2023 ANNUAL REPORT

DELIVERING CLEAN ENERGY TO ASIA PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT




ENERGY WORLD CORPORATION LTD.

Contents

Chairman's Statement

I am pleased to report the results of Energy World Corporation Ltd ("EWC", "the Company" or "the Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Financial results

This financial report is presented in US Dollars (US$), the functional currency for the parent entity Energy World Corporation Ltd ("EWC").

Revenue for the consolidated group for the year ended 30 June 2023 was US$34.9 million. This represents a US$111.1 million decrease in the revenues as compared to 30 June 2022 revenues of US$146.0 million. Gross profit decreased from $81.3 million to $22.1 million during the period. The reduction in revenue and gross profit is due to the expiry of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in Indonesia in September 2022 and the related Gas Sales Agreement (GSA). A new Interim Gas Sales Agreement effective March 2023 to June 2023 was entered into between EEES and PLN, with revenue over that period in accordance with its terms.

Under the circumstance revenue from gas sales decreased by 56% and revenue from power decreased by 81%.

In Australia, the revenue from oil & gas reduced by 25% during FY23 compared to FY22. Revenue in Australia arises from the Naccowlah Joint Venture with Santos in which we hold a 2% interest.

As a consequence of the valuation review conducted by an independent expert on a "fair value less costs to sell basis" for the Gilmore and Eromanga projects, we have recorded an impairment expense of $35.8 million under Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure and Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

Corporate Review

On 24 November 2022, the Company announced a non-renounceable pro-rata entitlement offer to existing shareholders of EWC. The Offer closed on 22 December 2022 and raised approximately A$23,306,265 for the issue of 466,125,302 New Shares. In addition 46,612,593 New Options with an exercise price of A$0.12 were issued to shareholders who subscribed for their entitlement. Under the Offer, Energy World International Ltd, took up half of its A$19.0 million entitlement by way of reducing debt owed to it, with the balance paid in cash.

Suspension from ASX

Due to the late lodgement of the Company's Appendix 4D and Interim financial Report for the half-year ended 31 December 2022, the ASX suspended the trading of its shares on 1 March 2023. The Company 4D and Interim Financial Report for the half year ended 31 December 2022 was finally lodged on 1 June 2023. Since that date, the Company has been in discussions with the ASX with regards to its reinstatement to trading.

The ASX has informed the Company that it would not consider reinstating the Company's shares to trading until it has reviewed the Company's:

a) Audited accounts for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 (Full year Audited Accounts); and
b) pro-forma balance sheet as at 30 June 2023 adjusted up until the date the audited accounts are lodged with ASX

And ASX is satisfied that the Company is in compliance with ASX Listing Rule 12.2 in relation to its financial condition.

Sengkang Power Plant

The Sengkang 315MW Combined Cycle Power Plant was completed in 1997 and was the first non-state-owned gas-fired power station in Indonesia. Electricity was sold under a long-term take-or-pay power purchase agreement into the South Sulawesi power grid operated by PLN until the PPA with PLN expired on 12 September 2022.

On 20 March 2023 PT Energi Sengkang, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a provisional non-binding Sales and Purchase Agreement for the Sengkang Power Plant with PLN Nusantara, a wholly owned subsidiary of PLN (Sales and Purchase Agreement). A binding Sales and Purchase Agreement with PLN Nusantara for the Sengkang Power Plant was executed on 19 May 2023. The agreed purchase price was $29.8 million. Proceeds from the sale of the Power Plant have been and will be utilised for payment of tax, operating expenses, overheads and third party bank loan repayments.

Sengkang PSC

Similarly, the Gas Sales Agreements (GSA) between our subsidiary Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd, SKKMigas and PTES, which ultimately governed the sale of gas to PTES as fuel for the gas turbines expired at midnight on 22 October 2022.

On 26 June 2023 Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd (EEES) as operator of the Sengkang Production Sharing Contract (Sengkang PSC) together with its partner PT Energi Maju Abadi signed an interim gas sales agreement with PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara Persero (PLN) for gas sales from the Sengkang PSC (Initial Interim Gas Supply Agreement).

The Initial Interim Gas Supply Agreement accounts for gas deliveries from the Kampung Baru gas field that recommenced on 21 March 2023 until 30 June 2023.

A subsequent interim agreement covering gas deliveries from 1 July 2023 until 31 December 2023 was signed on 20 September 2023 and became effective on 25 September 2023. Following these Interim Agreements, the Company anticipates that a longer-term agreement with PLN (up to 10 years) will be contracted on or before 30 December 2023.

Loan Facilities

On 30 June 2017, EWC entered into the Term Loan Agreement with Slipform Engineering International (HK) Ltd (**Slipform**) and Slipform Indonesia (**TLA**). Subsequently, the TLA was amended on 14 September 2018, and another amendment took place on 2 June 2021, in which the loan period was extended to June 2024 and the interest rate reduced to 6% p.a.

On 2 July 2019, a debenture agreement (being the security agreement) for the EWI Facility and the TLA was entered into (**Debenture Agreement**). Under the Debenture Agreement, security was granted over all of the assets of EWC to the lenders, being Slipform, Slipform Indonesia and EWI (together the **Lenders**).

The Lenders were all related parties of the Company when the security was provided by EWC under the Debenture Agreement. At the time of entry into the Debenture Agreement, the value of the assets secured was more than 5% of the equity interests of the Company. The Company acknowledges that shareholder approval under Listing Rule 10.1 should have been obtained prior to entering the Debenture Agreement.

As the security under the Debenture Agreement has not been enforced and a Listing Rule 10.1 party has not acquired a substantial asset of the Company, shareholders have not been adversely affected.

In order to rectify this breach, the Debenture Agreement was terminated on 6 July 2023, and the security withdrawn over EWC's assets. However, the Loans remain, but are now unsecured.

The lenders agreed in principle to amend the maturity date of each Facility from 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 prior to 30 June 2023, however, the agreements were only fully documented in the subsequent period. As a result, all of the principal and related interest and arrangement fees have been presented as current liabilities as at 30 June 2023.

EEES Loan Facility

Post the year end 30 June 2023, additional repayments have been made to reduce the outstanding amount under the EEES loan facilities. The outstanding amount as at the date of this report 29 September 2023 is $3.9 million. The Group anticipates extinguishing the remaining balance via proceeds from gas sales under the forthcoming interim gas sales agreement discussed above.

HSBC Loan Facility

The US$51 million revolving loan facility agreement with HSBC was fully repaid on 31 August 2023 and the linked reserve accounts closed.

LNG Hub Corporate Note Facility

On 26 May 2016, the Company executed the financing documentation (Omnibus Loan and Security Agreement) for its LNG Hub Terminal in Pagbilao, Philippines, for the amount of PHP1.5 billion (approximately US$32 million equivalent).

The loan was fully repaid on 13 June 2023.

Project Review

Philippines Power Plant and LNG Trading Hub

We previously reported that the national grid operator 'NGCP' have commissioned and energised the New Pagbilao Substation in October 2022. This is the designated connection point for our 650MW power project to the main Luzon Grid.

We have been working on the construction of the point to point transmission line and the first towers have already been erected. Our onsite team have negotiated Right Of Way (ROW) agreements, Access Agreements and or Conditional Sale Agreements as required for the complete transmission line route. The program requires the erection of 23 towers on the Pagbilao Island, 3 towers crossing the channel to the mainland and 20 towers on the mainland.

We have received a Term Sheet from Landbank of the Philippines for a syndicated loan facility for an amount of up to US$165 million, equivalent in Peso 8.8 billion to facilitate the construction of and bringing into service of the complete 650MW combined cycle Pagbilao power station. Landbank, who will be the Lead Arranger, will underwrite 50% with other parties taking up the balance. It is a 7-year term, with a sculpted repayment profile. The Loan is based on a standard project finance waterfall structure with smaller Principal repayments at the outset and larger Principal repayments thereafter. Until the loan has been fully repaid, there is a requirement for EWC to remain as corporate guarantor and to retain at least 60% investment in the power project and the hub. We have been engaged in updating the existing omnibus agreement with Landbank, facilitating their due diligence requirements and working through various conditions precedent. These activities are ongoing.

Australia Gas

We are bringing the Eromanga gas field back into operation to supply gas in the Eastern states to meet domestic demand where prices are reasonable. We have capacity to produce up to 12TJ per day through existing plant and we already have a pipeline connection into the main gas network.

We have completed the engineering surveys and the refurbishment and recommencement works in the field and at the gas plant are continuing. We plan to bring the Gilmore gas field back into operation subsequent to the successful restart of the Eromanga gas field.

Indonesia LNG

We are close to completion of a 2mtpa capacity LNG production facility. The Indonesian Government, rightly, consider gas to be an asset of the people and require their own needs to be met before making provision for export however export provisions are also potentially achievable though due process.

Indonesia is encouraging industry to move away from coal and diesel power generation. It is also encouraging the development of 'on-shore' mineral processing, in particular nickel, which requires significant power to fuel smelters. We are aware of over 20 new smelters being built, the first of which are due to come on-line in 2024/2025.

Many of these smelters are off-grid and will need new power plants built to supply electricity. These will require LNG as part of the fuel mix. The domestic market for LNG is now developing and EWC is well positioned (with its PSC interest and LNG facility under construction) to play a major role in supplying these developing industries within Indonesia.

Appreciation and thanks

I would like to thank our shareholders for their continuing support and my fellow Directors and staff at all levels for their ongoing hard work and contribution to the Company during the past year.

Stewart Elliott
Chairman, Managing Director,
and Chief Executive Officer

Company Information

DIRECTORS	Mr. S.W.G. Elliott	Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
	Mr. B.J. Allen	Executive Director and Finance Director
	Mr. G.S. Elliott	Executive Director and Company Secretary
	Mr. M.P. O'Neill	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. L.J. Charles	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr K.P. Wong	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. J. Phipps	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. S Gardiner	Non-Executive Director (appointed 8 March 2022; resigned 2 May 2023)

COMPANY SECRETARY Mr. G.S. Elliott

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LISTED ON THE AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE **CODE** EWC

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBER 34 009 124 994

Energy World Corporation Ltd, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, is a publicly listed company limited by shares.

