Ithaca Energy Limited

2Q20 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the three and six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2019

(unaudited)

		Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	Note	**US$'000**	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Revenue	*4*	**276,170**	97,172	**624,032**	204,819
Operating costs		**(90,512)**	(37,490)	**(201,553)**	(65,749)
Royalties	*5*	**(397)**	(995)	**(1,270)**	(3,136)
Movement in oil and gas inventory		**6,536**	(19,784)	**(6,866)**	(18,455)
Depletion, depreciation and amortisation		**(85,106)**	(29,603)	**(217,533)**	(73,842)
Cost of sales		**(169,479)**	(87,872)	**(427,222)**	(161,182)
Gross Profit		**106,691**	9,300	**196,810**	43,637
Exploration and evaluation expenses	*10*	-	-	-	(195)
Impairment	*13*	-		**(1,187,057)**	
(Loss) on financial instruments	*24*	**(1,151)**	(1,684)	**(8,269)**	(1,301)
Administrative expenses	*6*	**(14,083)**	(893)	**(21,886)**	(2,609)
Non-recurring acquistion fees	*6*	-	(2,700)	-	(2,700)
Foreign exchange		**1,134**	769	**3,747**	326
Finance costs	*7*	**(56,868)**	(18,786)	**(120,242)**	(38,314)
Reduction in deferred consideration		-	-	**4,484**	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**35,723**	(13,994)	**(1,132,413)**	(1,156)
Taxation	*22*	**(10,626)**	15,892	**361,937**	18,743
Profit/(Loss) After Tax		**25,097**	1,898	**(770,476)**	17,587

A dividend of $20 million was paid to the ultimate shareholder during Q2.

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the three and six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2019
(unaudited)

	Note	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
		US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**25,097**	1,898	**(770,476)**	17,587
Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss					
Fair value (loss)/gain on cash flow hedges	*24*	**(217,196)**	28,019	**292,975**	23,145
Deferred tax on cash flow hedges	*22*	**86,878**	(11,208)	**(117,190)**	(9,258)
Other comprehensive profit/(loss)		**(130,318)**	16,811	**175,785**	13,887
Total comprehensive (expense)/income		**(105,221)**	18,709	**(594,691)**	31,474

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(unaudited)

	Note	**30 June 2020 US$'000**	31 December 2019 US$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**10,361**	15,059
Accounts receivable	*8*	**161,820**	158,149
Deposits, prepaid expenses and other		**2,716**	8,660
Inventory	*9*	**95,595**	100,096
Derivative financial instruments	*25*	**171,830**	59,912
		442,322	341,876
Non-current assets			
Long-term receivable	*8*	**203,139**	200,986
Long-term inventory	*9*	**3,557**	3,933
Exploration and evaluation assets	*10*	**60,132**	47,428
Property, plant & equipment	*11*	**2,028,802**	3,196,228
Deferred tax assets	*22*	**479,018**	234,128
Derivative financial instruments	*25*	**48,908**	41,044
Goodwill	*12*	**722,075**	928,804
		3,545,631	4,652,551
Total assets		**3,987,953**	4,994,427
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*17*	**(282,666)**	(368,462)
Other current liabilities	*19*	**(6,576)**	(5,942)
Derivative financial instruments	*25*	**(22,580)**	(48,293)
Contingent consideration	*20*	**(8,250)**	(8,250)
		(320,072)	(430,947)
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	*15*	**(1,532,502)**	(1,763,984)
Decommissioning liabilities	*18*	**(1,188,903)**	(1,194,607)
Other long term liabilities	*19*	**(68,093)**	(130,986)
Derivative financial instruments	*25*	**(21,372)**	(4,551)
Contingent consideration	*20*	**(5,950)**	(3,600)
		(2,816,820)	(3,097,728)
Net assets		**851,061**	1,465,752
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	*21*	**640,979**	640,979
Share premium	*21*	**609,098**	609,098
Cash flow hedge reserve		**203,027**	27,242
Retained (deficit)/earnings		**(602,043)**	188,433
Total equity		**851,061**	1,465,752

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

"Graham Forbes"
Director

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(unaudited)

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Balance, 1 Jan 2019	635,077	635,077	24,647	203,437	863,161
Profit for the period	-	-	-	17,587	17,587
Other comprehensive income	-	-	13,887	-	13,887
Balance, 30 June 2019	635,077	635,077	38,534	221,024	894,635
Balance, 1 Jan 2020	**640,979**	**609,098**	**27,242**	**188,433**	**1,465,752**
Profit for the period	**-**	**-**	-	**(770,476)**	**(770,476)**
Other comprehensive profit	**-**	**-**	**175,785**	**-**	**175,785**
Dividends paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(20,000)**	**(20,000)**
Balance, 30 June 2020	**640,979**	**609,098**	**203,027**	**(602,043)**	**851,061**

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

For the three and six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2019

(unaudited)		Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
		US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):					
Operating activities					
Loss Before Tax		**35,723**	(13,994)	**(1,132,413)**	(1,156)
Adjustments for:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortisation	*11*	**85,106**	29,603	**217,533**	73,842
Exploration and evaluation expenses	*10*	**-**	-	**-**	195
Impairment		**-**	-	**1,187,057**	-
Reduction in deferred consideration		**-**	-	**(4,484)**	-
Loan fee amortisation	*7*	**2,364**	647	**4,722**	1,294
Revaluation of financial instruments	*24*	**(407)**	(6,007)	**10,090**	(13,444)
Hedging resets		**115,651**	-	**155,044**	-
Accretion	*7*	**10,696**	3,799	**22,105**	7,572
Bank interest & charges		**27,165**	14,340	**58,282**	29,448
Financial instrument put premiums		**16,642**	-	**35,134**	-
Cashflow from operations		**292,941**	28,388	**553,069**	97,751
Changes in inventory, receivables and payables relating to operating activities		**(60,203)**	22,495	**(3,328)**	16,675
		232,738	50,882	**549,741**	114,426
Corporation tax paid		**-**	-	**(65,155)**	-
Net cash from operating activities		**232,737**	50,882	**484,586**	114,426
Investing activities					
Capital expenditure		**(22,832)**	(57,780)	**(52,312)**	(76,310)
Deposit on Chevron transaction		**-**	-	**-**	(50,000)
Decommissioning expenditure	*18*	**(11,372)**	(786)	**(18,126)**	(2,243)
Contingent consideration payment		**(56,900)**	-	**(56,900)**	-
Changes in receivables and payables relating to investing activities		**(16,739)**	19,592	**(25,653)**	30,182
Net cash used in investing activities		**(107,843)**	(88,974)	**(152,990)**	(98,371)
Financing activities					
Dividend payment		**(20,000)**	-	**(20,000)**	-
Loan (repayment)/drawdown		**(95,000)**	43,000	**(235,000)**	2,500
Bank interest & charges		**(11,840)**	(23,974)	**(45,235)**	(29,151)
Financial instrument put premiums		**(16,642)**	-	**(35,134)**	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**(143,482)**	19,026	**(335,369)**	(26,651)
Currency translation differences relating to cash		**164**	(38)	**(926)**	379
(Decrease) in cash & cash equiv.		**(18,424)**	(19,104)	**(4,698)**	(10,217)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**28,786**	26,365	**15,059**	17,478
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**10,361**	7,261	**10,361**	7,261

