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KESTREL ENERGY INC
Form 10KSB
October 14, 2003

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File No: 0-9261

KESTREL ENERGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

State of Incorporation: Colorado I.R.S. Employer Identification No. 84-0772451

1726 Cole Boulevard, Suite 210
Lakewood, Colorado 80401
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 295-0344

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

TITLE OF EACH CLASS
COMMON STOCK, NO PAR VALUE

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

....YES [] NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. []

The issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year were \$1,304,581.

At September 30, 2003, 9,798,400 common shares (the registrant's only class of voting stock) were outstanding. The aggregate market value of the 5,164,673 common shares of the registrant held by nonaffiliates on that date (based upon the mean of the closing bid and asked price on the OTC Bulletin Board) was \$1,647,531.

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Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the 2003 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Kestrel Energy, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado on November 1, 1978. The Company's principal business is the acquisition, either alone or with others, of interests in proved developed producing oil and gas leases, and exploratory and developmental drilling.

At June 30, 2003 the Company owned oil and gas interests in the states of Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

RECENT ACTIVITIES

The Company is pleased to report that development activity at the Company's Hilight CBM project, located in Campbell Co., Wyoming, has been accelerated due to a dramatic improvement in gas prices in the area. During the later part of fiscal 2003 the Company participated in the drilling of 4 additional development wells and in the early part of fiscal 2004 has already drilled another 4 wells. It is expected that further development activity at Hilight field will continue

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during the year. In addition, the development of a shallower coal seam has begun and could add a further 80 drilling locations. The shallow coal seam is productive elsewhere in the area.

In July, 2003 the Company was the successful bidder at the Louisiana State lease sale for offsetting acreage to the shut-in Royal Resources #1 North Lake Boeuf field. By acquiring this acreage Kestrel now controls the acreage within the two productive Unit areas and can now begin to pursue farm-out efforts to bring the well back on production and evaluate additional zones of potential.

In June, 2003 the Company participated in the Chadron exploration well, located in Dawes Co. Nebraska. Although unsuccessful, the Company will continue to review data from the well in order to decide if any further activity is warranted. The Company and it's joint venture participants still hold a large acreage position under options and will continue to high grade areas of interest. The funds used for the Chadron project were raised from a small private placement that was completed in June, 2003.

PROVED RESERVES POSITION

As of June 30, 2003, the Company's undiscounted net future cash flows have been estimated by Sproule Associates Inc., an independent petroleum engineering firm, to be approximately \$21,667,000. This compares to \$18,641,000 as of June 30, 2002. The increase in the current year is the result of higher oil and natural gas prices offset against revisions of previous quantity estimates, particularly at Greens Canyon.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, the Company's proved oil reserves increased approximately 37,300 bbls. to 310,700 bbls., or 14% from 273,400 in 2002. The Company's proved gas reserves decreased 7,310 Mmcf to 4,759 Mmcf, or 61%, from 12,069 Mmcf in 2002. The decrease in proved gas reserves is attributable primarily to the decision to remove all proved undeveloped and proved developed non-producing reserves associated with the Greens Canyon project, production during the year and the sale of several non-core producing assets. The resource at Greens Canyon will remain as unproved until further appraisal drilling can confirm the projects commerciality.

Despite the reserve write down at the Greens Canyon property, the Company's reserve value on the remaining properties grew during the year due to higher prices for natural gas and oil. The Company's core properties have extremely long lived reserves, in excess of 40 years, which will provide a solid foundation as the Company moves forward.

The Company is also investigating other petroleum targets at different horizons on the Company's leasehold in the Greens Canyon property. The other horizons include numerous coalbed methane zones at depths up to 5,800 feet. While these targets remain unproved they do provide the potential for significant reserve additions should exploration efforts prove successful. The Company will be seeking industry partners to evaluate these other targets.

BORROWING ACTIVITIES

On January 24, 2003, the Company borrowed \$400,000 from R&M Oil and Gas, Ltd., of which Timothy L. Hoops, one of the Company's directors and its Operations Manager, is a partner. That loan is due on January 31, 2005, bears interest at 12.5% per annum and is secured by the Company's oil and gas interests in Grady County, Oklahoma. In the event of a default under the terms of the R&M loan, and the sale of the collateral securing the loan, the Company would receive any remaining proceeds after payment to R&M of its expenses in connection with such

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sale(s) and any indebtedness due and payable to R&M under the loan. The proceeds from the R&M loan were used to retire the outstanding debt to Samson Exploration N.L. and reduce the Company's accounts payable position at the time. The R&M loan was approved unanimously by the Board of Directors with Mr. Hoops abstaining.

On May 5, 2003, the Company entered into a Line of Credit Agreement with Barry D. Lasker, the Company's President and CEO, and for a maximum of \$200,000. Under the terms of the agreement all outstanding amounts are due on May 4, 2005 and bear interest at 10% per annum. The loan can also be converted, at Lasker's election, into common shares of the Company at \$0.40 per share. The initial proceeds of the loan consisted of \$40,000 cash and the conversion of debt of approximately \$152,000 of unpaid wages and unreimbursed business expenses owed to Mr. Lasker by the Company. The Lasker loan is secured by the Company's oil and gas interests in Campbell County, Wyoming. In the event of a default under the terms of the Lasker loan, and the sale of the collateral securing the loan, the Company would receive any remaining proceeds after payment to Mr. Lasker of his expenses in connection with such sale(s) and the indebtedness due and payable to him under the loan. Like the R&M loan, the Lasker loan was approved as an arms length transaction by the entire Board of Directors with Mr. Lasker abstaining.

On February 4, 2003, the Company repaid the Samson Exploration N.L. note in full, including all accrued interest and fees, with \$327,143.15 in cash and the transfer of the Company's remaining 25,000,000 shares of Victoria Petroleum N.L. common stock.

FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

In April 2002, the Company completed a private placement of 1,409,000 units at a price of \$0.70 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each of the common share purchase warrants sold in that offering entitled the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$1.25 on or before March 10, 2003. The warrants have since expired. The net proceeds of approximately \$950,000 was used for debt consolidation and for general corporate purposes.

In June 2003, the Company completed a private placement of 335,000 units at a price of \$1.00 per unit. Each unit consisted of two common shares and one common share purchase warrant. Each of the common share purchase warrants sold in that offering entitled the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.50 on or before June 18, 2004. The net proceeds of approximately \$335,000 was used for payment of the Chadron prospect fee and for 50% of the costs to drill the Sellman-1X exploration well, located in Dawes County, Nebraska.

GREENS CANYON PROJECT

Beginning in fiscal 2000, the Company began accumulating a substantial amount of acreage in southwest Wyoming's Green River Basin (the "Greens Canyon Prospect"). The Company also drilled and completed two wells, the Greens Canyon #1 (UPRC #27-3) and Greens Canyon #2 (UPRC #29-2). While the drilling results of both wells indicated that substantial amounts of gas were present and could be produced, the Company encountered a series of mechanical problems when it attempted to fracture the wells to stimulate production. As a result, initial production from the wells was only 500 to 700 mcf per day. Information gathered during the completion process made it clear that the mechanical problems, which

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were unrelated to any specific characteristics of the wells themselves, were the sole cause of the lower production. The Company announced its intent to take necessary corrective actions to remedy the mechanical problems and re-establish commercial production levels. In consultation with its independent petroleum engineering consultants, Sproule Associates Inc., the Company classified a substantial amount of Greens Canyon reserves as proved undeveloped reserves in its June 30, 2000 petroleum reserves report because the Company believed that its geological and engineering data demonstrated with reasonable certainty that those known reserves were recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions.

During fiscal 2001, the Company began the process of re-working the Greens Canyon wells. The Company re-completed the 27-3 well, resulting in improved production levels in the short run. By the end of fiscal 2001, however, daily production rates for the well had declined to modest levels. In October of 2001, new Company management declared that, while the Company was still convinced that significant gas reserves were present, the Company would bring in additional participants into the Greens Canyon project in order to share the financial burden of further development. As a result, the Company reported a decrease in the total proved gas reserves to 13.4 Bcf and oil reserves to 355,000 barrels.

In fiscal 2002 the Company was overburdened by debt and limited cash flow, which was at least partially attributable to additional debt incurred to support development of the Greens Canyon project. Management's resulting focus on strengthening its balance sheet in fiscal 2003 prevented it from focusing its full attention on the Greens Canyon farm out effort. During fiscal 2003, the Company pursued the Greens Canyon farm out effort, however, as of this date, it has not secured a suitable farm-out partner. Several parties have expressed an interest in the project and discussions with these parties are ongoing. As of June 30, 2003, the Company has decided to remove all proved undeveloped and proved developed non-producing reserves formally attributed to the Greens Canyon project from its reported reserves until further drilling activity demonstrates that commercial flow-rates can be achieved. The Company continues to believe that an economic resource has been discovered at Greens Canyon and will continue to press forward seeking out additional industry participants.