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of Energy World Corporation Ltd ("the Company") and of the consolidated entity, being the Company and its controlled entities, for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name	Age	Experience, Special Responsibilities and Other Directorships
Executive Directors		
Mr. Stewart William George Elliott, *Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)*	77	Mr. Elliott joined our Board in November 1999 as a Non-Executive Director and was appointed Managing Director and CEO on 29 September 2000 and Chairman on 10 September 2003. He is the founder and Managing Director of Energy World International Limited ("EWI"), our largest Shareholder. EWI is wholly owned by Mr. Elliott and has diverse interests including listed investments, resources, property and hotel. Mr. Elliott also owns a 90% beneficial interest in Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd ("Slipform (H.K.)") with Mr. Graham Elliott owning a 10% beneficial interest. Mr. Elliott was the Managing Director and CEO of Consolidated Electric Power Asia Limited ("CEPA"). CEPA was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ("HKSE") in 1993 and delisted in January 1997 following its acquisition and privatisation by The Southern Company for US$3.2 billion. Mr. Elliott was also an Executive Director of Hong Kong listed Hopewell Holdings Limited, from 1980 until 1998, leading many of its infrastructure projects and major developments (including leading the construction of the "Hopewell Centre" in Hong Kong).
Mr. Brian Jeffrey Allen, *Executive Director, Finance Director*	71	Mr. Allen was appointed an Executive Director on 12 April 2001. He is also a Director of EWI. Prior to joining EWI´s Board of Directors in September 2000, Mr. Allen was a Director and Head of Project Finance for The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited and was based in Hong Kong. Mr. Allen was directly involved in a number of transactions including certain financing arranged by HSBC Group members for CEPA. Mr. Allen has been involved in arranging finance for major projects in Asia since 1986.
Mr. Graham Stewart Elliott *Executive Director Company Secretary (Australia)*	44	Mr. Elliott was appointed Executive Director on 6 October 2014. Mr. Elliott was educated at Princeton University (Engineering). While at Princeton, he served as the President of the Princeton American Society of Civil Engineering Student Chapter. He finished his Master of Business Administration at Southampton University in June 2004. His previous work experience includes various internships at Slipform Engineering Ltd. between 1992 and 1996, at GEC Alstom in 1996, at Arup in 1997, and at Energy World International Ltd. between 1997 and 2001. Mr. Elliott joined EWC in 2001 and is responsible for matters relating to engineering and civil construction and for the development of new project opportunities throughout the Asia Pacific region. He is the son of Mr. Stewart Elliott, EWC's CEO and Managing Director.

Name	**Age**	**Experience, Special Responsibilities and Other Directorships**
Independent Non-Executive Directors		
Mr. Michael Philip O’Neill, BE., FIEA., CpEng., RPEQ., JP. *Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Independent Board Committee, Chairman of the Audit Committee and Chairman of the Remuneration Committee*	75	Mr. O´Neill was appointed to our Board as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 20 April 2007. Mr. O’Neill was educated at Sydney University (Engineering). He is a fellow of the Institute of Engineers, Australia, a registered professional engineer in Queensland, a chartered professional engineer, a member of the Concrete Institute of Australia and of the Master Builder Association of NSW. He is also a holder of Building Licence NSW. He has over 40 years of experience as a site engineer and design engineer in various engineering and concrete prestressing companies in Australia and overseas. In 1982, he founded and has since been a Director of APS Group, a concrete prestressing company general contracting with business based in Australia and the Middle East. Mr. O’Neill is on the Board of the Post Tensioning Institute of Australia and the Australian Certification Authority for Reinforcing and Structural Steel. He is a member of Energy World Corporation Ltd committees and currently chairs the audit committee, the remuneration committee and the independent board committee.
Mr. Leslie James Charles, *Independent Non-Executive Director*	82	Mr. Charles was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 20 November 2015. He lives in Australia and has 42 years of experience in project and construction and project management of major commercial, institutional, public and industrial developments, in which 25 years of experience in the Asia Pacific region, including Hong Kong, the People’s Republic of China, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.
Mr. John Phipps *Independent Non-Executive Director*	67	Mr. Phipps was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 8 December 2021. Mr. Phipps started his career in the actuarial department at Government Life in 1980 and has over 30 years’ experience in the investment management business, as owner, managing director, portfolio manager and analyst. From 2005 to 2014 he as Deputy Head of Equities at AMP Capital New Zealand, during which time he positioned the investment team as a successful active manager helping improve the governance and performance of a range of listed New Zealand companies. After leaving AMP in 2014, Mr. Phipps set up Forte Funds Management Ltd. During this period, he has been an active member of the NZ Corporate governance Forum established by the New Zealand Superannuation Fund to represent Investment Managers in New Zealand whose total assets were in excess of $NZ100 billion. Mr. Phipps led a subcommittee looking at the effectiveness of different approaches to governance of companies in the New Zealand market.

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Kin Pok Wong *Non-Executive Director*	69	Mr Wong was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 4 December 2018. Mr. Wong Kin Pok has been appointed Project Director of Slipform Engineering Group since his joining in June 2009 & further appointed as the President Director of PT. Slipform Indonesia in Feb 2016. He received a Bachelor Degree in Civil Engineering from University of Saskatchewan, Canada in 1979 and has acquired more than 40 years of experience in the engineering and construction industries in a variety of complex buildings, infrastructural & power projects in Hong Kong, China and the Southeast Asian countries for renowned public listed & private companies.
Mr. Sean Gardiner (resigned) *Non-Executive Director*	48	Mr. Gardiner was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 8 March 2022, and resigned on 2 May 2023. Mr. Gardiner is Managing Director of Clemont Capital based in Singapore where he helps oversee and manage its investments. Prior to the Clemont Group, he spent 20 years at Morgan Stanley in equity research working in London, Dubai and Singapore across a number of senior roles. Mr Gardiner completed his Chartered Accountancy articles in South Africa and has a B. Com (PGDA) from the University of Cape Town.

Company Secretary

Mr. Graham Stewart Elliott was appointed Company Secretary on 4 December 2018. He is also a Director of the Company.

Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of Directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director were as follows.

	Number of Meetings held during which they were eligible to attend	**Number of Meetings attended**
Mr. Stewart William George Elliott	9	9
Mr. Brian Jeffery Allen	9	9
Mr. Graham Stewart Elliott	9	9
Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill	9	9
Mr. Leslie James Charles	9	3
Mr. KP Wong	9	9
Mr. John Phipps	9	9
Mr. Sean Gardiner	8	6

During the period covered in this Annual Report, the number of meetings attended by each member of the Audit Committee were as follows:

	Number of Meetings held during which they were eligible to attend	**Number of Meetings attended**
Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill	4	4
Mr. Leslie James Charles	4	0
Mr. KP Wong	4	4
Mr. John Phipps	4	4

During the period covered in this Annual Report, the number of meetings attended by each member of the Remuneration Committee were as follows:

	Number of Meetings held during which they were eligible to attend*	**Number of Meetings attended**
Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill	0	0
Mr. Leslie James Charles	0	0

During the period covered in this Annual Report, the number of meetings attended by each member of the Independent Board Committee were as follows:

	Number of Meetings held during which they were eligible to attend*	**Number of Meetings attended**
Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill	0	0
Mr. Leslie James Charles	0	0

* There were no transactions or events happened during the year that the committee was required to consider.

Review and Results of Operations

Financial results

This financial report is presented in US Dollars, the functional currency for the parent entity of Energy World Corporation Ltd ("EWC").

Revenue for the consolidated group for the year ended 30 June 2023 was $34.9 million. This represents a US$111.1 million decrease in the revenue as compared to FY2022 revenues of $146.0 million. Gross profit decreased from $81.3 million to $22.1 million during the period. The reduction in revenue and gross profit is due to the expiry of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in Indonesia in September 2022 and the related Gas Sales Agreement (GSA). A new Interim Gas Sales Agreement effective March 2023 to June 2023 was entered into between EEES and PLN and revenue booked into the year end account.

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In Australia, the revenue from oil & gas reduced by 25% during FY23 compared to FY22. Revenue in Australia arises from the Naccowlah Joint Venture with Santos in which we hold a 2% interest.

As a consequence of the valuation review conducted by an independent expert on a "fair value less costs to sell basis" for the Gilmore and Eromanga projects, we have recorded an impairment expense of $35.8 million under Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure and Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

INDONESIA

Sengkang Power Plant

The Sengkang 315MW Combined Cycle Power Plant was completed in 1997 and was the first non-state-owned gas-fired power station in Indonesia. Electricity was sold under a long-term take-or-pay power purchase agreement into the South Sulawesi power grid operated by PLN until the PPA with PLN expired on 12 September 2022.

On 20 March 2023 PT Energi Sengkang, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a provisional non-binding Sales and Purchase Agreement for the Sengkang Power Plant with PLN Nusantara, a wholly owned subsidiary of PLN (Sales and Purchase Agreement). A binding Sales and Purchase Agreement with PLN Nusantara for the Sengkang Power Plant was executed on 19 May 2023. The agreed purchase price was $29.8 million. Proceeds from the sale of the Power Plant have been and will be utilised for payment of tax, operating expenses, overheads and third party bank loan repayments.

Operation and maintenance arrangements

Operation and Maintenance for the Sengkang Power Plant was contracted by PTES to PT CEPA Sulawesi[1*] under an O&M Agreement entered into on 12 March 2012 that expired on 12 September 2022. A short term interim O&M Agreement for the period 20 March 2023 to 30 May 2023 has also now expired.

Sengkang PSC

Similarly, the Gas Sales Agreements (GSA) between our subsidiary Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd, SKKMigas and PTES, which ultimately governed the sale of gas to PTES as fuel for the gas turbines expired at midnight on 22 October 2022.

On 26 June 2023 Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd (EEES) as operator of the Sengkang Production Sharing Contract (Sengkang PSC) together with its partner PT Energi Maju Abadi signed an interim gas sales agreement with PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara Persero (PLN) for gas sales from the Sengkang PSC (Initial Interim Gas Supply Agreement).

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A subsequent interim agreement covering gas deliveries from 1 July 2023 until 31 December 2023 was signed on 20 September 2023 and became effective on 25 September 2023. Following these Interim Agreements, the Company anticipates that a longer-term agreement with PLN (up to 10 years) will be contracted on or before 30 December 2023.