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Ithaca Energy Inc. was incorporated in Alberta, Canada on 27 April 2004. It continued into Jersey on 31 July 2018 and changed its name to Ithaca Energy Limited (the "Group" or "Ithaca"). Ithaca Energy Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Jersey, Channel Islands, is a company involved in the development and production of oil and gas in the North Sea. The Group's registered office is 47 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey JE1 0BD.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Group has prepared these non-statutory interim financial statements for management purposes in order to assist directors in reporting to the ultimate parent company. These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. These interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the necessary annual disclosures in accordance with IFRS.

The policies applied in these interim consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of 21 August 2020, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2020 could result in restatement of these interim consolidated financial statements.

The interim consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US$'000), except when otherwise indicated.

The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Basis of measurement

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities (under IFRS) to fair value, including derivative instruments.

Basis of consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of Ithaca Energy Limited and all wholly-owned subsidiaries as listed per note 26. Ithaca has twenty wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intergroup transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are all entities, including structured entities, over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its investments with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated on the date that control ceases.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets acquired, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of completion of the acquisition. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of the acquisition is less than the Company's share of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the statement of income as negative goodwill.

Goodwill

Capitalisation

Goodwill acquired through business combinations is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised as the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, the difference is recognised in the statement of income. Technical goodwill arises on business combinations as a result of recognising a deferred tax liability under IFRS 3 fair value accounting.

Impairment

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and also when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be at risk of being impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The CGU for the purposes of the goodwill test is the North Sea ie. the entire Ithaca portfolio of oil and gas assets.

Interest in joint operations

Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are those that convey joint control which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. Associates are investments over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, and generally holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Under the equity method, investments are carried at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets, less any impairment in value in individual investments. The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results and operations after tax and interest.

The Group's interest in joint operations (eg exploration and production arrangements) are accounted for by recognising its assets (including its share of assets held jointly), its liabilities (including its share of liabilities incurred jointly), its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation, its share of revenue from the sale of output by the joint operation and its expenses (including its share of any expenses incurred jointly).

Revenue

The sale of crude oil, gas or condensate represents a single performance obligation, being the sale of barrels equivalent on collection of a cargo or on delivery of commodity into an infrastructure. Revenue is accordingly recognised for this performance obligation when control over the corresponding commodity is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for products in the normal course of business, net of discounts, customs duties and sales taxes.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group and its subsidiaries operate (the ‘functional currency’). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Group’s functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents include investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial instruments

All financial instruments, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are initially recognised at fair value on the statement of financial position. The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, deposits, derivatives, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, contingent consideration. Under IFRS 9, with the exception of derivatives and contingent consideration, all financial instruments will be recorded at amortised cost based on an analysis of the business model and terms of financial assets. There is no change to the classification of financial liabilities. All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. Measurement in subsequent periods is dependent on the classification of the respective financial instrument.

IFRS 9 classifications:
Cash and cash equivalents are classified at amortised cost which equates to its fair value. Accounts receivable and long term receivables are classified and carried at amortised cost as they have a business model of held to collect and the terms meet the solely payments of principle and interest criteria. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, certain other long-term liabilities, and long-term debt are classified as other financial liabilities. Although the Group does not intend to trade its derivative financial instruments, they are required to be carried at fair value though profit or loss.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability and original issue discounts on long-term debt have been included in the carrying value of the related financial asset or liability and are amortised to consolidated net earnings over the life of the financial instrument using the effective interest method.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit or loss. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are transferred to the profit or loss in the period when the hedged item will affect the profit or loss. When the hedged item no longer meets the requirements for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, any accumulated gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit and loss when the forecast transaction which was the subject of the hedge occurs.

Where put options are used as hedging instruments, only the intrinsic value of the option is designated as the hedge, with the change in time value recorded in finance costs within the income statement.

Analyses of the fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in notes 23 to 25.

Inventories - hydrocarbon and materials

Inventories of materials and hydrocarbon inventory supplies are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out method. Current hydrocarbon inventories are stated at fair value less cost to sell. Non-current oil and gas inventories are stated at historic cost.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at the original invoiced amount, less any provision for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses "ECLs". Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Trade payables

Trade payables are measured at cost.

Property, plant and equipment

Oil and gas expenditure – exploration and evaluation assets

Capitalisation

Pre-acquisition costs on oil and gas assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of income when incurred. Costs incurred after rights to explore have been obtained, such as geological and geophysical surveys, drilling and commercial appraisal costs and other directly attributable costs of exploration and evaluation including technical, administrative and share based payment expenses are capitalised as intangible exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) assets.

E&E costs are not amortised prior to the conclusion of evaluation activities. At completion of evaluation activities, if technical feasibility is demonstrated and commercial reserves are discovered then, following development sanction, the carrying value of the E&E asset is reclassified as a development and production (“D&P”) asset, but only after the carrying value is assessed for impairment and where appropriate its carrying value adjusted. If after completion of evaluation activities in an area, it is not possible to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability or if the legal right to explore expires or if the Group decides not to continue exploration and evaluation activity, then the costs of such unsuccessful exploration and evaluation are written off to the statement of income in the period the relevant events occur.

Oil and gas expenditure – development and production assets

Capitalisation

Costs of bringing a field into production, including the cost of facilities, wells and subsea equipment, direct costs including staff costs and share based payment expense together with E&E assets reclassified in accordance with the above policy, are capitalised as a D&P asset. Normally each individual field development will form an individual D&P asset but there may be cases, such as phased developments, or multiple fields around a single production facility when fields are grouped together to form a single D&P asset.

Depreciation

All costs relating to a development are accumulated and not depreciated until the commencement of production. Depreciation is calculated on a unit of production basis based on the proved and probable reserves of the asset. Any re-assessment of reserves affects the depreciation rate prospectively. Significant items of plant and equipment will normally be fully depreciated over the life of the field. However, these items are assessed to consider if their useful lives differ from the expected life of the D&P asset and should this occur a different depreciation rate would be charged.