MOVE TO OTC BULLETIN BOARD

By letter dated February 14, 2002, The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. informed the Company that it did not meet all of the requirements for continued listing on the SmallCap Market because, as of that date, the Company's stock had traded below the minimum \$1.00 per share requirement for 30 consecutive trading days. The Company was provided 180 calendar days, or until August 13, 2002, to regain compliance with the minimum trading price standard. If compliance could not be achieved by that date, but the Company met the initial listing criteria for the SmallCap Market on that date, the Company would receive an additional 180 calendar day grace period to demonstrate compliance with the \$1.00 per share requirement. On August 14, 2002, Nasdaq informed the Company that, even though it had not complied with the minimum \$1.00 per share trading requirement by August 13, 2002, because the Company satisfied the initial listing requirements as of March 31, 2002, it was granted the additional 180 calendar day grace period, or until February 10, 2003, to regain compliance with the minimum trading price standard. On April 8, 2003, the Company's stock was delisted from the SmallCap Market, and it now trades on the OTC Bulletin Board and will continue to do so as long as the Company continues to file its reports with the SEC.

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In June 2002, the financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities". SFAS 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity". SFAS 146 generally requires a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity to be recognized and measured initially at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred. The pronouncement is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. The adoption of SFAS 146 has had no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

SFAS 147, "Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions," was issued in December 2002 and is not expected to apply to the Company's current or planned activities.

In December 2002, the FASB approved SFAS 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement 123." SFAS 148 amends SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. SFAS 148 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. The Company will continue to account for stock based compensation using the methods detailed in the stock-based compensation accounting policy.

In April 2003, the FASB approved SFAS 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". SFAS 149 is not expected to apply to the Company's current or planned activities.

In June 2003, the FASB approved SFAS. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity". SFAS. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. This Statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. SFAS. 150 is not expected to have an effect on the Company's financial position.

OPERATIONS AND POLICIES

The Company currently is focusing its exploration, acquisition and development opportunities in areas where it has gained historical knowledge, specifically within its current project inventory. However, the acquisition, development, production and sale of oil and gas acreage are subject to many factors outside the Company's control. These factors include worldwide and domestic economic conditions; proximity to pipelines; existing oil and gas sales contracts on properties being evaluated; the supply and price of oil and gas as well as other energy forms; the regulation of prices, production, transportation and marketing by federal and state governmental authorities; and the availability of, and interest rates charged on, borrowed funds.

Historically, in attempting to acquire, explore and drill wells on oil and gas leases, the Company has often been at a competitive disadvantage since it had to compete with many companies and individuals with greater capital and financial resources and larger technical staffs. The Company has in the past sought to mitigate some of these problems by forming acquisition joint ventures with other companies. These joint ventures allow the Company access to more acquisition

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candidates and enable the Company to share the evaluation and other costs among the venture partners.

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The Company's operations are also subject to various provisions of federal, state and local laws regarding environmental matters. The impact of these environmental laws on the Company may necessitate significant capital outlays, which may materially affect the earnings potential of the Company's oil and gas business in particular, and could cause material changes in the industry in general. The Company strongly encourages the operators of the Company's oil and gas wells to do periodic environmental assessments of potential liabilities. To date, environmental laws have not materially hindered nor adversely affected the Company's business. Please see Item 3, Legal Proceedings, however, for a discussion of potential environmental litigation involving the Company.

The Company has three full-time employees, including the Company's President, Barry D. Lasker. The Company also hires outside professional consultants to handle certain additional aspects of the Company's business. Management believes this type of contracting for professional services is the most economical and practical means for the Company to obtain such services at this time.

CUSTOMERS

During fiscal year 2003, the Company had three major customers: Kaiser Francis Oil Company, Eighty-Eight Oil LLC and BP America Production Company. Sales to these customers accounted for 27%, 11% and 11%, respectively, of oil and gas sales in 2003. The Company does not believe that it is dependent on a single customer. The Company has the option at most properties to change purchasers if conditions so warrant.

RISK FACTORS

WE MUST CONTINUE TO EXPAND OUR OPERATIONS

Our long term success is ultimately dependent on our ability to expand our revenue base through the acquisition of producing properties and, to a much greater extent, by successful results in our exploration efforts. We will need to continue to raise capital to make additional acquisitions and to make further investments in our current portfolio of exploration properties. We have made significant investments in exploration properties in the Green River Basin in Wyoming. There is no assurance that any of these acquisitions or investments or any other acquisitions or investments in the future will be successful. In fact, while we have already had some measure of success with these acquisitions, we have also had some disappointments. All of our exploration projects are subject to failure and the loss of our investment.

PRICES OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS FLUCTUATE WIDELY BASED ON MARKET CONDITIONS AND ANY DECLINE WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our revenues, operating results, cash flow and future rate of growth are very dependent upon prevailing prices for oil and gas. Historically, oil and gas prices and markets have been volatile and not predictable, and they are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Prices for oil and gas are subject to wide fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond our control, including:

- o the strength of the United States and global economy;
- o political conditions in the Middle East and elsewhere;

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- o the supply and price of foreign oil and gas;
- o the level of consumer product demand;
- o the price and availability of alternative fuels;
- o the effect of federal and state regulation of production and transportation; and
- o the proximity of our natural gas to pipelines and their capacity.

WE MUST REPLACE THE RESERVES WE PRODUCE

Even though we have recently removed a substantial amount of proved undeveloped reserves attributable to the Greens Canyon Project in Wyoming, a substantial portion of our oil and gas properties still contain

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proved undeveloped reserves. Successful development and production of those reserves cannot be assured. Additional drilling will be necessary in future years both to maintain production levels and to define the extent and recoverability of existing reserves. There is no assurance that our present oil and gas wells will continue to produce at current or anticipated rates of production, that development drilling will be successful, that production of oil and gas will commence when expected, that there will be favorable markets for oil and gas which may be produced in the future or that production rates achieved in early periods can be maintained.

THERE ARE MANY RISKS IN DRILLING OIL AND GAS WELLS

The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain. Moreover, drilling may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of many factors, including title problems, weather conditions, shortages of or delays in delivery of equipment, as well as the financial instability of well operators, major working interest owners and well servicing companies. Our gas wells may be shut-in for lack of a market until a gas pipeline or gathering system with available capacity is extended into our area. Our oil wells may have production curtailed until production facilities and delivery arrangements are acquired or developed for them.

WE FACE INTENSE COMPETITION

The oil and natural gas industry is highly competitive. We compete with others for property acquisitions and for opportunities to explore or to develop and produce oil and natural gas. We have previously formed acquisition joint ventures with several other companies, including Victoria Petroleum N.L. and other affiliates, which have allowed us more access to acquisition candidates and to share the evaluation costs with them. We face strong competition from many companies and individuals with greater capital, financial resources and larger technical staffs. We also face strong competition in procuring services from a limited pool of laborers, drilling service contractors and equipment vendors.

THE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE WE CARRY MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO PROTECT US

We, our partners, co-venturers and well operators maintain general liability insurance but it may not cover all future claims. If a large claim is successfully asserted against us, we might not be covered by insurance, or it might be covered but cause us to pay much higher insurance premiums or a large deductible or co-payment. Furthermore, regardless of the outcome, litigation involving our operations or even insurance companies disputing coverage could divert management's attentions and energies away from operations. The nature of the oil and gas business involves a variety of operating hazards such as fires,

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explosions, cratering, blow-outs, adverse weather conditions, pollution and environmental risks, encountering formations with abnormal pressures, and, in horizontal wellbores, the increased risk of mechanical failure and collapsed holes, the occurrence of any of which could result in substantial losses to us.

OUR SUCCESS MAY BE DEPENDENT ON OUR ABILITY TO RETAIN BARRY LASKER AND BOB PETT AS KEY PERSONNEL

We believe that the oil and gas exploration and development and related management experience of our key personnel is important to our success. The active participation in the Company of our president, Barry Lasker and Robert J. Pett, our chairman, is a necessity for our continued operations. We have an employment contract with Mr. Lasker which currently expires August 14, 2004, and renews automatically each May 14 for an additional year if neither party gives timely notice of intent to terminate. We do not have key person life insurance on either Mr. Lasker's or Mr. Pett's lives. We compete with bigger and better financed oil and gas exploration companies for these individuals. Our future success may depend on whether we can attract, retain and motivate highly qualified personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be able to do so.

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OUR RESERVES ARE UNCERTAIN

Estimating our proved reserves involves many uncertainties, including factors beyond our control. Our annual report on Form 10-KSB for fiscal year 2003 contains estimates of our oil and natural gas reserves and the future cash flow to be realized from those reserves for fiscal years 2003 and 2002, as prepared by our independent petroleum engineers, Sproule Associates Inc. There are uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves since petroleum engineering is not an exact science. Estimates of commercially recoverable oil and gas reserves and of the future net cash flows from them are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions including:

- o historical production from the properties compared with production from other producing properties;
- o the effects of regulation by governmental agencies;
- o future oil and gas prices; and
- o future operating costs, severance and excise taxes, abandonment costs, development costs and workover and remedial costs.

GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION, ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND TAXES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Our oil and natural gas operations in the United States are subject to regulation by federal and state government, including environmental laws. To date, we have not had to expend significant resources in order to satisfy environmental laws and regulations presently in effect. However, compliance costs under any new laws and regulations that might be enacted could adversely affect our business and increase the costs of planning, designing, drilling, installing, operating and abandoning our oil and gas wells and other facilities. Additional matters that are, or have been from time to time, subject to governmental regulation include land tenure, royalties, production rates, spacing, completion procedures, water injections, utilization, the maximum price at which products could be sold, energy taxes and the discharge of materials into the environment.