Indonesian Gas Operations

Sengkang Gas Field

In Indonesia, we have a 51% interest in the 2,925.2 km^2 Sengkang Contract Area under a production sharing contract entered into with SKKMigas, the Indonesian gas regulator and supervising body of upstream oil and gas activities. The 49% balance of the interest in the PSC is held by PT Energi Maju Abadi (EMA). The Sengkang PSC gives us the right to explore for and produce petroleum, including natural gas, within the Sengkang Contract Area until 22 October 2042.

The Sengkang PSC includes one producing gas field, the Kampung Baru Gas Field as well as the Wasambo Gas Fields, that has already had 3 production wells drilled, pending production of the gas, and a considerable number of reefal build-ups and structures in the Sengkang Contract Area which are classified as Prospects & Leads.

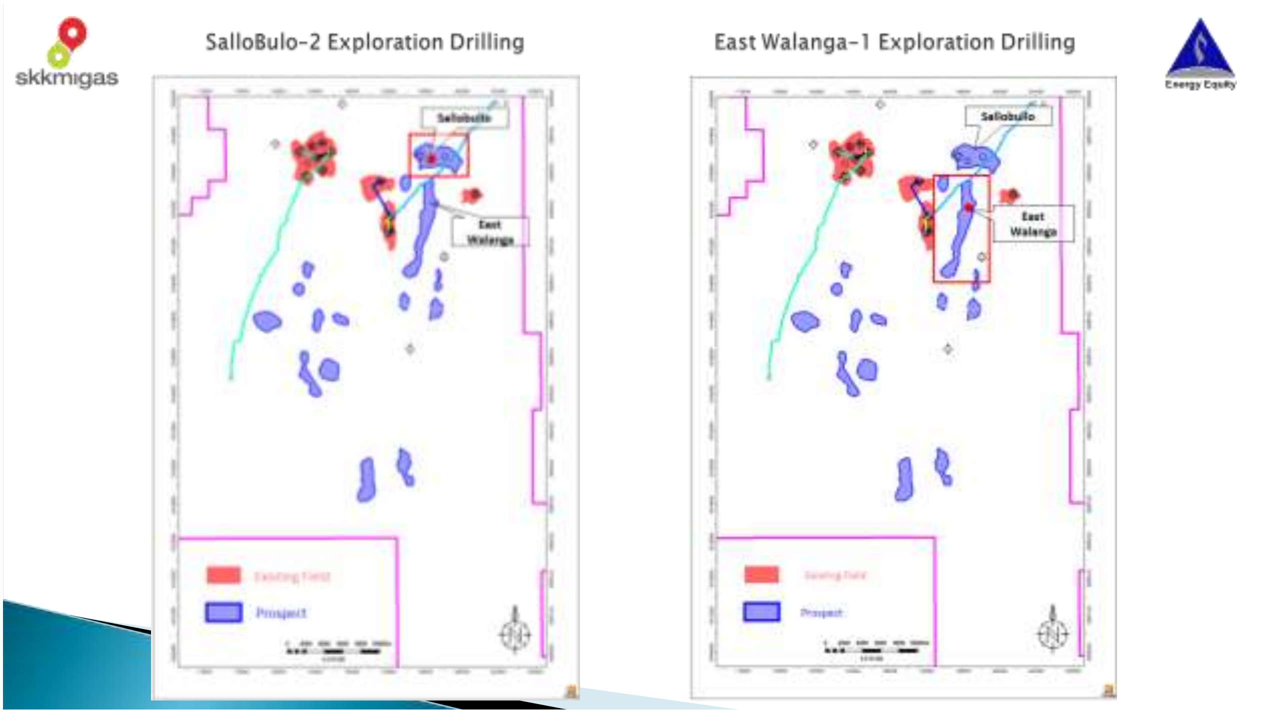
[1*] PT CEPA Sulawesi, a company incorporated on 29 August 2011 in Indonesia with limited liability, in which Mr. Stewart Elliott, our Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer and one of our controlling shareholders, has a 95% beneficial interest

Sengkang PSC: Prospects Tacipi Fm

No.	Prospect	Formation	Structure	IGIP (BSCF)			GCF	2D Seismic Lines
				P90	P50	P10		
1	Prospect	Tacipi	NW Tosora	187.3	303.8	482.8	25%	6
2	Prospect	Tacipi	East Walanga	170.3	276.4	439.1	29%	17
3	Prospect	Tacipi	Sallo Bullo	143	232.1	368.7	29%	13
4	Prospect	Tacipi	Tosora B	108.9	176.7	280.8	22%	2
5	Prospect	Tacipi	North Minyak Tanah	71.5	116	184.3	22%	8
6	Prospect	Tacipi	NW Beli A	51.3	83.3	132.3	23%	11
7	Prospect	Tacipi	South Far Tironge A	48.3	78.3	124.4	21%	7
8	Prospect	Tacipi	Tosora A	41.2	66.8	106.1	26%	10
9	Prospect	Tacipi	North Tosora B	20.7	32.6	51.7	25%	3
10	Prospect	Tacipi	South Walanga A	18.7	30.4	48.3	22%	6
11	Prospect	Tacipi	Northeast Tosora B	17	27.7	43.9	25%	4
12	Prospect	Tacipi	North Tosora A	14.1	22.9	36.4	25%	4
13	Prospect	Tacipi	Northeast Tosora A	12.4	20.1	31.9	25%	4
14	Prospect	Tacipi	North Walanga	11.3	18.4	29.2	22%	4
15	Prospect	Tacipi	South Tironge	6.2	10	15.9	21%	4

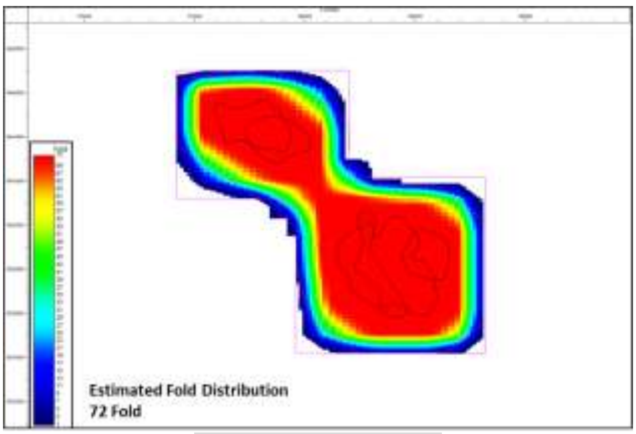
*Prospect ranking is based on highest P50

A 2024 Work Programme and Budget for two additional exploration wells to be drilled (Sallo Bullo-2 and East Walanga-1) and for 3D seismic over the Tosora Cluster has been submitted to SKKMigas for approval.



3D Seismic Tosora Cluster

Design Parameter	Survey 1
Luas Area Full Fold	48.1 sq km
Luas Area Survey	112 sq km
Receiver	
Jarak Receiver	25 m
Jarak Antar Receiver Line	200 m
Jumlah Channel	
Orientasi Receiver	W-E
Source	
Jarak SP	50 m
Jarak Antar Source Line	300 m
Jumlah SP	6,334
Jumlah Tr	
Geometry	
Ukuran Bin	12.5 x 25
Fold Coverage	72 fold
Fold Main Target	28 fold
Template	18 x 192 Ch
Offset	
Max Near Offset	337 m
Far Offset	2,977 m
Recording	
Sample Rate	2 ms
Record Length	6 second



Fold Coverage Map

Sengkang LNG Project

The Sengkang LNG Project is controlled by our wholly owned subsidiary, PT South Sulawesi LNG ("PT SSLNG").

We are developing the Sengkang LNG Project on the South Sulawesi coastline, in the same region as our Sengkang Contract Area, to monetise additional gas reserves and contingent resources in the Sengkang Contract Area in excess of the fuel requirement for the Sengkang Combined Cycle Power Plant. The project consists initially of (i) four modular LNG trains, each with a capacity of 0.5 MTPA for total LNG capacity of 2 MTPA, (ii) an LNG storage facility and (iii) an LNG loading facility.

This project is well advanced with key equipment, including four cold-boxes, compressors and ancillary equipment already installed on site. The LNG storage tank has been fully slipformed and is now subject to fit out. Jetty works have been finalised and loading arms have been installed. The interconnecting pipework and the installation of the control and instrumentation systems are being completed.

Overview to South of plant site

The Indonesian Government, rightly, consider gas to be an asset of the people and require their own needs to be met before making provision for export however export provisions are also potentially achievable though due process.

Indonesia is encouraging industry to move away from coal and diesel power generation. It is also encouraging the development of 'on-shore' mineral processing, in particular nickel, which requires significant power to fuel smelters. We are aware of over 20 new smelters being built, the first of which are due to come on-line in 2024/2025.

Many of these smelters are off-grid and will need new power plants built to supply electricity. These will require LNG as part of the fuel mix. The domestic market for LNG is now developing and EWC is well positioned (with its PSC interest and LNG facility under construction) to play a major role in supplying these developing industries within Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Gas Operations

Australian Gas Fields, Queensland

In Australia, AGF has continued the recommissioning of our existing gas processing plants, The Eromanga Gas Plant and associated gas fields in the Cooper Basin and the Gilmore Gas Plant and Gilmore Gas Field in the Adavale Basin (Figure 1, 2). Once these services have been completed we will commenced gas production from the connected Cooper Basin gas fields, followed subsequently by Gilmore.

The Cooper Basin and Adavale Basin gas fields are connected to existing processing facilities, Eromanga and Gilmore, that AGF owns. Each has a throughput capacity of 12 TJ of gas per day, allowing us to produce up to 24 TJ per day when fully utilised. Both facilities are connected to existing gas production wells and the broader Queensland gas pipeline infrastructure.

