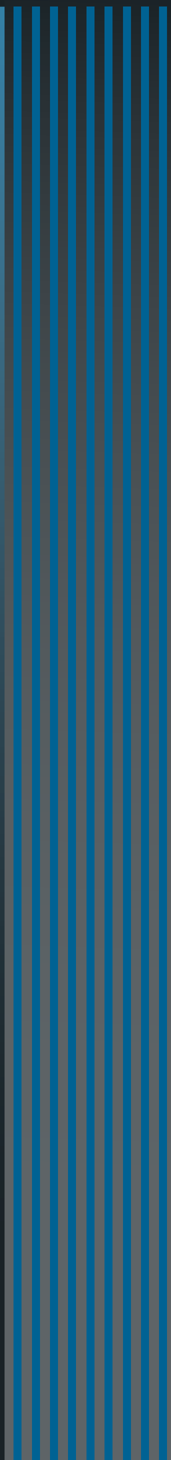
aminex PLC

annual report & accounts 2012



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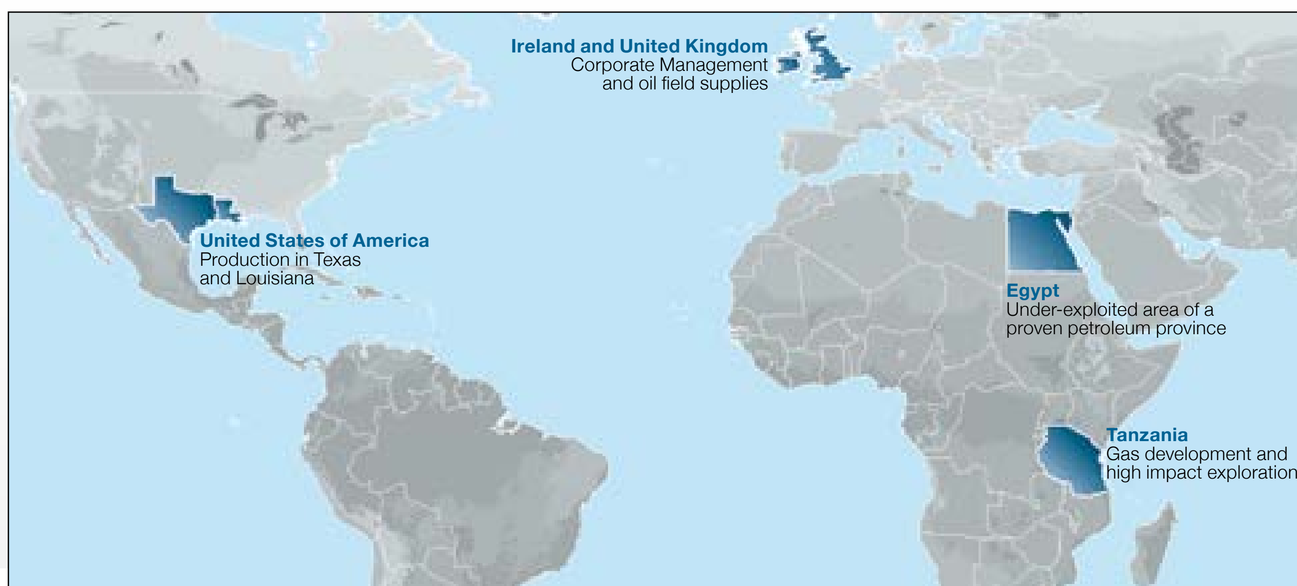
◆ Ntorya-1 testing operations, June 2012

Aminex at a glance



Chairman's Statement

Dear Shareholder,

2012 saw Aminex's second drilling success in Tanzania but was also a year of change for the Company. The Ntorya-1 discovery well is the first onshore commercial discovery in the Ruvuma basin and offsets the world-class deep water gas discoveries made by larger oil companies in the offshore sector of the basin, both in Tanzanian and Mozambique waters. Ntorya-1 flowed gas under test conditions at 20 mmscfd and, more importantly, it has enabled us to map additional very large potential accumulations of hydrocarbons. The Ruvuma PSA is a large exploration concession, covering approximately 6,000 km² where a recent independent review of the area's potential since the well was tested has identified multiple prospects. These deserve a comprehensive exploration programme which is unlikely to be accomplished by the resources of the existing partners alone. Therefore, to do justice to the potential, in late 2012 Aminex, together with partner Solo Oil, initiated a farm-out process to attract new partners, which is in progress at the time of writing.

As well as being successful, Ntorya-1 also provided its own challenges. No hydrocarbons had been encountered at the point where we had determined the total planned depth of the well and our partner Tullow Oil then withdrew entirely from the licence to concentrate on other projects. Aminex and partner Solo Oil elected to take on Tullow's share of drilling costs in proportion to their original holdings, resulting in Aminex increasing its interest to 75% of the PSA and Solo Oil to 25%. We then deepened the well, encountering commercial quantities of gas at approximately 2,700 metres. Thereafter the well was further deepened to approximately 3,000 metres to test a potential seismic event but without encountering additional hydrocarbons. The gas interval encountered at 2,700 metres was subsequently production-tested and flowed at 20.1 million standard cubic feet per day together with an estimated 139 barrels per day of 53 degrees API condensate, through a 1" choke. We were very encouraged to flow liquid hydrocarbons as well as natural gas from this well. The consequences of an increased percentage ownership together with deepening and testing, however, resulted in a budget overrun for the well.

To fund this cost overrun and planned seismic at both Ruvuma and Nyuni, the Company entered into negotiations with third parties to secure a bridging loan facility of up to $15 million, as previously reported, with an expectation that they would be completed in the third quarter. The protracted negotiations failed to reach a successful conclusion and this has had the effect of delaying operational activity. However, soon after the year end we successfully completed a short term loan facility of $8 million.

Stuard Detmer joined the company in late 2011 as Chief Executive with an ambitious programme for fast track development of the Company. However we did not succeed in reaching the milestones of this programme or in raising the interim finance needed to progress our projects in Tanzania last year. Accordingly the Board asked me to become re-involved in the Company's management on a temporary basis and it was agreed in January 2013 that Mr. Detmer would stand down as Chief Executive and resign from the Board. I would like to thank him for his endeavours and wish him well for the future.

As you may be aware, I previously retired as Executive Chairman at the end of 2011 and agreed to serve as Non-Executive Chairman until such time as a new independent Chairman could be found, as recorded in my Chairman's letter for 2011. No new Chairman was in the end identified and I am now back in my former seat as Executive Chairman on a strictly temporary basis.

Part of the programme proposed and approved by your Board in 2012 was to dispose of the Company's US oil and gas producing assets. Marketing of the assets was later suspended as the operators on the two main properties separately notified partners of projects seeking to enhance production and

reduce production costs. The sale was therefore not accomplished in the year but the process is still underway with ongoing discussions involving several parties.

At the Nyuni PSA in Tanzania we are planning two new seismic surveys, firstly in the shallow water and transition zones to firm up new drilling prospects and secondly in one of the areas of deep water acreage that we hold (the other being offshore the Lindi licence in the Ruvuma PSA area) where we believe we have an interesting lead which would benefit from 3D seismic. It is our plan to carry out both these surveys as early as possible this year but timing has not yet been determined.

Following our successful discovery of gas within the Nyuni PSA at Kiliwani North in 2008, we have an approved development plan, have carved out a separate development licence and have purchased the line pipe to transport Kiliwani North gas to the nearby Songo-Songo gas plant. Despite Tanzania's urgent need for energy, the delay in commercialising this gas is entirely due to capacity limitations at the Songo-Songo gas plant. However, during 2012 the Government of Tanzania reached agreement with the Chinese Export Bank to fund and construct major gas infrastructure to secure the country's energy needs for the foreseeable future. This involves building a 36" gas pipeline from the south-eastern tip of the country to the main market of Dar es Salaam to the north. The pipeline terminal in the south will be less than 30 km from the Ntorya-1 discovery and will pass right through our Ruvuma PSA. Its path along the coast will pass close to Songo-Songo Island, home of our Kiliwani North gas field and part of the project will involve constructing a larger gas plant on Songo-Songo Island, while a new subsea pipeline will connect the new plant to the main 36" land pipeline. With such large capacity facilities, coupled with an energy-hungry market in Dar es Salaam, gas from Kiliwani North and in due course from the Ntorya area once it has been appraised, will, we believe, become a sought-after rather than a stranded commodity. The Chinese-funded gas pipeline project is scheduled to be completed end 2014 and we are assuming commissioning in early 2015. Energy projects, particularly in remote areas, can be slow to realise, but we are confident that the new Tanzanian gas project will accelerate our projects and justify a short wait.

Looking forward, during 2013 we plan to dispose of our US assets, pay down our short term loan facility, secure industry partners for both Ruvuma and Nyuni and put in place a strong management team. With two commercial discoveries in Tanzania, gas infrastructure under construction and one of the world's most exciting resource plays directly offshore of us, your company remains well placed as a leading player in the East African energy scene.

Operating exploration concessions in emerging hydrocarbon provinces is always a challenge. Over time we have drilled six wells in Tanzania, of which we have been the operator of five. Two of our five operated wells have led to commercial discoveries of gas which will be monetised once the current infrastructure project is complete in Tanzania. We are fortunate to have an excellent and cohesive operations team and their contribution should not be under-estimated. I am aware that this has been a frustrating year for shareholders, but we believe that our assets in the rapidly growing East African sector merit perseverance and we will be using all efforts to ensure that they bear fruit.

Yours sincerely,

Brian Hall
Chairman

◆ Flow testing gas at Ntorya, June 2012

Financial Review

Financing and future operations

In January 2013 Aminex announced that it had secured an $8 million loan facility from a fund managed by Argo Capital Management (Cyprus) Limited. This loan facility has been applied to improving the Group's working capital position and was required as other protracted negotiations to obtain more substantial funding to finance projects were not completed. The Company intends to repay the loan facility from the proceeds of the proposed sale of its US assets. In the event that the loan is not repaid by the sale of the US assets before 31 December 2013, Aminex has agreed to raise other sources of capital to repay the loan facility and provide for the Company's ongoing operations. Aminex, in conjunction with its partner Solo Oil, is seeking a farmee for part of its 75% interest in the Ruvuma PSA ahead of a significant seismic programme. The Company is in discussions with several parties regarding both the US assets and the farm-out of the Ruvuma PSA.

Income statement

Total production from continuing operations in the US decreased by 25% from 115,000 BOE to 86,000 BOE. The decrease was primarily due to the Sunny Ernst-2 well at Alta Loma being put on a reduced choke because of a high water cut which required an expensive trucking operation to be maintained. Oil production from continuing operations decreased year-on-year by 30%. Oil production from an oil field sold in 2011 was 15,000 barrels. Field-by-field, the percentage of oil production was: Alta Loma 59%, Shoats Creek 39% and South Weslaco and other legacy interests 2%. Gas production decreased by 24% with the percentage of gas production by field being: Alta Loma 76%, South Weslaco 22%, Shoats Creek and other legacy interests 2%. The average oil price achieved on US operations was $102.91 per barrel, an increase of 6% from $97.42 per barrel achieved on continuing operations in 2011. The average gas price achieved fell from $4.54 per MCF in 2011 to $2.82 per MCF in 2012. The decrease in the average gas price was primarily due to lower national gas prices on the US domestic market.

Group revenues fell 47% to $4.91 million. As a result of the lower production, revenues from oil and gas operations decreased by 51% to $3.22 million. Revenues arising from equipment sales by the AMOSSCO division and other services provided by the Group to third parties decreased by 40% to $1.70 million.

Cost of sales were lower at $3.28 million compared with $5.59 million in 2011. The depletion and decommissioning charge has fallen by 7% to $1.73 million, the reduction in the depletion charge for the year was due to lower production volumes being offset by a reduction in the independent estimated reserves. No impairment provision has been made in the year under review.

As a result, the Group has made a gross loss of $105,000 compared with a gross profit of $1.87 million in 2011.

Group administrative expenses increased by 8% from $3.59 million to $3.88 million. While administrative expenses were lower in each of the producing, exploration and service divisions, the corporate overhead was higher due to additional payroll and third party consulting costs. These increases were partially offset by lower sterling costs incurred due to the average US Dollar exchange rate for the year.

After other depreciation charges, the loss from operating activities for the year was $4.0 million compared with $1.08 million in 2011, which included a gain of $677,000 on the disposal of the Somerset field in the US.

◆ Preparing test equipment, Ntorya

The Group loss before tax for the year ended 31 December 2012 was $5.33 million (2011: loss $0.90 million), after net finance costs of $1.34 million which included a loss on disposal of its interest in an unlisted investment, Korex Ltd, of $1.2 million, compared with a net finance income of $188,000 during 2011. Basic and diluted loss per share of 0.65 US cents (2011: 0.12 US cents).

Balance sheet

The Group's total non-current assets increased by $20.4 million from $81.8 million to $102.2 million. The movement represents a net increase in exploration and evaluation assets of $21.4 million, a net decrease in property, plant and equipment of $486,000 and a reduction in other investments of $500,000, following the disposal of an unlisted investment.

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise the Group's interests in the Ruvuma PSA and the Nyuni Area PSA in Tanzania. The increase of $21.4 million in exploration and evaluation assets during the year comprised additions of $16.0 million on Ruvuma, including the Group's share of drilling and testing the Ntorya-1 gas discovery and $5.4 million on Nyuni Area, including the Group's share of transition zone seismic.

Property, plant and equipment includes the US producing assets, the Kiliwani North field as a development asset and sundry Group plant and equipment. On the Kiliwani North development, additional expenditure of $540,000 was incurred, primarily consisting of the purchase of pipe for the gas pipeline: other Kiliwani North expenditure has been deferred until closer to commissioning of the new pipeline and gas plant on Songo Songo Island. In the US, additions amounted to $720,000 relating to the re-perforation of OM10-1 at the Shoats Creek field and the drilling of the Sunny Ernst-3 salt water disposal well at the Alta Loma field. The deduction of depletion charges of $1.73 million and depreciation of $13,000 resulted in a carrying value for property, plant and equipment amounting to $29.3 million at the end of the year. Following the Group's disposal of its interest in Korex Ltd, the carrying value of other investments has been reduced to nil.

Financial Review continued

As in each reporting period, the Directors have performed an extensive review of the Group's portfolio of assets to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. The Directors consider the carrying value of each production sharing agreement separately. At the Nyuni Area PSA in Tanzania, the joint venture is committed to conduct further exploration and 147 kilometres of transition zone seismic was acquired during the year. The partners plan the acquisition of 3D seismic over the deepwater section of the licence in the near future. The Directors have concluded that there are no indicators of impairment for the Nyuni Area. At the Ruvuma PSA, the Directors consider that, following the gas discovery at Ntorya-1, there are no indicators of impairment. The joint venture has applied for an appraisal licence for the Ntorya-1 discovery. In addition to the appraisal, further exploration is planned. For the Group's producing assets, the Directors have compared the carrying value of each cash-generating field in the US with updated independent reserves reports prepared as at 1 January 2013. No impairment provision has been considered necessary. For the Group's Tanzanian development assets, the Directors have compared the carrying value with the estimated net recoverable value. Based on the results of this assessment, the Directors are satisfied that there is no evidence of impairment.

◆ Drilling operations at Ntorya

The Group's current assets at 31 December 2012 amounted to $5.1 million (2011: $25.2 million), comprising cash balances of $0.5 million (2011: $21.1 million) and trade and other receivables of $4.6 million (2011: $4.1 million). Current liabilities increased to $13.4 million compared to $7.4 million in the prior year. Non-current liabilities have decreased by $284,000 to $1.58 million.

Cash movements

Net cash used in operating activities was $6.1 million (2011: $400,000). The Group invested $1.17 million in property, plant and equipment during the year. The Group invested $13.3 million on exploration and evaluation assets during the year, mainly on the drilling and testing of the Ntorya-1 well at Ruvuma and the acquisition of transition zone seismic at Nyuni. Also included are the general licence costs for Nyuni and Ruvuma. Interest received amounted to $39,000 and debt finance increased by a net amount of $12,000. As a result of operations, financing and investing activity, cash and cash equivalents decreased from $21.1 million to $0.5 million at the year-end.

Going concern

The Directors have given careful consideration to the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Since the balance sheet date, the Company has secured a loan facility of $8 million, which has been applied to addressing the Group's working capital. The Company is seeking further finance through the disposal of its US assets and the farm-out of its interest in the Ruvuma Production Sharing Agreement and is currently in negotiations with various interested parties. Under the terms of the loan facility, in the event that the loan is not repaid by the sale of US assets before 31 December 2013, Aminex has agreed to raise other sources of capital to repay the loan facility and to provide for the Company's ongoing operations.

Although there remains a material uncertainty over the outcome of these financing plans, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to secure additional finance through the sale and farm-out of assets or through raising other sources of capital. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of the 2012 financial statements.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

This review has been compiled solely to comply with the requirements of the Irish Companies Acts and should not be relied upon for any other purpose.

Financial Review continued

◆ Preparing test equipment at Ntorya

Aminex's Group activities are carried out in many parts of the world, in particular East Africa, North Africa and the USA. We carry out periodic reviews to identify risk factors which might affect our business and financial performance. Although the summary set out below is not exhaustive as it is not possible to identify every risk that could affect our business, we consider the following to be the principal risks and uncertainties:

Exploration risk – our exploration and development activities may be delayed or adversely affected by factors outside our control, in particular: climatic and oceanographic conditions; performance of joint venture partners; performance of suppliers and exposure to rapid cost increases; availability, delays or failures in installing and commissioning plant and equipment; unknown geological conditions resulting in dry or uneconomic wells; remoteness of location; actions of host governments or other regulatory authorities (relating to, inter alia, the grant, maintenance, changes or renewal of any required authorisations, environmental regulations – in particular in relation to plugging and abandonment of wells, or changes in law).