Impairment

For impairment review purposes the Group’s oil and gas assets are analysed into cash-generating units ("CGUs") as identified in accordance with IAS 36. A review is carried out each reporting date for any indicators that the carrying value of the Group’s assets may be impaired. For assets where there are such indicators, an impairment test is carried out on the CGU. The impairment test involves comparing the carrying value with the recoverable value of an asset. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use, where the value in use is determined from estimated future net cash flows. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less that its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to the recoverable amount. The resulting impairment losses are written off to the statement of income.

Non oil and natural gas operations

Computer and office equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis over three years. Furniture and fixtures are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis over five years.

Borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and other borrowings with banks are initially recognised at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, discount or premium.

Loan origination fees are capitalised and amortised over the term of the loan. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use of sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Senior notes are measured at amortised cost.

Decommissioning liabilities

The Group records the present value of legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term tangible assets, such as producing well sites and processing plants, in the period in which they are incurred with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-term asset. The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the field location. In subsequent periods, the asset is adjusted for any changes in the estimated amount or timing of the settlement of the obligations. The carrying amounts of the associated assets are depleted using the unit of production method, in accordance with the depreciation policy for development and production assets. Actual costs to retire tangible assets are deducted from the liability as incurred.

Contingent consideration

Contingent consideration is accounted for as a financial liability and measured at fair value at the date of acquisition with any subsequent remeasurements recognised in the statement of income in accordance with IFRS 9.

Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in rates is included in earnings in the period of the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are recorded in the consolidated financial statements if realisation is considered more likely than not.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when a legally enforceable right of offset exists and the deferred tax assets and liabilities arose in the same tax jurisdiction.

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception all arrangements to determine whether it is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group is not a lessor in any transactions, it is only a lessee. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

The Group's right-of-use assets are included in Property, Plant and Equipment. (Note 12)

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in Finance costs and Other long term liabilities. (Notes 8 and 20)

Maintenance expenditure

Expenditure on major maintenance refits or repairs is capitalised where it enhances the life or performance of an asset above its originally assessed standard of performance; replaces an asset or part of an asset which was separately depreciated and which is then written off, or restores the economic benefits of an asset which has been fully depreciated. All other maintenance expenditure is charged to the statement of income as incurred.

Recent accounting pronouncements

New and amended standards and interpretations need to be adopted in the first interim financial statements issued after their effective date (or date of early adoption). There are no new IFRSs or IFRICs that are effective for the first time for this interim period that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

IFRS 16 Leases

The Group applied the standard from its mandatory adoption date of 1 January 2019. The Group applied the simplified transition approach and did not restate comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption. Right-of-use assets for property leases is measured on transition as if the new rules had always been applied. All other right-of-use assets is measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease expenses). (Note 20)

The adoption of IFRS 16 did not have a material impact on the net debt, gross assets, profit from operations and finance costs of the Group in the current period. However, in the future should the Group contract equipment on longer term contracts to develop its existing licences there may be a material impact.

The following standards and amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Group's accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 or later periods, but the Group had not early adopted them:

- References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (1 January 2020)
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations: Definition of a business (1 January 2020)
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Interest rate benchmark reform (1 January 2020)
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. Definition of material (1 January 2020), References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards and classification of liabilities as current or non-current (1 January 2022)
- IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors. Definition of material and References to Conceptual ' - Framework in IFRS Standards (1 January 2020)
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Interest rate benchmark reform (1 January 2020).

Significant accounting judgements and estimation uncertainties

The management of the Group has to make estimates and judgements when preparing the financial statements of the Group. Uncertainties in the estimates and judgements could have an impact on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the Group's result. The most important estimates and judgements in relation thereto are:

Estimates in oil and gas reserves

The business of the Group is to enhance hydrocarbon recovery and extend the useful lives of mature and underdeveloped assets and associated infrastructure in a profitable and responsible manner. Estimates of oil and gas reserves are used in the calculations for impairment tests and accounting for depletion and decommissioning. Changes in estimates of oil and gas reserves resulting in different future production profiles will affect the discounted cash flows used in impairment testing, the anticipated date of decommissioning and the depletion charges in accordance with the unit of production method.

Estimates in impairment of oil and gas assets and goodwill

Determination of whether oil and gas assets or goodwill have suffered any impairment requires an estimation of the fair value less costs to dispose of the CGU to which oil and gas assets and goodwill have been allocated. The calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU using discounted cash flow models comprising asset-by-asset life of field projections. Key assumptions and estimates in the impairment models relate to: commodity prices that are based on internal view of forward curve prices; discount rates derived from the Group's post-tax weighted average cost of capital, commercial reserves and the related cost profiles. As the production and related cash flows can be estimated from the Group's experience, management believes that the estimated cash flows expected to be generated over the life of each field is the appropriate basis upon which to assess goodwill and individual assets for impairment.

Determining the fair value of property, plant and equipment on business combinations

The Group determines the fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination based on the discounted cash flows at the time of acquisition from the proven and probable reserves. In assessing the discounted cash flows, the estimated future cash flows attributable to the asset are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset at the time of the acquisition. In calculating the asset fair value, the Group will apply an internal view of forward curve prices as per the estimation of impairment of oil and gas assets and goodwill.

Decommissioning provision

Amounts used in recording a provision for decommissioning are estimates based on current legal and constructive requirements and current technology and price levels for the removal of facilities and plugging and abandoning of wells. Due to changes in relation to these items, the future actual cash outflows in relation to decommissioning are likely to differ in practice. To reflect the effects due to changes in legislation, requirements, technology and price levels, the carrying amounts of decommissioning provisions are reviewed on a regular basis. The effects of changes in estimates do not give rise to prior year adjustments and are dealt with prospectively. While the Group uses its best estimates and judgement, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Taxation

The Group's operations are subject to a number of specific tax rules which apply to exploration, development and production. In addition, the tax provision is prepared before the relevant companies have filed their tax returns with the relevant tax authorities and, significantly, before these have been agreed. As a result of these factors, the tax provision process necessarily involves the use of a number of estimates and judgements including those required in calculating the effective tax rate. The Group recognises deferred tax assets on unused tax losses where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available for utilisation. This requires management to make judgements and assumptions regarding the likelihood of future taxable profits and the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised.