THE MARKET FOR OUR STOCK IS HIGHLY VOLATILE

Our stock is currently traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, but there has

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historically been a relatively low volume of trading in the shares even when we listed on the Nasdaq Small Cap Market. Consequently, the price at which the shares trade may be highly volatile. We were delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market on April 8, 2003 because our stock traded below the minimum \$1.00 share requirement for too long a period of time. Under current rules our stock will be listed on the OTC Bulletin Board as long as we continue to file our reports with the SEC. The change to the OTC Bulletin Board may have reduced the liquidity of our stock which, in turn, may adversely affect its trading price.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements. We use words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "future", "may", "will", "should", "plan", "intend", and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on our beliefs and the assurances we made using information currently available to us. Because these statements reflect our current views concerning future events, these statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results could differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Some, but not all, of the factors that may cause these differences include those discussed in the risk factors in this report. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. You should also remember that these statements are made only as of the date of this report and future events may cause them to be less likely to prove to be true.

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ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

OIL AND GAS INTERESTS

The following table describes the Company's leasehold interests in developed and undeveloped oil and gas acreage at June 30, 2003:

State	Total		Total	
	Developed Acreage	(1) (2)	Undeveloped Acreage	(1) (2)
-----	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Louisiana	480	365	-0-	-0-
Nebraska	-0-	-0-	2,601	1,300
New Mexico	240	91	320	87
Oklahoma	1,567	451	-0-	-0-
Texas	148	4	-0-	-0-
Wyoming	9,463	2,387	30,894	30,698
TOTAL	11,898	3,298	33,815	32,085

(1) Gross acres are the total acreage involved in a single lease or group of leases. Net acres represent the number of acres attributable to an owner's proportionate working interest in a lease (e.g., a 50% working interest in a lease covering 320 acres is equivalent to 160 net acres).

(2) The acreage figures are stated on the basis of applicable state oil and gas spacing regulations.

ROYALTY INTERESTS UNDER PRODUCING PROPERTIES

At June 30, 2003, the Company held overriding royalty interests ranging from .2% to 1.4% in 3 producing oil and gas wells located on 1,280 gross developed acres

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in the United States. This compares with overriding royalty interest ranging from 1.5% to 9.26% in 23 producing oil and gas wells located on 3,034 gross developed acres in the U.S. at June 30, 2002. The net production for the royalty interests for the year ended June 30, 2003 were 101 Bbls and 101 Mcf for oil and gas respectively. The net production for the Company's royalty interests for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002 was, 329 Bbls and 640 Mcf for oil and gas respectively. The royalty interests are considered to be immaterial by the Company.

DRILLING ACTIVITIES

The Company participated in drilling 4 Hilight CBM wells located in Campbell Co., Wyoming and the Chadron prospect, located in Dawes Co., Nebraska during the year ended June 30, 2003. The Company did not participated in drilling any wells in the year ended June 30, 2002.

Kestrel Energy, Inc. owned interests in net exploratory and net development wells for the years ended June 30, 2003, and 2002 as set forth below. This information does not include wells drilled under farmout agreements.

	UNITED STATES	
	6/30/03	6/30/02
Net Exploratory Wells: (1)		
Dry (2)	.5	--
Productive (3)	--	--
	-----	-----
	.5	--
	=====	=====
Net Development Wells: (1)		
Dry (2)	0	--
Productive (3)	.7	1.76
	-----	-----
	.7	1.76
	=====	=====

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- (1) A net well is deemed to exist when the sum of fractional ownership working interests in gross wells equals one. The number of net wells is the sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross wells expressed as whole numbers and fractions thereof.
- (2) A dry well (hole) is a well found to be incapable of producing either oil or natural gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or natural gas well.
- (3) Productive wells are producing wells and wells capable of production, including wells that are shut-in.

FARMOUT AGREEMENTS

Under a farmout agreement, outside parties undertake exploration activities using prospects owned by Kestrel. This enables the Company to participate in the exploration prospects without incurring additional capital costs, although with a substantially reduced ownership interest in each prospect.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, no wells were drilled under farmout agreements.

OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, PRICES AND COSTS

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As of June 30, 2003, the Company had a royalty and/or working interest in 90 gross (3.4 net) wells that produce oil only, 36 gross (9.7 net) wells that produce gas only, and 19 (1.2 net) wells that produce both oil and gas. All wells that produced gas are connected to pipelines. As of June 30, 2002, the Company had a royalty and/or working interest in 93 gross (3.5 net) wells that produce oil only, 36 gross (9.7 net) wells that produce gas only, and 22 (1.3 net) wells that produce both oil and gas.

For information concerning the Company's oil and gas production, estimated oil and gas reserves, and estimated future cash inflows relating to proved oil and gas reserves, see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Report. The reserve estimates for the reporting year were prepared by Sproule Associates Inc., an independent petroleum engineering firm. The Company did not file any oil and gas reserve estimates with any federal authority or agency during its fiscal year ended June 30, 2003.

For the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company's average operating cost (including taxes and marketing) per barrel of oil equivalent (BOE) (converting gas to oil at 6:1) was \$10.45. The average operating cost per BOE on an equivalent basis for fiscal years 2002 was \$8.60. The average sales price per barrel of oil sold was \$24.10 for 2003 and \$18.52 for 2002. The average sales price per mcf of gas sold was \$3.18 for 2003 and \$2.00 for 2002.

OFFICE FACILITIES

The Company's executive offices are located at 1726 Cole Blvd., Suite 210, Lakewood, Colorado 80401, where it leases approximately 2,358 square feet of general office space, at an initial annual lease rate of \$16.50 per square foot escalating to \$17.50 per square foot over the life of the lease. The Company's current lease obligation expires July 31, 2006. The Company also has, under lease, approximately 560 square feet of office space located at 1717 St. James Place, Suite 240, Houston, Texas 77057, at an annual rate of \$9,168. The current lease obligation expires June 30, 2004.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the ordinary course of conducting its business, the Company becomes involved in litigation, administrative proceedings and governmental investigations, including environmental matters.

In May of 2000, the Company received a notice letter from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stating that the Company is a potentially responsible party under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA") for the Casmalia Waste Disposal Site in Santa Barbara County, California. If the Company is ultimately determined to be a responsible party, it may be obligated to conduct remedial investigations, feasibility studies, remediation and/or removal of alleged releases of hazardous substances or to reimburse the EPA for such activities.

The Company does not believe that it has any liability under CERCLA for wastes disposed at Casmalia and believes that the EPA's notice was issued in error. The Company has responded to the EPA, explaining that the Company did not arrange to dispose of any waste at Casmalia. The Company's involvement with Casmalia is limited to the purchase of assets from another entity, which disposed of waste at Casmalia. The Company intends to defend allegations of its responsibility, if any, and will also rely upon an indemnification given by the previous owner of the properties at Casmalia, which previous owner has confirmed that the indemnification would apply to any such allegations.

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The Company is unable to estimate the dollar amount of exposure to loss in connection with the above-referenced matter; however, the ultimate site-wide clean up costs, which could be borne by the persons or entities found to be responsible parties, have been estimated by the EPA at approximately \$271.9 million.

It is the opinion of Company's management that the outcome of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

OUTSTANDING SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

The Company's common stock trades over-the-counter on the OTC: Bulletin Board Market under the symbol "KEST." Until April 8, 2003, the Company's common stock traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. At June 30, 2003, the Company had 9,798,400 shares outstanding. At June 30, 2003, the Company had approximately 1,478 shareholders of record, although the Company believes that there are more beneficial owners of its stock, the number of which is unknown.

STOCK PRICE

These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Fiscal Year June 30, 2002	Sales Price	
	High	Low
First Quarter	\$1.58	\$0.69
Second Quarter	1.02	0.64
Third Quarter	0.80	0.56
Fourth Quarter	1.24	0.17

Fiscal Year June 30, 2003	Sales Price	
	High	Low
First Quarter	\$0.74	\$0.22
Second Quarter	0.70	0.17
Third Quarter	0.65	0.29
Fourth Quarter	0.55	0.10

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DIVIDEND POLICY

While there are no covenants or other aspects of any finance agreements or bylaws that restrict the declaration or payment of cash dividends, the Company has not paid any dividends on its common stock and does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

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In June 2003, the Company completed a private placement offering (the "Offering") of 335,000 units at \$1.00 per unit. Each unit consisted of two shares of the Company's no par value Common Stock and one warrant (the "Warrant") to purchase one share of Common Stock exercisable at \$0.50 per share (the "Unit"). The entire Offering was sold to one investor for \$335,000. The offer and sale of the Units were exempt from registration under Regulation S of the Act for a sale to a qualified non-U.S purchaser. None of the shares of Common Stock, Warrants or the shares of Common Stock underlying the Private Warrants have been registered.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital and Cash Flows: Net working capital deficit at June 30, 2003, was \$4,643 compared to a working capital deficit of \$631,012 at June 30, 2002. The decrease in negative working capital of \$626,369 for the year ended 2003 resulted primarily from the conversion of the Wells Fargo current debt to the long-term R&M debt facility.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$100,067 for fiscal 2003 as compared to cash used by operating activities of \$444,362 for fiscal 2002, a decrease of \$344,295. The increase in operating cash flows is primarily attributable to higher operating margins and lower general and administrative expenses partially offset by a net increase in operating assets when compared to last year.