Production risks – our operational activities may be delayed or adversely affected by factors outside our control, in particular: blowouts; unusual or unexpected geological conditions; performance of joint venture partners on non-operated and operated properties; seepages or leaks resulting in substantial environmental pollution; increased drilling and operational costs; uncertainty of oil and gas resource estimates; production, marketing and transportation conditions; and actions of host governments or other regulatory authorities.

Commodity prices – the demand for, and price of, oil and gas is dependent on global and local supply and demand, weather conditions, availability of alternative fuels, actions of governments or cartels and general global economic and political developments.

Currency risk – although our reporting currency is the US dollar which is the currency most commonly used in the pricing of petroleum commodities and for significant exploration and production costs, other expenditures (in particular for our central administrative costs) are made in local currencies (as is our equity funding), thus creating currency exposure.

Political risks –as a consequence of our activities in different parts of the world, Aminex may be subject to political, economic and other uncertainties, including but not limited to terrorism, military repression, war or other unrest, nationalisation or expropriation of property, changes in national laws and energy policies, exposure to less developed legal systems.

Finance risks – arising from uncertain factors detailed in the basis of preparation on page 28 relating to the Company as a going concern.

Financial risk management policies and objectives are set out in Note 20 to these financial statements.

Max Williams
Chief Financial Officer

Operations Report

◆ Gas flaring at Ntorya, June 2012

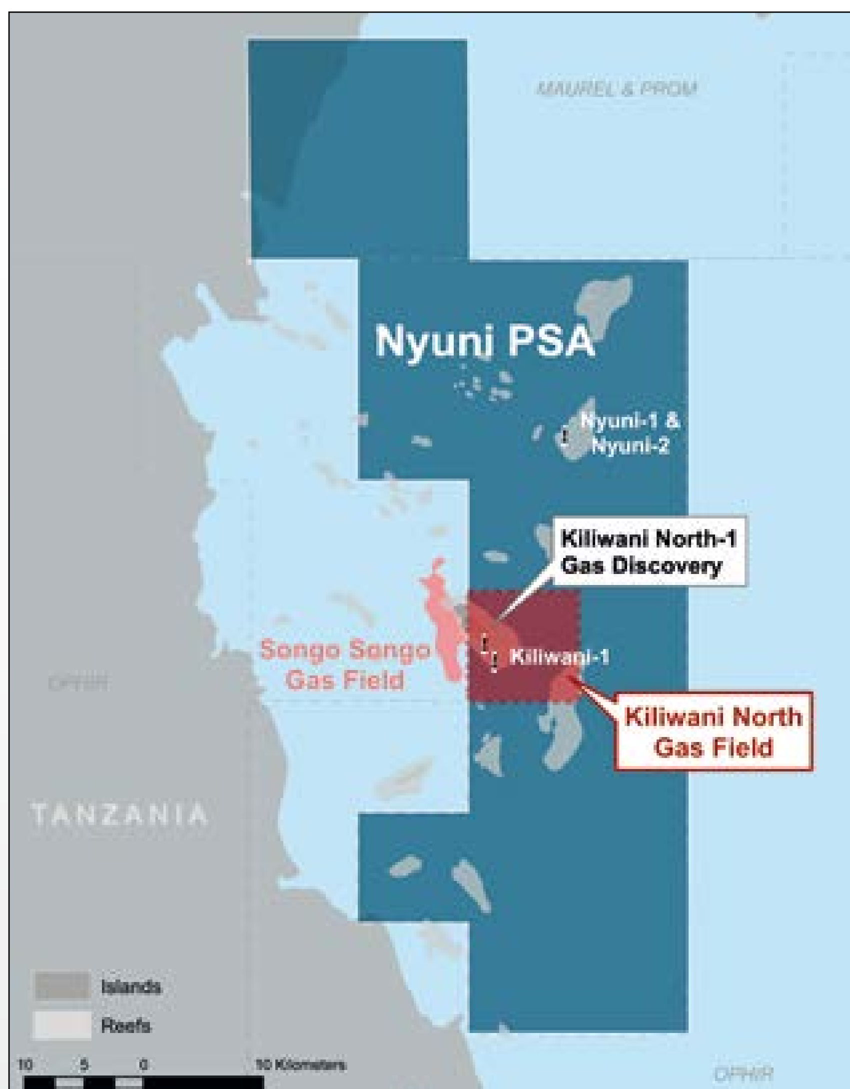
TANZANIA

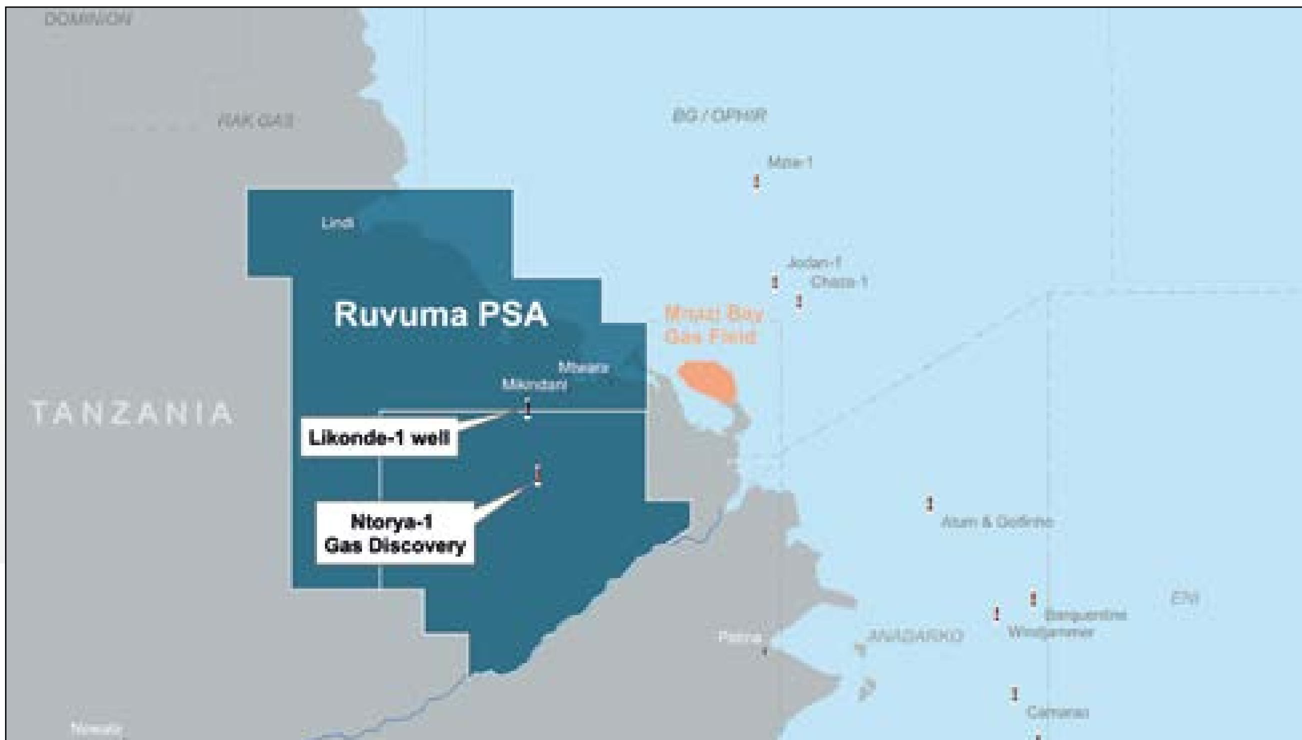
Ruvuma PSA

Aminex	75% (operator)
Solo Oil Plc	25%

The highlight of the year was the Ntorya-1 gas/condensate discovery in the Mtwara Licence of the Ruvuma PSA. The Ntorya-1 exploration well was spudded in late 2011 to test a stratigraphic pinchout play involving the Basal Tertiary and Upper Cretaceous sands intersected in the Likonde-1 well drilled in 2010 and located some 14 km to the north of Ntorya-1. Although the planned total depth of the well was 2,026 metres, the target sands were not encountered at the expected depth and the well was deepened to 2,500 metres at which depth electric logs and a check shot survey were run to calibrate the well to the seismic. Based on the seismic tie, it was decided to deepen the well by a further 250 metres to 2,750 metres and at 2,663 metres the top of a 25 metre gross sand interval of Mid-Cretaceous age was intersected, with strong gas shows. After electric logging and the setting of a liner, the well was deepened to evaluate a further target and reached a total depth of 3,150 metres without encountering any additional reservoir sands.

The reservoir section had a gross sand interval of 25 metres between 2,663 and 2,688 metres. The interval comprised an upper 3.5 metre net gas-bearing pay zone with 20% porosity sandstone and a 16.5 metre lower sandstone interval with further possible gas pay. The upper 3.5 metres of the Mid-Cretaceous sand interval was perforated and the well was flow tested on several choke sizes for extended periods over four days with corresponding shut-ins for pressure build-up data.





The well discovered 178 BCF of gas initially in place and flowed gas at a maximum rate of 20.1 million standard cubic feet per day and an estimated 139 barrels per day of 53 degrees API condensate through a 1" choke. The discovery of condensate holds the potential significantly to enhance the economics of a future Ntorya development. Confirmation of the planned Chinese-funded gas pipeline from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam should provide an early monetisation route for gas produced at Ntorya. A new gas processing plant at the southern termination of the pipeline will be located 31 km from Ntorya. According to statements issued by the Tanzanian Government, the pipeline and gas processing infrastructure will be commissioned in 2014.

Following the successful testing of Ntorya-1, an application for a two year appraisal licence was submitted to the Tanzanian Government and a programme of seismic acquisition was formulated to delineate the Ntorya find as well as to infill seismic across previously defined leads.

◆ Test separator equipment at Ntorya

During 2012, licence interests in the Ruvuma PSA changed. Tullow Oil withdrew from the joint venture after the Ntorya-1 reached a depth of 2,500 metres and Aminex and Solo took up the 25% equity pro-rata, resulting in Aminex having 75% and Solo 25% working interests in the PSA. Aminex and Solo have committed to the first extension period of the PSA and in accordance with the requirements of the Ruvuma PSA, 50% of the PSA area was relinquished at the end of the first exploration period. The relinquished area covers shallow basement in the western half of the PSA.

In late 2012, a farm-out campaign by Aminex and Solo was launched through First Energy Capital, offering up to 50% equity in the PSA on terms to be negotiated.

Nyuni Area PSA

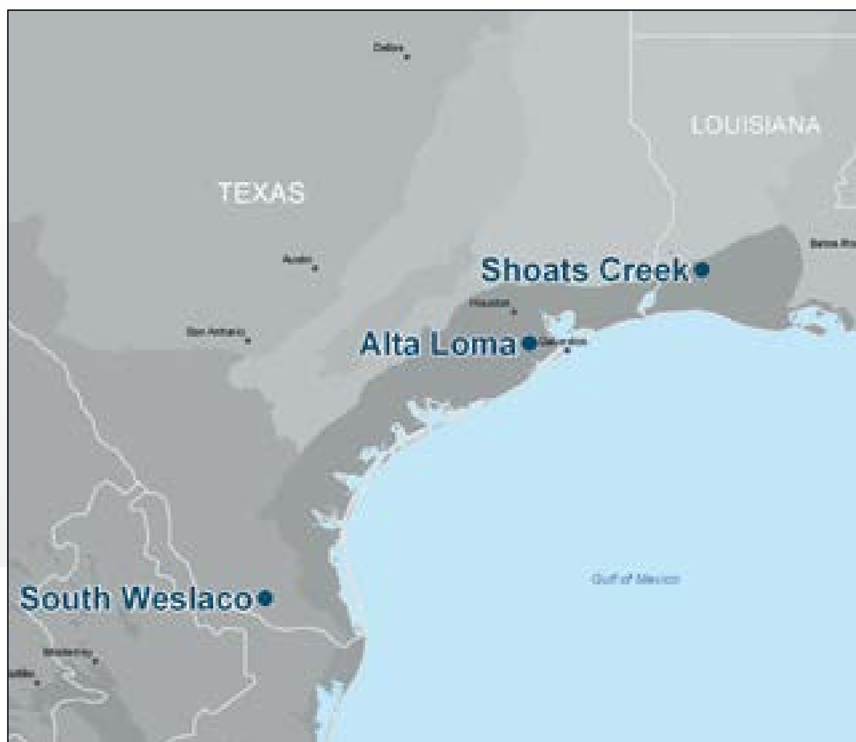
Aminex	70% (operator)
RAK Gas Commission	25%
Bounty Oil	5%

After signing the Nyuni Area PSA in October 2011, the planned programme of transition zone seismic was started in May 2012, consisting of a total of 335 kilometres of seismic across reefs and shallow water areas in the Nyuni PSA area. The survey utilised an ocean bottom cable (OBC) system in the sub-tidal zones and land acquisition techniques across the reefs and islands. Due to unseasonal weather conditions the survey was suspended after acquiring 147 km of seismic data. It was intended to complete the survey in October 2012, but operational issues prevented this from being done. For the deep water part of the Licence to the east, adjoining the Ophir-operated East Pande Block, a programme of 3D seismic is planned. This is the first time that the deepwater portion of the Nyuni PSA will have been evaluated with seismic.

Kiliwani North Development Licence

Aminex	65% (operator)
RAK Gas commission	25%
Bounty Oil	10%

Although the Development Licence for Kiliwani North Field was signed by the Minister for Energy & Minerals with an effective date of 1 April 2011, the field remains undeveloped due to continuing infrastructure constraints. However, during 2012 the Tanzanian Government announced the start of the new Tanzanian gas infrastructure project funded by the Chinese Export Bank and comprising a 517 km 36" pipeline from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam, a new 24" offshore spur line to Songo Songo Island and two gas



processing plants, one near Mnazi Bay and the other on Songo Songo Island. Preliminary discussions took place with the Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) in November 2012 to address the tie-in of Kiliwani North to the new processing plant and pipeline in 2014, when commissioning of the new infrastructure is expected to be completed. The engineering design for the previously planned tie-in to the existing plant on Songo Songo is complete but will require minor modifications to meet the specifications of the proposed new plant. 6" line pipe to connect the KN-1 well to the processing plant has been purchased and delivered and is currently stored in Dar es Salaam.

In 2012, Key Petroleum assigned its 5% interest in Kiliwani North to Bounty Oil & Gas NL, thereby increasing Bounty's working interest to 10%.

USA

Aminex has interests in three fields in the US: Alta Loma (37.5%) and South Weslaco (25%) in Texas and Shoats Creek (100%) together with 50% of the Aminex-El Paso 'Wilcox' joint venture area in Louisiana. Aminex operates its 100% interests in the Shoats Creek field and is non-operator on the other interests.

In September 2012, El Paso, the operator of the Olympia Minerals 10-1 well at Shoats Creek, worked over the well and perforated the lowest two zones which had not originally been put on commercial production.

In November 2012, the operator at Alta Loma drilled a salt water disposal well, Sunny Ernst-3. Production from Sunny Ernst-2, which had been re-completed to the 'S' Sands in 2011, had been choked back due to an increasing water cut which necessitated an expensive salt water trucking operation. Sunny Ernst-3 was drilled to enable flow rates to be increased and to reduce significantly the trucking costs incurred. Although the salt water disposal well has been successfully commissioned and trucking costs reduced, flow rates have not yet increased in line with expectations and a further workover including a re-perforation has been carried out since the year end, the results of which are still being assessed.

Production for the year at South Weslaco remained in line with that for 2011, when the wells were last worked over.

In mid-2012, Aminex commenced the marketing of its US assets. The sales process was suspended after notification by the operators at Shoats Creek and Alta Loma of the planned work programmes reported above to enable the work to be carried out. Marketing is currently under way.

EGYPT

Gulf of Suez – West Esh el Mellaha-2 PSC ("WEEM-2")

Aminex Petroleum (Egypt) Ltd	80%
Triumph Energy Group	20%

Through its 12.5% interest in Aminex Petroleum Egypt Ltd., Aminex has an effective 10% interest in the WEEM-2 PSC with a free carry to first production under any development lease awarded.

The block is located along the south-western onshore margins of the oil-prone Gulf of Suez Basin. Drilling under the current PSC has proven the presence of a working petroleum system but commercial flow rates have not been established. Three wells have been drilled previously over this PSC, the third of which, South Malak-1, encountered crude oil in non-commercial quantities.

Control of the majority interest partner was acquired in late 2012 by Triumph Energy Group ("Triumph") of Hong Kong, with the effect that Triumph controls Aminex Petroleum Egypt Ltd and has a 20% direct interest in the PSC. Triumph negotiated an extension to the second period of the PSC to allow more time to acquire additional seismic and drill two wells as required under the current work programme. At the time of writing there are no firm drilling plans on hand.

WEEM-2 is close to major oil and gas producing fields and there is good local infrastructure which should enable any discovery to be commercialised rapidly.