Eromanga Gas Plant and Fields

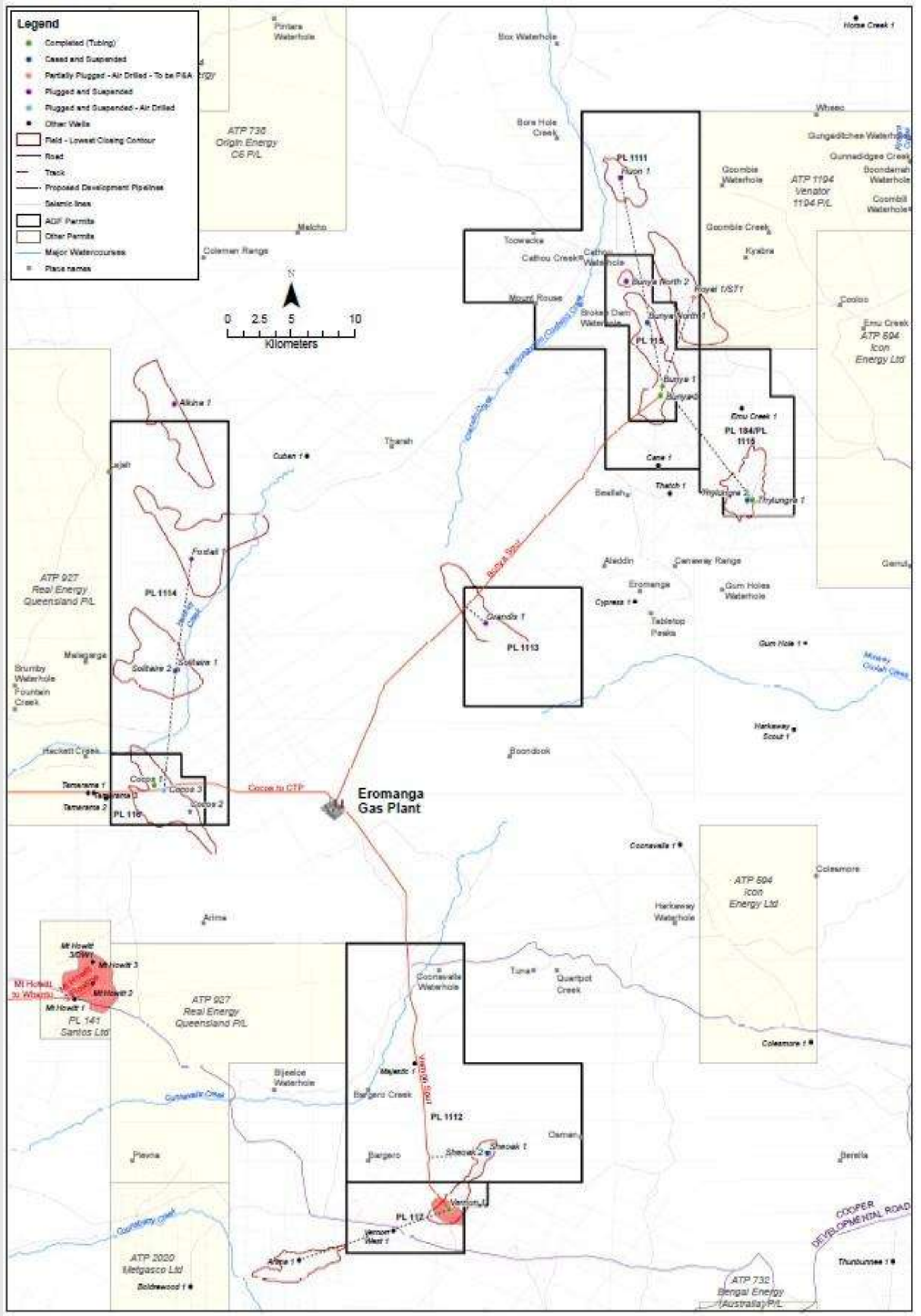
The Eromanga gas processing plant is connected by pipeline to the production wells on PL115 (Bunya 2 wells), PL116 (Cocos) and PL117 (Vernon) with an outlet line for processed gas linked to the Mt. Isa Pipeline serving the Queensland piped gas network.

The initial gas supply that will be sold into the pipeline network will come from gas wells on PL 115, PL 116 and PL 117. These wells were previously in production until 2001.

The Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNME) have extended the permits for PL115, PL116 and PL117 to September 2026.

In 2021 we were granted 4 additional Petroleum Leases (PLs) in the surrounding area until July 2051: PL 1111 (Royal Gas Field), PL 1112 (Sheoak Gas Field), PL 1113 (Grandis Gas Field) and PL 1114 (Solitaire Gas Field).

PL 1115 which contains the Thylungra 1 and Thylungra 2 discovery wells could be tied into the existing pipeline infrastructure. An application to extend PL1115 has been submitted to the DNME but is still pending approvals including native title agreements.



Legend
Completed (Tubing)
Cased and Suspended
Plugged and Suspended
Plugged and Suspended - Air Drilled
Other Wells
Field - Lowest Closing Contour
Road
Track
Proposed Development Pipelines
Seismic lines
AGF Permits
Other Permits
Major Watercourses
Place names
Kilometers
0
2.5
5
10
N
ATP 736
Origin Energy
CS P/L
ATP 1194
Venator
1194 P/L
ATP 504
Icon
Energy Ltd
ATP 927
Real Energy
Queensland P/L
PL 141
Santos Ltd
ATP 2020
Metgasco Ltd
ATP 732
Bengal Energy
(Australia) P/L
PL 1111
PL 115
PL 184/PL
1115
PL 1113
PL 1114
PL 116
PL 1112
PL 112
Eromanga
Gas Plant
Cocos to CTP
Bunya Spur
Vernon Spur
COOPER
DEVELOPMENTAL ROAD
Bunya North 2
Bunya North 1
Bunya 1
Royal 1/ST1
Emu Creek 1
Cane 1
Thatch 1
Thylungra 1
Cuban 1
Grandis 1
Alkina 1
Fosdall 1
Solitaire 1
Solitaire 2
Cocos 1
Cocos 2
Cocos 3
Tamarama 1
Tamarama 2
Mt Howitt 1
Mt Howitt 2
Mt Howitt 3
Majestic 1
Sheoak 1
Sheoak 2
Vernon 1
Vernon West 1
Alpha 1
Cypress 1
Gum Hole 1
Coonavalla 1
Coleamore 1
Thunburnee 1
Boldrewood 1
Horse Creek 1
Box Waterhole
Bore Hole Creek
Goombie Creek
Kyabra
Toowacka
Mount Rouse
Cathou Creek
Beefah
Aladdin
Canaway Range
Eromanga
Gum Holes Waterhole
Tabletop Peaks
Boondook
Hackett Creek
Coleman Range
Malcho
Pintara Waterhole
Tharah
Arima
Tuna
Quartpot Creek
Harkaway Waterhole
Coolestore
Coolbo
Emu Creek
Bijenlee Waterhole
Bargero
Bargero Creek
Plevna
Berella
Muleyarga
Brumby Waterhole
Fountain Creek

Figure 1

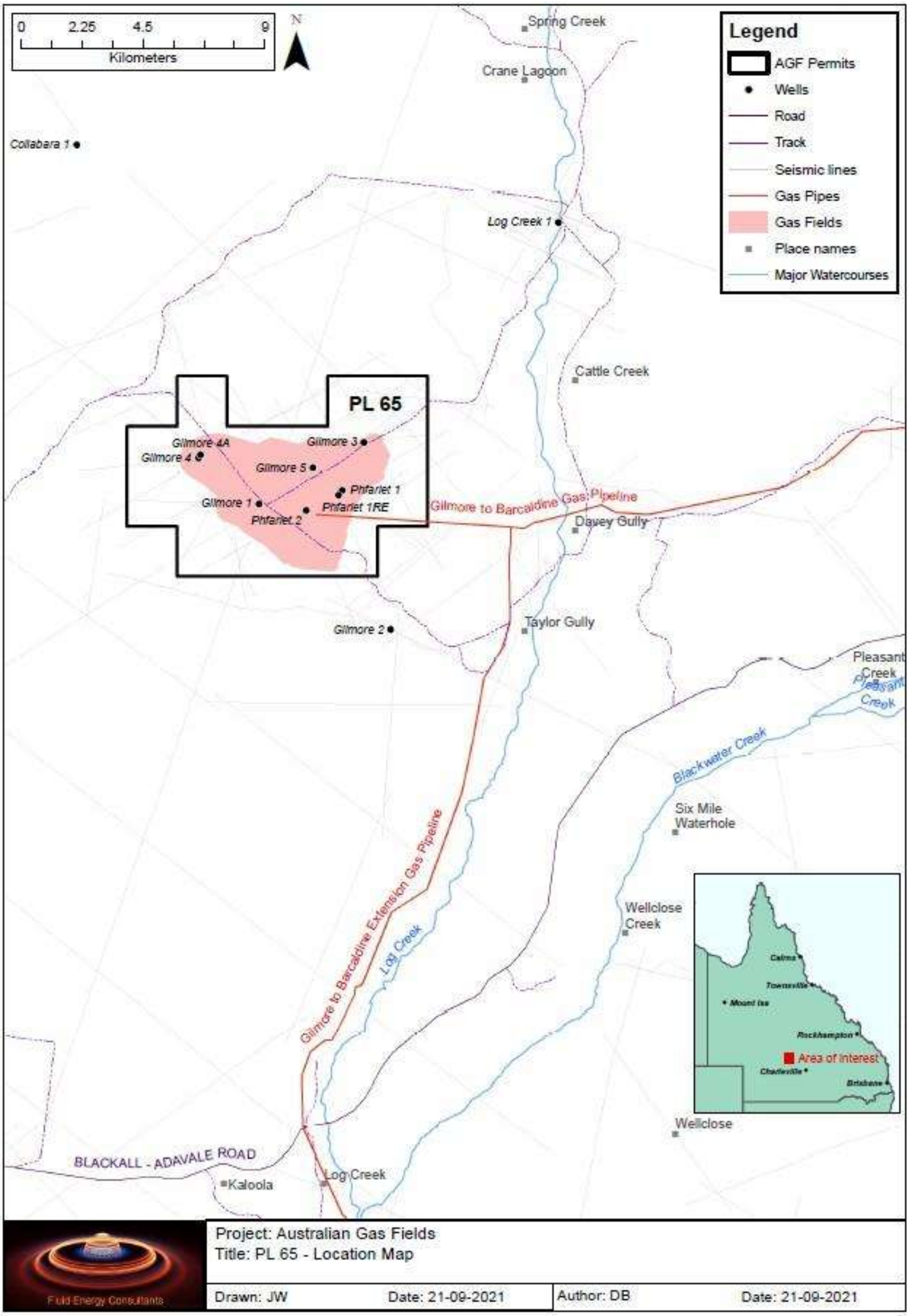

0 2.25 4.5 9
Kilometers
N
Legend
AGF Permits
Wells
Road
Track
Seismic lines
Gas Pipes
Gas Fields
Place names
Major Watercourses
Spring Creek
Crane Lagoon
Collabara 1
Log Creek 1
Cattle Creek
PL 65
Gilmore 4A
Gilmore 4
Gilmore 3
Gilmore 5
Phfarlet 1
Gilmore 1
Phfarlet 1RE
Phfarlet 2
Gilmore to Barcaldine Gas Pipeline
Davey Gully
Taylor Gully
Gilmore 2
Pleasant Creek
Pleasant Creek
Blackwater Creek
Six Mile Waterhole
Wellclose Creek
Gilmore to Barcaldine Extension Gas Pipeline
Log Creek
Area of Interest
Wellclose
BLACKALL - ADAVALE ROAD
Kaloola
Log Creek
Project: Australian Gas Fields
Title: PL 65 - Location Map
Drawn: JW
Date: 21-09-2021
Author: DB
Date: 21-09-2021
Fluid Energy Consultants

Figure 2

Eromanga Gas Plant

Refurbishment works underway at Eromanga

Gilmore Gas Field

The Gilmore gas processing plant is connected to the Cheepie-Barcaldine pipeline, which supplies gas to the Queensland pipeline network, both of which are owned and operated by third parties.