Net cash used by investing activities was \$349,904 in fiscal 2003 as compared to net cash provided of \$564,959 in fiscal 2002. For the year ended June 30, 2003, \$83,162 was used for capital expenditures including \$41,500 on completion of 4 coalbed methane wells in Campbell County, Wyoming; and \$335,000 on the Chadron Exploration well located in Dawes Co., Nebraska. The well was unsuccessful and has since been abandoned. The Company received \$56,241 from the sale of 5,100,000 Victoria Petroleum, NL shares during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003. The shares were acquired in May 2000 as part of the merger agreement between the Company and Victoria Petroleum, NL. Proceeds from the sale of several non-core assets during the year netted the Company approximately \$20,017.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$522,027 for fiscal 2003 versus \$183,074 used by financing activities a year ago. As of June 30, 2002, the Company owed approximately \$516,000 on a line of credit with Wells Fargo Bank N.A. The line was secured by deeds of trust on various of the Company's oil and gas producing properties. The Company borrowed \$500,000 from Samson Exploration N.L. (a related party) and used the proceeds of the loan to pay off the Wells Fargo loan.

The Company borrowed \$400,000 from R&M Oil and Gas, Ltd. The proceeds from the R&M loan were used to retire the outstanding debt to Samson Exploration N.L. and reduce the Company's accounts payable position at the time. The Company repaid Samson Exploration N.L. in full, including all accrued interest and fees, with \$327,143 in cash and the transfer of the Company's remaining 25,000,000 shares of Victoria Petroleum N.L. common stock.

The Company entered into a Line of Credit Agreement with Barry D. Lasker, President and CEO of Kestrel, and for a maximum of \$200,000. The initial proceeds of the loan consisted of \$40,000 cash and the conversion to debt of approximately \$150,000 of unpaid wages and unreimbursed business expenses owed to Mr. Lasker by the Company.

In June 2003, the Company completed a private placement of 335,000 units at a price of \$1.00 per unit with net proceeds of approximately \$335,000. During

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fiscal 2003, 13,000 warrants were exercised at

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\$1.25 with net proceeds of \$15,678. These proceeds was used for payment of the Chadron prospect fee and for 50% of the costs to drill the Sellman-1X exploration well, located in Dawes County, Nebraska.

Stockholders' Equity: Stockholders' equity decreased \$1,461,944 to \$1,604,223 from \$3,066,167 a year ago. The decrease is largely attributable to impairment of \$903,214 which was largely due to a write down in the value of Greens Canyon gas reserves. As of June 30, 2003, the Company removed all proved undeveloped and proved developed non-producing reserves formally attributed to the Greens Canyon project from its reported reserves until further drilling activity demonstrates that commercial flow-rates can be achieved.

Debt Obligations: As of June 30, 2003, the Company had the following debt obligations (all long-term):

Note Payable of \$400,000 due to R&M Oil and Gas LTD (a related party). Under the terms of the loan agreement, the note is due on January 31, 2005 and bears interest at 12.5% per annum and is secured by the Company's oil and gas interests in Grady County, Oklahoma. The proceeds from the loan were used to retire outstanding indebtedness and reduce the Company's accounts payable position at the time.

Note Payable of approximately \$192,000 due to Barry D. Lasker, the Company's President and CEO. Under the terms of the agreement all outstanding amounts are due on May 4th, 2005 and bear interest at 10% per annum. The initial proceeds of the loan consisted of \$40,000 cash and the conversion to debt of approximately \$152,000 of unpaid wages and unreimbursed business expenses. The loan is secured by the Company's oil and gas interests in Campbell County, Wyoming.

Reserves and Future Cash Flows: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, the Company's proved oil reserves increased approximately 37,700 bbls. to 310,700 bbls., or 14% from 273,000 in 2002. The Company's proved gas reserves decreased 7,310 Mmcf to 4,759 Mmcf, or 61%, from 12,069 Mmcf in 2002. The decrease in proved gas reserves is attributable primarily to the decision to remove all proved undeveloped and proved developed non-producing reserves associated with the Greens Canyon project, production during the year and the sale of several non-core producing assets. The resource at Greens Canyon will remain as unproved until further appraisal drilling can confirm the projects commerciality.

The Company's undiscounted net future cash flows have been estimated by Sproule Associates Inc., an independent petroleum engineering firm, to be approximately \$21,667,000 as of June 30, 2003. This compares to \$18,641,000 as of June 30, 2002. The increase in the current year is the result of higher oil and natural gas prices offset against revisions of previous quantity estimates, particularly at Greens Canyon,

Gas Balancing: At June 30, 2003, the Company held no under-produced or over-produced properties. The Company at June 30, 2002 the Company held no under-produced or over-produced properties.

Natural Gas Sales Contracts: The Company's gas production is generally sold under short term contracts with pricing set on current spot markets with adjustments for marketing and transportation costs. All contracts are cancelable within 30-90 days notice by the Company. The Company has no contracts that are based on a fixed natural gas price.

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Net Operating Loss and Tax Credit Carryforwards: At June 30, 2003, the Company estimated that, for United States federal income tax purposes, it had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$12,122,000. The utilization of approximately \$356,000 of these carryforwards are limited to an estimated \$80,000 annually. Of the balance of the loss carryforwards, \$11,766,000 is available to offset any future taxable income of the Company. If not utilized, the net operating loss carry forwards will expire during the period from 2003 through 2023.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FISCAL 2003 VS. FISCAL 2002

Net Earnings: The Company reported a net loss of \$2,335,980 in fiscal 2003 compared to a net loss of \$8,111,561 in fiscal 2002, which was a decrease of \$5,775,581. The net loss in fiscal 2003 is primarily attributable to abandonment and impaired expenses of \$1,238,214, depreciation and depletion expenses of \$339,002 and the loss on sale of available-for-sale securities of \$575,893 partially offset by positive operating margin. The abandonment and impairment expenses of \$1,238,214 was largely attributable to a write down in value of Greens Canyon gas reserves and the dry hole costs associated with the Chadron prospect exploration well.

Revenue: Revenue from oil and gas sales increased in fiscal 2003 by \$146,898, or 13%, to \$1,304,581. Average prices per barrel of oil increased 30% to \$24.10 from \$18.52 a year ago. Average prices received per Mcf of gas increased 59% to \$3.18 from \$2.00 a year ago. Sales volumes for oil decreased 29% to 17,100 barrels from 24,000 barrels a year ago. Sales volumes for gas decreased 24% to 267 Mmcf from 353 Mmcf a year ago.

The Company recorded a gain on sale of property and equipment of \$21,538. In July, 2003, the Company sold, at auction, its over-riding royalty interests in 5 wells for gross proceeds of \$22,300. After expenses of \$2,083 the Company received net proceeds of \$20,017. Effective August 1, 2002, the Company conveyed its interest in the West Buffalo Red River Unit to the Operator for settlement of debt which, also yielded \$431 in gain on sale.

The Company also disposed of 30,100,000 shares of common stock of Victoria Petroleum, NL during fiscal 2003. The common stock was acquired as part of the merger with Victoria Petroleum, NL in May of 2000. The Company received cash of \$56,241 for the sale of 5,100,000 shares and transferred the remaining 25,000,000 shares to Samson, which together with the cash payment of \$327,143 paid off the Samson loan in full. As a result, the Company realized a loss of \$575,893 the year ended June 30, 2003 versus a loss of \$561,282 for the year ended June 30, 2002.

Other income decreased \$74,144 to \$99,567 from \$173,711 a year ago. The decrease is attributable to an adjustment of over-accrued severance taxes which took place in the year ended June 30, 2002 which effectively increased last year's other income.

Lease Operating Expenses: Lease operating expenses decreased \$67,624, or 9%, to \$644,751 from \$712,375 a year ago. The caption "Lease Operating Expenses" includes not only the direct costs of operating a well, but workover costs, gas handling fees and production taxes. Direct lease expense decreased 29% to \$421,148 from \$590,083 a year ago. Workover costs increased 288% to \$32,141 from \$8,282 last year. Gas handling fees increased 105% to \$50,156 from \$24,446 a

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year ago. Production taxes increased 13% to \$128,864 from \$114,040 a year ago. The decrease in direct lease expenses is attributable to lower lease expenses at the Pierce water-flood project in Campbell County, Wyoming and the sale during the last two years of several high operating cost properties, the full effects of which were seen this year. The increase in workover expenses is attributable to higher workover costs in the Company's Pierce water-flood project. The increase in gas handling fees and production taxes was a result of higher oil and gas revenues. Lease operating expenses on a BOE (barrel of oil equivalent) basis increased 22% to \$10.45 from \$8.60 a year ago.

Exploration Expenses: Exploration expenses decreased \$32,924, or 34%, to \$63,677 from \$96,601 in 2002. The decrease in exploration expense continued the slower pace of the Company's exploration program during fiscal 2003 as the Company's emphasis has been on reducing the outstanding debt obligation.