4. REVENUE

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Oil sales	**113,428**	60,586	**315,253**	108,197
Gas sales	**21,851**	16,370	**73,033**	53,354
Condensate sales	**3,947**	5,209	**16,522**	13,337
Other income	**966**	145	**2,291**	261
Realised gains on oil derivative contracts	**100,480**	2,230	**142,436**	2,927
Realised gains on gas derivative contracts	**35,498**	12,632	**74,497**	26,743
	276,170	97,172	**624,032**	204,819

The Group operates a single class of business being oil and gas exploration, development and production and related activities in a single geographical area presently being the North Sea.

5. ROYALTIES

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Royalties	**(397)**	(995)	**(1,270)**	(3,136)

Royalty costs represent 3.34% of Stella and Harrier revenue paid to the original licence holders.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
General & administrative	**(5,219)**	(893)	**(13,022)**	(2,609)
Non-recurring costs	**(8,864)**	(2,700)	**(8,864)**	(2,700)
	(14,083)	(3,593)	**(21,886)**	(5,309)

Non-recurring costs incurred in 2Q20 relate to the redundancy costs post a Employee Voluntary Redundancy. The prior year non-recurring fees related to costs associated with the acquisition of Chevron North Sea Limited which completed in 4Q 2019.

7. FINANCE COSTS

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Bank interest and charges	**(24,697)**	(11,209)	**(53,849)**	(22,706)
Loan fee amortisation	**(2,364)**	(647)	**(4,722)**	(1,294)
Accretion	**(10,696)**	(3,799)	**(22,105)**	(7,572)
Put premiums	**(16,642)**	(3,136)	**(35,134)**	(6,415)
Realised gains on interest derivative contracts	**(1,512)**	-	**(1,512)**	-
Other	**(957)**	5	**(2,920)**	(327)
	(56,868)	(18,786)	**(120,242)**	(38,314)

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	30 June	31 Dec
	2020	2019
Current	**US$'000**	US$'000
Trade debtors	**155,567**	97,840
Accrued income	**6,253**	60,309
	161,820	158,149

The Group regularly monitors all customer receivable balances outstanding in excess of 90 days for ECLs. As at 30 June 2020, substantially all accounts receivables are current, being defined as less than 90 days. The Group has no allowance for doubtful accounts as at 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: $Nil).

	30 June	31 Dec
	2020	2019
Non-current	**US$'000**	US$'000
Decommissioning reimbursement	**203,139**	200,986

The decommissioning reimbursement represents the equal and opposite of decommissioning liabilities, net of notional tax, associated with the Heather and Strathspey fields as well as a decommissioning incentive contract on the Strathspey field (Note19) retained by the Group as part of the acquisition of CNSL.

As part of the terms of the CNSL acquisition, Chevron have the obligation to provide the security and remain financially responsible for the decommissioning obligations of CNSL in relation to these interests.

9. INVENTORY

	30 June	31 Dec
	2020	2019
Current	**US$'000**	US$'000
Hydrocarbon inventory	**50,625**	56,774
Materials inventory	**44,970**	43,322
	95,595	100,096

	30 June	31 Dec
	2020	2019
Non-current	**US$'000**	US$'000
Hydrocarbon inventory	**3,557**	3,933

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	US$'000
At 1 January 2019	38,746
Additions	8,877
Write offs/relinquishments	(195)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	47,428
Additions	7,354
Acquisitions	5,350
Write offs/relinquishments	-
At 30 June 2020	**60,132**

Following completion of geotechnical evaluation activity, certain North Sea licences were declared unsuccessful and certain prospects were declared non-commercial. This resulted in the carrying value of these licences being fully written off to nil with $0.2 million being expensed in the period to 30 June 2020 ($0.2 million in the period to 30 June 2019).

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Right of use operating assets US$'000	Development & Producing assets US$'000	Other fixed assets US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	32,169	2,931,978	3,705	2,967,852
Acquisitions (note 15) [b]	13,139	2,145,966	10,064	2,169,169
Additions	-	179,785	8,648	188,432
Derecognition on IFRS 16 [a]	(32,169)	-	-	(32,169)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	13,139	5,257,729	22,417	5,293,285
Additions	-	28,213	2,222	30,435
At 30 June 2020	**13,139**	**5,285,942**	**24,639**	**5,323,720**
DD&A and Impairment				
At 1 January 2019	(6,569)	(1,752,349)	(3,119)	(1,762,037)
DD&A charge for the period	(400)	(233,215)	(1,562)	(235,177)
Derecognition on IFRS 16 [a]	6,969	-	-	6,969
Impairment (note 14)	-	(106,812)	-	(106,812)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	-	(2,092,376)	(4,681)	(2,097,057)
DD&A charge for the period	**(3,085)**	**(212,973)**	**(1,475)**	**(217,533)**
Impairment (note 14)	-	**(980,328)**	-	**(980,328)**
At 30 June 2020	**(3,085)**	**(3,285,677)**	**(6,156)**	**(3,294,918)**
NBV at 1 January 2019	25,600	1,179,629	586	1,205,815
NBV at 1 January 2020	13,139	3,165,353	17,736	3,196,228
NBV at 30 June 2020	**10,054**	**2,000,265**	**18,483**	**2,028,802**

(a) The right of use asset at 1 January 2019 related to the Pierce FPSO acquired as part of the Summit acquisition. Please see note 19 for further details of the derecognition of the right of use asset and corresponding lease.

(b) The acquisition relates to CNSL. (Note 14)

12. GOODWILL

	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Closing balance	**722,075**	928,804

Goodwill of $805.3 million was recognised in 2019 on the acquisition of Chevron North Sea Limited (see note 14). This goodwill arose as the result of recognising a $868m deferred tax liability as required under IFRS 3 fair value accounting for business combinations. Absent the technical offset to deferred tax liability a bargain of $63 million would have been recognised. The remaining $123.5 million balance of goodwill at 31 December 2019 relates to the 2014 Summit acquisition.

Goodwill was tested for impairment due to the fall in commodity prices at the end of Q1 2020 and was consequently impaired by $206.7 million - see note 13 below for more detail.

13. IMPAIRMENT

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000	**2020 US$'000**	2019 US$'000
D&P Assets	-	-	**(980,328)**	-
Goodwill	-	-	**(206,729)**	-
Total impairment	-	-	**(1,187,057)**	-

A pre-tax impairment charge of $1.2 billion was recorded in the period (nil in the period 30 June 2019). This impairment was carried out at the end of 1Q and was driven by the lower forward curve for both oil and gas prices resulting in asset impairments and goodwill impairments. The review was carried out on a fair value less cost of disposal basis using risk adjusted cash flow projections discounted at a post-tax rate of 10.5%.

Applying level 3 fair value measurement techniques, for impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible oil and gas assets, fair value less costs of disposal are determined by discounting the post-tax cash flows expected to be generated from oil and gas production net of selling costs taking into account assumptions that market participants would typically use in estimating fair values. Goodwill has been tested for impairment for assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the goodwill relates being the whole of the North Sea.