OILFIELD SUPPLY & LOGISTICS

AMOSSCO (Aminex Oilfield Services & Supply Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary) provides procurement and logistics services to the oil industry from a base in London for international oil and gas operators in many areas of the world. AMOSSCO also procures goods and materials on behalf of the joint venture operations which Aminex operates, for instance in Tanzania, as an effective in-house service company. During 2012 AMOSSCO sourced and supplied the pipe for the planned Kiliwani North sales line to tie the field into the gas processing facilities.

Corporate And Social Responsibility

◆ Local village scene near Mtwara

Environmental Policy

Successful environmental management is dependent on recognising, and avoiding or minimising, environmental impacts. Aminex is aware that protection of the environment requires careful planning and commitment from all levels within the Company. Best practice environmental management demands a continuing, integrated process through all phases of a project.

Environmental management is a core business requirement for Aminex, essential to long-term success. Aminex complies with all relevant legislative requirements and commitments applicable to its operations and where practical, exceed these requirements. In addition, Aminex is committed to good environmental management and continuous improvement in its performance.

The Company has also committed to membership of various local and regional environmental groups and associations. This allows for up to date information and industry best practices to be readily adopted in all phases of our operations.

Health, Safety and Environment Policy

Aminex values the safety and health of all our employees, contractors and the wider community in which it operates.

As standard practise, the Company:

- does not compromise on safety;
- complies with legislative requirements;
- identifies, assesses and manages environmental health and safety hazards, risks and impacts;
- promotes continous improvement practices within all aspects of the business
- minimises work place exposure to hazards
- understands and works to meet the expectations of the community and provides appropriate training to employees and contractors to ensure health and safety responsibilities are understood.

Community

Aminex believes that continuous improvement in the areas of environment, community and safety is fundamental to ongoing sustainability and success.

The Company's good reputation as a worthy corporate citizen has been achieved by:

- working closely with neighbours and co-occupiers of the land;
- supporting local community through sponsorship and resources;
- providing public information about environmental, community, health and safety aspects of the business; and
- encouraging the services of local suppliers where possible

Aminex has strived to foster a lasting and tangible relationship with the local communities and stakeholder groups where it works, and is aware that in addition to regulatory operating approvals, the Company also requires a community acceptance to operate, and that acceptance has to be earned.

Aminex is committed to working in an effective and collaborative manner with local communities that co-exist with its operations.

To achieve this Aminex has and will continue to:

- establish and maintain positive and meaningful communication with all affected groups;
- consult with the people whose land may be affected by its activities; and
- engage with relevant groups on various community projects.

Aminex has strict anti-bribery procedures and policies in place and ensures that its employees observe these at all times in carrying out the Company's business.

Aminex supports local community initiatives where possible. The Company is a supporter of the WA Surgical Mission (www.asanterafiki.com) and the Australia Tanzania Young Ambassadors (www.youngambassadors.com.au). Aminex also contributes to community projects, such as schools and hospitals.

Board of Directors

Brian Hall, (67) (UK)

Acting Executive Chairman

Brian Hall has managed the Company since 1991, leading it into Russia in 1994 and profitably exiting its main Russian project in 2001. In the 1970s he was a member of the team which developed Argyll, the UK North Sea's first producing oilfield, since which he has worked continuously in the international oil industry. Under his management Aminex has worked in Russia, the USA, Tanzania, Kenya, Egypt, Madagascar, Tunisia and Pakistan. He serves or has served on the boards of five publicly-traded resources companies and has held executive roles in several others. He is a Chartered Accountant and was a co-founder of Halyard Offshore, an offshore industry consulting company. In December 2011 Mr. Hall retired from an executive role in the Company and in February 2012 was co-opted on to the Audit and Remuneration committees. In January 2013, he resumed the role of Executive Chairman as an interim appointment following the departure of Mr. Stuard Detmer. Mr. Hall has stepped down from his memberships of the Audit and Remuneration Committees while he has executive responsibilities. In 2012 Mr. Hall joined the Boards of AIM-listed Great Western Mining Corporation PLC and the privately-owned Canyon Oil & Gas Ltd as a non-executive director.

Antonio Prado, (67) (USA)

Executive Director and President, Aminex USA, Inc.

Tony Prado has been associated with companies which are now within the Aminex group since 1984 and joined Aminex full-time in 1994 as president of the group's US subsidiaries. He has full responsibility for the Group's operations in the USA and is also involved in the Group's international operations. He was formerly vice-president finance at City Exploration Company of Houston, Texas and for nine years managed its Latin American operations, including oil production in the Republic of Ecuador. He has held a number of management roles in other US oil and gas companies. Tony Prado holds an MBA from the University of Arizona and became a Director of Aminex in 1996.

Michael Rego, (52) (UK)

Group Exploration Director

Mike Rego is a Petroleum Geologist. He joined Aminex in 1998 as Resident Manager in Tatarstan (Russia), becoming Group Exploration Manager in 2001 and Group Exploration Director in 2006. He has previously worked for BP, LASMO and other oil companies and has lived and worked in Russia, Libya, Egypt and USA as well as in the United Kingdom. He leads the Company's exploration effort in East Africa. Mike Rego is well known in the oil industry for his work on the East African Margin. He is a geology graduate from the University of Swansea, UK.

David Hooker, (70) (UK)

Senior Non-Executive Director *#

David Hooker has managed several oil and gas exploration and production companies, including Candecca Resources Ltd, Plascom Ltd. (a subsidiary of Tarmac plc) and Aberdeen Petroleum plc. From 1993 to 1995 he was Chairman of Bakyrchic Gold plc. He is a non-executive director of Oceaneering International Inc, a US corporation, and various other companies. David Hooker was appointed a Director of Aminex in June 2001. He is a graduate of Cambridge University and holds degrees in law and geology.

Derek Tughan, (71) (UK)

Non-Executive Director *#

Derek Tughan was formerly a partner in Tughans a leading firm of solicitors in N. Ireland. He built a property company with a portfolio of development and investment properties throughout the UK and Republic of Ireland. He was Chairman of Ewart PLC and Ashquay Group PLC and a Belfast Harbour Commissioner for ten years. He joined the board of Aminex in March 1991 and was Chairman from June 2006 until June 2007.

Andrew Hay, (61) (UK)

Non-Executive Director *#

Andrew Hay has spent his career in investment banking in London and New York. Since 1999 he has been Head of Corporate Finance at LCF Edmond de Rothschild Securities Ltd., the London arm of the LCF Rothschild Group. He is a graduate of Oxford University and in the past has held senior positions at both Schroders and ING Barings. Andrew Hay has been advising Aminex since 2002 and was appointed a Director in April 2007.

Keith Phair, (58) (UK)

Non-Executive Director *#

Keith Phair has spent the majority of his career with major international banks, with senior global product management positions in capital markets. He holds an MBA from The London Business School and has acted as a capital markets consultant to major companies and pension funds, also advising on strategic issues. He has been an active and engaged investor in various oil and gas exploration companies for many years. He was appointed a Director in October 2009.

* Member of Audit Committee

\# Member of Remuneration Committee

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for Aminex PLC ("the Company") and its subsidiary undertakings ("the Group") prepared in US dollars for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are the exploration for, and the development and production of oil and gas reserves. The Group operates through subsidiary undertakings, details of which are set out in Note 13 to the financial statements. Principal areas of activity are the United States of America, East Africa and North Africa.

Results and dividends

As set out in the Group Income Statement on page 24, the Group loss after tax amounted to US$5.33 million which compares with a loss after tax of US$895,000 for 2011. No dividends were paid during the year.

Share capital

The Company has a single class of shares which is divided into Ordinary Shares of €0.06 each. The Ordinary Shares are in registered form. At 31 December 2012 the Company's authorised share capital was €54,000,000 comprising 900,000,000 Ordinary Shares of €0.06 each. At 31 December 2012, the number of shares in issue was 818,658,421 (2011: 818,658,421). Details of issued share capital are set out in Note 21 to the financial statements.

Resolutions have been proposed to renew the Directors' authority to allot share capital and to increase the authorised share capital of the Company and are set out more fully in the Notice of Annual General Meeting.

Additional information in respect of shares and directors as required by the European Communities (Takeover Bids (Directive 2004 25/EC)) Regulations 2006 are set out on pages 14 to 15.

Directors and their interests

Biographies of all Directors are set out on page 11. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hooker and Mr. Tughan retire from the Board and being eligible offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Detmer resigned from the Board on 22 January 2013.

With the exception of the transactions stated in Note 26 to the financial statements, there were no other significant contracts, other than Executive Directors' contracts of service, in which any Director had a material interest.

The Directors who held office at 31 December 2012 had no beneficial interests in any of the shares of the Company and Group companies other than as follows:

Director	Number of Ordinary Shares		
	16 April 2013	31 December 2012	31 December 2011
L.S. Detmer	-	-	-
B.A. Hall	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
A.N.J. Hay	200,000	200,000	200,000
D.S. Hooker	869,215	869,215	869,215
K.J. Phair	2,564,422	2,564,422	2,564,422
A.G. Prado	220,498	220,498	220,498
M.C.P. Rego	128,471	128,471	128,471
F.D. Tughan	5,192,698	5,192,698	5,192,698

At 16 April 2013 Mr. M.V. Williams, the Company Secretary, has an interest in 423,973 Ordinary Shares of the Company. At 31 December 2012 Mr. Williams had an interest in 423,973 Ordinary Shares of the Company (2011: 423,973). At 31 December 2012 he held 1,800,000 options over the Ordinary Share capital of the Company (2011: 1,900,000).

Details of the Directors' share options are set out in the Remuneration Report on pages 19 to 20.

Substantial shareholdings in the Company

As of the date of this report, the Directors have not been made aware of any beneficial shareholdings of 3% or more of the issued Share Capital of the Company.

Directors' Report continued

Financial Review

A review of current year financial activities and the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group are set out in the Financial Review on pages 4 to 6. Key performance indicators principally relate to production, net oil and gas reserves and the Group's exploration licences, as detailed within the Chairman's Statement, the Financial Review and the Operations and Business Review.

Operations Report

A review of exploration and production activities during 2012 and outlook for 2013 are set out in the Chairman's Statement on pages 2 to 3 and in the Operations Report on pages 7 to 9.

Payment of suppliers

The Company's policy is to agree payment terms with individual suppliers and to abide by such terms.

Electoral Act, 1997

The Group did not make any political donations during the current or previous year.

Corporate Governance Statement

Statements by the Directors in relation to the Company's application of corporate governance principles, compliance with the principles of the 2010 UK Corporate Governance Code and the Irish Corporate Governance Annex, the Group's system of internal controls and the adoption of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements are set out on pages 16 to 18. The report on Directors' remuneration is set out on pages 19 to 20.

Post Balance sheet events

In January 2013, Aminex announced a loan facility for $8 million secured against the assets of the Group. Also in January 2013, Mr. Stuard Detmer resigned as Chief Executive and Director of the Company. Mr. Brian Hall assumed the role of Executive Chairman.

Accounting records

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 202 of the Companies Act, 1990 with regard to books of account by employing personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The books of account of the Company are maintained at 7 Gower Street, London, WC1E 6HA, UK.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 160(2) of the Companies Act, 1963, the auditor, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

On behalf of the Board

B.A. Hall
Director

M.C.P. Rego
Director

16 April 2013

Additional Information for Shareholders

Additional information in respect of shares and directors as required by the European Communities (Takeover Bids (Directive 2004 25/EC)) Regulations 2006 are set out below.

Amendment to the Articles of Association

Any amendment to the Articles of Association (Articles) of the Company requires the passing of a special resolution in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts. A special resolution to amend the Articles will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 22 May 2013. Details of the special resolution are set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting as Resolution 7.

Rights attaching to shares

The rights attaching to the Ordinary Shares are defined in the Company's Articles. A shareholder whose name appears on the register of members can choose whether the shares are evidenced by share certificates (i.e. in certificated form) or held in electronic form (i.e. uncertificated form) in CREST (the electronic settlement system in Ireland and the UK).

At any general meeting, a resolution put to the vote at a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by the Chairman of the meeting, or by at least three shareholders present in person or by proxy, or by any shareholder or shareholders present in person or by proxy and representing not less than 10% of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote at the meeting, or by a shareholder or shareholders holding shares in the Company conferring the right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid equal to not less than 10% of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right to vote.

The shareholders may declare dividends by passing an ordinary resolution in general meeting but the amount of the dividend shall not exceed the amount recommended by the Directors. The Directors may authorise the payment of interim dividends. No dividend shall be paid unless the distributable profits of the Company justify the payment.

Notice of each dividend declared and/or other monies payable to members (including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, on a return of capital) shall be given to each member in the manner provided for under Regulations 137 and 138. All dividends and/or other monies payable to members (including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, on a return of capital) unclaimed for a period of 12 years after the declared date of payment thereof may by resolution of the Board be forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may allocate, with the sanction of a special resolution passed in general meeting and any other sanction required by the Companies Acts, between the shareholders in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company. The liquidator may value the assets and determine how to divide the assets between shareholders or different classes of shareholders. The liquidator may transfer the whole or any part of the assets into trust for the benefit of the shareholders.

Voting at general meetings

Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class of shares, shareholders may attend any general meeting and, on a show of hands, every shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he/she is the holder.

Votes may be given either personally or by proxy. The form of proxy shall be signed by the appointer or his/her duly authorised attorney or if the appointer is a body corporate either under the seal or signed by an officer of the body corporate duly authorised.

The form of proxy must be delivered to the Company not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting as notified in the notice of general meeting at which the person named in the form of proxy proposes to vote.

No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums payable in respect of his/her shares have been paid.

Transfer of shares

The Directors may decline to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid. The Directors may also refuse to register a transfer unless the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right to transfer and the instrument of transfer is in respect of one class of share only.

Additional Information for Shareholders continued

The Directors have the power to implement any arrangements they think fit for evidencing the title to and transfer of shares in accordance with statutory obligations made from time to time. Transfers of uncertified shares must be carried out using CREST and the Directors may refuse to register a transfer of an uncertified share in accordance with the regulations governing the operation of CREST. Transfers of shares in certificated form must be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee.

Under the terms of the Aminex PLC Executive Share Option Scheme, option holders who obtain shares on the exercise of options must retain, subject to the Directors' discretion and to the offer for the whole or a specified portion of the share capital, beneficial ownership of those shares for a minimum period of three years.

Variation of rights

Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares or class of shares, any share in the Company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special right or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine.

If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated with the written consent of the holders of at least 75% of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

Appointment and replacement of Directors

There will be no less than two Directors. Directors may be appointed by the Company by ordinary resolution (provided not less than 7 days or more than 42 days before the day appointed for the meeting, notice is given to the Company of the intention to propose a person for election) or by the Board. A Director appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the following annual general meeting and shall be eligible for re-election but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at that meeting. At each annual general meeting of the Company, one-third of the Directors shall retire by rotation or if their number is not a multiple of three then the number nearest one-third shall retire from office. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless otherwise agreed among themselves) be determined by lot. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.

The Company may, by ordinary resolution of which extended notice has been given in accordance with the Companies Acts, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office.

Powers of the Directors

The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not required by the Companies Acts or by the Articles to be exercised by the Company in general meeting. The Directors are, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, authorised to allot shares in accordance with an offer or agreement for the number of authorised shares not yet issued and also to issue shares for cash. Resolutions to renew these authorities are set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting. Under the Aminex PLC Executive Share Option Scheme, the Directors are authorised, in the event of an offer for the whole or a specified portion of the share capital, to request option holders to exercise unexercised options.

Corporate Governance

The Directors are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance. This Corporate Governance Statement describes how the Company applied the principles of the 2010 UK Corporate Governance Code (the "Code") published in June 2010 as adopted by the Irish Stock Exchange ("ISE") and London Stock Exchange ("LSE") throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2012. The Directors note that the ISE introduced the Irish Corporate Governance Annex (the "Annex") to apply to companies listed on the ISE and which supplements the Code with additional corporate governance provisions. Except where otherwise stated, the Directors believe that the Group has complied with the provisions of the Code and the Annex throughout the year under review.

A copy of the Code can be obtained from the Financial Reporting Council's ("FRC") website: www.frc.org.uk. A copy of the Annex can be obtained from the ISE's website: www.ise.ie.

The Board of Directors

The Company is controlled through its Board of Directors. The Board's main roles are to create value for shareholders, to provide entrepreneurial leadership to the Group, to approve the Group's strategic objectives and to ensure that the necessary financial and other resources are made available to enable the Group to meet its objectives.

There are matters which are specifically reserved for the Board which include setting and monitoring business strategy; evaluating exploration opportunities and risks; approving all capital expenditure on exploration and producing oil and gas assets; approving all investments and disposals; approving budgets and monitoring performance against budgets; reviewing the Group's health and safety policy and considering and appointing new Directors and the Company Secretary.

The Board consists of seven members and comprises an Executive Chairman, two Executive Directors and four Non-Executive Directors. The Non-Executive Directors have a beneficial interest in the Company and participate in the Aminex PLC Executive Share Option Scheme. The Board considers that the granting of options to Non-Executive Directors is a reasonable method of attracting Directors of high calibre. The Board considers each of the current Non-Executive Directors to be independent of management and free from any business relationships that could materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement. The Board recognises that Mr. F.D. Tughan and Mr. D.S. Hooker do not meet the independence criteria of the Corporate Governance Code as they have served on the Board for more than nine years. Nevertheless, the Board considers that Mr. Tughan's and Mr. Hooker's independence is not prejudiced or compromised by their length of service when taken with their experience and knowledge of the Group's business. They remain independent, challenging and valuable contributors to the Board. Brief biographies of the Directors are set out on page 11.