Dry Holes, Abandoned and Impaired Properties: Dry holes, abandoned and impaired property costs were \$1,238,214 in fiscal 2003 as compared to \$6,589,695 a year ago, a decrease of \$5,351,481. The current year costs were primarily attributable to the impairment of the Greens Canyon property and

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the dry hole costs associated with the Chadron exploration well. No wells were abandoned during fiscal 2002.

General and Administrative Expense: General and administrative expenses decreased \$209,836, or 21%, to \$797,282 as compared to \$1,007,118 a year ago. The decrease in general and administrative expenses is attributable to lower accounting, legal, rent, investor relations and company personnel costs offset by higher insurance and taxation expenses. The Company continues to review ways to reduce overhead expenses.

Interest Expense and Loan Fees: Interest expense totaled \$115,690 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 versus \$121,655 a year ago. The interest is attributable to the line of credit the Company had with Wells Fargo Bank, short term borrowings from Samson Exploration NL and Victoria Petroleum USA, Inc., and long term borrowings from R & M Oil and Gas LTD and Barry D. Lasker. The Wells Fargo line of credit and the Samson loan have been satisfied in full, however, \$6,557 remains owed to VP USA, \$400,000 to R&M, and \$191,860 to Barry Lasker.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

See pages F-1 through F-21 for this information.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.

The information required herein is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2003 annual meeting of shareholders. ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required herein is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2003 annual meeting of

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shareholders.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required herein is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2003 annual meeting of shareholders.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

The information required herein is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2003 annual meeting of shareholders.

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PART IV

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) Exhibits

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as filed with the Secretary of State of Colorado on March 16, 1995, filed as Exhibit (3)1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1994 and incorporated herein by reference.
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws, as adopted by the Board of Directors on January 16, 1995, filed as Exhibit (3)2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1994 and incorporated herein by reference.
4.1	The form of common stock share certificate filed as Exhibits 5.1 to the Registrant's Form S-2 Registration Statement (No. 2-65317) and Article II of the Registrant's Articles of Incorporation filed as Exhibit 4.1 thereto, as amended on March 4, 1994 and filed with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1994 are incorporated herein by reference.
4.2	Warrant Agreement dated January 18, 2000 with American Securities Transfer & Trust, Inc. filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-A Registration Statement filed January 20, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference.
4.3	Form of Warrant Certificate filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-A Registration Statement filed January 20, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference.
10.1	Amended and Restated Incentive Stock Option Plan as amended March 14, 1995 and filed as Exhibit 10.7 with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1995 and incorporated herein by reference.
10.2	Kestrel Energy, Inc. Stock Option Plan effective as of

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December 5, 2002 filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended December 31, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.3 Line of Credit with Norwest Bank, Colorado National Association dated February 21, 2000 filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.4 Letter Amendment to Wells Fargo Bank West, N.A. Agreement dated September 27, 2000 filed as Exhibit 10 to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.5 Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. Term Loan Agreement dated November 29, 2001 filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the period ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference
- 10.6 Promissory Note with Samson Exploration N.L. dated August 6, 2002 filed as Exhibit 99 to the Registrant's Form S-3 registration Statement (No. 333-99151) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.7 Loan Agreement with R&M Oil and Gas, Ltd. Dated January 24, 2003 filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 10-QSB for the period ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.8 Revolving Credit Loan Agreement dated May 5, 2003 with Barry D. Lasker filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated May 5, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.9 Mortgage, Deed of Trust, Security Agreement, Assignment of Production and Financing Statement dated May 5, 2003 filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated May 5, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.10 Mortgage, Security Agreement, Assignment, Financing Statement and Fixture Filing to R&M Oil and Gas, Ltd. Dated January 24, 2003.
- 23.1 Consent of Wheeler Wasoff, P.C.
- 23.2 Consent of Sproule Associates Inc.
- 31 Certificate of Chief Executive and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(b) Financial Statements.

Independent Auditors' Report
Balance Sheets

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(c) Reports on Form 8-K.

A Form 8-K under Item 5 dated May 5, 2003 was filed with the Commission on May 19, 2003. A Form 8-K under Item 12 dated May 19, 2003 was filed with the Commission on May 20, 2003.

ITEM 14. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Within the 90 days prior to the date of this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and participation of the Company's Chief Executive and Principal Financial Officer (the "Officer") of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14. Based upon that evaluation, the Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting him to material information relating to the Company required to be included in the Company's periodic SEC filings, including this report.

Internal Controls

There were no significant changes made in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of his evaluation.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

KESTREL ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: October 14, 2003

By: /S/BARRY D. LASKER

Barry D. Lasker, President,
Chief Executive Officer,
Principal Financial Officer and
Director

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: October 14, 2003

By: /S/BARRY D. LASKER

Barry D. Lasker, President,
Chief Executive Officer,
Principal Financial Officer
and Director

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Date: October __, 2003

By:

Robert J. Pett, Chairman of
the Board

Date: October 14, 2003

By: /S/KENNETH W. NICKERSON

Kenneth W. Nickerson, Director

Date: October 14, 2003

By: /S/JOHN T. KOPCHEFF

John T. Kopcheff, Director

Date: October __, 2003

By:

Mark A. E. Syropoulo, Director

Date: October 14, 2003

By: /S/TIMOTHY L. HOOPS

Timothy L. Hoops, Director

Date: October __, 2003

By:

Neil T. MacLachlan, Director

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KESTREL ENERGY, INC.

Financial Statements

June 30, 2003 and 2002

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Kestrel Energy, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Kestrel Energy, Inc. as of June 30, 2003, and the related statements of operations and comprehensive (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for the two years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kestrel Energy, Inc. as of June 30, 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the two years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Wheeler Wasoff, P.C.

Denver, Colorado
September 29, 2003

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KESTREL ENERGY INC.

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2003

ASSETS

Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents (note 1)	\$ 128,604
Accounts receivable	354,570
Other current assets	18,400

Total current assets	501,574

Property and equipment, at cost	
Oil and gas properties, successful efforts method of accounting (note 10 and 11)	
Unproved	215,892
Proved	10,918,017
Pipeline and facilities	807,851
Furniture and equipment	52,703

	11,994,463
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(9,577,728)

Net property and equipment	2,416,735

	\$ 2,918,309
	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities	
Notes payable-related party (note 5)	\$ 6,556
Accounts payable-trade	429,663
Accrued liabilities	69,998

Total current liabilities	506,217

Long-term liabilities	
Line of credit-related party (note 3)	191,860
Note payable-related party	400,000
Asset retirement obligation (note 4)	216,009

Total long-term liabilities	807,869

Total Liabilities	1,314,086

Commitments and contingencies (notes 4,8 and 9)	
Stockholders' equity (note 6)	
Preferred stock, \$1 par value. 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	--
Common stock, no par value. 20,000,000 shares authorized; 9,798,200 shares outstanding	20,394,585
Accumulated (deficit)	(18,790,362)

Total stockholders' equity	1,604,223

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\$ 2,918,309

=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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KESTREL ENERGY INC.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

	2003	2002
Revenue		
Oil and gas sales	\$ 1,304,581	\$ 1,304,581
Total revenue	<u>1,304,581</u>	<u>1,304,581</u>
Costs and expenses		
Lease operating expenses	644,751	644,751
Dry holes, abandoned and impaired properties	1,238,214	6,000,000
Exploration expenses	63,677	63,677
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	339,002	339,002
General and administrative	797,282	1,000,000
Total costs and expenses	<u>3,082,926</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense and financing costs	(115,690)	(115,690)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	21,538	21,538
Loss on sale of available-for-sale securities	(575,893)	(575,893)
Interest income	1,953	1,953
Foreign currency exchange (loss)	--	--
Other, net	99,567	99,567
Total other income (expense)	<u>(568,525)</u>	<u>(568,525)</u>
Net loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(2,346,870)	(8,000,000)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	<u>10,890</u>	<u>10,890</u>

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Net loss before comprehensive (loss)	(2,335,980)	(8,
Other comprehensive (loss)		
Unrealized (loss) from available-for-sale securities	----- --	(
Comprehensive (loss)	\$ (2,335,980)	\$ (8,
	=====	=====
Loss per share - basic and diluted before change in accounting principle	\$ (0.25)	\$
	=====	=====
Loss per share	\$ (0.25)	\$
	=====	=====
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding -		
basic and diluted	9,288,325	8,
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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KESTREL ENERGY, INC.

STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

	Common stock		Accumulated (deficit)
	Shares	Amount	
	-----	-----	-----
Balance July 1, 2002	7,700,200	\$ 19,073,023	\$ (8,342,821)
Common shares issued (note 6)	1,415,000	993,560	--
Offering costs	--	(22,676)	--
Unrealized (loss) on securities classified as available for sale	--	--	--
Net (loss)	--	--	(8,111,561)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance June 30, 2002	9,115,200	20,043,907	(16,454,382)
Common shares issued (note 6)	670,000	335,000	--
Warrants exercised	13,000	16,250	--
Less cost of warrant exercise	--	(572)	--
Realized (loss) on securities classified as available for sale	--	--	--
Net (loss)	--	--	(2,335,980)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance June 30, 2003	9,798,200	\$ 20,394,585	\$ (18,790,362)
	=====	=====	=====

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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KESTREL ENERGY INC.		
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS		
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002		
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (2,335,980)	\$ (8,111,561)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(10,890)	--
Depreciation and depletion	339,002	327,353
Dry holes, abandoned and impaired properties	1,238,214	6,589,695
Loss on sale of available-for-sale securities	575,893	561,282
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(21,538)	(20,278)
Debt for services and costs - related	141,594	--
Stock issued for services and interest	--	31,760
Foreign exchange loss	--	50,882
Other	10,098	(48,808)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of dispositions	--	--
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(145,554)	119,818
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(17,132)	4,689
Increase in accounts payable - trade	189,309	120,743
Decrease in accounts payable - related party	(51,813)	(26,397)
(Decrease) in accrued liabilities	(11,270)	(43,540)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used) in operating activities	(100,067)	(444,362)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(426,162)	(92,461)
Proceeds from sale of securities	56,241	603,824
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	20,017	53,596
	-----	-----
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	(349,904)	564,959
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments to line of credit	--	(1,212,748)
Proceeds from borrowings	--	703,322
Loans from related parties	940,000	--
Repayment of notes - related parties	(252,651)	--
Repayments of borrowings	(516,000)	(262,772)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants	351,250	611,800
Payment of offering costs	(572)	(22,676)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	522,027	(183,074)

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Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	72,056	(62,477)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	56,548	119,025
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 128,604	\$ 56,548
	=====	=====
Supplemental cash flow information - cash paid for interest	\$ 48,287	\$ 104,325
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities		
Repayment of debt through securities	\$ 247,349	--
	=====	=====
Repayment of debt from sale of properties	\$ --	\$ 153,252
	=====	=====
Debt converted to common stock	\$ --	\$ 350,000
	=====	=====
Unrealized holding gain (loss) in available-for-sale securities	\$ --	\$ (549,789)
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) ORGANIZATION

Kestrel Energy, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado on November 1, 1978. The Company's principal business is the acquisition, either alone or with others, of interests in proved developed producing oil and gas leases, and exploratory and development drilling.

The Company presently owns oil and gas interests in the states of Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming.

(b) ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents consist of certificates of deposit. At June 30, 2003, \$53,902 of the cash equivalent balance is pledged as security in lieu of posting oil and gas performance bonds in the state of Wyoming. The

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funds are restricted as to their use and cannot be accessed by the Company without the written release by the appropriate jurisdictional authority. For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(d) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company follows the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas activities. Accordingly, costs associated with the acquisition, drilling and equipping of successful exploratory wells are capitalized. Geological and geophysical costs, delay and surface rentals and drilling costs of unsuccessful exploratory wells are charged to expense as incurred. Costs of drilling development wells, both successful and unsuccessful, are capitalized. Upon the sale or retirement of oil and gas properties, the cost thereof and the accumulated depreciation or depletion are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is credited or charged to operations.

Depreciation and depletion of capitalized oil and gas properties is computed on the units-of-production method by individual fields as the related proved reserves are produced. A reserve is provided for estimated future costs of site restoration, dismantlement, and abandonment activities, net of residual salvage value, as a component of depletion.

Pipeline and facilities are stated at original cost. Depreciation of pipeline and facilities is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the pipeline of twenty years.

Furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated lives ranging from three to seven years.

Management periodically evaluates capitalized costs of unproved properties and provides for impairment, if necessary, through a charge to operations.

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

Proved oil and gas properties are assessed for impairment on a field-by-field basis. If the net capitalized costs of proved properties exceeds the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows from the property, a provision for impairment is recorded to reduce the carrying value of the property to its estimated fair value. The Company recorded an impairment of \$903,214 for its proved oil and gas properties for the year ended June 30, 2003 and \$6,440,000 for the year ended June 30, 2002.

(e) GAS BALANCING

The Company uses the sales method of accounting for gas balancing of gas production and would recognize a liability if the existing proven reserves were not adequate to cover the current imbalance situation.

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As of June 30, 2003, the Company's gas production is in balance.

(f) INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 (SFAS 109), Accounting for Income Taxes. Under the asset and liability method of SFAS 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under SFAS 109, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

(g) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In October 1995, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123), effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1995. This statement defines a fair value method of accounting for employee stock options and encourages entities to adopt that method of accounting for its stock compensation plans. SFAS 123 allows an entity to continue to measure compensation costs for these plans using the intrinsic value based method of accounting as prescribed in Accounting Pronouncement Bulletin Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25). The Company has elected to continue to account for its employee stock compensation plans as prescribed under APB 25. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock-based compensation plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under those plans consistent with the method prescribed in SFAS 123, the Company's net (loss) and (loss) per share would have been increased to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
Net earnings (loss):		
As reported	\$ (2,335,980)	\$ (8,111,561)
Pro forma	(2,341,995)	(8,558,645)
(Loss) per share:		
As reported	(.25)	(1.00)
Pro forma	(.25)	(1.00)

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

(h) (LOSS) PER SHARE

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Basic (loss) per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted (loss) per share is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the dilutive effect, if any, of stock options and warrants.

At June 30, 2003 and 2002, all outstanding options and warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share for the years then ended, as the effect of the assumed exercises of these options was antidilutive.

(i) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Sales of oil and gas production are recognized at the time of delivery of the product to the purchaser.

(j) TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Monetary items are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at average rates in effect during the period in which they were earned or incurred. Gains and losses resulting from the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates have been included in the determination of income.

(k) MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company accounts for investments in marketable securities under SFAS 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." The Company determines the appropriate classification at the time of purchase. Securities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Held-to-maturity securities are stated at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and discounts to maturity. Marketable securities not classified as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, which is based on quoted prices. Unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, are reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. The cost of securities available-for-sale is adjusted for amortization of premiums and discounts to maturity. Interest and amortization of premiums and discounts for all securities are included in interest income. Realized gains and losses are included in other income. Cost of securities sold is determined on a specific identification basis.

(l) FAIR VALUE

The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet for cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

(m) CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash. The Company maintains cash accounts at four financial institutions. The Company periodically evaluates the credit worthiness of financial institutions, and maintains cash accounts only in large high quality financial institutions, thereby minimizing exposure for deposits in excess of federally insured amounts. The Company believes that credit risk

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associated with cash is remote. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of nonpayment by counter parties, a significant portion of which are concentrated in energy

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

related industries. The creditworthiness of customers and other counter parties is subject to continuing review.

(n) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2002, the financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities". SFAS 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity". SFAS 146 generally requires a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity to be recognized and measured initially at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred. The pronouncement is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. The adoption of SFAS 146 has had no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

SFAS 147, "Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions," was issued in December 2002 and is not expected to apply to the Company's current or planned activities.

In December 2002, the FASB approved SFAS 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement 123." SFAS 148 amends SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. SFAS 148 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. The Company will continue to account for stock based compensation using the methods detailed in the stock-based compensation accounting policy.

In April 2003, the FASB approved SFAS 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". SFAS 149 is not expected to apply to the Company's current or planned activities.

In June 2003, the FASB approved SFAS. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity". SFAS. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. This Statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning

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after June 15, 2003. SFAS. 150 is not expected to have an effect on the Company's financial position.

(o) RECLASSIFICATION

Certain amounts in the 2002 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2003 financial statement presentation.

(p) SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company follows SFAS 131, "Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", which amended the requirements for a public enterprise to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable operating segments. Operating segments, as defined in the pronouncement, are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Company in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The financial information is required to be reported on the basis that is used internally for evaluating segment performance and deciding

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

how to allocate resources to segments. The Company operates in one segment, oil and gas producing activities.

(q) COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The company adopted SFAS 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income". SFAS 130 requires the reporting of comprehensive income in addition to net income from operations. Comprehensive income is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosures of certain financial information that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income. As of June 30, 2002, the Company's comprehensive income, as shown in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss), consists of unrealized loss on securities in the amount of \$523,358.

(2) INVESTMENT IN RELATED PARTY

On May 5, 2000, the Company sold six international permits, with a net book value of \$143,179, for petroleum drilling in Western Australia and New Guinea to Victoria Petroleum USA, Inc. (VP/USA), a Colorado corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of VP, in exchange for 8,250,000 shares of VP Common Stock. The stock was valued at \$0.029 per share and resulted in a gain on the sale of \$97,721. The investment was recorded at cost.

Also, on May 5, 2000, KEC, VP and VP/USA entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, on May 12, 2000, the Company, as sole shareholder of KEC, acquired 66,750,000 shares of VP common stock and VP/USA acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of KEC through a merger of KEC into VP/USA, with KEC as the surviving corporation. The stock was valued at \$0.029 per share and resulted in a gain on the sale of \$1,497,208, based upon sales of other

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assets totaling \$242, accounts payable totaling \$2,000, and property and equipment with a net book value of \$454,899. The investment was recorded at cost. In prior years the Company, from time-to-time, sold shares of VP in the open market. During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company disposed of a total of 30,100,000 shares of VP stock for cash and satisfaction of debt (note 5) and recorded a loss on the disposition of \$575,893. As a result, the Company owns no interest in VP at June 30, 2003.