The following assumptions were used in developing the cash flow model and applied over the expected life of the respective fields:

	Discount rate assumption	Price assumptions 2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Oil	10.5%	$35/bbl	$45/bbl	$54/bbl	$63/bbl	$68/bbl
Gas	10.5%	24p/therm	33p/therm	39p/therm	42p/therm	43p/therm

The recoverable amount of the operating segment, being North Sea D&P assets, at 31 March 2020 was $2,351 million.

During 1Q20 when the impairment was recorded a 10% reduction in the price deck would have resulted in an additional post tax impairment of $468 million to PP&E and Goodwill. A 10% increase in the price deck would have resulted in a decrease of the post tax impairment of $470 million.

In 2Q20 the Company reviewed and updated the assumptions used in the 1Q impairment calculation. These updates did not result in any material change to the impairment previously booked, and therefore no revision to the numbers was required. The recoverable amount of the operating segment at 30 June 2020 was $2,000 million.

14. BUSINESS COMBINATION ACCOUNTING

CNSL Acquisition

On 8 November 2019, the Group completed the acquisition of 100% of the equity of Chevron North Sea Limited ("CNSL"). The transaction added a further ten producing field interests to the existing Ithaca portfolio, four of which relate to assets operated by the Group, resulting in a marked increase in production and reserves of the Group.

Taking into account the interim period cashflows generated by CNSL since the transaction effective date of 1 January 2019, the $200 million deposit paid at signing of the transaction in May 2019 and conventional working capital adjustments, the price payable at completion of the acquisition was $1.7 billion.

To the extent that the aggregate fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities exceeds the purchase consideration, goodwill was recognised on the balance sheet. The goodwill arising is technical goodwill, driven by the requirement of the accounting standards to book a deferred tax liability against PP&E figures which have been fair valued on a post-tax basis. This deferred tax liability was $868m. Absent the technical offset to deferred tax liability a bargain of $63 million would have been recognised.

The business combination was fair valued using the same assumptions as detailed above in note 14.

	Discount rate assumption	Price assumptions 2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
North Sea	9%	$61/bbl	$63/bbl	$66/bbl	$71/bbl	$73/bbl

The fair values of the identifiable CNSL assets and liabilities as at the acquisition date were:

	Fair value US$'000
PP&E	2,169,171
Cash	9,782
Inventory	57,020
Trade and other receivables	76,292
Other long term receivables	200,300
Trade and other payables	(132,747)
Lease liabilities	(13,139)
Provisions	(953,543)
Deferred tax asset	376,291
Deferred tax liability	(867,668)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	921,759
Consideration	1,727,053
Goodwill arising on acquisition	805,294

From the date of acquisition, the CNSL assets contributed $48m of profit before tax and $175m of revenue in 2019.

There is no difference between the fair value of the trade and other receivables as stated above and the contractual amount receivable, which are all expected to be collected.

If the combination had taken place at the beginning of 2019, the profit before tax from continuing operations for 2019 would have included an additional $240 million of profit related to the CNSL transaction and revenue contribution of the CNSL assets to the continuing operations would have been an additional $916 million.

The goodwill is not tax deductible.

15. BORROWINGS

	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
RBL facility	**(820,000)**	(1,055,000)
Senior notes	**(500,000)**	(500,000)
Long term bank fees	**23,716**	26,691
Long term senior notes fees	**13,782**	14,325
Total debt (excluding equity type subordinated debt)	**(1,282,502)**	(1,513,984)
Delek (equity type subordinated debt)	**(250,000)**	(250,000)
Total debt	**(1,532,502)**	(1,763,984)

Subordinated Debt

The Company has a $250 million Subordinated Shareholder Loan (which ranks with equity) with Delek Group Ltd.

RBL Facility

The Group's RBL Facility size at 30 June 2020 was $1,650 million. The effective interest rate of the facility is 4.96%. Loan fees of $23.7 million relating to the RBL have been capitalised and remain to be amortised. In May 2020 the Company completed its scheduled six-monthly RBL facility redetermination process. Following the redetermination, RBL availability was approximately $1.1 billion with a maturity to April 2024.

Senior Notes

In July 2019, the Group announced that $500 million 9.375% senior unsecured notes due July 2024 were to be issued with interest payable semi-annually. The offer completed on 1 August 2019 and the funds were held in escrow until release at completion of the CNSL acquisition on 8 November 2019. Loan fees of $13.8 million relating to the senior notes have been capitalised and remain to be amortised.

Covenants

The Group is subject to financial and operating covenants related to the RBL facility. Failure to meet the terms of one or more of these covenants may constitute an event of default as defined in the facility agreements, potentially resulting in accelerated repayment of the debt obligations.

The Group was in compliance with all its relevant financial and operating covenants during the period.

The key covenants in the RBL are:

- Total projected sources of funds must exceed the total projected uses of funds for the following 12 month period (or a longer period to first production from development, if applicable)

- The ratio of the net present value of cashflows secured under the RBL for the economic life of the fields to the amount drawn under the facility must not fall below 1.15:1

- The ratio of the net present value of cashflows secured under the RBL for the life of the debt facility to the amount drawn under the facility must not fall below 1.05:1

There are no ongoing maintenance or financial covenant tests associated with the $500m unsecured noted nor the $250m subordinated shareholder loan.

Security provided against the facilities

The RBL facility are secured by the assets of the guarantor members of the Ithaca Group, such security including share pledges, floating charges and/or debentures.

16. CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings (note 15)	2020 US$'000
At 1 January 2020	**(1,763,984)**
Cash flows	**235,000**
Bank fee amortisation	**(3,518)**
At 30 June 2020	**(1,532,502)**

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Trade payables	**(225,900)**	(235,418)
Current tax payable	**(9,964)**	(74,414)
Accruals and deferred income	**(46,802)**	(58,630)
	(282,666)	(368,462)

18. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITIES

	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Balance, beginning of period	(1,194,607)	(245,298)
Business combination additions	-	(940,728)
Accretion	(23,944)	(16,276)
Revision to estimates	11,523	(1,010)
Decommissioning provision utilised	18,125	8,705
Balance, end of period	(1,188,903)	(1,194,607)

The total future decommissioning liability was calculated by management based on its net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, estimated costs to reclaim and abandon wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The Group uses a risk free rate of 4.0 percent (31 December 2019: 4.0 percent) and an inflation rate of 2.0 percent (31 December 2019: 2.0 percent) over the varying lives of the assets to calculate the present value of the decommissioning liabilities. These costs are expected to be incurred at various intervals over the next 22 years.

