields
AIM	Alternative Investment Market
API	American Petroleum Institute gravity
bbl	barrel
bbls/d	barrels per day
boe	barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day
bscf	billion standard cubic feet equivalent
Btu	British thermal unit
Btu/d	British thermal unit per day
BBtu/d	Billion Btu/d
capex	capital expenditures
CIF	used here to characterise the shipping arrangement typically negotiated for Stag post termination of Dampier Spirit FSO, whereby charges such as cost, insurance and freight are paid by Jadestone while the crude oil is in transit to the buyer
DD&A	depletion, depreciation and amortisation
EBITDAX	earnings before interest tax, depreciation, amortisation and exploration
EPS	earnings per share
FOB	used here to characterise the shipping arrangement typically negotiated for Montara liftings, and for Stag liftings during the period when the Dampier Spirit FSO was in place, under which liftings were agreed on a free-on-board basis at the offtake hose of the FPSO (Montara)/FSO (Stag)
FPSO	floating production storage and offloading
FSO	floating storage and offloading
GB pence, GBp	Great Britain pence
GHG	greenhouse gases
GST	goods and services tax
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
JEI	Jadestone Energy Inc.
mm	million
mmBtu	million British thermal unit
opex	operating expenditures
PRRT	Petroleum Resource Rent Tax
PSC	production sharing contract
RBL	reserves based loan
reserves	hydrocarbon resource that is anticipated to be commercially recovered from known accumulations from a given date forward
SEA	Southeast Asia
US\$ or USD	United States dollar
VAT	value-added tax

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