(3) LINE OF CREDIT

On February 21, 2000, the Company entered into a \$2,000,000 Line of Credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, formerly Norwest Banks Colorado, N.A., which provided the Company with an initial borrowing base of \$600,000, based on reserves with interest at Wells Fargo's prime rate plus 2.5%. On September 27, 2000, the Company and Wells Fargo amended the Line of Credit Agreement to provide the Company with a borrowing base of \$2,000,000 and reduced the interest rate to 1.5% over the Wells Fargo prime rate. On May 31, 2001, Wells Fargo reduced the borrowing base to \$1,400,000. On October 31, 2001, Wells Fargo and the Company amended the Term Loan Agreement to extend the maturity date by 30 days to November 30, 2001. On November 30, 2001, the Company entered into a new Term Loan Agreement with Wells Fargo in the amount of the existing balance of the old Line of Credit, \$1,396,000, with interest at Wells Fargo's prime rate plus 1.75%. Terms of the Agreement required periodic payments of varying amounts to pay off the entire balance by the maturity of the Agreement, November 30, 2002. The line of credit was secured by Deeds of Trust on various oil and gas producing properties held by the Company. As of June 30, 2002, \$516,000 was outstanding on the line of credit.

On May 5, 2003, the Company entered into a Line of Credit Agreement with Barry D. Lasker, President and CEO of the Company, for a maximum of \$200,000 (Lasker loan). Under the terms of the agreement all outstanding amounts are due on May 4, 2005 and bear interest at 10% per annum. The Lasker loan is secured by the Company's oil and gas interests in Campbell County,

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

Wyoming. In the event of a default under the terms of the Lasker loan, and the sale of the collateral securing the loan, the Company would receive any remaining proceeds after payment to Mr. Lasker of his expenses in connection with such sale(s) and the indebtedness due and payable to him under the loan. Like the R&M loan (see Note 4), the Lasker loan was approved as an arms length transaction by the entire Board of Directors with Mr. Lasker abstaining. As at June 30, 2003 the outstanding balance on the Lasker loan was \$191,860, consisting of a cash advance of \$40,000 and unpaid wages and unreimbursed business expenses in the aggregate amount of \$151,860. The Lasker loan can be converted into common stock of the company, at Lasker's election, at \$0.40 per share.

(4) ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

In 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." SFAS. 143 addresses

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financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. This statement requires companies to record the present value of obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets in the period in which it is incurred. The liability is capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset's carrying amount. Over time, accretion of the liability is recognized as an operating expense and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the expected useful life of the related asset. The Company's asset retirement obligations relate primarily to the plugging, dismantlement, removal, site reclamation and similar activities of its oil and gas properties. Prior to adoption of this statement, such obligations were accrued ratably over the productive lives of the assets through its depreciation, depletion and amortization for oil and gas properties without recording a separate liability for such amounts.

The transition adjustment related to adopting SFAS 143 on July 1, 2002, was recognized as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. The cumulative effect on net income of adopting SFAS No. 143 was a net favorable effect of \$10,890. At the time of adoption, total assets increased \$117,147, and total liabilities increased \$205,842. The amounts recognized upon adoption are based upon numerous estimates and assumptions, including future retirement costs, future recoverable quantities of oil and gas, future inflation rates and the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate. Changes in asset retirement obligations during the year were:

Asset retirement obligations as of July 1, 2002	\$ 205,842
Liabilities incurred	--
Liabilities settled	--
Accretion expense (included in depreciation, depletion and amortization)	10,167

Asset retirement obligations as of June 30, 2003	\$ 216,009
	=====

(5) NOTES PAYABLE

On February 14, 2002, the Company borrowed \$97,940 from VP and \$255,382 from Lakes Oil N.L. ("Lakes") due May 15, 2002 with interest at 8%. The loans were secured by shares of VP and seismic data owned by the Company. As of June 30, 2002, an aggregate \$294,953 had been repaid and VP assumed the balance due to Lakes of \$58,369. As of June 30, 2003, the balance due VP on the note is \$6,556.

On May 13, 2002, VP advanced an additional \$350,000 to the Company with interest at 7.5%. The loan of \$350,000 was assigned to an unrelated company and subsequent converted, including interest of \$10,500, to 515,000 shares of the Company's common stock (See Note 6b).

On August 6, 2002, the Company borrowed \$500,000 from Samson Exploration N.L. ("Samson"), due December 4, 2002, or at any other date agreed to by the parties, with interest at 10%. The

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

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Company agreed to pay \$50,000 as a financing fee to Samson. Proceeds from the loan were used to repay the Company's outstanding balance on its line of credit to Wells Fargo. On February 4, 2003, the Company repaid Samson Exploration N.L. in full, including all accrued interest and fees, with \$327,143.15 in cash and the transfer of the Company's remaining 25,000,000 shares of Victoria Petroleum N.L. common stock, valued at \$247,349. At June 30, 2003, Samson owned 20.5% of the common shares of the Company.

On January 24, 2003, the Company borrowed \$400,000 from R&M Oil and Gas, Ltd., of which Timothy L. Hoops, one of the Company's directors and its Operations Manager, is a partner. That loan is due on January 31, 2005, bears interest at 12.5% per annum and is secured by the Company's oil and gas interests in Grady County, Oklahoma. In the event of a default under the terms of the R&M loan, and the sale of the collateral securing the loan, the Company would receive any remaining proceeds after payment to R&M of its expenses in connection with such sale(s) and any indebtedness due and payable to R&M under the loan. The proceeds from the R&M loan were used to retire the outstanding debt to Samson Exploration N.L. and reduce the Company's accounts payable position at the time. The R&M loan was approved unanimously by the Board of Directors with Mr. Hoops abstaining.

(6) STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(a) PREFERRED STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue up to 1 million shares of \$1 par value preferred stock, the rights and preferences of which are to be determined by the Board of Directors at or prior to the time of issuance.

(b) COMMON STOCK

On January 18, 2000, the Board of Directors of the Company declared a dividend distribution of 10 Warrants for every 100 shares of outstanding common stock of the Company held of record by the shareholders at the close of business on February 4, 2000 (record date). The Warrant Certificates were only issued in increments of 10 Warrants based upon a rounding of individual shareholders' record holdings. No Warrants were issued to shareholders holding less than 100 shares as of the Record Date. Each Warrant entitled the registered holder to purchase from the Company one share of Common Stock at a price of \$3.125 per share, subject to adjustment. The Warrants were to expire on February 4, 2001. On January 24, 2001 the Board of Directors reduced the exercise price to \$2.50 and extended the exercise period to September 4, 2002. On January 24, 2002, the Board of Directors reduced the exercise price to \$1.25 and extended the exercise period to March 10, 2003. On March 17, 2003 13,000 warrants were exercised with net proceeds received of \$15,678. The remaining warrants have since expired

In April 2002, the Company completed a private offering of 1,409,000 units at \$.70 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase an additional share of common stock for a period of 12 months, at \$1.25 per share. Net cash proceeds to the Company from the sale of 874,000 units was \$589,124 after offering and related expenses of \$22,676. Additionally, 20,000 units were issued to the Company's President in exchange for \$14,000 due for unreimbursed expenses and 515,000 units were issued in exchange for debt and related interest in the aggregate amount of \$360,500 (See note 4). The warrants associated with this placement have expired.

In June 2003, the Company completed a private placement of 335,000

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units at a price of \$1.00 per unit. Each unit consisted of two common shares and one common share purchase warrant. Each of the common share purchase warrants sold in that offering entitled the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.50 on or before June

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

18, 2004. The net proceeds of approximately \$335,000 was used for payment of the Chadron prospect fee and for 50% of the costs to drill the Sellman-1X exploration well, located in Dawes County, Nebraska.

(c) STOCK OPTION PLANS

The Company has reserved 36,000 shares of its no par common stock for key employees of the Company under its 1993 Amended Restated Stock Incentive Plan (the Incentive Plan). Under the terms of the Incentive Plan, no stock options are exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant (five years after date of grant for 10% shareholders). All 36,000 options had been granted under the Incentive Plan.

The Company has reserved 75,000 shares of its no par common stock for employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company under its 1993 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan (the Nonqualified Plan). Under the terms of the Nonqualified Plan, no stock options are exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant (five years after date of grant for 10% shareholders).

During fiscal 1998, the Company merged the Incentive Plan and the Nonqualified Plan into the Stock Option Plan (the Plan). The Company has reserved 1,200,000 shares of its no par common stock for employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company under the Plan. Under the terms of the Plan, no stock options are exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant (five years after date of grant for 10% shareholders).

During fiscal 2003 and 2002, the Board of Directors granted options to purchase shares of common stock to key employees and directors pursuant to the Plan. The exercise prices of the options range from \$.68 to \$.89 per share. The options granted are exercisable upon issuance.

On December 1, 1998, the Board of Directors reduced the number of options outstanding and repriced certain options. The exercise prices of the repriced options range from \$1.875 to \$2.00 per share. The options are immediately exercisable.

On December 6, 2001, the Plan was amended to increase the number of shares reserved under the Plan to 2,233,000.