The economic life and the timing of the obligations are dependent on commodity price and the future production profiles of the respective production and development facilities and Government legislation.

The following decommissioning securities have been posted: $62 million under the RBL facility and $80 million under a Zurich Bond.

Included in the 2019 acquired decommissioning liability of $940.7 million is $273.8 of retained liabilities relating to the Heather and Strathspey fields which are fully recoverable, net of notional taxes from Chevron as part of the terms of the CNSL acquisition as per note 8.

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

Current	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Lease liability	(6,576)	(5,942)

Non-Current	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Lease liability	(3,664)	(7,197)
Decommissioning incentive contract	(12,814)	(12,814)
Petrofac deferred consideration	(51,615)	(110,975)
Balance, end of period	(68,093)	(130,986)

The decommissioning incentive contracts relates to a contractual liability associated with the acquisition of CNSL. Any liability which crystallises is fully recoverable, net of notional tax, from Chevron and therefore is reflected through the long term receivable. (Note 8)

The Petrofac deferred consideration relates to completion of the GSA transaction in December 2018. It is payable over a period from 2020 to 2023 and is discounted to reflect the time value of money. Interest is payable at 5% on $15 million of the consideration.

	Total US$'000
At 1 January 2019	(27,140)
Derecognition of Pierce FPSO lease	25,376
Additions	(13,139)
Interest	(836)
Payments	2,600
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	(13,139)
Interest	(155)
Payments	3,054
At 30 June 2020	(10,240)
Current	(6,576)
Non-current	(3,664)
	(10,240)

The lease at 1 January 2019 related to the Pierce FPSO acquired as part of the Summit acquisition This lease and corresponding right of use asset was derecognised in 2019 in order to apply consistently the requirements of IFRS 16 and follows standard industry practice whereby non-operated partners are not deemed to have a controlling interest in the lease. The lease liabilities at 30 June 2020 relate to the Captain FPSO and office lease acquired as part of the acquisition of CNSL in 4Q19. The incremental borrowing rate applied to these leases is 5.83%.

20. CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION

Current	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Balance outstanding	(8,250)	(8,250)

As part of the GSA transaction, Petrofac had the opportunity to earn up to an additional $25 million dependent on the future performance of the Stella and Harrier fields. At 31 December 2019, $8.25m is recognised to reflect risk adjusted contingent consideration, after taking account of a payment of $10 million paid during Q319 in accordance with the Petrofac SPA.

Non-current	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Balance outstanding	(5,950)	(3,600)

The non-current contingent consideration balance relates to the acquisition of the Vorlich and Austen fields, with a remaining amount payable upon FDP submission of $0.6 million and subsequent payment of $3.0 million due upon defined production criteria being met. The remainder of the balance relates to Yeoman.

21. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital	Number of ordinary shares	Amount US$'000
At 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019	117,007,658,167	1,170,077

(a) Issued

The issued share capital is as follows:

Issued	Number of common shares	Amount US$'000
At 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019	64,097,908,167	640,979

(b) Share premium

	Amount US$'000
At 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019	609,098

In 3Q19 250,000 shares at a par value of $0.01 were issued to Delek in return for $25 million, resulting in share premium of $25 million. A further 590,000,000 shares at a par value of $0.01 were issued to Delek in 4Q19 in return for $590 million resulting in share premium of $584 million.

22. TAXATION

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	US$000	US$000	**US$000**	US$000
Current Taxation - income statement	**-**	15,892	**(143)**	18,743
Deferred Taxation - income statement	**(10,626)**	-	**362,080**	-
Deferred Taxation - statement of comprehensive income	**86,878**	(11,208)	**(117,190)**	(9,258)
Tax credit	**76,252**	4,684	**244,747**	9,485

Deferred income tax relates to the following:	**30 June 2020 US$000**	31 Dec 2019 US$000
Deferred tax liability	**(401,868)**	(800,031)
Deferred tax asset	**880,886**	1,034,159
Net deferred tax asset	**479,018**	234,128

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:	**30 June 2020 US$000**	31 Dec 2019 US$000
At 1 January	**234,128**	580,335
Income statement credit	**362,080**	146,929
Other comprehensive income charge	**(117,190)**	(1,730)
Business combination	**-**	(491,406)
At 30 June 2020	**479,018**	234,128

Deferred tax liability	Other US$000	Accelerated tax depr'n US$000	Total US$000
At 1 January 2020	(21,265)	(778,766)	(800,031)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(52,130)	450,293	398,163
At 30 June 2020	**(73,395)**	**(328,473)**	**(401,868)**

Deferred tax assets	Tax Losses US$000	Abandonment provision US$000	Total US$000
At 1 January 2020	938,638	95,521	1,034,159
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(155,600)	2,327	(153,273)
At 30 June 2020	**783,038**	**97,848**	**880,886**

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable under current tax legislation and using enacted tax rates that taxable profits will be available in the future against which the unused tax losses/credits can be utilised.

The UK related tax losses of $1,958 million do not expire under UK tax legislation and may be carried forward indefinitely. In addition to these losses, the Group will also benefit from the carry forward of capital allowances of $65 million, which are included in the calculation of accelerated tax depreciation above, giving a total pool of losses and allowances of $2,023 million.

Included within the deferred tax liability of $401.9 million is an asset of $76.1 million relating to Investment Allowance (previously Small Field Allowance), all of which is activated so can be utilised upon completion of future field developments and income generation.

The carrying value of the net deferred tax asset at 30 June 2020 of $880.9 million is supported by estimates of the Group's future taxable income, based on the same price and cost assumptions as used for impairment testing.

23. COMMITMENTS

	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 Dec 2019 US$'000
Capital commitments		
Capital commitments incurred jointly with other ventures (Ithaca's share)	**79,662**	105,157

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

To estimate fair value of financial instruments, the Group uses quoted market prices when available, or industry accepted third-party models and valuation methodologies that utilise observable market data. In addition to market information, the Group incorporates transaction specific details that market participants would utilise in a fair value measurement, including the impact of non-performance risk. The Group characterises inputs used in determining fair value using a hierarchy that prioritises inputs depending on the degree to which they are observable. However, these fair value estimates may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts that could be realised or settled in a current market transaction. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

• Level 1 – inputs represent quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (for example, exchange-traded commodity derivatives). Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

• Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, market interest rates, and volatility factors, which can be observed or corroborated in the marketplace. The Group obtains information from sources such as the New York Mercantile Exchange and independent price publications.

• Level 3 – inputs that are less observable, unavailable or where the observable data does not support the majority of the instrument's fair value.