Following Mr. Detmer's resignation as Chief Executive Officer in January 2013, Mr. Hall was appointed as Executive Chairman on a temporary basis while a new Chief Executive Officer is being recruited. At present therefore there is no clear division of responsibilities between the roles of Chief Executive Officer and Non-Executive Chairman. The Senior Independent Director is Mr. D.S. Hooker.

The Board plans to meet six times a year. All Directors are expected to attend these scheduled meetings but other meetings are held in between each scheduled meeting to ensure that Non-Executive Directors are kept informed of corporate developments. Mr. Prado is not expected to attend all meetings in person because of distance. All Directors receive all reports and papers on a timely basis for Board and Committee meetings.

All Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary and may obtain independent professional advice at the Group's expense.

Under the terms of the Company's Articles of Association, at least one third of the Board must seek re-election to the Board at the Annual General Meeting each year. All new Directors appointed since the previous Annual General Meeting are required to seek election at the next Annual General Meeting. The Directors required to seek re-election at the next Annual General Meeting are Mr. Hall, Mr. Hooker and Mr. Tughan.

Directors have access to a regular supply of financial, operational and strategic information to assist them in the discharge of their duties. Such information is provided as part of the normal management reporting cycle undertaken by senior management.

The Company arranges appropriate insurance cover in respect of legal action against its Directors.

Board Committees

The Board has established an Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee and a Nominations Committee, each of which has formal terms of reference approved by the Board.

Audit Committee

During the year, the Audit Committee comprised Mr. F.D. Tughan, Mr. D.S. Hooker, Mr. A.N.J. Hay and Mr. K.J. Phair. Mr. B.A. Hall was co-opted on to the Committee in February 2012 and resigned in February 2013 on re-appointment as Executive Chairman. All members of the Committee are deemed to be financially competent and suitably qualified. The Audit Committee met twice during the year to review the interim and annual financial statements prior to Board approval; to review the appropriateness of the Group's key accounting policies; to review the potential impact in the Group's financial statements of certain matters such as impairment of non-current asset values; to review and approve the audit and non-audit fees due to the Group's external auditor; to approve the external auditor's letter of engagement and to review the external auditor's report to the Audit Committee including tax advice. At the two meetings held, the Committee reviewed the key risks for the Group including impairment of exploration and evaluation assets, producing assets, amounts due to the Group and the adequacy of

the decommissioning provision. The Committee also discussed the basis and disclosure of factors relating to the Group as a going concern. The Committee reported its findings on the key risks to the Board and advised the Board that the Committee approved the financial statements. The Audit Committee has primary responsibility for recommending the reappointment and removal of the external auditor.

The Audit Committee monitors the level of audit and non-audit services provided by the Group's external auditor. Non-audit services are normally limited to assignments that are closely related to the annual audit or where the work is of such a nature that a detailed understanding of the Group is necessary. An analysis of the fees paid to the external auditor in respect of audit and non-audit work is included in Note 5 of the financial statements. In addition to processes put in place to ensure segregation of audit and non-audit roles, as part of the assurance process in relation to the audit, the external auditor is required to confirm to the Audit Committee that they have both the appropriate independence and objectivity to allow them to continue to serve the members of the Group. No matters of concern were identified by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee invites Executive Directors and representatives of the external auditor to the meetings as appropriate. Members of the Committee have an opportunity to meet in private without the presence of either the Executive Directors or the external auditor. The Committee also has an opportunity to discuss in private any matters with the external auditor without the presence of the Executive Directors.

The Audit Committee reviews the necessity for the establishment of an internal audit function. At present, the Audit Committee does not consider that an internal audit function is required because of the small size of the Group and the direct involvement of senior management in setting and monitoring controls.

Remuneration Committee

During the year, the Remuneration Committee comprised Mr. F.D. Tughan, Mr. D.S. Hooker, Mr. A.N.J. Hay and Mr. K.J. Phair. Mr. B.A. Hall was co-opted on to the Committee in February 2012 and resigned in February 2013 on re-appointment as Executive Chairman. The Remuneration Committee met once during the year to consider the remuneration of the Group's Executive Directors and the granting of options under the Aminex PLC Executive Share Option Scheme.

Nominations Committee

During the year the Nominations Committee comprised of all the Directors. After the resignation of Mr. Detmer as Chief Executive Officer, the Nomination Committee requested Mr. Hall to resume the role of Executive Director on a temporary basis while the Company seeks a new Chief Executive Officer, which process is currently in hand.

Directors' attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

The table below sets out the attendance record of each Director at scheduled Board and Committee meetings during 2012.

	Board (Main)	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee
Number of meetings	7	2	1
	Meetings attended	Meetings attended	Meetings attended
L.S. Detmer	7	n/a	n/a
B.A. Hall	7	1	1
A.N.J. Hay	7	2	1
D.S. Hooker	6	1	1
K.J. Phair	7	2	1
A.G. Prado	7	n/a	n/a
M.C.P. Rego	6	n/a	n/a
F.D. Tughan	6	2	1

Key: n/a = not applicable (where a Director is not a member of the Committee)

Mr. B.A. Hall was co-opted on to the Audit Committee after the Committee met in February 2012 and therefore attended only one meeting as a member of the Committee.

During 2012, certain Directors who were not committee members attended meetings of the Audit and Remuneration Committees by invitation. These details have not been included in the table above.

Relations with shareholders

The Company communicates regularly with shareholders including the release of the interim and annual results and after significant developments. The Annual General Meeting is normally attended by all Directors. Shareholders, including private investors, are invited to ask questions on matters including the Group's operations and performance and to meet with the Directors after the formal proceedings have ended.

The Group maintains a website (www.aminex-plc.com) on which all announcements, financial statements and other corporate information are published. The Directors are available to meet institutional shareholders for ad hoc discussions. The Senior Independent Director is available to meet with shareholders if they have concerns which contact through the normal channels of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer has failed to resolve or for which such contact is inappropriate.

Internal control

The Directors are responsible for the Group's system of internal controls, the setting of appropriate policies on those controls, the regular assurance that the system is functioning effectively and that it is effective in managing business risk.

The Audit Committee monitors the Group's internal control procedures, reviews the internal controls processes and risk management procedures and reports its conclusions and recommendations to the Board.

A Risk Committee comprising the Chairman, Mr. B.A. Hall, an Executive Director, Mr. A.G. Prado, and one senior member of the management team, Mr. M.V. Williams, is charged with the review of the key risks inherent in the business and the system of control necessary to manage such risks and to present its findings to the Board. Exploration risk, the main corporate risk to which the Group is exposed, is monitored and reviewed regularly by the Board. The Board considers exploration risk to be acceptable for the Company taking into account the industry in which it operates.

The Directors consider that the frequency of Board meetings and the information provided to the Board in relation to Group operations assists the identification, evaluation and management of significant risks relevant to its operations on a continuous basis.

The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives.

Preparation and issue of financial reports to shareholders and the markets, including the Consolidated Financial Statements, is overseen by the Audit Committee. The Group's financial reporting process is controlled using documented accounting policies and company management accounts. The process is supported by a Group finance team and finance personnel in both Tanzania and the USA who have responsibility and accountability to provide information in keeping with agreed policies. Aminex's processes support the integrity and quality of data by arrangements for segregation of duties. Each reporting entity's financial information is subject to scrutiny at reporting entity and Group level by the Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer. The half-year and annual consolidated reports are also reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board in advance of being presented to the Board for its review and approval.

Following the monitoring of the internal control procedures, the review of the internal control process and the risk management procedures, the Board considers that the system of internal control operated appropriately during the year and up to the date of signing the Annual Report.

Going concern basis

The financial statements of the Company and the Group are prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors have given careful consideration to the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Since the balance sheet date, the Company has secured a loan facility of $8 million, which has been applied to addressing the Group's working capital. The Company is seeking further finance through the disposal of its US assets and the farm-out of its interest in the Ruvuma Production Sharing Agreement and is currently in negotiations with various interested parties. Under the terms of the loan facility, in the event that the loan is not repaid by the sale of US assets before 31 December 2013, Aminex has agreed to raise other sources of capital to repay the loan facility and to provide for the Company's ongoing operations.

Although there remains a material uncertainty over the outcome of these financing plans, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to secure additional finance through the sale and farm-out of assets or through raising other sources of capital. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of the 2012 financial statements.

Compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the related Irish Corporate Governance Annex

The Directors consider that Aminex PLC has complied throughout the year with the provisions of the Code and the Irish Annex except for the following matters:

The details of Executive Directors' contracts are stated on page 20 and are in excess of one year.

The roles of Non-Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer are temporarily not separate and the Company is seeking to appoint a new Chief Executive Officer.

The terms and conditions of appointment of Non-Executive Directors were not publicly available during the year.

A performance evaluation of the Board, its Committees and its Directors was not undertaken during the year.

As noted in the Directors' Remuneration Report, given that a significant proportion of the Group's operations involve long-term capital projects from which benefits may not be realised for some time, the Board has concluded that it is not appropriate at present to put in place a scheme to enable part of Executive Directors' remuneration to be performance related.

The Company does not have at least two independent non-executive directors as defined by provision B1.2 of the Code. However, given the small size of the Board and the calibre and experience of the four Non-Executive Directors, the Board views these Non-Executive Directors as sufficiently independent of management and as being capable of exercising independent judgement.

As stated in the Directors' Remuneration Report, the Company's Non-Executive Directors hold options over the Ordinary Shares of the Company. The Board considers that this is in the Group's best interests to attract and retain high calibre directors and that, with limited cash resources, this can be achieved by the granting of options.

On behalf of the Board

B.A. Hall
Director

16 April 2013

Directors' Remuneration Report

In preparing this Report, the Remuneration Committee ("the Committee") has followed the provisions of the 2010 UK Corporate Governance Code, unless otherwise stated.

It is the policy of the Board to compensate Directors with a combination of salary, fees and other benefits together with a flexible share option package with the intention of aligning their interests with those of the Company's shareholders. The Committee can draw on independent external advice, where it deems necessary, and consults with the Executive Chairman with regard to the remuneration of certain senior employees.

When determining the total remuneration of the Executive Directors, the Committee takes into account the remuneration practices adopted in the general market.

The Board has considered the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code regarding the recommendation that a proportion of remuneration be performance-related. Given that a significant proportion of the Group's operations involve long-term capital projects from which benefits may not be realised for some time, the Board has concluded that it is not appropriate at present to put in place such a scheme.

Remuneration of Directors

The Non-Executive Directors' fees were as follows:

	Fees	
	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
B.A. Hall	**79**	-
F.D. Tughan	**32**	32
A.N.J. Hay	**32**	32
D.S. Hooker	**32**	32
K.J. Phair	**32**	32
Total	**207**	128

The remuneration of the Executive Directors was as follows:

	Basic Salary		Benefits in kind		Sub total		Pension		Total	
	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Remuneration										
L.S. Detmer	**320**	97	**-**	-	**320**	97	**-**	-	**320**	97
B.A. Hall	**-**	256	**-**	12	**-**	268	**-**	77	**-**	345
A.G. Prado	**222**	213	**8**	26	**230**	239	**27**	27	**257**	266
M.C.P. Rego	**209**	204	**5**	6	**214**	210	**27**	19	**241**	229
	751	770	**13**	44	**764**	814	**54**	123	**818**	937
Compensation for loss of office										
B.A. Hall	**189**	-	**6**	-	**195**	-	**79**	-	**274**	-
Total	**940**	770	**19**	44	**959**	814	**133**	123	**1,092**	937

Mr. B.A. Hall assumed the role of Non-Executive Chairman with effect from 31 December 2011. For 2012 he received a Non-Executive Chairman's fee of £50,000/US79,000. Under the terms of his Executive Director's contract, Mr. Hall was entitled to two years' remuneration on retirement. Post 31 December 2011, Mr. Hall and the Remuneration Committee agreed a final retirement package for Mr. Hall of one year's remuneration which was settled during 2012 and is disclosed as Executive remuneration in the table above.

Salaries are reviewed annually with effect from 1 January. Benefits in kind comprise life insurance and health insurance. Contributions are made to the private pension plans of certain Executive Directors. As at 31 December 2012, there were three Executive Directors (2011: three) and five Non-Executive Directors (2011: five). There was an average number of three Executive Directors and five Non-Executive Directors holding office during the year.

Share options

Directors participate in the Aminex PLC Executive Share Option Scheme and are granted options over the Company's Ordinary Shares at prevailing market prices at the time of the grant. Options are exercisable not later than ten years after the date of grant. The Scheme was established in 1980 and subsequently extended with shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meetings held in 1996, 1999, 2004 and 2009.

The Scheme does not comply in all respects with the current Best Practice Provision of the Irish Stock Exchange. As stated elsewhere in this report, the Company's Non-Executive Directors hold options over the Ordinary Shares of the Company. The Board considers that it is in the Group's best interests to attract and retain high calibre directors and that, with limited cash resources, this can be achieved effectively by the granting of options.

Directors' Remuneration Report continued

The Directors who held office at 31 December 2012 had the following beneficial interests in options over the Company's Ordinary Shares:

Name	Options held at 1 January 2012 Number	Options granted/ (lapsed) during the year Number	Options held at 31 December 2012 Number	Exercise price Sterling	Period of exercise From	To
L.S. Detmer	22,500,000	-	22,500,000	Stg5.07p	Vesting	Dec-21
B.A. Hall	250,000	(250,000)	-	Stg17.5p	Jul-02	Jul-12
	400,000	-	400,000	Stg12.5p	Jul-04	Jul-14
	500,000	-	500,000	Stg29.75p	Jan-06	Jan-16
	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	Stg21p	Jul-07	Jul-17
	300,000	-	300,000	Stg22p	May-08	May-18
	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	Stg8.5p	Jan-10	Jan-20
A.N.J. Hay	200,000	-	200,000	Stg21p	Jul-07	Jul-17
	100,000	-	100,000	Stg22p	May-08	May-18
	200,000	-	200,000	Stg8.5p	Jan-10	Jan-20
D.S. Hooker	100,000	(100,000)	-	Stg17.5p	Jul-02	Jul-12
	50,000	-	50,000	Stg12.5p	Jul-04	Jul-14
	50,000	-	50,000	Stg29.75p	Jan-06	Jan-16
	200,000	-	200,000	Stg21p	Jul-07	Jul-17
	100,000	-	100,000	Stg22p	May-08	May-18
	200,000	-	200,000	Stg8.5p	Jan-10	Jan-20
K.J. Phair	200,000	-	200,000	Stg8.5p	Jan-10	Jan-20
A.G. Prado	175,000	(175,000)	-	Stg17.5p	Jul-02	Jul-12
	400,000	-	400,000	Stg12.5p	Jul-04	Jul-14
	300,000	-	300,000	Stg29.75p	Jan-06	Jan-16
	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	Stg21p	Jul-07	Jul-17
	200,000	-	200,000	Stg22p	May-08	May-18
	1,750,000	-	1,750,000	Stg8.5p	Jan-10	Jan-20
M.C.P. Rego	150,000	-	150,000	Stg12.5p	Feb-06	Jul-14
	300,000	-	300,000	Stg29.75p	Jan-06	Jan-16
	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	Stg21p	Jul-07	Jul-17
	200,000	-	200,000	Stg22p	May-08	May-18
	1,750,000	-	1,750,000	Stg8.5p	Jan-10	Jan-20
F.D. Tughan	100,000	(100,000)	-	Stg17.5p	Jul-02	Jul-12
	50,000	-	50,000	Stg12.5p	Jul-04	Jul-14
	50,000	-	50,000	Stg29.75p	Jan-06	Jan-16
	200,000	-	200,000	Stg21p	Jul-07	Jul-17
	100,000	-	100,000	Stg22p	May-08	May-18
	200,000	-	200,000	Stg8.5p	Jan-10	Jan-20
	37,275,000	**(625,000)**	**36,650,000**			

No options were exercised and no options lapsed during the year. No options were granted during the year at below market value. No options have been granted to Directors since the year end and none has lapsed. Options granted to Mr. L.S. Detmer but which had not vested were forfeited in January 2013 when Mr. Detmer resigned from the Board. Any charges arising from these share options have been credited back to the income statement in the year ended 31 December 2012.

The market price of the shares during the year ranged between Stg2.885p/€0.04 and Stg7.37p/€0.08 and at 31 December 2012 was Stg4.05p/€0.06.

Service contracts

As Executive Directors Mr. M.C.P. Rego and Mr. A.G. Prado have a service contract; neither contains provisions which could result in the Director receiving compensation on termination in excess of two years' salary and benefits in kind. Mr. B.A. Hall accepted his reappointment as Executive Director but has agreed to remain on his Non-Executive Chairman's remuneration and no new service contract has been drawn up on the grounds that the appointment is temporary. The Committee considers the notice period appropriate taking into account the size of the Company and the business environment in which the Group operates.

Non-Executive Directors

Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors are determined by the Board. Each Non-Executive Director has a letter of appointment for a period of three years, although either party may terminate the agreement with notice of less than one year.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Group and Company financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors are required to prepare the Group financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the EU and have elected to prepare the Company financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and as applied in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012.

The Group and Company financial statements are required by law and IFRSs as adopted by the EU to present fairly the financial position and performance of the Group and the Company. The Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012 provide in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of those Acts to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

In preparing each of the Group and Company financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state that the financial statements comply with IFRSs as adopted by the EU as applied in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business.