The Gilmore gas field comprises PL 65. PL 65 contains Gilmore 1, 3 and 4a wells. These three wells were previously in production until 2001. The DNRME of the Queensland Government reapproved the renewal of PL 65 on 19 September 2017. The renewed licence term commenced with effect from 16 December 2014 and expires on 15 December 2029.

In addition to sales of gas into the pipeline, we may be able to supply feed gas to our Gilmore LNG Project, a compact, 56,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) LNG liquefaction facility adjacent to our gas plant, which is partially completed. New wells may be drilled as required as we seek additional resources as demand for LNG increases. We expect to pay for such drilling programmes with revenue generated by LNG sales from Gilmore LNG.

Other existing Australian gas and oil interests

Our other existing Australian oil and gas interests comprise our minority joint venture interests in various gas fields with independent third parties.

AGF has a 2% interest in the Naccowlah Block (part of ATP-259P) which is a producing oil field near to Eromanga and a number of petroleum leases which are derived from the Naccowlah Block. The Naccowlah Block is operated by Santos Limited, an independent third party, under a joint operating agreement originally entered into in 1982 to which AGF is a party. AGF receives a share of the revenues from the sale of oil produced from the Naccowlah Block currently equivalent to approximately 12,000 barrels per year but also bears its share of development costs and operating expenses. This is our only oil producing asset. In the year ended 30 June 2023, funding required for AGF's participation was A$1.2 million (2022: A$0.74 million) and AGF's share of revenue from the sale of oil was A$1.5 million (2022: A$1.9 million).

Notes:

* Our Australian reserves are management estimates based on resource reports provided to us by petroleum consultants engaged by us. The Company classifies these reserves as contingent resources, reflecting that these resources are not currently being commercially exploited.

AGF is a party to a joint operating agreement with Strike Energy Limited, an independent third party, in respect of the exploration licence area PEL96, in the southern part of the Cooper/Eromanga Gas Field Basin in South Australia. PEL96 was initially granted in May 2009 for a five-year term. The renewed licence term was approved and commenced with effect from 13 November 2014 and extended to 12 November 2024. The permit area is approximately 4,050 km^2 in an onshore conventional oil and gas region and is located close to a gas production facility and open access gas pipe infrastructure connecting South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales. AGF’s interest in PEL96 is 33.33%.

During the year ended 30 June 2023, funding required for AGF’s participation was A$0.92 million (2022: A$0.1 million). As noted previously, the Group impaired its interest in PEL 96 during the year ended 30 June 2021.

Australian LNG Operations

Alice Springs LNG Facility

Our LNG businesses started in 1989 with our commissioning of a 10,000 TPA modular LNG facility located in Alice Springs, Australia’s first commercial LNG plant. Our Alice Springs LNG Facility is one of our existing assets. Although the facility is not currently in production.

Alice Spring LNG Plant

Australian LNG development

Gilmore LNG Project

We are developing a compact modular 56,000 TPA LNG liquefaction facility adjacent to our Gilmore Gas Plant employing a compact modular LNG train design. We have not entered into any binding arrangements for the sale of LNG from the Gilmore LNG Project.

PHILIPPINES

Philippines LNG Hub

Our LNG terminal in the Philippines will be a cornerstone for our developing the LNG and gas market in the Philippines.

The project is located on a property with a total land area of approximately 215,000 m^2 which we have leased from Malory Properties Inc.[2*] for 25 years with an extension option for another 25 years. The site also benefits from sheltered deep water berthing for ocean-going vessels. The site has space and planning for a second storage tank with a capacity of 130,000m^3.

LNG Storage Hub

2

Note :

* Malory Properties Inc., a company incorporated on 23 March 1993 in the Philippines with limited liability, in which Mr. Stewart Elliott, who is our Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and one of our controlling shareholders has a 40% beneficial interest. Refer to Note 28 for more information.

The Philippines LNG Hub and associated works are well advanced. The LNG storage tank walls are complete and construction of the dome top roof has also now been completed. Jetty works with rock armouring and the various installations necessary including emergency quick release hooks and fenders have been completed. Installation of the jetty's loading arms has been completed. Site buildings and supporting infrastructure are under advanced stages of construction. Stainless steel pipeline from the jetty to LNG tank have been laid. The membrane lining for the tank has been delivered to site. Site formation for the second 130,000 m^3 LNG tank is underway.

The COVID-19 pandemic restrictions in Philippines gradually started to lift from March 2022 and were officially lifted and proclaimed "no longer in effect" in July 2023.

During the period the engineering design proposals for the remaining parts of the Work have been completed with the detailing to suit on site construction.

Enquiries and procurement proposals for most of the remaining and outstanding materials, plant and equipment to complete, the works have also been updated, and are pending procurement confirmation.

On site, our work focused on sustaining the site security, safety and all necessary regular preservation and maintenance of the Works already completed. Progress in the major categorized areas has been made as follows:

1. The preservation and maintenance of the completed Jetty and its facilities. The preparation for completing the remaining portion of final stage of dredging from the Berthing Basin to the navigation channel;
2. Preparation for continuing the insulation and connection works for the substantially installed LNG Transmission Pipeway System;
3. Preparation for continuing the insulation of the interior suspended insulated ceiling of the full containment of the LNG Storage Tank;
4. All civil, building and structural works for the Balance of Plant and Equipment (from mechanical, piping, cryogenic processing equipment, electrical to control and instrumentation) have all been substantially completed pending for procurement and installation works to follow.

The estimated overall progress of work up to end June 2023 has been maintained at the same levels as last year, approximately 90%.

Our Philippines LNG Hub will primarily be used to facilitate the distribution of LNG and natural gas, including receipt, storage and dispatch of LNG cargoes, to four main markets:

1. For medium and long-term purposes, our Philippines Power Plant will serve as a principal purchaser of LNG from our Hub;
2. Users throughout the Philippines, with distribution by sea to other small-scale coastal terminals. We expect these terminals to have facilities for LNG to be sold and shipped by road tanker;
3. Other domestic sales in the Philippines in the form of LNG and compressed natural gas for use as vehicle fuels; and
4. Marketing of LNG to other purchasers in the Asia Pacific region.

The availability of these sales channels will be subject to our obtaining necessary licences and approvals, including export approval if we decide to market the LNG outside of the Philippines. We believe the location of the Philippines LNG Hub along international LNG trade routes will facilitate the development of an Asian LNG spot market. However, we have not yet entered into any binding arrangements for the sale of LNG or gas from the Philippines LNG Hub.

Philippines Power Plant

We are constructing a power plant located on Pagbilao Grand Island adjacent to the Philippines LNG Hub ("Power Plant"). The plant will be a 600-650MW (2×200MW GT plus 200/250MW ST) gas fuelled combined cycle power plant using highly efficient Siemens SGT 5000F gas turbines and associated plant and infrastructure.

Philippines Power Plant 2 x 200MW

In addition to solving the immediate need for new power generation the LNG fuelled Power Plant will support the Department of Energy's ("DOE") push to reduce the country's carbon footprint per kWh and develop an environmentally friendly energy industry to support economic growth in the country.

We intend to sell the electricity generated by our Power Plant into the Philippines Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM) on a merchant basis. This is consistent with the Government's intention of growing the local spot market for electricity and has received full support from the Department of Energy as well as our potential lenders. The DOE also has a long-term plan in place to develop the Philippines' power industry to include a greater reliance on Natural Gas. We are working closely with the Department of Energy to help them realize their long-term goals of economical, clean and green power generation and gas-based industries.

We have received notice from NGCP that the new Pagbilao Sub-station is ready for connection. A transmission line is being built to connect the 650MW combined cycle plant located at Pagbilao Grande Island to the new Luzon grid Pagbilao Sub-station. The transmission line will be a 230kV, 650MW 3phase system that transmits the electric power from gas-fuelled combined cycle power plant based on highly efficient Siemens gas turbines and associated plant and infrastructure.

The COVID-19 pandemic restrictions in Philippines started to lift from March 2022 and were lifted and proclaimed "no longer in effect" in July 2023.

During the period, the engineering design proposals for the remaining parts of the Work have been completed with the detailings to suit on site in construction phase.

Enquiries and proposals for most of the remaining and outstanding materials, plant and equipment to complete have also been kept updating and are pending for procurement confirmation.
On site, our work focused on sustaining the site and staff security, safety and all the necessary regular preservation & maintenance of the Work completed. Progress in the various major categorized areas as follows:

1. For Regasification Area, preparation for the interconnecting pipe work and the cooling water intake system;
2. For the installed 2 x 200MW Gas Turbines Main Power Block Area, the interfacing works with the upcoming electrical equipment and the Steam Turbine System;
3. For the completed structural work of the Switchyard, preparation for the installation of the electrical equipment;
4. All civil, building and structural works for the Balance of Plant and Equipment from mechanical, processing, piping and equipment, electrical to control and instrumentation have all been substantially completed pending for procurement and installation works to follow.
5. For the Power Transmission Line:
    - A 3rd Purchase Order has been placed covering a further 16 sets of power transmission lattice towers for the "Island Portion". The 1st shipments were delivered in January 2023 and the balance is being progressively shipped.
      This 3rd Purchase Order combined with the 8 sets previously ordered equals a total of 24 towers of the 46 towers required for the Power Transmission Line;
    - The soil investigation and engineering design works for the Mainland Portion are still going.