In forming estimates, the Group utilises the most observable inputs available for valuation purposes. If a fair value measurement reflects inputs of different levels within the hierarchy, the measurement is categorised based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The valuation of over-the-counter financial swaps and collars is based on similar transactions observable in active markets or industry standard models that primarily rely on market observable inputs. Substantially all of the assumptions for industry standard models are observable in active markets throughout the full term of the instrument. These are categorised as Level 2.

The following table presents the Group's material financial instruments measured at fair value for each hierarchy level as of 30 June 2020:

	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000	Total Fair Value US$'000
Contingent consideration	-	-	**(8,250)**	**(8,250)**
Derivative financial instrument asset	-	**220,739**	-	**220,739**
Derivative financial instrument liability	-	**(43,952)**	-	**(43,952)**

The table below presents the total gain on financial instruments that has been disclosed through the statement of income at the quarter end:

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
	2020 US$000	2019 US$000	2020 US$000	2019 US$000
Revaluation of forex forward contracts	**1,010**	(1,354)	**(9,608)**	(461)
Revaluation of commodity hedges	**(603)**	(189)	**(1,116)**	(674)
	407	(1,543)	**(10,724)**	(1,135)
Realised (loss) on forex contracts	**(1,558)**	(169)	**(1,008)**	(169)
Realised gain on commodity hedges	-	-	**3,463**	-
	(1,558)	(169)	**2,455**	(169)
Ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges	**-**	28	**-**	2
Total (loss) on financial instruments	**(1,151)**	(1,684)	**(8,269)**	(1,302)

Cash flow hedge

The table below presents the total gain on financial instruments that has been disclosed through the statement of comprehensive income:

	Three months ended 30 June		Six months ended 30 June	
Cash flow hedges	2020 US$000	2019 US$000	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Revaluation of derivative contracts	**(332,848)**	32,404	**138,565**	31,306
Realised gain on derivative contracts	**233,475**	7,340	**334,697**	15,094
Amounts recycled to revenue	**(135,977)**	(14,861)	**(216,933)**	(29,670)
Amounts recycled to finance costs	**18,154**	3,136	**36,646**	6,415
Total gain	**(217,196)**	28,019	**292,975**	23,145

The Group has identified that it is exposed principally to these areas of market risk.

i) Commodity Risk

Commodity price risk related to crude oil prices is the Group's most significant market risk exposure. Crude oil prices and quality differentials are influenced by worldwide factors such as OPEC actions, political events and supply and demand fundamentals. The Group is also exposed to natural gas price movements on uncontracted gas sales. Natural gas prices, in addition to the worldwide factors noted above, can also be influenced by local market conditions. The Group's expenditures are subject to the effects of inflation, and prices received for the product sold are not readily adjustable to cover any increase in expenses from inflation. The Group may periodically use different types of derivative instruments to manage its exposure to price volatility, thus mitigating fluctuations in commodity-related cash flows.

The below represents commodity hedges in place at the period end:

Derivative	Term	Volume	Average price
Oil swaps	Jul 20 - Dec 22	9,933,238 bbls	$45/bbl
Oil puts	Jul 20 - Dec 21	5,533,250 bbls	$61/bbl
Gas swaps	Jul 20 - Dec 22	248,975,000 therms	49p/therm
Gas puts	Jul 20 - Dec 21	160,300,000 therms	52p/therm

ii) Interest Risk

Calculation of interest payments for the RBL Facilities and term loan agreements incorporate LIBOR. The Group is therefore exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that LIBOR may fluctuate.

The below represents interest rate financial instruments in place:

Derivative	Term	Value	Rate
Interest rate swap	Apr 19 - Apr 21	$300 million	2.86%
Interest rate swap	Jul 20 - Dec 21	$200 million	1.44%
Interest rate swap	Mar 21 - Dec 22	$50 million	0.22%

iii) Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risks to the extent it transacts in various currencies, while measuring and reporting its results in US Dollars. Since time passes between the recording of a receivable or payable transaction and its collection or payment, the Group is exposed to gains or losses on non USD amounts and on balance sheet translation of monetary accounts denominated in non USD amounts upon spot rate fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

The Group enters into forward contracts as a means of hedging its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks. As at 30 June 2020 the Group had £30 million per quarter hedged at a forward rate of $1.24 : £1 for the period July 2020 to December 2020 and £10 million per quarter hedged at a forward rate of $1.27 : £1 for the period January 2021 to December 2021.

iv) Credit Risk

The Group's accounts receivable with customers in the oil and gas industry are subject to normal industry credit risks and are unsecured. Oil production from Stella, Cook, Broom, Dons and Pierce is sold to Shell Trading International Ltd. Cook gas is sold to Shell UK Ltd and Esso Exploration & Production UK Ltd. Stella gas is sold to BP Gas Marketing and Gazprom Marketing and Trading. Stella NGLs are sold to Teeside Gas & Liquids Processing Ltd. From December 2019 oil production from the newly acquired CNSL assets is sold to BP Oil International and gas production to BP Gas Marketing.

The Group assesses partners' credit worthiness before entering into farm-in or joint venture agreements. In the past, the Group has not experienced credit loss in the collection of accounts receivable. As the Group's exploration, drilling and development activities expand with existing and new joint venture partners, the Group will assess and continuously update its management of associated credit risk and related procedures.

The Group regularly monitors all customer receivable balances outstanding in excess of 90 days for ECLs. As at 30 June 2020, substantially all accounts receivables are current, being defined as less than 90 days. The Group has no allowance for doubtful accounts as at 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: $Nil).

The Group may be exposed to certain losses in the event that counterparties to derivative financial instruments are unable to meet the terms of the contracts. The Group's exposure is limited to those counterparties holding derivative contracts with positive fair values at the reporting date. As at 30 June 2020, exposure is $221 million (31 December 2019: $101 million).

The Group also has credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is the carrying values.

v) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that as a result of its operational liquidity requirements the Group will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking facilities, and by considering medium and future requirements by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. The Group considers the maturity profiles of its financial assets and liabilities. As at 30 June 2020, substantially all accounts payable are current.

The following table shows the timing of cash outflows relating to trade and other payables.