Under applicable law and the requirements of the Listing Rules issued by the Irish Stock Exchange, the Directors are also responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and reports relating to directors' remuneration and corporate governance that comply with that law and those Rules. In particular, in accordance with the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 ("the Transparency Regulations"), the Directors are required to include in their report a fair review of the business and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group and the Company and a responsibility statement relating to these and other matters, included below.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper books of account that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. They are also responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Group's website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Responsibility statement in accordance with the Transparency Regulations

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on page 11, confirms that, to the best of each person's knowledge and belief:

- the Group financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group at 31 December 2012 and its loss for the year then ended;
- the Company financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and as applied in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2012; and
- the Directors' Report contained in the Annual Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

On behalf of the Board

B.A. Hall
Director

M.C.P. Rego
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aminex PLC

We have audited the Group and Company financial statements (''financial statements'') of Aminex PLC for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Group Income Statement, the Group Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Group and Company Balance Sheets, the Group and Company Statements of Cashflows, the Group and Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and, as regards the Company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 21, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements giving a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Ethical Standards for Auditors issued by the Auditing Practices Board.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group and Company circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the Group financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the Company statement of financial position gives a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012, of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2012; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012 and, as regards the group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

Emphasis of matter: Going Concern:

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in the basis of preparation paragraph in the statement of accounting policies concerning the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. These disclosures set out the need for the Group to raise additional finance in order to repay the US$8 million loan received post year end and to fund the Group's ongoing operations for the foreseeable future, which the Directors believe is achievable. These matters indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. For the reasons set out in the basis of preparation paragraph, however, the financial statements do not include adjustments that would result if the Group was unable to continue as a going concern.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.

The Company's balance sheet is in agreement with the books of account and, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company.

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements and the description in the Corporate Governance Statement of the main features of the internal control and risk management systems in relation of the process of preparing the Group financial statements is consistent with the Group financial statements.

The net assets of the Company, as stated in the balance sheet are more than half of the amount of its called-up share capital and, in our opinion, on that basis there did not exist at 31 December 2012 a financial situation which under Section 40(1) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1983 would require the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aminex PLC continued

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following:

Under the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Under the Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange we are required to review:

- the Directors' statement, on page 18, in relation to going concern;
- the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the company's compliance with the nine provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the two provisions of the Irish Corporate Governance Annex specified for our review; and
- the six specified elements of disclosures in the report to shareholders by the Board on directors' remuneration.

P. Carroll
for and on behalf of

KPMG
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2

16 April 2013

Group Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 US$'000	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Revenue	2		**4,914**		9,329
Cost of sales		**(3,285)**		(5,592)	
Depletion, depreciation and decommissioning of oil and gas interests	12	**(1,734)**		(1,866)	
Total cost of sales			**(5,019)**		(7,458)
Gross (loss)/profit			**(105)**		1,871
Administrative expenses		**(3,879)**		(3,593)	
Depreciation of other assets	12	**(13)**		(38)	
			(3,892)		(3,631)
Loss from operating activities before other items			**(3,997)**		(1,760)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment			**-**		677
Loss from operating activities			**(3,997)**		(1,083)
Finance income	7		**46**		431
Finance costs	8		**(1,382)**		(243)
Loss before tax	5		**(5,333)**		(895)
Income tax expense	9		**-**		-
Loss for the financial year attributable to equity holders of the Company			**(5,333)**		(895)
Basic and diluted loss per Ordinary Share (in US cents)	10		**(0.65)**		(0.12)

Group Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2012

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Loss for the financial year	**(5,333)**	(895)
Other comprehensive income:		
Currency translation differences	**(99)**	(155)
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial asset	**-**	49
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial asset reclassified to income statement	**-**	(27)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year attributable to the equity holders of the Company	**(5,432)**	(1,028)

On behalf of the Board

B.A. Hall
Director

M.C.P. Rego
Director

16 April 2013

Group and Company Balance Sheets

at 31 December 2012

	Notes	Group 2012 US$'000	Group 2011 US$'000	Company 2012 US$'000	Company 2011 US$'000
ASSETS					
Exploration and evaluation assets	11	**72,908**	51,478	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment	12	**29,337**	29,823	**-**	-
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	13	**-**	-	**6,971**	6,971
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	14	**-**	-	**80,165**	67,628
Other investments	13	**-**	500	**-**	500
Total non-current assets		**102,245**	81,801	**87,136**	75,099
Trade and other receivables	15	**4,646**	4,112	**39**	110
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	14	**-**	-	**19,564**	19,421
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**495**	21,106	**66**	14,630
Total current assets		**5,141**	25,218	**19,669**	34,161
Total assets		**107,386**	107,019	**106,805**	109,260
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	19	**(23)**	(17)	**-**	-
Trade and other payables	17	**(12,805)**	(7,232)	**(534)**	(193)
Decommissioning provision	18	**(544)**	(160)	**-**	-
Total current liabilities		**(13,372)**	(7,409)	**(534)**	(193)
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	19	**(64)**	(58)	-	-
Decommissioning provision	18	**(1,513)**	(1,803)	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**(1,577)**	(1,861)	**-**	-
Total liabilities		**(14,949)**	(9,270)	**(534)**	(193)
NET ASSETS		**92,437**	97,749	**106,271**	109,067
Equity					
Issued capital	21	**65,629**	65,629	**65,629**	65,629
Share premium		**79,431**	79,431	**79,431**	79,431
Capital conversion reserve fund		**234**	234	**234**	234
Share option reserve		**3,883**	3,763	**3,883**	3,763
Foreign currency translation reserve		**(913)**	(814)	**-**	-
Retained earnings		**(55,827)**	(50,494)	**(42,906)**	(39,990)
TOTAL EQUITY		**92,437**	97,749	**106,271**	109,067

On behalf of the Board

B.A. Hall
Director

M.C.P. Rego
Director

16 April 2013

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Share capital US$'000	Share premium US$'000	Capital conversion reserve fund US$'000	Share option reserve US$'000	Fair value reserve US$'000	Foreign currency translation reserve US$'000	Retained earnings US$'000	Total US$'000
	Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company							
At 1 January 2011	35,611	67,228	234	3,620	(22)	(659)	(49,599)	56,413
Transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity								
Shares issued	30,018	12,203	-	-	-	-	-	42,221
Share based payment charge	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	143
Comprehensive income:								
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial asset	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	(155)	-	(155)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(895)	(895)
At 1 January 2012	65,629	79,431	234	3,763	-	(814)	(50,494)	97,749
Transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity								
Share based payment charge	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	120
Comprehensive income:								
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	(99)	-	(99)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,333)	(5,333)
At 31 December 2012	**65,629**	**79,431**	**234**	**3,883**	**-**	**(913)**	**(55,827)**	**92,437**

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Share capital US$'000	Share premium US$'000	Capital conversion reserve fund US$'000	Share option reserve US$'000	Fair value reserve US$'000	Retained earnings US$'000	Total US$'000
	Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company						
At 1 January 2011	35,611	67,228	234	3,620	(22)	(38,121)	68,550
Transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity							
Shares issued	30,018	12,203	-	-	-	-	42,221
Share based payment charge	-	-	-	143	-	-	143
Comprehensive income:							
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial asset	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,869)	(1,869)
At 1 January 2012	65,629	79,431	234	3,763	-	(39,990)	109,067
Transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity							
Share based payment charge	-	-	-	120	-	-	120
Comprehensive income:							
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	(2,916)	(2,916)
At 31 December 2012	**65,629**	**79,431**	**234**	**3,883**	**-**	**(42,906)**	**106,271**

Group and Company Statements of Cashflows

for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Operating activities					
Loss for the financial year		**(5,333)**	(895)	**(2,916)**	(1,869)
Depletion, depreciation and decommissioning		**1,747**	1,904	**-**	-
Finance income		**(39)**	(113)	**(39)**	(113)
Finance costs		**186**	212	**-**	-
Loss on disposal of non quoted investment		**1,196**	-	**534**	-
Loss on disposal of non quoted financial instrument		**-**	31	**-**	31
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial asset reclassified from equity		**-**	(27)	**-**	(27)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**-**	(677)	**-**	-
Impairment provision against intercompany loans		**-**	-	**1,188**	1,012
Equity-settled share-based payment charge/(credit)		**120**	143	**(3)**	3
Provision against doubtful debts		**-**	312	**-**	-
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		**(1,195)**	(2,382)	**71**	(74)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		**(2,730)**	1,493	**344**	26
Net cash absorbed by operations		**(6,048)**	1	**(821)**	(1,011)
Cost of decommissioning		**(86)**	(384)	**-**	-
Interest paid		**(6)**	(5)	**-**	-
Net cash outflows from operating activities		**(6,140)**	(388)	**(821)**	(1,011)
Investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		**(1,170)**	(4,657)	**-**	-
Expenditure on exploration and evaluation assets		**(13,318)**	(19,833)	**-**	-
Increase in amounts due from subsidiary undertakings		**-**	-	**(13,748)**	(28,162)
Acquisition of non quoted financial investment		**(34)**	(200)	**(34)**	(200)
Proceeds from sale of available for sale financial asset		**-**	405	**-**	405
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**-**	371	**-**	-
Proceeds from sale of non quoted financial instrument		**-**	201	**-**	201
Interest received		**39**	103	**39**	103
Net cash outflows from investing activities		**(14,483)**	(23,610)	**(13,743)**	(27,653)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from the issue of share capital		**-**	44,993	**-**	44,993
Payment of transaction costs on issue of share capital		**-**	(2,772)	**-**	(2,772)
Loans repaid		**(18)**	(79)	**-**	-
Loans received		**30**	57	**-**	-
Net cash inflows from financing activities		**12**	42,199	**-**	42,221
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(20,611)**	18,201	**(14,564)**	13,557
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**21,106**	2,905	**14,630**	1,073
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	16	**495**	21,106	**66**	14,630

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

1 Statement of Accounting Policies

Aminex PLC (the "Company") is a company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The Group financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 consolidate the individual financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group").

Basis of preparation

The Group and Company financial statements (together the "Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are adopted by the European Union (EU).

The Directors have given careful consideration to the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Since the balance sheet date, the Company has secured a loan facility of $8 million, which has been applied to addressing the Group's working capital. The Company is seeking further finance through the disposal of its US assets and the farm-out of its interest in the Ruvuma Production Sharing Agreement and is currently in negotiations with various interested parties. Under the terms of the loan facility, in the event that the loan is not repaid by the sale of US assets before 31 December 2013, Aminex has agreed to raise other sources of capital to repay the loan facility and to provide for the Company's ongoing operations.

Although there remains a material uncertainty over the outcome of current negotiations, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to secure additional finance through the sale and farm-out of assets, through raising additional equity or through other methods of raising working capital. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements.

The Financial Statements are presented in US dollars, the functional currency of the Company, rounded to the nearest thousand (US$'000) except when otherwise indicated. The Financial Statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for share options which are measured at the fair value on the date of grant and available for sale financial assets which are held at fair value. The preparation of Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements, except as otherwise stated below.

The Financial Statements were approved for issuance by the Board on 16 April 2013.

Statement of compliance

The Group Financial Statements have been prepared and approved by the Directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and their interpretations as adopted by the EU ("EU IFRSs"). The individual financial statements of the Company ("Company financial statements") have been prepared and approved by the Directors in accordance with EU IFRSs and as applied in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012 which permits a company that publishes its company and group financial statements together, to take advantage of the exemption in Section 148(8) of the Companies Act, 1963 from presenting to its members its company income statement and related notes that form part of the approved Company Financial Statements.

i) New accounting standards and interpretations adopted

Below is a list of standards and interpretations that were required to be applied in the year ended 31 December 2012. There was no material impact to the financial statements in the current year from these standards set out below:

- Disclosures – Transfers of financial assets (amendments to IFRS 7)
- Deferred tax – Recovery of underlying assets (amendments to IFRS 12)
- Improvements to IFRSs 2010 various standards

ii) New standards and interpretations not adopted

Standards that are not yet required to be applied but can be early adopted are set out below. None of these standards have been applied in the current period. There would not have been a material impact to the financial statements if these standards had been applied in the current accounting period. These will be applied as required on a prospective basis.

- IAS 19: Employee benefits (amended 2011) - effective 1 January 2013
- IFRS 13: Fair value measurement - effective 1 January 2013
- Disclosures offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendments to IFRS 7) – effective 1 January 2013
- IFRS 10: Consolidated financial statements – effective 1 January 2014
- IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements - effective 1 January 2014
- IFRS 12: Disclosure of interests in other entities - effective 1 January 2014
- IAS 27: Separate financial statements (2011) - effective 1 January 2014
- IAS 28: Investments in associates and joint ventures (2011) - effective 1 January 2014
- Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendment to IAS 32) – effective 1 January 2014
- Investment companies (amendment to IFRS 10) – effective 1 January 2014
- IFRS 9 Financial instruments – effective 1 January 2015

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Aminex PLC and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain economic benefits from its activities. Financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company.

The statutory individual financial statements of subsidiary companies have been prepared under the accounting policies applicable in their country of incorporation but adjustments have been made to the results and financial position of such companies to bring their accounting policies into line with those of the Group for consolidation purposes.

All inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from inter-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains except to the extent that there is evidence of impairment.

Jointly controlled operations

Jointly controlled operations are those activities over which the Group exercises joint control with other participants, established by contractual agreement. The Group recognises, in respect of its interests in joint operations, the assets that it controls, the liabilities that it incurs, the expenses that it incurs and the share of the income that it earns from the sale of goods or services by the joint operation.

Loss of control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in the income statement. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available for sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises oil and gas sales and the provision of oilfield services and equipment. Revenue from oil and gas sales represents the Group's share of oil and gas production sold in the year. Revenue from the provision of oilfield equipment is recognised net of value added tax when title passes on delivery. Revenue from the provision of the associated services is recognised net of value added tax as the services are performed. Revenue is only recognised where it is considered probable that the revenue will be collected and no other contingencies related to the revenue earning process exist.

Employee benefits

(a) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The Group contributes towards the cost of certain individual employee defined contribution pension plans. Annual contributions are based upon a percentage of gross annual salary managed on an individual basis. Pension contributions are recognised as an expense in the income statement and are accounted for on an accruals basis.

(b) Share-based payment

The Group operates a share option scheme. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions (i.e. the issuance of share options), the Group measures the services received by reference to the value of the option or other financial instrument at fair value at the measurement date (which is the grant date) using a recognised valuation methodology for the pricing of financial instruments (i.e. the binomial model). Given the share options granted do not vest until the completion of a specified period of service, the fair value assessed at the grant date is recognised in the income statement over the vesting period as the services are rendered by employees with a corresponding increase in equity. For options granted to Directors, there is generally no vesting period and the fair value is recognised in the income statement at the date of the grant. Where share options granted do not vest until performance-related targets, which include targets outside management's control, have been achieved, the fair value assessed at the grant date is recognised in the income statement over a vesting period estimated by management.

The share options issued by the Company are not subject to market-based vesting conditions as defined in IFRS 2. Non-market vesting conditions are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of share options as at the grant date; such conditions are taken into account through adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the amount charged to the income statement over the vesting period so that, ultimately, the amount recognised equates to the number of equity instruments that actually vest. The expense in the income statement in relation to share options represents the product of the total number of options anticipated to vest and the fair value of these options at the date of grant. This amount is allocated to accounting periods on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Given that the performance conditions underlying the Company's share options are service-related and non-market in nature, the cumulative charge to the income statement is reversed only where an employee in receipt of share options leaves the Group prior to completion of the service period and forfeits the options granted. The proceeds received by the Company on the exercise of share entitlements are credited to share capital and share premium. Where share options are awarded by the Company to employees of subsidiary companies, the value of the share based payment is credited to the Company's share option reserve and charged through the intercompany account to the income statement of the relevant subsidiary company. The Group does not operate any cash-settled share-based payment schemes or share-based payment transactions with cash alternatives as defined in IFRS 2.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method, the unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income which is recognised in the income statement as it accrues using the effective interest rate method, and foreign exchange gains.

Leases

Finance leases, which transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset to the Group, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to the income statement as part of finance costs.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases wherein the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Tax

The tax expense in the income statement represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or deductible. The liability for current tax is calculated using rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, except those arising from non-deductible goodwill or on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is expected to be realised or the liability to be settled based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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 profit would be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Earnings per ordinary share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the financial period attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit for the financial period attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue after adjusting for the effects of all potential dilutive ordinary shares that were outstanding during the financial period.