The estimated overall progress of work up to end June 2023 has essentially been maintained the same as that reported as at December 2022 and measured respectively at approximately 80% completion of Stage 1 of 2x200MW Gas Turbine, 70% completion for the Combined Cycle including the 250MW Steam Turbine and 55% completion for the Power Transmission Line.

Insurance

Consistent with industry practice, we have the following insurance policies, arranged by Aon Risk Services Australia Limited: commercial insurance, workers compensation insurance, fleet and haulage vehicle insurance, public and products liability insurance, domestic insurance, and directors' and officers' insurance.

Our Directors believe that our Group's insurance coverage is sufficient and adequate for our Group. In the event of such an accident, we have the above-mentioned insurance policies to manage the potential risks involved.

Environment, Infrastructure Impact and Safety Matters

Overview

Our Group places great emphasis on safety and environmental protection and has a strong track record of environmental, health and safety compliance. Our Group is committed to ensuring that its operations meet applicable legal requirements and, where higher, strives to meet international industry standards.

Hand in hand with the environmental impact assessment come the infrastructure impact statement, setting out the required and voluntary site improvements including roads, housing, electricity and water supply. The infrastructure improvements are implemented in close relation to the local communities and community leaders.

Our Group has operating procedures designed to ensure the safety of its workers, the assets of the Group, the public and the environment. Our Group provides its employees with comprehensive training in safety and environmental related matters. Our Group only contracts construction and operations to companies that are able to demonstrate that their procedures meet applicable standards. We believe that the Group's safety record has met or exceeded international standards over the past decade.

Environmental

Our operations are centered on the use of natural gas, both as a resource that we extract and sell from our gas fields and as the fuel for our power plants. Natural gas is less carbon intensive than other fossil fuels and produces fewer greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy released. For an equivalent amount of heat, natural gas when burned produces approximately 45% less carbon dioxide than burning coal and approximately 30% less carbon dioxide than burning fuel oil. Furthermore, compared to coal and fuel oil, natural gas emits very low levels of harmful emissions such as nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide when burned and does not release any ash or other similar atmospheric pollutant.

Our gas and power operations are subject to various Indonesian and Australian national and local environmental protection laws and regulations both in relation to their design and construction and in relation to their ongoing operations. Our Directors believe that our Group is in compliance with applicable Indonesian and Australian environmental laws and regulations in all material respects.

Health and Safety

Our Group is subject to Indonesian, Philippines, Hong Kong and Australian national and local laws and regulations in relation to occupational health and safety, discrimination and workplace relations.

Our Group recognises the particular risks associated with the power generation and gas industries and continually strives to improve the handling of these risks. Our Group holds various health and safety-related insurance policies, including workers' compensation insurance and comprehensive general liability insurance.

Our Directors believe that our Group is not in violation of any occupational health and safety laws and regulations that would likely have a material adverse effect on the operation of our business and that no fatal accidents or material non-fatal injuries have occurred in relation to our operations. Our business and financial condition has not been materially affected by any injury to people or property.

Community Relations

Our corporate social responsibility programme focuses on taking an active and influential part in the development of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Our commitment is to conduct our operations in an ethical, responsible, independent and transparent manner. We seek to contribute to the economic and social welfare of the local communities through a number of community development projects and by having regard to community interests when developing and operating our projects.

Legal Proceedings

As at the date of this report, our business and financial condition has not been materially affected by any litigation or administrative proceedings.

Compliance

Our Directors have confirmed that our Group is not in violation of any laws and regulations (including labour and social welfare laws and regulations in general and in relation to the payment of mandatory contributions in respect of employees) that would likely have a material adverse effect on the operation of our business and that our Group has obtained all material licences and permits that are necessary to enable our Group to carry out our business as it is currently conducted. In particular, our Directors have confirmed that during this financial year neither we nor our Directors have committed any material breach of the Australian Corporations Act, however, as reported in ASX Announcement dated 1 March 2023, we were in breach of ASX Listing Rule 17.5 as a result of failing to lodge the interim financial report for the half-year ending 31 December 2022 prior to the deadline of 28 February 2023. As a result, the ASX suspended EWC's shares from trading and the suspension remains in place as of the date of this report, despite the interim financial report having been lodged with the ASX on 1 June 2023. In addition, and as announced in our ASX Announcement dated 31 July 2023, we identified a breach of ASX Listing Rule 10.1 in respect of EWC not having obtained shareholder approval prior to granting security to EWI and Slipform over all of the assets of EWC in connection with a Debenture Agreement between the parties signed on 2 July 2019. The Debenture Agreement was revoked on 6 July 2023 and the related security withdrawn in order to re-comply.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity that occurred during the financial year under review.

Events Subsequent to Balance Sheet Date

There have been no significant subsequent events occurring after balance date, other than already detailed in this report, that may affect the company's operations or results of these operations or the company's state of affairs.

For ease of reference they are as follows:

a) The current status of the amount outstanding under the EEES loan – refer to Note 20(a)
b) The settlement of the HSBC loan – refer to Note 20(b)
c) The EWI loan repayment date extended and termination of the Debenture Agreement and withdrawal of security over EWC's assets – refer to Note 20 (e)
d) The Slipform loan repayment date extended and termination of the Debenture Agreement and withdrawal of security over EWC's assets – refer to Note 20 (d)
e) The Additional Interim Gas Sales Agreement signed – refer to Note 2(b)

Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid during the year. No final dividend is payable for the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

Directors' Interests

The relevant interest of each Director in the shares, debentures, interests in registration schemes and rights or options over such instruments issued by the companies within the consolidated entity and other related body corporate, as notified by the Directors to the Australian Securities Exchange in accordance with S205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001 as at the date of this report is as follows:

Name of Directors	Energy World Corporation Ltd ordinary shares as at 29 September 2023
Mr S.W.G. Elliott	1,294,791,553
Mr B. J. Allen	-
Mr G.S. Elliott	-
Mr M.P. O'Neill	3,387,000
Mr L.J. Charles	-
Mr K.P. Wong	-
Mr. J. Phipps	176,943,462
Mr S.Gardiner	-

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The company has agreed to indemnify all the directors and executive officers against liabilities to another person (other than the Company or consolidated entity) for which they may be held personally liable, provided that the liability does not arise out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

The Directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

Indemnification of auditor

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst & Young during or since the financial year.

Non-Audit Services

During the year, Ernst & Young and its global affiliates have not provided any non-audit services to the consolidated group. Refer to note 6 for details of the amounts Ernst & Young received or are due to receive for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Auditor's Independence

Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 36 and forms part of the Director's Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Rounding

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191 dated 24 March 2016 and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument, amounts in the financial report and Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Remuneration Report (Audited)

This remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2023 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Act) and its regulations. This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel (KMP) who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

The remuneration report is presented under the following sections:
1. Individual key management personnel disclosures
2. Compensation of key management personnel of the group
3. Options and rights over equity instruments granted as compensation
4. Board oversight of remunerations
5. Non-Executive director remuneration arrangements
6. Executive remuneration arrangements
7. Arrangements with director

1. Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Details of KMP are set out below:

(i) Directors

Name	*Position*
Mr. Stewart William George Elliott	Chairman, Managing Director and CEO
Mr. Brian Jeffrey Allen	Executive Director and Finance Director
Mr. Graham Stewart Elliott	Executive Director and Company Secretary
Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Leslie James Charles	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Kin Pok Wong	Non-Executive Director
Mr. John Phipps	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Sean Gardiner (resigned on 2 May 2023)	Non-Executive Director

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

2. Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Group

	Short-term benefits								Post employment benefits		Total	
	Salary & fees		Cash bonus		Non-monetary benefits*		Other		Superannuation			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Executive Directors												
S.W.G. Elliott	400,000[1]	400,000[2]	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	450,000	450,000
B.J. Allen	295,000[3]	295,000[4]	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	320,000	320,000
G.S. Elliott	87,990[5]	91,954[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,301	5,445	93,291	97,399
Non-executive Directors												
L.J. Charles	37,500[7]	37,500[8]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500	37,500
M.P. O'Neill	37,500[9]	37,500[10]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500	37,500
K.P. Wong	68,311	68,648		-	-	-	-	-	2,296	2,307	70,607	70,955
J. Phipps**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.Gardiner**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	926,301	930,602	-	-	75,000	75,000	-	-	7,597	7,752	1,008,898	1,013,354

(1) Accumulated Director Fee payable $450,000
(2) Accumulated Director Fee payable $400,000
(3) Accumulated Director Fee payable $405,000
(4) Accumulated Director Fee payable $360,000
(5) Accumulated Director Fee payable $200,034
(6) Accumulated Director Fee payable $162,534
(7) Accumulated Director Fee payable $285,565
(8) Accumulated Director Fee payable $248,065
(9) Accumulated Director Fee payable $337,500
(10) Accumulated Director Fee payable $300,000

*Non-monetary benefit represented housing allowance
**S.Gardiner and J. Phipps agreed to receive nil director remuneration

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

3. Options and Rights over Equity Instruments Granted As Compensation

Key Management Personnel held the following options:

Mr S. W. G. Elliott 38,194,441 options over ordinary shares, exercisable at $0.12 cents with an expiry date of 30 December 2024. Mr J.Phipps 3,421,325 options over ordinary shares, exercisable at $0.12 cents with an expiry date of 30 December 2024.

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares of Energy World Corporation Ltd held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each specified director, including their personally related entities is as follows:

Shares	**Held at 1 July 2022**	**Purchase**	**Sale**	**Other**	**Held at 30 June 2023**
Specified Directors/ Non-Executive					
L. J. Charles	-	-	-	-	-
M.P. O'Neill	3,137,000	250,000	-	-	**3,387,000**
K.P.Wong	-	-	-	-	-
J.Phipps	147,298,301	29,645,161	-		**176,943,462**
S. Gardiner	-	-	-		-
Executive					
S.W.G. Elliott	912,847,142	381,944,411	-	-	**1,294,791,553**
B.J. Allen	-	-	-	-	-
G.S. Elliott	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,063,282,443	411,839,572	-	-	**1,475,122,015**

No shares were granted to key management personnel during the reporting period as compensation**.**

4. Board Oversight of Remunerations

Remuneration Committee

We established a Remuneration Committee on 12 March 2012 with written terms of reference in compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles. The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee include:

(a) making recommendations to our Directors on our policy and structure for all remuneration of our Directors and senior management and establishing a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on such remuneration;
(b) determining the terms of the specific remuneration package of our Directors and senior management;
(c) reviewing and approving performance-based remuneration by reference to corporate goals and objectives resolved by our Directors from time to time.