	Within 1 year US$'000	1 to 5 years US$'000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(282,666)	-
Derivatives	(22,580)	(21,372)
Other long term liabilities	-	(68,093)
Borrowings	-	(1,282,502)

	(305,246)	(1,371,967)

25. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	30 June 2020 US$'000	31 December 2019 US$'000
Oil swaps - cash flow hedge	**23,528**	1,014
Oil puts - cash flow hedge	**87,061**	(1,402)
Oil calls - cash flow hedge	**2,218**	-
Gas swaps - cash flow hedge	**54,148**	47,884
Gas puts - cash flow hedge	**27,411**	1,700
Interest rate swaps	**(11,351)**	(4,725)
FX forwards	**(6,229)**	3,641
	176,786	48,112

26. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial instruments of the Group consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, loans and financial derivative contracts, all of which are included in these financial statements. At 30 June 2020, the classification of financial instruments and the carrying amounts reported on the balance sheet and their estimated fair values are as follows:

	30 June 2020 US$'000		31 December 2019 US$'000	
Classification	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents (Held for trading)	**10,361**	**10,361**	15,059	15,059
Derivative financial instruments (Held for trading)	**220,739**	**220,739**	100,955	100,955
Deposits	**2,716**	**2,716**	8,660	8,660
Long-term receivable (Loans and Receivables)	**203,139**	**203,139**	200,986	200,986
Bank debt (Loans and Receivables)	**(1,282,502)**	**(1,282,502)**	(1,763,984)	(1,763,984)
Contingent consideration	**(14,200)**	**(14,200)**	(11,850)	(11,850)
Derivative financial instruments (Held for trading)	**(43,952)**	**(43,952)**	(52,844)	(52,844)
Other long term liabilities	**(68,093)**	**(68,093)**	(123,789)	(123,789)

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group's immediate parent undertaking is Delek North Sea Limited, and the ultimate parent Group is Delek Group Ltd. (incorporated in Israel). The Group's ultimate controlling party is Mr. Yitzhak (Sharon) Tshuva.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Ithaca Energy Limited (formerly Ithaca Energy Inc.) and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

	Country of incorporation	**% equity interest at 30 June 2020**	2019
Ithaca Energy (UK) Limited	Scotland	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Minerals (North Sea) Limited	Scotland	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Energy (Holdings) Limited	Bermuda	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Energy Holdings (UK) Limited	Scotland	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Energy (North Sea) plc	Scotland	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Oil and Gas Limited*	England and Wales	**100%**	nil
Ithaca Petroleum Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Causeway Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Gamma Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Alpha (NI) Limited	Northern Ireland	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Epsilon Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Exploration Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Petroleum EHF	Iceland	**100%**	100%
Ithaca SPL Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca Dorset Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca SP UK Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	100%
Ithaca GSA Holdings Limited	Jersey	**100%**	nil
Ithaca GSA Limited	Jersey	**100%**	nil
Ithaca Energy Developments UK Limited	England and Wales	**100%**	nil
FPF-1 Limited	Jersey	**100%**	100%

Transactions between subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

* Previously named Chevron North Sea Limited

The following table provides the loan balances with related parties as of 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019:

Loans due to related parties	**2020 US$'000**	2019 US$'000
Delek Group Limited	**(250,000)**	(250,000)

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

We become involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are not, nor have we been during the past twelve months, involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which, either individually or in the aggregate, have had, or are expected to have, a material adverse effect on our financial position or profitability, nor are any such proceedings pending or threatened.

29. 2020 ENVIRONMENT & RESPONSE

Given the twin challenges that arose in Q1-2020 of Covid-19 and the dramatic fall in oil prices, the main focus of the Group's response to these issues is centred on maintaining the health of the workforce and reducing the risk of spreading the virus, whilst at the same time preserving the operational and financial resilience of the business.

To minimise the risks to personnel presented by Covid-19 and simultaneously preserve operational continuity, the Company reduced the number of personnel on each of its operated offshore facilities in March 2020 to the minimum level required to safely maintain production and execute any critical maintenance work scopes.

The planned 2020 investment programme announced at the start of the year involved investments in a range of infill drilling and subsea satellite developments designed to enhance production and reserves over the coming years. Forecast expenditure totalled approximately $250 million, with around two-thirds associated with the Ithaca-operated Captain, Greater Stella Area ("GSA") and Alba assets.

As a consequence of managing the Covid-19 situation and proactively preserving the liquidity and cash flow resilience of the business in the face of significantly lower commodity prices, various activities in the 2020 capital programme have been stopped and deferred until a more suitable time. This includes the Alba infill drilling campaign that commenced at the end of 2019, the offshore works associated with preparation for the resumption of platform drilling on the Captain field later this year, the Hurricane development programme and the Fotla exploration well. In total across the portfolio, it is estimated that the 2020 capital investment programme will reduce from the previously guided level to approximately $125 million.

The majority of the amended and deferred capital investment programmes are not specifically centred on activities that are scheduled to materially impact 2020 production. In the short term the reductions in production arising from the deferred infill drilling activities are expected to be largely offset by shorter than originally forecast planned maintenance shutdowns on the platforms and infrastructure serving the producing asset portfolio. The reduced durations are a natural consequence of the measures that need to be taken to manage the prevailing Covid-19 related personnel and equipment restrictions. Though the maintenance activities that had been planned for completion this year will ultimately need to be rescheduled for 2021 and beyond. The exact impact of this on forecast production in future years is being assessed as part of the on-going work being undertaken by the Company and the wider industry to optimise forward work programmes.

Although the majority of the capital investments relate to activities designed to increase production in 2021 and beyond, the timing for completion of the Vorlich field development programme (34% working interest) will impact the level of production during the year. Vorlich represents the next satellite field start-up in the Greater Stella Area ("GSA"). As previously reported, the impact of Covid-19 related restrictions on personnel and equipment have resulted in the anticipated start-up of production moving from mid-2020 to the fourth quarter of this year. Strong progress has been made over the recent months in completing the subsea infrastructure installation campaign and advancing the remaining topsides modification works on the "FPF-1" floating production facility and the development remains on-track for start up prior to the end of the year.

In addition to the planned 2020 capital expenditure reductions, the Company is also targeting an approximately 15% reduction in 2020 operating expenditure. These savings are driven by both work programme changes, being the cancellation or deferral of activities that are not required to specifically maintain safe and stable production operations while Covid-19 restrictions are on-going, and the work being undertaken as part of transforming the business following the CNSL acquisition.

Various initiatives have been taken over the first half of the year to re-set the cost base of the enlarged business and drive forward the underlying transformation principles of process simplification, operational efficiencies and value creation. As previously reported, the Company has reduced the size of the onshore workforce to better match the operational footprint of the business. A voluntary leavers programme was initiated in April 2020 and will be completed during the third quarter of the year. This will result in an approximately 25% reduction in the number of onshore employees as well as reduced contractor utilisation.

As a consequence of the various initiatives, 2020 unit operating expenditure is forecast to reduce from the initial guidance of $17/boe at the start of the year, to approximately $15/boe.