Foreign currency translation

The presentation currency of the Group and the functional currency of Aminex PLC is the US dollar (US$). Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. All translation differences are taken to the income statement with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that are designated as a hedge against a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent they are effective together with the exchange difference on the net investment in the foreign operation.
Results and cash flows of non-dollar subsidiary undertakings are translated into dollars at average exchange rates for the year and the related assets and liabilities (including goodwill and fair value adjustments) are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Adjustments arising on translation of the results of non-dollar subsidiary undertakings at average rates, and on the restatement of the opening net assets at closing rates, are dealt with in a separate translation reserve within equity, net of differences on related currency borrowings. Proceeds from the issue of share capital are recognised at the prevailing exchange rate on the date that the Board of Directors ratifies such issuance; any foreign exchange movement arising between the date of issue and the date of receipt of funds is charged or credited to the income statement.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

The principal exchange rates used for the translation of results, cash flows and balance sheets into US dollars were as follows:

	Average		Year-end	
US$1 equals	**2012**	2011	**2012**	2011
Pound sterling	**0.6336**	0.6238	**0.6185**	0.6467
Australian dollar	**0.9693**	0.9700	**0.9643**	0.9828

On loss of control of a foreign operation, accumulated currency translation differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the overall gain or loss on disposal. The cumulative currency translation differences arising prior to the transition date to IFRSs of 1 January 2004 have been set to zero for the purposes of ascertaining the gain or loss on disposal of a foreign operation subsequent to 1 January 2004.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Expenditure incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights to explore an area is written off to the income statement. Expenditures incurred on the acquisition of a licence interest are initially capitalised on a licence by licence basis. Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred in the process of determining exploration targets on each licence is also capitalised. These expenditures are held undepleted within the exploration licence asset until such time as the exploration phase on the licence area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Exploration and evaluation drilling costs are capitalised on a well by well basis within each licence until the success or otherwise of the well has been established. Unless further evaluation expenditures in the area of the well have been planned and agreed or unless the drilling results indicate that hydrocarbon reserves exist and there is a reasonable prospect that these reserves are commercial, drilling costs are written off on completion of a well.

Property, plant and equipment – *developed and producing oil and gas assets (stated at cost)*

Following appraisal of successful exploration wells and the establishment of commercial reserves, the related capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditures are transferred into a single field cost centre within developed and producing properties after testing for impairment. Where results of exploration drilling indicate the presence of hydrocarbons which are ultimately not considered commercially viable, the entire carrying amount of related assets are written off to the income statement.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only where it either enhances the economic benefits of the developed and producing properties or replaces part of the existing developed and producing properties. The carrying amounts of the part replaced are expensed to the income statement. Interest on borrowings for development projects is capitalised by field up to the time that the asset commences to produce commercial reserves.

Disposal of exploration and evaluation assets and developed and producing oil and gas assets

The net proceeds from any disposal of an exploration asset are initially credited against the previously capitalised costs. Where non-cash consideration is received, for instance where the Group enters an asset swap agreement, the fair value of the asset disposed of represents the consideration. Any surplus proceeds are credited to the income statement. The net proceeds from any disposal of developed and producing properties are compared with the previously capitalised cost on a field by field basis. A gain or loss on disposal of the developed and producing properties is recognised in the income statement to the extent that the net proceeds exceed or are less than the carrying amounts of the assets disposed of.

Depletion

The Group depletes capitalised costs together with anticipated future development costs calculated at price levels ruling at the balance sheet date on developed and producing properties on a unit of production basis, based on proved and probable reserves on a field by field basis. In certain circumstances, fields within a single development may be combined for depletion purposes.

Amortisation is calculated by reference to the proportion that production for the period bears to the total of the estimated remaining commercial reserves as at the beginning of the period. Changes in reserves quantities and cost estimates are recognised prospectively.

Impairment

Exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed at each reporting date for indicators of impairment and tested for impairment where such indicators exist such as: whether the license term has expired or is near expiry and is not expected to be renewed; whether significant expenditures on further exploration and evaluation assets are budgeted or planned: whether the entity has decided to discontinue exploration and evaluation activities due to lack of exploration success; and whether the entity has sufficient data indicating that the book cost is unlikely to be recovered in full from a successful development or from a sale. If the test indicates that the carrying value might not be recoverable the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Any such impairment arising is recognised in the income statement for the year. Where there are no developed and producing properties, the impaired costs of exploration and evaluation are charged immediately to the income statement.

Impairment reviews on developed and producing properties are carried out on each cash-generating unit identified in accordance with IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”. The Group’s cash-generating units are those assets which generate largely independent cash inflows and are normally, but not always, single development areas or fields.

Where there has been a charge for impairment in an earlier period, that charge will be reversed in a later period where there has been a change in circumstances to the extent that the discounted future net cash flows are higher than the net book value at the time. In reversing impairment losses, the carrying amount of the asset will be increased to the lower of its original carrying value or the carrying value that would have been determined (net of depletion) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Decommissioning costs
Provision is made at the start of the life of the producing asset for the decommissioning of oil and gas wells and other oilfield facilities at the end of the life of the asset. The cost of decommissioning is determined through discounting the amounts expected to be payable to their present value at the date the provision is recorded and is reassessed at each balance sheet date. This amount is included within the developed and producing assets by field and the liability is included in provisions. Such cost is depleted over the life of the field on a unit of production basis and charged to the income statement. The unwinding of the discount is reflected as a finance cost in the income statement over the remaining life of the well. Changes in estimates are recognised prospectively, with corresponding adjustments to the provision and the associated asset.

Other property, plant and equipment
Other property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost of other property, plant and equipment less its estimated residual value over their expected useful lives on a straight line basis.

The estimated useful lives applied in determining the charge to depreciation are as follows:

Leasehold property	25-50 years
Plant and equipment	3-5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

On disposal of other property, plant and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairments are removed from the financial statements and the net amount less any proceeds is taken to the income statement.

The carrying amounts of other property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Subsequent costs are included in an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the replaced item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Business combinations
The fair value of the consideration in a business combination are measured as the aggregate of the fair value at the date of exchange of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued in exchange for control. Deferred consideration arising on business combinations is determined through discounting the amounts payable to their fair value at the date of exchange. The discount element is reflected as an interest charge in the income statement over the life of the deferred payment. In the case of a business combination the acquired assets and liabilities are measured at their provisional fair values at the date of acquisition. Adjustments to the provisional fair values of assets and liabilities are made within twelve months of the acquisition date and reflected as a restatement of the acquisition balance sheet.

Goodwill
Goodwill written off to reserves under Irish GAAP prior to 1998 was not reinstated on transition to IFRS and will not be included in determining any subsequent profit or loss on disposal.

Goodwill on acquisitions is initially measured as the fair value of consideration transferred; plus the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

As at the acquisition date, any goodwill acquired is allocated to each of the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the combination's synergies. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the proportion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Financial assets – Investments
Investments in equity securities are classified as available for sale and are measured at fair value with changes therein, other than impairment losses, recognised in other comprehensive income. The fair value of investments is their quoted market price at the balance sheet date. When fair values for investments cannot be measured reliably, investments are held at cost. Investments are assessed for potential impairment at each balance sheet date. If any such evidence exists, the impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less provision for impairment in the Company's balance sheet.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 to 90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any potential shortfall in receipt. An estimate of any shortfall in receipt is made when there is objective evidence that a loss has been incurred. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet i) when the Company or Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event ii) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation and iii) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Inventories

Inventories held are represented by oilfield equipment and are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes expenditure in acquiring inventories and other costs of bringing them to their present location and condition.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components.

2 Segmental Information

The Group considers that its operating segments consist of (i) Producing Oil and Gas Properties, (ii) Exploration Activities and (iii) Oilfield Services and Supplies. These segments are those that are reviewed regularly by the Executive Chairman (Chief Operating Decision Maker) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. However it further analyses these by region for information purposes. Segment results include items directly attributable to the segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly head office expenses, cash balances and certain other items.

Segmental revenue – continuing operations

	Producing oil and gas properties USA		Provision of oilfield goods and services Europe		Total	
	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Region of destination						
America	**3,218**	6,511	**142**	675	**3,360**	7,186
Africa	**-**	-	**1,129**	1,630	**1,129**	1,630
Asia	**-**	-	**375**	-	**375**	-
Europe	**-**	-	**50**	513	**50**	513
Revenue	**3,218**	6,511	**1,696**	2,818	**4,914**	9,329

The exploration activities in Africa do not give rise to any revenue at present.

2 Segmental Information (continued)

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Segment profit/(loss) for the financial year		
US – producing assets	**(1,075)**	1,113
Africa – exploration and development assets	**(273)**	(282)
Europe – oilfield services and supplies assets	**(173)**	(148)
Europe – Group costs (*)	**(3,812)**	(1,578)
Total Group loss for the financial year	**(5,333)**	(895)
Segment assets		
US – producing assets	**16,925**	18,602
Africa – producing assets	**12,926**	12,391
Africa – exploration assets	**77,144**	53,612
Europe – oilfield services and supplies assets	**109**	602
Europe – Group assets (**)	**282**	21,812
Total assets	**107,386**	107,019

* Group costs primarily comprise the disposal of a non quoted financial instrument and salary and related costs.
** Group assets primarily comprise cash and working capital.

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Segment liabilities		
US – producing assets	**(2,819)**	(2,586)
Africa – exploration assets	**(11,216)**	(5,801)
Europe – oilfield services and supplies	**(47)**	(636)
Europe – Group activities	**(867)**	(247)
Total liabilities	**(14,949)**	(9,270)
Capital expenditure		
US – producing assets	**720**	1,551
Africa – exploration assets	**21,430**	23,195
Africa – producing assets	**535**	1,270
Europe – Group assets	**6**	8
Total capital expenditure	**22,691**	26,024
Other non-cash items:		
US: depletion and decommissioning charge	**1,734**	1,866
Europe: depreciation – Group assets	**13**	38
Europe: fair value adjustment against current asset investments	**-**	(22)
Share based payment charge	**120**	143

3 Employment

Employment costs charged against the Group operating loss are analysed as follows:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Salaries and wages	**1,908**	2,560
Compensation for loss of office	**274**	-
Social security costs	**217**	295
Other pension costs	**211**	326
Share based payment charge	**120**	143
	2,730	3,324
Employment costs capitalised	**(527)**	(402)
Employment costs charged against the Group operating loss	**2,203**	2,922

The amount charged under share based payment costs relates to share options.

The Group's average number of employees, including Executive Directors, during the year was:

	2012 Number	2011 Number
Europe	**12**	14
USA	**3**	19
Tanzania	**8**	8
	23	41

Average numbers of employees in USA operations include 2 (2011:15) relating to production activities.

Employment costs charged against the Company operating loss are analysed as follows:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Share based payment (credit)/charge	**(3)**	3

The Company incurs no other employment costs and has no employees.

Directors' emoluments and interests (which are included in administrative expenses) are shown in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 19 to 20.

4 Share based payments

Under the terms of the Aminex PLC Executive Share Option Scheme approved by Ordinary Resolution of the shareholders, certain Directors and employees are entitled to subscribe for Ordinary Shares in the Company at the market value on the date of the granting of the options, subject to a maximum aggregate of 10% of the issued Ordinary Share capital. Options are granted at the greater of the nominal value or price equal to the market value at the date of grant and will expire at a date no later than 10 years after their grant date. Options granted to employees generally vest if employees remain in service for 3 years from the date of grant. Directors' options vest immediately except for the options granted to Mr. L.S. Detmer in December 2011, which were subjected to performance-related targets. These expired upon the resignation of Mr. Detmer in January 2013 and will not vest. All options are equity settled.

The following expenses have been recognised in the income statement arising on share based payments and included within administrative expenses:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Share based payment charge	**120**	143

No options were granted in the period. 22,500,000 options were granted in the prior period. The fair values of options granted in the prior period were calculated using the following inputs into the binomial option-pricing model:

Date of grant	15 December 2011
Contractual life	10 years
Exercise price*	Stg 5.07p
Number of options granted (vesting period variable)	22,500,000
Expected volatility	60%
Vesting conditions – weighting average vesting period	4 years
Fair value per option – vesting period	Stg 0.72p
Expected dividend yield	-
Risk-free rate	3.5%

*The exercise price is based upon the closing share price on the day before the date of grant or par, if the exercise price is less than par.

The total number of share options outstanding and exercisable are summarised as follows:

	Number of options	Average exercise price
Outstanding at 1 January 2011	27,715,000	Stg16.5p
Granted	22,500,000	Stg5.07p
Outstanding at 1 January 2012	50,215,000	Stg10.76p
Lapsed	(1,100,000)	Stg17.50p
Outstanding at 31 December 2012	49,115,000	Stg10.61p
Exercisable at 31 December 2012	24,915,000	Stg16.39p
Exercisable at 31 December 2011	24,015,000	Stg16.44p

On 31 December 2012, there were options over 49,115,000 (2011: 50,215,000) Ordinary Shares outstanding which are exercisable at prices ranging from Stg5.07 pence to Stg29.5 pence per share and which expire at various dates up to 13 November 2021. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding is 6.99 years.

5 Loss before tax

The loss before tax has been arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following items:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Depletion, depreciation and decommissioning on oil and gas interests	**1,734**	1,866
Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment	**13**	38
Auditor's remuneration – audit (i)	**96**	104
Auditor's remuneration – tax advisory services	**13**	13
Auditor's remuneration – other assurance	**11**	11
Auditor's remuneration – other non audit services	**-**	104
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets reclassified from equity	**-**	27
Loss on disposal of non quoted financial investment	**1,196**	31
Operating lease payments – land and buildings	**255**	196
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**-**	(677)

(i) Audit comprises audit work performed by KPMG Dublin on the consolidated financial statements. In 2012, US$7,000 (2011: US$7,000) of audit fees related to the audit of the Company.

6 Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment

In the prior year the Group disposed of its interest in the Somerset field in the USA and other field-related assets. The gain on disposal amounted to $677,000. There were no disposals of property, plant and equipment in the current year.

7 Finance income

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial asset reclassified from equity (Note 13)	**-**	27
Foreign exchange gains	**7**	291
Deposit interest income	**39**	113
	46	431

8 Finance costs

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Other finance costs – decommissioning provision interest charge (see Note 18)	**180**	207
Other finance charges	**6**	5
Loss on disposal of non quoted financial investment (Note 13)	**1,196**	31
	1,382	243

9 Income tax expense

The components of the income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Current tax expense:		
Current year	**-**	-
Deferred tax expense:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**-**	-
Total income tax expense for the Group	**-**	-

A reconciliation of the expected tax benefit computed by applying the standard Irish tax rate to the loss before tax to the actual benefit is as follows:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Loss before tax	**(5,333)**	(895)
Irish standard tax rate	**12.5%**	12.5%
Taxes at the Irish standard rate	**(666)**	(112)
Effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdiction	**(343)**	(223)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	**-**	7
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**209**	232
Income taxed at higher rate of corporation tax	**440**	12
Losses forward	**360**	84
	-	-

The following deferred tax assets have not been recognised in the balance sheet as it is currently considered uncertain that the assets will be realised in the future.

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Net operating losses	**10,572**	11,020

The gross amount of unused tax loss carry forwards with their expiry dates is as follows:

	Ireland 2012 US$'000	**US 2012 US$'000**	**UK 2012 US$'000**	**ROW 2012 US$'000**	**Total 2012 US$'000**
One year	-	-	-	-	-
Two years	-	-	-	-	-
Three years	-	-	-	-	-
Four years	-	-	-	-	-
Five years	-	-	-	-	-
More than five years	3,076	10,622	15,293	2,492	31,483
Total	**3,076**	**10,622**	**15,293**	**2,492**	**31,483**

	Ireland 2011 US$'000	US 2011 US$'000	UK 2011 US$'000	ROW 2011 US$'000	Total 2011 US$'000
One year	-	-	-	-	-
Two years	-	708	-	-	708
Three years	-	-	-	-	-
Four years	-	-	-	-	-
Five years	-	-	-	-	-
More than five years	2,927	10,044	13,268	2,374	28,613
Total	**2,927**	**10,752**	**13,268**	**2,374**	**29,321**

At 31 December 2012, the US subsidiary undertaking had net operating losses available to be carried forward for income tax purposes of approximately US$10.6 million (2011: US$10.8million). The net operating losses will expire from 31 December 2014 through to 31 December 2027.

At 31 December 2012, certain of the Irish, UK and Australian subsidiary undertakings had net operating losses available to be carried forward for income tax purposes of approximately US$3.0 million, US$15.3 million and US$2.5 million respectively (2011: Ireland US$2.9 million, UK US$13.3 million, Australia US$2.4 million). These losses can be carried forward indefinitely but may only be offset against taxable profits earned from the same trade or trades.

10 Loss per Ordinary Share

The basic loss per Ordinary Share is calculated using a numerator of the loss for the financial year and a denominator of the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue for the financial year. The diluted loss per Ordinary Share is calculated using a numerator of the loss for the financial year and a denominator of the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares outstanding and adjusting for the effect of all potentially dilutive shares, including share options and share warrants, assuming that they had been converted.

The calculations for the basic loss per share for the years ended 31 December 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	2012	2011
Loss for the financial year (US$'000)	**(5,333)**	(895)
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares ('000)	**818,658**	728,145
Basic and diluted loss per Ordinary Share (US cents)	**(0.65)**	(0.12)

There is no difference between the basic loss per Ordinary Share and the diluted loss per Ordinary Share for the years ended 31 December 2012 and 2011 as all potentially dilutive Ordinary Shares outstanding are anti-dilutive. There were 49,915,000 (2011: 50,215,000) anti-dilutive share options in issue as at 31 December 2012.

11 Exploration and evaluation assets

Group

	Tanzania and Total US$'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2011	44,132
Additions	22,793
Reclassification as developed and producing assets (Note 12)	(11,121)
Employment costs capitalised	402
At 1 January 2012	56,206
Additions	20,903
Employment costs capitalised	527
At 31 December 2012	**77,636**
Provisions for impairment	
At 1 January and 31 December	**4,728**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2012	**72,908**
At 31 December 2011	51,478

The Group does not hold any property, plant and equipment within exploration and evaluation assets.