The Remuneration Committee currently consists of two members, all of whom are Independent Non-Executive Directors, being Mr. Michael O'Neill (as the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee) and Mr. Leslie Charles.

Remuneration Approval Process

Before implementing any of the following proposals the Board will ask the Committee to review the proposal and make a recommendation to the Board in relation to it:

- any change to the remuneration or contract terms of the Chief Executive Officer and any other Executive Director, the Company Secretaries and all senior executives reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer;
- the design of any new equity plan or executive cash-based incentive plan, or the amendment of any existing equity plan or executive cash-based incentive plan;
- the total level of awards proposed from equity plans or executive cash-base incentive plans; and

- any termination payment to the Chief Executive Officer, any other Executive Director, the Company Secretary or any senior executive reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer. A termination payment to any other departing executive must be reported to the Committee at its next meeting.

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

Remuneration Strategy

Our remuneration policy is intended to attract, retain and motivate highly talented individuals and to ensure the incentivisation of our workforce is aligned to deliver our business strategy and to maximise shareholder wealth creation. The key principles of the remuneration policy are to:

- set competitive rewards to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled people
- ensure remuneration planning continues to be integrated within our business planning process;
- reward levels and performance targets will be set at appropriate levels to reflect the competitive market in which we operate;
- the prevailing economic environment and the relative performance of comparable companies.

Company Performance and its Link to Remuneration

The Company's performance from the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2023 is shown in the table below:

	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20	FY19
Revenue ($000's)	34,947	145,981	149,365	159,245	149,164
Net profit (loss) after tax ($000's)	(48,118)	9,917	1,842	12,319	29,357
Operating profit (loss) before tax ($000's)	(44,203)	33,523	19,571	36,016	48,968
Earnings per share – Basic	(1.76 cents)	0.34 cents	0.03 cents	0.61 cents	1.58 cents
Closing share price	Shares suspended from trading	AUD$0.060	AUD$ 0.079	AUD$ 0.060	AUD$ 0.064

5. Non-Executive Director Remuneration Arrangements

Remuneration Policy

The level of remuneration is to be set so as to attract the best candidates for the Board while maintaining a level commensurate with boards of similar size and type; in making its recommendations to the Board, the Committee should take into account the following guidelines[*]:

(a) Non-Executive Directors should normally be remunerated by way of fees in the form of cash, non-cash benefits, superannuation contributions or salary sacrifice into equity;
(b) Non-Executive Directors should not normally participate in schemes designed for the remuneration of executives;
(c) Non-Executive Directors should not receive options or bonus payments;
(d) Non-Executive Directors should not be provided with retirement benefits other than superannuation; and
(e) where necessary recommend that the Board seek an increase in the amount of remuneration for Non-Executive Directors approved by shareholders.

[*] ASX Corporate Governance Council, Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, Box 8.2.

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

Structure

Mr. Michael O’Neill entered into an appointment letter with the Company on 12 March 2012. Mr. Leslie Charles was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 20 November 2015. Mr. KP Wong was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 4 December 2018. Mr. John Phipps was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 8 December 2021. Mr. Sean Gardiner was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 8 March 2022 and resigned on 2 May 2023. Each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors is subject to retirement and re-election every three years commencing from the date of their appointment. The aggregate annual fees payable to the Company’s Independent Non-Executive Directors under the appointment letters is US$75,000.

6. Executive Remuneration Arrangements

Each of the Executive Directors entered into a service agreement for a period of 3 years extendable. Either party has the right to terminate the agreement by giving the other party a prior notice of not less than six months.

7. Arrangements with Directors

Arrangements with EWI and Mr. Stewart Elliott

EWC has entered into a binding co-operation and non-competition agreement (the “**Framework Agreement**”) with EWI and Mr. Stewart Elliott (each, together with its or his respective associates, a “**Covenantor**”). Refer to related party disclosures in Note 27.

The Framework Agreement governs the conduct of the activities in the Asia Pacific region between each Covenantor and the Group in relation to:

- developing, constructing, owning or operating gas-fired power plants:
- developing, constructing, owning or operating LNG facilities, including: up-stream, modular LNG liquefaction, storage and export facilities; and mid- and down-stream, modular LNG import, regasification and storage facilities; and
- the production, trading or sale of power, natural gas and LNG, (together, the “**Relevant Sector**”).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

Stewart William George Elliott

Chairman/Managing Director

Dated 29 September 2023

Building a better
working world

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Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Energy World Corporation Ltd

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Energy World Corporation Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2023, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;

b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and

c. No non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Energy World Corporation Ltd and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Scott Nichols
Partner
Sydney
29 September 2023

Introduction

The Directors of the Company are committed to having an appropriate corporate governance framework and are aware of the recommendations made by the ASX Corporate Governance Council. These recommendations have been further recognized and approved by the Board and are valid as at 30 June 2023 and remain so for a further period of 12 months.

The Company is required to disclose the extent to which it has complied with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations. Outlined below are the principal corporate governance practices of the Company which the Company believes it has followed to the most practicable extent, along with any reasons for non-compliance with the recommendations. Shareholders may find more information about the corporate governance and principles of the ASX from www.asx.com.au.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Role of the Board

The Board of Directors guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of its shareholders, by whom the Directors are elected and to whom they are accountable. The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall Corporate Governance of the consolidated entity including:

- Providing strategic direction and deciding upon the Company's business strategies and objectives with a view to seeking to optimize the risk adjusted returns to investors;
- Monitoring the operational and financial position and performance of the Company;
- Overseeing risk management for the Company;
- Ensuring that the Company's financial and other reporting mechanisms result in adequate, accurate and timely information being provided to the Company;
- Ensuring that shareholders and the market are fully informed of all material developments; and
- Overseeing and evaluating the performance of the Managing Director and other senior executives in the context of the Company's strategies and objectives.

The following Principle 1 recommendations are not yet complied with:

- The Company has not formalised the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to management. However, the responsibilities of the board are set out above.
- Evaluation of the performance of the senior executives is undertaken by the Board of Directors, however the Company has not formalised this evaluation process.
- Periodical evaluations of the Board of Directors.

Principle 2: Structure the Board to add value

Composition of the Board

The names of the Directors of the Company, together with details of their relevant experience are set out in the Directors' Report.

The procedures for election and retirement of Directors are governed by the Company's Constitution and the Listing Rules of Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

The composition of the Board is determined using the following principles:

- The Board shall comprise Directors with a range of expertise encompassing the current and proposed activities of the Company.

- Where a vacancy is considered to exist, the Board selects an appropriate candidate through consultation with external parties, consideration of the needs of the shareholder base and consideration of the needs of the Company. Such appointments are referred to shareholders at the next available opportunity for re-election at the general meeting.

Board Processes

The Board meets on a regular basis, and also when appropriate, for strategy meetings and any extraordinary meetings at other times as may be necessary to address any specific significant matters that may arise.

Standing items for meetings include Executive Director's updates, financial reports, strategic matters, governance and compliance. Submissions are circulated in advance. Executives are regularly involved in Board discussions and Non-Executive Directors have other opportunities, including visits to operations, for contact with the employees.

Conflict of Interest

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the Company's constitution, Directors must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. In this regard, the Company has procedures for determining and managing conflicts of interest, which includes having a formal Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions Policy and a Register of Interests and Related Party Transactions. Also, where the Board believes that a significant conflict exists, the Director concerned does not receive the relevant board papers and is not present at the meeting whilst the item is considered.

Details of Directors' related entity transactions with the Company and consolidated entity are set out in Note 27.

Independent Board Committee

On 10 March 2012, the Company established an Independent Board Committee to determine matters in which a Director or some Directors of the Company may, directly or indirectly have interests in. Under its terms of reference, the Independent Board Committee is comprised only of the Independent Non-Executive Directors, being Mr. Leslie Charles, Mr. Michael O'Neill, and is vested with full power on behalf of the Board to deal in such capacity with all matters relating to related party or connected transactions.

During the period covered in this Annual Report, the responsibility of the Independent Board Committee was performed as follows:

	Number of Meetings held during which they were eligible to attend	**Number of Meetings attended**
Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill	0	0
Mr. Leslie James Charles	0	0

Independent Professional Advice and Access to Company Information

Each Director has the right to seek independent professional advice on matters relating to his position as a Director of the Company at the Company's expense, subject to prior approval of the Chairperson, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

The following Principle 2 recommendations are not yet complied with:

- The role of Chairman is not fulfilled by an Independent Non-Executive Director, it is fulfilled by Mr. Stewart Elliott, the Company's Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. The Directors believe this is appropriate having regard to the alignment of his interests with shareholders through his shareholding in the Company, the size of the Company and the nature of the Company's operations.

- For the period covered in this Annual Report, a separate nomination committee has not been established. The Directors believe the role of this committee can be fulfilled by the full Board having regard to the size and nature of the Company's operations.

- The full Board is responsible for the function of evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual Directors. Due to the size and structure of the board, a formal performance evaluation process is not conducted.

Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly

Ethical Standards / Code of Conduct

The Directors acknowledge the need for, and continued maintenance of, the highest standards of ethical conduct by all Directors and employees of the Company. All Directors, executives and employees are required to abide by laws and regulations, to respect confidentiality and the proper handling of information and act with their highest standards of honesty, integrity, objectivity and ethics in all dealings with each other, the Company and the wider community.

Director Dealings in Company Shares

Directors must obtain the approval of the Chairperson of the Board and notify the Company Secretary before they sell or buy shares in the Company. This is reported to the Board and is subject to Board veto. In accordance with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the Listing Rules of the Australian Stock Exchange, Directors advise the Exchange of any transactions conducted by them in shares in the Company. Company policy prohibits Directors and senior management from buying or selling in Company shares whilst in possession of price sensitive information.

Diversity

The Company values diversity and recognises the benefits it can bring to the Company and its employees. The Company employs people from a diverse range of ethnic and cultural backgrounds. At the end of the current reporting period women in the group represented approximately 23% of total employees. There were no women in senior executive or Board positions.