On December 5, 2002, the Plan was amended to extend the term of the Plan for an additional ten years to December 16, 2012.

The Company applies APB Opinion 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its plan. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been

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recognized for stock options granted at or above market value at the date of the grant to key employees and directors.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions used for grants in fiscal 2003 and 2002 respectively: no dividend yield for all years; expected volatility of 97% and 83%; weighted average risk-free interest rates of 4.375% and 4.35%; and expected lives of ten years.

A summary of the status of the Company's fixed stock options plan as of June 30, 2003 and 2002, and changes during the years then ended is presented below:

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

Fixed Options	2003		2002	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,693,964	1.39	1,148,96	\$ 1.58
Granted	10,000	.33	545,000	.99
Exercised	--		--	--
Cancelled	--		--	--
Expired	95,980	1.13	--	--
	1,607,984	1.40	1,693,964	\$ 1.39
	=====		=====	
Options exercisable at year end	1,607,984		1,688,964	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year	\$.30		\$.82	
Weighted average remaining contractual life	5.6		6.6	

(7) INCOME TAXES

At June 30, 2003 and 2002, the Company's significant deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

2003

Deferred tax assets:

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Net operating loss carryforwards	\$	4,060,000	3
Depletion carry forwards		282,000	
Oil and gas properties, principally due to differences		603,000	2
		4,945,000	6
Deferred liabilities:			
Oil and gas properties, principally due to differences		(569,000)	
		(569,000)	
Valuation allowance		(4,376,000)	(6
Net deferred tax assets	\$	--	\$
		-----	-----

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2003 was \$4,376,000. The net change in the valuation allowance for the year ended June 30, 2003 was a decrease of \$1,927,000.

At June 30, 2003, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$12,122,000. The utilization of approximately \$356,000 of these loss carryforwards is limited to an estimated \$80,000 per year as a result of a change of ownership which occurred June 30, 1994. Of the balance of the net operating loss carryforwards, \$11,766,000 is available to offset future taxable income of the Company. If not utilized, the tax net operating losses will expire during the period from 2003 through 2023.

Income tax expense is different from amounts computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate due primarily to the change in valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets and the expiration of tax carryforwards.

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

(8) LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Company has noncancelable operating leases, primarily for rent of office facilities that expire over the next five years. Rental expense for operating leases was \$72,980 and \$83,377 for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Company's executive offices are located at 1726 Cole Blvd., Suite 210, Lakewood, Colorado 80401, which is comprised of approximately 2,358 square feet, at an initial annual rate of \$16.50 per square foot escalating to \$17.50 per square foot over the life of the lease. The Company also has, under lease, approximately 560 square feet of office space located at 1717 St. James Place, Suite 240, Houston, Texas 77057, at a monthly rate of \$764. The current lease obligation expires June 30, 2004.

Future minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases as of June 30, 2003 are as follows:

Fiscal year:	
2004	\$ 35,665

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2005	39,988
2006	41,167
2007	3,439
	=====
	\$ 120,259
	=====

(9) CONTINGENCIES

In the ordinary course of conducting its business, the Company becomes involved in litigation, administrative proceedings and governmental investigations, including environmental matters.

In May 2000, the Company received a notice letter from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stating that the Company is a potentially responsible party under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) at the Casmalia Waste Disposal Site in Santa Barbara County, California. If the Company is ultimately determined to be a responsible party, it may be obligated to conduct remedial investigations, feasibility studies, remediation and/or removal of alleged releases of hazardous substances or to reimburse the EPA for such activities.

The Company does not believe that it has any liability under CERCLA for wastes disposed at Casmalia and believes that the EPA's notice was issued in error. The Company has responded to the EPA, explaining that the Company did not arrange to dispose of any waste at Casmalia. The Company's involvement with Casmalia is limited to the purchase of assets from another entity, which disposed of waste at Casmalia. The Company intends to defend allegations of its responsibility, if any, and will also reply upon an indemnification given by the previous owner of the properties at Casmalia, which previous owner has confirmed that the indemnification would apply to any such allegations.

The Company is unable to estimate the dollar amount of exposure to loss in connection with the above-referenced matter; however, it has been estimated that the ultimate site-wide clean up costs will be approximately \$271.9 million.

It is the opinion of Company's management that the outcome of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(10) DISCLOSURES ABOUT CAPITALIZED COSTS, COSTS INCURRED AND MAJOR CUSTOMERS

Capitalized costs related to oil and gas producing activities at June 30, 2003, are as follows:

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KESTREL ENERGY INC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

		June 30,		June 30,
		2003		2002
Unproved - Domestic	\$	215,892	\$	215,892

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Proved	10,918,017	11,062,848
	-----	-----
	11,133,909	11,278,740
Accumulated depletion and impairment	(9,420,570)	(8,685,589)
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,713,339	\$ 2,593,151
	=====	=====

Costs incurred in oil and gas producing activities for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 were approximately as follows:

	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Unproved property acquisition costs	\$ --	--
Proved property acquisition costs	--	257
Development costs	83,162	87,087
Exploration costs	63,677	96,601

During fiscal 2003, the Company had three major customers. Sales to those customers accounted for approximately 27%, 11% and 11% of fiscal 2003 oil and gas sales. The Company does not believe that it is dependent on a single customer. The Company has the option at most properties to change purchasers if conditions so warrant. During fiscal 2002, the Company had two major customers. Sales to these customers accounted for approximately 27% and 13% of fiscal 2002 oil and gas sales.

During fiscal 2003, the Company spent approximately \$41,500 converting proved undeveloped reserves at Hilight field (4 wells) into proved producing reserves. During fiscal 2002, the Company spent approximately \$51,000 converting proved undeveloped reserves at Hilight field into proved producing reserves.

(11) INFORMATION REGARDING PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES (UNAUDITED)

The information presented below regarding the Company's oil and gas reserves were prepared by independent petroleum engineering consultants. All reserves are located within the continental United States.

Proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved developed oil and gas reserves are those expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. The determination of oil and gas reserves is highly complex and interpretive. The estimates are subject to continuing changes as additional information becomes available.

Estimated net quantities of proved developed and undeveloped reserves of oil and gas for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, are as follows:

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

	2003		2002	
	Oil (BBLS)	Gas (MCF)	Oil (BBLS)	Gas (MCF)
Beginning of year	273,000	12,069,000	356,000	13,384,000
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	43,000	(7,274,300)	(17,000)	(611,000)
Extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	11,800	231,100	--	--
Sales of reserves in place	--	--	(42,000)	(351,000)
Production	(17,100)	(267,100)	(24,000)	(353,000)
End of year	310,700	4,758,700	273,000	12,069,000
Proved developed reserves - end of year	232,100	2,351,200	201,000	4,992,000

STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE
NET CASH FLOWS RELATING TO PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES

Future net cash flows presented below are computed using year-end prices and costs. Future corporate overhead expenses and interest expense have not been included.

	2003	2002
Future cash inflows	\$ 33,352,000	\$ 32,752,000
Future costs:		
Production	(10,295,000)	(9,386,000)
Development	(1,390,000)	(4,725,000)
Future net cash flows	21,667,000	18,641,000
10% discount factor	(11,070,000)	(9,743,000)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 10,597,000	\$ 8,898,000

To achieve the 2004 future cash inflows reported, the capital expenditure of approximately \$0.24 mm in fiscal 2004, \$0.64 mm in fiscal 2005 and \$0.23 mm in fiscal 2006 will be required to develop existing proved undeveloped reserves. The capital expenditure of approximately \$0.24 mm in fiscal 2004 will be required to develop existing proved developed non-producing reserves.

The principal sources of changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows during the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, are as follows:

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Beginning of year	\$ 8,898,000	\$13,825,000
Sales of oil and gas produced during the period, net of production costs	(629,000)	(437,000)
Net change in prices and production costs	12,766,000	(3,688,000)
Changes in estimated future development costs	2,910,000	(66,000)
Extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	628,000	--
Revisions of previous quantity estimates and other	(14,866,000)	(864,000)
Sales of reserves in place	--	(1,255,000)
Purchase of reserves in place	--	--
Accretion of discount	890,000	1,383,000
	-----	-----
End of year	\$ 10,597,000	\$ 8,898,000
	=====	=====

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves and the changes in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves were prepared in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 69. Future cash inflows were computed by applying current prices at year-end to estimated future production. Future production and development costs are computed by estimating the expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved oil and gas reserves at year-end, based on year-end costs and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions. Future income tax expenses are calculated by applying appropriate year-end tax rates to future pretax net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves, less the tax basis of properties involved and tax credits and loss carryforwards relating to oil and gas producing activities. Future net cash flows are discounted at a rate of 10% annually to derive the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows. This calculation procedure does not necessarily result in an estimate of the fair market value or the present value of the Company's oil and gas properties.

The complete definition of proved oil and gas reserves appears at Regulation S-X 4-10(a)(2), 17 CFR 210.4-10(a)(2). The complete definition of proved developed oil and gas reserves appears at Regulation S-X 4-10(a)(3), 17 CFR 210.4-10(a)(3). The complete definition of proved undeveloped reserves appears at Regulation S-X 4-10(a)(4), 17 CFR 210.4-10(a)(4).