The Directors have considered the licence, exploration and appraisal costs incurred in respect of its exploration and evaluation assets, which are, with the exceptions of the partial write down of the Nyuni-1 well in Tanzania, carried at historical cost. These assets have been assessed for impairment and in particular with regard to remaining licence terms, likelihood of renewal, likelihood of further expenditures and ongoing acquired data for each area, as more fully described in the Operations Report. The Directors are satisfied that there are no further indicators of impairment but recognise that future realisation of these oil and gas assets is dependent on further successful exploration and appraisal activities and the subsequent economic production of hydrocarbon reserves.

12 Property, plant and equipment

Group	Development property - Tanzania US$'000	Developed and producing oil and gas properties-USA US$'000	Other assets US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2011	-	25,919	423	26,342
Additions in the year	1,270	1,551	8	2,829
Reclassification from exploration and evaluation assets (see Note 11)	11,121	-	-	11,121
Increase in decommissioning provision (see Note 18)	-	475	-	475
Released by disposal	-	(4,269)	-	(4,269)
Exchange rate adjustment	-	-	5	5
At 1 January 2012	12,391	23,676	436	36,503
Additions in the year	535	720	6	1,261
Exchange rate adjustment	-	-	11	11
At 31 December 2012	**12,926**	**24,396**	**453**	**37,775**
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2011	-	7,916	378	8,294
Charge for the year	-	1,866	38	1,904
Released by disposal	-	(3,523)	-	(3,523)
Exchange rate adjustment	-	-	5	5
At 1 January 2012	-	6,259	421	6,680
Charge for the year	-	1,734	13	1,747
Exchange rate adjustment	-	-	11	11
At 31 December 2012	**-**	**7,993**	**445**	**8,438**
Net book value				
At 31 December 2012	**12,926**	**16,403**	**8**	**29,337**
At 31 December 2011	12,391	17,417	15	29,823

As at 31 December 2012, "Other assets" comprises plant and equipment US$6,000 (2011: US$14,000), and fixtures and fittings US$2,000 (2011: US$1,000).

Property, plant and equipment shown above include assets held under finance leases as follows:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Net book value	**87**	80
Depreciation charge for the year	**27**	12

The majority of the Group's property, plant and equipment comprises its producing oil and gas properties which are depleted on a unit of production basis, based on proven and probable reserves at each field. At 1 January 2013, an independent valuation was carried out based on estimated future discounted cash flows of each producing property at the Shoats Creek, South Weslaco and Alta Loma fields, as set out in more detail in the Operations Report. As well as comparing estimated future discounted cash flows for proven and probable reserves with the carrying values for the assets, the Directors also noted, in view of the current uncertain markets, that the carrying values for the assets were in line with or exceeded by the estimated future discounted cash flows for proven reserves alone. The Directors are satisfied that no further impairment to the property, plant and equipment is considered to have occurred.

During the year the Company announced plans to sell the Shoats Creek, South Weslaco and Alta Loma fields. The Directors have considered the classification of these assets in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations and are satisfied that it is appropriate to continue to classify the Shoats Creek, South Weslaco and Alta Loma fields as non-current assets.

12 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Following the award of the Kiliwani North Development Licence by the Tanzanian Government in April 2011, the carrying cost relating to the development licence was reclassified as a development asset under property, plant and equipment, in line with accounting standards and the Group's accounting policies. Depletion will be charged once the field commences commercial production. The Directors have reviewed the carrying value of the asset at 31 December 2012 based on estimated discounted future cashflows and are satisfied that no impairment has occurred.

13 Investment in subsidiaries and other investments

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Company		
At 1 January	**6,971**	6,976
Disposal of interest in dormant subsidiaries	**-**	(5)
At 31 December	**6,971**	6,971

Subsidiary undertakings

As at 31 December 2012 the Company had the following principal subsidiary undertakings, in which the Company held ordinary shares:

	Proportion held by Company	Proportion held by Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation
Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production			
Aminex Petroleum Services Limited (1)	100%	-	UK
Aminex USA, Inc. (2)	62%	38%	USA
Tanzoil NL (3)	100%	-	Australia
Ndovu Resources Limited (4)	-	100%	Tanzania
Oilfield services			
Amossco Limited (1)	-	100%	UK
Amossco ODS Limited (1)	-	100%	UK
Halyard Offshore Limited (1)	-	100%	UK

Registered offices

1. 7 Gower Street, London WC1E 6HA, UK.
2. C/O CT Corporation System, 1021 Main Street, Suite 1150, Houston, TX 77002, USA.
3. 3rd Floor, MPH Building, 23 Barrack Street, Perth, WA6000, Australia.
4. 11th Floor, PPF Tower, Ohio Street, Garden Avenue, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Other investments – Group and Company

Cost	**Group US$'000**	**Company US$'000**
At 1 January 2011	532	532
Acquisition of non quoted financial instruments	200	200
Disposal of non quoted financial instruments	(232)	(232)
At 1 January 2012	500	500
Loans advanced to investee	34	34
Disposal of non quoted financial instruments	(534)	(534)
At 31 December 2012	**-**	**-**

During the year the Company made a loan of US$34,000 to Korex Limited which the Company has since forgone. During 2012 the Company disposed of its entire holding of 50 shares in Korex Limited for a nominal consideration and wrote off as bad outstanding debts owing from Korex Limited of US$662,000. As a result the loss arising on disposal amounted to US$1,196,000.

In the prior year the Company made a net gain of US$27,000 on disposal of shares in an available sale for sale financial asset (see note 7).

14 Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings

Company	US$'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2011	84,144
Advances to subsidiary undertakings	28,162
Share based payments charged to subsidiary undertakings	140
At 1 January 2012	112,446
Advances to subsidiary undertakings	13,745
Share based payments charged to subsidiary undertakings	123
At 31 December 2012	**126,314**
Provisions for impairment	
At 1 January 2011	24,385
Increase in provision	1,012
At 1 January 2012	25,397
Increase in provision	1,188
At 31 December 2012	**26,585**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2012	**99,729**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2011	87,049

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Included in non-current assets	**80,165**	67,628
Included in current assets	**19,564**	19,421
Balance at 31 December	**99,729**	87,049

Included in current assets are loans provided to subsidiary undertakings which are interest free and repayable on demand. The balance of US$80,165,000 (2011: US$67,628,000) represents loans provided to subsidiary undertakings which are also technically repayable on demand. The Directors do not expect to call for repayment of these loans in the foreseeable future. At the reporting date, following a review of the recoverability of each loan to subsidiaries, a provision of US$1,188,000 was made against these loans, which were considered to be unlikely to be repaid in full. After taking into account the provisions shown above, the Directors believe the carrying value of these loans to be fully recoverable.

15 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Trade receivables	**447**	1,282	**15**	-
Amounts due from partners in joint operations	**3,191**	685	**-**	-
VAT recoverable	**63**	277	**-**	-
Withholding tax recoverable	**175**	5	**-**	-
Other receivables	**597**	1,315	**-**	-
Prepayments and accrued income	**173**	548	**24**	110
	4,646	4,112	**39**	110

All amounts fall due within one year.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Cash in hand	**495**	6,623	**66**	147
Short term deposits	**-**	14,483	**-**	14,483
	495	21,106	**66**	14,630

Included in cash and cash equivalents is an amount of US$75,000 (2011: US$2,138,000) held on behalf of partners in joint operations.

17 Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Trade payables	**12,455**	5,555	**439**	90
Overseas employment-related taxes	**77**	75	**-**	-
Amounts due to partners in joint operations	**-**	1,340	**-**	-
Other payables	**-**	21	**-**	-
Accruals	**273**	241	**95**	103
	12,805	7,232	**534**	193

18 Provisions – decommissioning

Group	**US$'000**
At 1 January 2011	2,322
Increase in decommissioning provision on property, plant and equipment (see Note 12)	475
Release from decommissioning provision on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(657)
Discount unwound in the year (see Note 8)	207
Payments made in the year	(384)
At 1 January 2012	1,963
Discount unwound in the year (see Note 8)	180
Payments made in the year	(86)
At 31 December 2012	**2,057**

	2012	2011
	US$'000	US$'000
Current	**544**	160
Non-current	**1,513**	1,803
Total decommissioning provision	**2,057**	1,963

Decommissioning costs are expected to be incurred over the remaining lives of the fields, which are estimated to be between 2013 and 2020. The original provision for decommissioning was set up in 2005 and it is reviewed annually. The provision which relates to wells in the US and in Tanzania remain unchanged. The provision has been calculated assuming industry established oilfield decommissioning techniques and technology at current prices and is discounted at 10% per annum, reflecting the associated risk profile.

19 Loans and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Obligations under finance leases	**87**	75	**-**	-
Comprising:				
Current liabilities	**23**	17	**-**	**-**
Non-current liabilities	**64**	58	**-**	-
	87	75	**-**	-

The obligations under finance leases are secured on specific items of plant and equipment.

20 Financial instruments and risk management

(a) The Group

Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments comprise bank finance leases, available for sale financial assets, non-current investments, working capital and cash and liquid resources. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations.

The Group may from time to time enter into derivative transactions to minimise its exposure to interest rate fluctuations, foreign currency exchange rates and movements in oil and gas prices. There were no derivatives held at 31 December 2012 or 31 December 2011.

The Group does not undertake any trading activity in financial instruments. Policies for managing these risks are summarised as follows:

a) Liquidity/interest rate risk

The Group finances its operations through a mixture of shareholders' funds, finance lease borrowings and working capital. Board approval is required for all new borrowing facilities. In January 2013, the Company agreed a US$8 million loan facility with a fund managed by Argo Capital Management (Cyprus) Ltd. This is repayable in June 2014 but may be repaid earlier if the Company should dispose of the US producing assets.

b) Commodity risk

The requirement for hedging instruments is kept under ongoing review. During the year, the Group did not enter into any hedging transactions.

c) Foreign currency risk

The Group reports in US dollars, which is the currency of a large proportion of its trading income. The risk is managed wherever possible by matching foreign currency income and expenditures.

The accounting classification for each class of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities, together with their associated fair values, is as follows:

	Loans and receivables 2012 US$'000	Liabilities at amortised cost 2012 US$'000	Total carrying amount 2012 US$'000	Fair value 2012 US$'000
Trade receivables	447	-	447	447
Amounts due from partners in joint operations	3,191	-	3,191	3,191
VAT recoverable	63	-	63	63
Withholding tax recoverable	175	-	175	175
Other receivables	597	-	597	597
Cash and cash equivalents	495	-	495	495
Loans and borrowings	-	(87)	(87)	(85)
Trade payables	-	(12,455)	(12,455)	(12,455)
Other payables	-	(77)	(77)	(77)
Accruals	-	(273)	(273)	(273)
	4,968	**(12,892)**	**(7,924)**	**(7,922)**

20 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

	Loans and receivables 2011 US$'000	Liabilities at amortised cost 2011 US$'000	Total carrying amount 2011 US$'000	Fair value 2011 US$'000
Trade receivables	1,282	-	1,282	1,282
Amounts due from partners in joint operations	685	-	685	685
VAT recoverable	277	-	277	277
Withholding tax recoverable	5	-	5	5
Other receivables	1,315	-	1,315	1,315
Cash and cash equivalents	21,106	-	21,106	21,106
Other investments	500	-	500	500
Loans and borrowings	-	(75)	(75)	(73)
Trade payables	-	(5,555)	(5,555)	(5,555)
Amounts due to partners in joint operations	-	(1,340)	(1,340)	(1,340)
Other payables	-	(21)	(21)	(21)
Accruals	-	(241)	(241)	(241)
	25,170	**(7,232)**	**17,938**	**17,940**

Estimation of fair values

Set out below are the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities set out in the table above.

Other investments

Where the market value of other investments is available, the fair values are determined using the bid market price without deduction of any transaction costs. Where the market value of other investments is not available, the fair values are determined based on the expected future cash flows at current interest rates and exchange rates.

Amounts due from/(to) partners in joint operations

The amounts receivable from/payable to partners in joint operations are expected to be settled within less than six months and so the carrying value is deemed to reflect fair value.

Trade and other receivables/payables

For the receivables and payables with a remaining maturity of less than six months or demand balances, the contractual amount payable less impairment provisions, where necessary, is deemed to reflect fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents including short-term deposits

For short-term deposits and cash and cash equivalents, all of which have a remaining maturity of less than three months, the nominal value is deemed to reflect the fair value.

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings relate to finance lease liabilities. The fair value of the finance lease liabilities is based on the present value of future cash flows discounted at market rates at the balance sheet date. The fair value of the finance lease liabilities was not materially different from the carrying value at the balance sheet date.

Risk exposures

The Group's operations expose it to various financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group has a risk management programme in place which seeks to limit the impact of these risks on the financial performance of the Group and it is the policy to manage these risks in a non-speculative manner.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk to customers and to jointly operated activities arises on the outstanding receivables and outstanding cash calls due, as well as cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks.

The carrying value of the Group's various financial assets, as presented within the fair value table set out on page 46, represents the Group's maximum credit risk exposure.

20 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer. For trade receivables, credit checks are performed on new customers and appropriate payment terms are agreed with customers. There is no concentration of credit risk by dependence on individual customers. Trade receivables are monitored by review of the aged debtor reports by company.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date by geographic region was as follows:

	2012	2011
	US$'000	US$'000
America	407	825
Africa	40	197
Asia	-	260
Europe	8	-
	455	1,282

There were no trade receivables past their due date or a bad debt provision held at 31 December 2012 or 31 December 2011.

Amounts due from partners in joint operations

The Group assesses the creditworthiness of potential parties before entering into agreements with them and continues to monitor their creditworthiness. The aggregate of the amount due from partners in joint operations is considered to be current and receivable with no provisions required.

Other receivables

Included in other receivables is VAT recoverable from the national governments in UK and Tanzania. The Group considers the balance will be fully recovered in 2013.

Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits are invested mainly through the Group's bankers and short-term deposits are treasury deposits of less than one month.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring rolling forecasts of expected cash flows against actual cash flows. The Directors have given careful consideration to the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Since the balance sheet date, the Company has secured a loan facility of US$8 million, which has been applied to addressing the Group's working capital. The Company is seeking further finance through the disposal of its US assets and the farm-out of its interest in the Ruvuma Production Sharing Agreement and is currently in negotiations with various interested parties. Under the terms of the loan facility, in the event that the loan is not repaid by the sale of US assets before 31 December 2013, Aminex has agreed to raise additional equity to repay the loan facility and to provide for the Company's ongoing operations.

The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount 2012 US$'000	Contractual cashflows 2012 US$'000	6 months 2012 US$'000	6-12 months 2012 US$'000	1-2 years 2012 US$'000	2-5 years 2012 US$'000	More than 5 years 2012 US$'000
Finance lease liabilities	87	98	14	14	28	42	-
Trade payables	12,455	12,455	12,455	-	-	-	-
Other payables	77	77	77	-	-	-	-
Accruals	273	273	273	-	-	-	-
	12,892	**12,903**	**12,819**	**14**	**28**	**42**	**-**

	Carrying amount 2011 US$'000	Contractual cashflows 2011 US$'000	6 months 2011 US$'000	6-12 months 2011 US$'000	1-2 years 2011 US$'000	2-5 years 2011 US$'000	More than 5 years 2011 US$'000
Finance lease liabilities	75	82	10	10	20	42	-
Trade payables	5,555	5,555	5,555	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to partners in joint operations	1,340	1,340	1,340	-	-	-	
Other payables	21	21	21	-	-	-	-
Accruals	241	241	241	-	-	-	-
	7,232	7,239	7,167	10	20	42	-

20 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The Group's only borrowings at 31 December 2012 relate to hire purchase financing agreements which are secured against the asset purchased for each agreement and amount to US$87,000 (2011: US$75,000).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices and indices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Group has four principal types of market risk being commodity prices, equity price risk, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Commodity price risk. The requirement for hedging instruments is kept under ongoing review. During the year, the Group did not enter into any commodity hedging transactions. General oil and gas commodity strategies are commented on in the Financial Review and the Operations Report.

Equity price risk. Equity price risk arises in respect of assets which are available for sale as equity securities. Any equity securities are usually held for strategic reasons by the Group. The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns in order to meet the specific objectives of the Group.

Foreign currency risk. The Group reports in US dollars, which is the currency of a large proportion of its trading income. The risk is managed wherever possible by matching foreign currency income and expenditures.

The Group's exposure to transactional foreign currency risk, for amounts included in trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables (as shown on the balance sheet), is as follows:

	2012 Sterling US$'000	2012 Euro US$'000	2012 US dollars US$'000	2011 Sterling US$'000	2011 Euro US$'000	2011 US dollars US$'000
Trade receivables	-	-	17	-	-	19
Cash and cash equivalents	22	28	41	54	44	371
Trade payables	(58)	(59)	(1)	(68)	(21)	(199)
	(36)	**(31)**	**57**	(14)	23	191

Sensitivity analysis

A 15% strengthening or weakening in the value of sterling or the euro against the US dollar, based on the outstanding financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2012 (2011: 15%), would have the following impact on the income statement. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	15% increase 2012 US$'000	15% decrease 2012 US$'000	15% increase 2011 US$'000	15% decrease 2011 US$'000
Trade receivables	3	(3)	3	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents	14	(14)	70	(70)
Trade payables	(17)	17	(43)	43
Tax impact	**-**	**-**	-	-
After tax	**-**	**-**	30	(30)

The Group finances its operations through a mixture of shareholders' funds, bank and other borrowings and working capital. Board approval is required for all new borrowing facilities. The Group has only finance lease borrowings and no bank borrowings or overdraft facility at year end. The Group's liquid resources were held on short term deposit at the year end.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest bearing financial instruments at 31 December 2012 was as follows:

	Fixed rate 2012 US$'000	Floating rate 2012 US$'000	Total 2012 US$'000	Fixed rate 2011 US$'000	Floating rate 2011 US$'000	Total 2011 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	495	495	-	21,106	21,106
Finance lease obligations	(87)	-	(87)	(75)	-	(75)
	(87)	**495**	**408**	(75)	21,106	21,031

20 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis

An increase or decrease of 500 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have had the following effect on the income statement. This analysis assumes all other variables, in particular foreign currency, remain constant. For 2012 the analysis was performed on the basis of a 500 basis point increase/decrease:

	500 bps increase profit 2012 US$'000	500 bps decrease profit 2012 US$'000	500 bps increase profit 2011 US$'000	500 bps decrease profit 2011 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	25	-	1,055	-
Tax impact	-	-	-	-
After tax	**25**	**-**	1,055	-

The Group only has fixed rate loans (finance leases) at 31 December 2012. As there are no variable rate loans, there is no potential impact to profit from change in interest rates.

(b) The Company

The Company's approach to the management of financial risk is as set out under the Group disclosures in (a) above.

The accounting classification for each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities, together with their fair values, is as follows:

	Loans and receivables 2012 US$'000	Liabilities at amortised cost 2012 US$'000	Total carrying amount 2012 US$'000	Fair value 2012 US$'000
Trade and other receivables	39	-	39	39
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	99,729	-	99,729	99,729
Cash and cash equivalents	66	-	66	66
Trade payables	-	(439)	(439)	(439)
Accruals	-	(95)	(95)	(95)
	99,834	**(534)**	**99,300**	**99,300**

	Loans and receivables 2011 US$'000	Liabilities at amortised cost 2011 US$'000	Total carrying amount 2011 US$'000	Fair value 2011 US$'000
Other investments	500	-	500	500
Trade and other receivables	110	-	110	110
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	87,049	-	87,049	87,049
Cash and cash equivalents	14,630	-	14,630	14,630
Trade payables	-	(90)	(90)	(90)
Accruals	-	(103)	(103)	(103)
	102,289	(193)	102,096	102,096

Estimation of fair values

Amounts due from subsidiary companies

The amounts due from subsidiary companies are technically repayable on demand and so the carrying value is deemed to reflect fair value.

The estimation of other fair values are the same, where appropriate, as for the Group as set out in (a) above.

Risk exposures

The Company's operations expose it to the risks as set out in (a) above.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, the Company's objectives, policies and process for measuring and managing risk. Unless stated, the policy and process for measuring risk in the Company is the same as outlined in (a) above.

20 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Credit risk

The carrying value of financial assets, net of impairment provisions, represents the Company's maximum exposure at the balance sheet date.

Amounts due from subsidiary companies were considered fully recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts due from subsidiary companies is linked to the impairment of exploration and production assets. If the value of any of the Group's exploration or production assets became impaired, then provision is made by the Company against relevant amounts due from subsidiary companies.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk for the Company is similar to that for the Group as set out in (a) above. Contractual cash flows on trade payables and accruals amounting to US$534,000 (2011: US$193,000) all fall due within six months of the balance sheet date. The Directors have given careful consideration to the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Since the balance sheet date, the Company has secured a loan facility of US$8 million, which has been applied to addressing the Group's working capital. The Company is seeking further finance through the disposal of its US assets and the farm-out of its interest in the Ruvuma Production Sharing Agreement and is currently in negotiations with various interested parties. Under the terms of the loan facility, in the event that the loan is not repaid by the sale of US assets before 31 December 2013, Aminex has agreed to raise additional equity to repay the loan facility and to provide for the Company's ongoing operations.

Market risk

The market risk for the Company is similar to that for the Group as set out in (a) above.
The Company's exposure to transactional foreign currency risk is as follows:

	2012 Sterling US$'000	2012 Euro US$'000	2011 Sterling US$'000	2011 Euro US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**21**	**1**	4	35

Sensitivity analysis

A 15% strengthening or weakening in the value of sterling or the euro against the US dollar (2011: 15%), based on the outstanding financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2012, would have the following impact on the income statement. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	15% increase profit 2012 US$'000	15% decrease profit 2012 US$'000	15% increase profit 2011 US$'000	15% decrease profit 2011 US$'000
Cash flow sensitivity	**1**	**(1)**	6	(6)
Tax impact	**-**	**-**	-	-
After tax	**1**	**(1)**	6	(6)

The interest rate risk of the Company is similar to that of the Group as shown in (a) above. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments at 31 December 2012 was as follows:

	Fixed rate 2012 US$'000	Floating rate 2012 US$'000	Total 2012 US$'000	Fixed rate 2011 US$'000	Floating rate 2011 US$'000	Total 2011 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**66**	**66**	-	14,630	14,630

Cash flow sensitivity analysis

An increase or decrease of 500 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have had the following effect on the income statement. This analysis assumes all other variables, in particular foreign currency, remain constant. For 2012 the analysis was performed on the basis of a 500 basis point increase/decrease:

	500 bps increase 2012 US$'000	500 bps decrease 2012 US$'000	500 bps increase 2011 US$'000	500 bps decrease 2011 US$'000
Cash flow sensitivity	**3**	**-**	73	-
Tax impact	**-**	**-**	-	-
After tax	**3**	**-**	73	-

The Company has no loans outstanding at 31 December 2012 (2011: nil)

21 Issued capital

Authorised	Number	Value €
Ordinary Shares of €0.06 each:		
At 1 January 2012 and at 31 December 2012	900,000,000	54,000,000

Allotted, called up and fully paid	Number	€	US$
Ordinary Shares of €0.06 each:			
At 1 January 2011	454,006,961	27,240,417	35,611,481
Issued during 2011	364,651,460	21,879,088	30,018,009
At 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012	**818,658,421**	**49,119,505**	**65,629,490**

22 Loss for the financial year

The loss for the financial year arises as follows:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
In Aminex PLC	**(2,916)**	(1,869)
In subsidiary companies	**(2,417)**	974
	(5,333)	(895)

The individual financial statements of the Company ("Company Financial Statements") have been prepared and approved by the Directors in accordance with EU IFRSs and as applied in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012, which permit a company that publishes its company and group financial statements together, to take advantage of the exemption in Section 148(8) of the Companies Act 1963 from presenting to its members its Company income statement and related notes that form part of the approved company financial statements. Of the consolidated loss after taxation, a loss of US$2,916,000 (2011: loss US$1,869,000) is dealt with in the company income statement of Aminex PLC.

23 Commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Commitments - exploration activity

In accordance with the relevant Production Sharing Agreements, Aminex has an obligation to contribute its share of the following outstanding work programmes:

(a) On the Nyuni Area PSA, Tanzania: to acquire 800 kilometres of 2D seismic, 200 kilometres of which shall be acquired in the transition zone by October 2013 and to drill two wells by the end of the initial work period ending October 2015, the first well to be spudded no later than April 2014.

(b) On the Ruvuma PSA, Tanzania: additional geological and geophysical studies as required and drill two exploration wells by December 2013.

Commitments under operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other	
Group	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	**197**	149	**1**	1
In two to five years	**388**	448	**4**	4
	585	597	**5**	5

The Company does not have any operating lease commitments.

Guarantees

The Company occasionally guarantees certain liabilities of subsidiary companies. These are considered to be insurance arrangements and are accounted for as such i.e. they are treated as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make payment under the guarantee in which case a liability is recognised. Subsequent to the year a charge was placed over the Group as part of the US$8 million loan received.

24 Pension arrangements

The Group contributes towards the cost of certain individual employee defined contribution pension plans. Annual contributions are based upon a percentage of gross annual salary. Pension contributions, which are charged to the Group income statement as incurred, amounted to US$290,000 for 2012 (2011: US$326,000).

25 Analysis of net funds

Group	At 1 January 2012 US$'000	Cash flow US$'000	**At 31 December 2012 US$'000**
Cash at bank	21,106	(20,611)	**495**
Finance leases	(75)	(12)	**(87)**
Total	21,031	(20,623)	**408**

	At 1 January 2011 US$'000	Cash flow US$'000	At 31 December 2011 US$'000
Cash at bank	2,905	18,201	21,106
Finance leases	(97)	22	(75)
Total	2,808	18,223	21,031

At 31 December 2012 the Company had net funds of US$66,000 (2011: US$14,630,000). The net funds were wholly comprised of cash at bank.

26 Related party transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions with its subsidiary companies:

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Transactions during the year		
Interest receivable from subsidiary undertakings	**-**	-
Balances at 31 December		
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	**99,728**	87,049

Details of loans advanced to subsidiary undertakings during the year are set out in Note 14.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the Executive Directors, who are the key management personnel of the Group, is set out below. During the year a credit of US$3,000 (2011: US$3,000 expense) has been added back to the income statement in respect of share options granted to Directors. Information about the remuneration of each Director is shown in the Remuneration Report on pages 19 to 20.

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Short-term employee benefits	**764**	814
Compensation for loss of office	**274**	-
Pension contributions	**54**	123
	1,092	937

During the course of the year, the Group entered into the following related party transactions:

Consultancy fees were paid to Storm Petroleum Limited, a company connected with Mr. D. S. Hooker, amounting to US$32,000 (2011: US$32,000). Included in Remuneration of Directors on page 19 is US$320,000 which was paid to KM Capital Partners SA, a company connected with Mr. L.S. Detmer (2011: US$87,000). No corporate finance advisory fees (2011: US$64,000) were paid to LCF Edmond de Rothschild Securities Limited, of which Mr. A.N.J. Hay is a director.

27 Litigation

There were no material matters of litigation requiring disclosure at 31 December 2012.

28 Post balance sheet events

On 17 January 2013, the Company agreed a US$8 million loan facility with a fund managed by Argo Capital Management (Cyprus) Ltd. The loan facility carries a 12.5% coupon (rising to 15% from 1 July 2013) and is repayable by 30 June 2014. It is secured by fixed and floating charges over the Group's assets. The Company also agreed to grant warrants to the lender representing 5% of the existing share capital of the Company at a price of Euro 0.06, being approximately a 6% premium to the closing market price on 15 January 2013. All warrants will be exercisable for up to three years from 16 January 2013. The warrants are subject to anti-dilution rights at the same exercise price.

On 22 January 2013, Mr. L.S. Detmer resigned as a director of the Company.

29 Critical accounting policies, use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The Directors believe that the Group's critical judgements, which are those that require management's most subjective and complex judgements, are those described below. These critical accounting judgements and other uncertainties affecting application of the Group's accounting policies and the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions, are factors to be considered in reviewing the Financial Statements.

The Directors consider the critical judgements in applying accounting policies to be related to the valuation of exploration and evaluation assets and the depletion and decommissioning costs of property, plant and equipment. The Directors are required to estimate the expected remaining useful life of the oil and gas producing assets, the future capital expenditure required to recover oil and gas reserves and the future prices of oil and gas in assessing these balances. Future revisions to these estimates and their underlying assumptions could arise from results of drilling activity, movements in oil and gas prices and cost inflation in the industry. Further details are set out in Notes 11 and 12 to these financial statements. The Directors are required to consider the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Further details are set out in the basis of preparation within the statement of accounting policies.

30 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2013.

Reserves and resources

Resources in Tanzania

PSA/Licence	Licence status	Gas resource	Gross GIIP BCF Pmean	Aminex Interest	Net GIIP BCF Pmean
Kiliwani North	Development	Discovered	45	65%	29
Ntorya Discovery	Appraisal pending	Discovered	178	75%	134
Ntorya Updip	Appraisal pending	Undiscovered	990	75%	743
Ruvuma (other)	Exploration	Undiscovered	4,583	75%	3,437
Nyuni Area	Exploration	Undiscovered	5,668	70%	3,967
Total			**11,464**		**8,310**

IMPORTANT NOTES:

The volumes shown above were independently assessed by ISIS Petroleum Consultants in 2010 for Kiliwani North and 2012 for Nyuni Area PSA and Ruvuma PSA (including the Ntorya discovery and prospect).

They are defined as discovered or undiscovered Gas Initially In Place before application of a recovery factor and cannot be categorised as reserves.

BCF GIIP = billions of cubic feet of natural gas initially in place. The undiscovered resources are unrisked.

P_{mean} refers to the average probability of the existence of the volumes reported.

Reserves in the USA

1P Case (proved)			
	Net Oil MBBL	Net Gas MMCF	Net BOE MBOE
Shoats Creek	438	4,430	1,176
Alta Loma	68	1,764	362
South Weslaco	2	871	147
TOTALS	**508**	**7,065**	**1,685**

2P Case (proved + probable)			
	Net Oil MBBL	Net Gas MMCF	Net BOE MBOE
Shoats Creek	3,435	14,643	5,875
Alta Loma	102	2,601	535
South Weslaco	3	1,368	231
TOTALS	**3,540**	**18,612**	**6,641**

Principal operating companies

Registered Office:
Aminex PLC
6 Northbrook Road
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Group Support & Services
Aminex Petroleum Services Ltd.
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Email: info@aminex-plc.com

US Oil & Gas Operations
Aminex U.S.A. Inc.
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Tanzanian Operations
Ndovu Resources Limited
Plot No. 431, Mahando Street
Msasani Peninsular, PO Box 105589
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)20 7291 3100
Fax: +44 (0)20 7631 4293

Company Secretary, Senior Personnel

Max Williams ACA Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Max Williams joined the Aminex Group in 1994 as Financial Controller at the time that it acquired its first Russian assets and was fully involved with its Russian development and production operations. He was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company in January 2010. Max Williams is a Chartered Accountant who joined Aminex directly from the accountancy profession.

David Warwick General Manager Operations
David Warwick is a petroleum geologist with over thirty years experience in the oil & gas industry. He began his career with Hamilton Brothers (now part of BHP Billiton) and subsequently spent 15 years with Phillips Petroleum Company (now ConocoPhillips) where he became Head of UK exploration with a department of 40 geoscientists. He was in charge of the re-assessment of a major North Sea acreage portfolio, which led to the discovery of 2 Central North Sea oil fields and to the key discovery well on one of the Armada gas fields. Prior to joining Aminex he was General Manager for Burren Energy's Egyptian operations.

Jonathan Major Manager, Supply & Logistics
Jonathan Major has worked for the Aminex group since 1995 and manages its AMOSSCO subsidiary. As well as third party business, he is responsible for supply and logistics for all the group's operated projects outside the USA, including transporting drilling rigs and other equipment to remote locations. Before joining Aminex he was with BP in Aberdeen as Deputy Manager for North Sea supply vessel operations.

Ambassador I. Chialo Resident Director, Ndovu Resources Limited, Dar es Salaam
Ambassador Chialo retired from a distinguished career in the Tanzanian Diplomatic Service where he was latterly Tanzania's Ambassador to Japan and surrounding nations in the region. He is Resident Director of the group's Tanzanian operating subsidiary Ndovu Resources Ltd. and the former Chairman of the Oil & Gas Association of Tanzania ('OGAT'), an organisation which represents the rapidly-expanding interests of oil companies with government.

Thierry Murcia Country Manager, Tanzania
Thierry Murcia has spent his career in commercial management and administration, primarily in Western Australia. Prior to joining Aminex and relocating to Tanzania, he worked for BP in various commercial and administrative capacities. Prior to BP he was an executive with Caltex Australia. Thierry Murcia holds an MBA from The University of Western Australia. He is currently resident in Dar es Salaam where he has day-to-day responsibilities for all Aminex's activities. Thierry Murcia is the Honorary Consul for Australia in Tanzania.

Nicholas Cameron Exploration Adviser
Nick Cameron is a Petroleum Geologist retained by Aminex to support its exploration activities. During his career he has been active throughout Africa and has worked for oil companies, governments and service companies. Nick Cameron is a well-known industry expert who is a frequent speaker at international technical conferences in addition to his active exploration work. From 1982 to 1993 he held senior posts with Conoco (now Conoco-Phillips).

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Telephone sharedealing	Computershare provides a telephone sharedealing service for Irish and UK registered shareholders. For more information please call: Telephone number for Irish shareholders: Telephone number for UK shareholders:	 01 447 5435 0870 702 0107
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Bankers	Bank of Ireland	Dublin
Solicitors	Ashurst	London
	Eversheds	Dublin
Stockbrokers	Davy Stockbrokers Limited	Dublin
	Shore Capital Stockbrokers Limited	London

Glossary of terms used

PSA or PSC:	Production Sharing Agreement or Contract
MCF:	Thousands of cubic feet of natural gas
BCF:	Billions of cubic feet of natural gas
TCF:	Trillions of cubic feet of natural gas
BBLS:	Barrels of oil
BOE	Barrels of oil equivalent
MBBL	Thousands of barrels of oil
MBOE	Thousands of barrels of oil equivalent
BOPD:	Barrels of oil per day
BOED:	Barrels of oil equivalent per day
MMcfd	Millions of cubic feet per day of natural gas
Pmean:	The average (mean) probability of occurrence
P90:	90% probability of occurrence
P50:	50% probability of occurrence
P10:	10% probability of occurrence
Contingent Resources:	Discovered sub-commercial resources
Prospective Resources:	Undiscovered resources mapped with seismic
JOA:	Joint Operating Agreement
WTI:	West Texas Intermediate, a 'marker price' for American oil