The following principle 3 recommendation is not yet complied with:

- Whilst recognising the benefits of diversity, due to the size and nature of its operations, the Company has not developed a formal diversity policy.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

Audit Committee

The Board reviews the independence of the auditors on an annual basis. The Company formed an Audit Committee since the financial year commenced 1 July 2008 and adopted a formal Audit Committee Charter in March 2012. The Audit Committee consists of the following Non-Executive Directors :

Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill;
Mr. Leslie James Charles;
Mr. Kin Pok Wong;
Mr. John Phipps

The principal duties of the Audit Committee include, but are not limited to, reviewing the Company's current financial standing, considering the nature and scope of audit reports, and ensuring internal control systems cooperate in accordance with applicable standards and conventions.

During the period covered in this Annual Report, the responsibility of the Audit Committee was performed as follows:

	Number of Meetings held during which they were eligible to attend	**Number of Meetings attended**
Mr. Michael Philip O'Neill	4	4
Mr. Leslie James Charles	4	0
Mr. K P Wong	4	4
Mr. John Phipps	4	4

Internal Control Framework

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude errors and irregularities. The system is based upon written procedures, policies and guidelines, division of responsibility and the careful selection and training of qualified personnel.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

Continuous disclosure – the consolidated entity has a policy that all shareholders and investors have equal access to the Company's information and has procedures to ensure that all price sensitive information is disclosed to the ASX in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and ASX Listing Rules.

- Company Secretary is directly accountable to the Board;
- A comprehensive process is in place to identify matters that may have a material effect on the price of the Company's securities;
- The Managing Director, the Executive Directors and the Company Secretary are responsible for interpreting the Company's policy and where necessary informing the Board;
- The Company Secretary or an Executive Director is responsible for all communications with the ASX.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders

The Board of Directors aims to ensure that the shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting the consolidated entity's state of affairs. Information is communicated to shareholders as follows:

- The half-year and annual financial reports contain summarised financial information and a review of the operations of the consolidated entity during the period. The financial reports are prepared in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and are lodged with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission and the Australian Securities Exchange. The financial report is sent to any shareholder who requests it.
- Proposed major changes in the consolidated entity which may impact on share ownership rights are submitted to a vote of shareholders.
- Notices of all meetings of shareholders.

The Board encourages full participation of shareholders at the annual general meeting to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the consolidated entity's strategy and goals. Important issues are presented to the shareholders as single resolutions.

The shareholders are requested to vote on the appointment and aggregate remuneration of Directors, the granting of options and shares to Directors and changes to the constitution. Copies of the constitution are available to any shareholder who requests it.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

The Company has a risk management framework and policies which are monitored by the Audit Committee and Directors. This includes policies on employee conduct, an authorisation and approval matrix, and a disaster recovery plan. The Company's senior management is involved in the design and implementation of this risk management framework and policies, and reports to the Board (including the Audit Committee) on its effectiveness. Any areas identified as requiring rectification are addressed by senior management accordingly.

Where necessary, the Board draws on the expertise of appropriate internal staff and external consultants to assist in dealing with or mitigating significant business risk.

The Company's main areas of risk include:

- Contractual risks associated with power, gas and LNG sales;
- Construction and timetabling risks involved with major projects;
- Reliance on third parties (e.g. to complete supporting infrastructure or provide fuel sources in a timely manner);
- Water supply and mechanical and electrical risks associated with power generation, gas and LNG production;
- Exploration and development risks;
- Obtaining sufficient capital to fund current and future projects; and
- Obtain appropriate licences and governmental approvals to implement current and future projects.

Internal Control Framework

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude errors and irregularities. The system is based upon written procedures, policies and guidelines, division of responsibility and the careful selection and training of qualified personnel.

Business risk management

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control and risk management framework. In particular, the Company has set clearly defined guidelines for capital expenditure. These include annual budgets, detailed appraisal and review procedures, levels of authority and due diligence requirements. Procedures exist to ensure that business transactions are properly authorised and executed.

The Board has received assurance from the Managing Director and the Finance Director that their confirmation given to the Board in respect of the integrity of the financial statements is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control which implements the policies adopted by the Board and that the system is operating in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Remuneration Policies

The Company established a Remuneration Committee on 12 March 2012 with written terms of reference in compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles. The Remuneration Committee consists of two members all of whom are Independent Non-Executive Directors, being Mr. Michael O'Neill (as the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee) and Mr Leslie Charles.

Following the establishment of the Remuneration Committee, each of the Executive Directors, entered into a service agreement with the Company commencing from 13 March 2012. Under these service agreements, the Executive Directors are entitled to an aggregate annual basic salary of approximately US$882,500. These service agreements were approved by the Remuneration Committee and will also be put forward for approval by shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting. Each of the Executive Directors is also entitled to a discretionary bonus as determined by the Remuneration Committee by reference to the performance of our Group.

As a result of the service agreements entered into by the Executive Directors with the Company, the management services agreement with EWI was terminated on 13 March 2012.

Each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors entered into an appointment letter with the Company on 12 March 2012. Each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors is subject to retirement and re-election every three years commencing from the date of their appointment. The aggregate annual fees payable to the Company's Independent Non-Executive Directors under the appointment letters is US$37,500.

Specific details of Directors Remuneration are provided in the Remuneration Report and Note 30 of the financial statements.

ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations

	ASX Principle	Reference^	Compliance
PRINCIPLE 1 – LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENTAND OVERSIGHT			
1.1	A listed entity should disclose: (a) the respective roles and responsibilities of its Board and management; and, (b) those matters expressly reserved to the Board and those delegated to management.	Principle 1	Complied
1.2	A listed entity should: (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a Director; and, (b) provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director.	Principle 1, Principle 2 and Principle 6	Complied
1.3	A listed entity should have a written agreement with each Director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	Principle 8	Complied
1.4	The Company Secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.	Principle 5	Complied

1.5	A listed entity should: (a) have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the Board or a relevant committee of the Board to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and to assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them; (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it; and, (c) disclose as at the end of each reporting period the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the Board or a relevant Committee of the Board in accordance with the entity's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them, and either: (1) the respective proportions of men and women on the Board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or (2) if the entity is a "relevant employer" under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the entity's most recent "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in and published under that Act	Principle 3	Not complied Refer to Corporate Governance Statement.
1.6	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual Directors; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process	Principle 1	Not complied. Refer to Corporate Governance Statement.
1.7	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and, (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.	Principle 1	Not complied Refer to Corporate Governance Statement.
PRINCIPLE 2 – STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE			
2.1	The Board of a listed entity should: (a) have a nomination Committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are Independent Directors; and (2) is chaired by an Independent Director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the Committee (4) the members of the Committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the Committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings	Principle 2	Not complied There is no nomination committee in place, all roles related to such a committee are performed by the full Board refer to Corporate Governance Statement.

2.2	A listed entity should have and disclose a Board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the Board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership	Directors' Report	Not complied These processes are not in place as the Company is still in its construction phase. The Board will reassess this once the projects are completed.
2.3	A listed entity should disclose: (a) the names of the Directors considered by the Board to be independent Directors; (b) if a Director has an interest, position, association or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 but the Board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the Director, the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the Board is of that opinion; and (c) the length of service of each Director	Directors' Report	Complied
2.4	A majority of the Board of a listed entity should be independent Directors.	Remuneration Report – Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosures	Not Complied As at 30 June 2023, the Board had three Executive, three Independent Non-Executive Directors and one Non Executive Director.
2.5	The Chair of the Board of a listed entity should be an Independent Director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.	Principle 2	Not complied Refer to Corporate Governance Statement.
2.6	A listed entity should have a program for inducting new Directors and provide appropriate professional development opportunities for Directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as Directors effectively.	Principle 2	Not complied These processes are not in place as the Company is still in its construction phase the Board will reassess this once the projects are completed.
PRINCIPLE 3 – ACT ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY			
3.1	A listed entity should: (a) have a code of conduct for its Directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) disclose that code or a summary of it.	Principle 3	Complied

PRINCIPLE 4 – SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN CORPORATE REPORTING			
4.1	The Board of a listed entity should: (a) have an Audit Committee which: (1) has at least three members, all of whom are Non-Executive Directors and a majority of whom are Independent Directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent Director, who is not the chair of the Board, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and (5) in relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings.	Principle 4 Directors' Report & Remuneration Report – Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosures	Complied
4.2	The Board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.	Principle 7	Complied
4.3	A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.	Principle 6	Complied
PRINCIPLE 5 – MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE			
5.1	A listed entity should: (a) have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules; and, (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.	Principle 5	Complied
PRINCIPLE 6 – RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS			
6.1	A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	Principle 5 and Principle 6	Complied
6.2	A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	Principle 5 and Principle 6	Complied
6.3	A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders.	Principle 6	Complied
6.4	A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	Principle 5 and Principle 6	Complied

PRINCIPLE 7 – RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK			
7.1	The Board of a listed entity should: (a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are Independent Directors; and (2) is chaired by an Independent Director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings;	Principle 4 & Principle 7	Complied
7.2	The Board or a committee of the Board should: (a) review the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.	Principle 7	Complied
7.3	A listed entity should disclose: (a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (b) if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.	Principle 7	Not complied. The internal audit process is managed by EWC's accounting team.
7.4	A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	Disclosed in Annual Report	Complied
PRINCIPLE 8 – REMUNERATE AND RESPONSIBLY			
8.1	The Board of a listed entity should: (a) have a remuneration committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are Independent Directors; and (2) is chaired by an Independent Director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings.	Principle 8	Only 2 members have been appointed, other than that we Complied

8.2	A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors and the remuneration of Executive Directors and other senior executives.	Principle 8	Complied
8.3	A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should: (a) have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.	Principle 8	We do not have an equity based remuneration scheme.

All references are to sections of this Corporate Governance Statement unless otherwise stated

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Energy World Corporation Ltd and its Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		US$'000	US$'000
Sales revenue	3(b)	**34,947**	145,981
Cost of sales		**(12,895)**	(64,646)
Gross profit		**22,052**	81,335
Other income		**2,163**	647
Gain on sale of fixed assets	18(d)	**29,802**	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5(a)	**(13,555)**	(33,565)
Impairment expense		**(35,831)**	(2,212)
Other expenses	5(b)	**(16,858)**	(12,292)
Results from operating activities		**(12,227)**	33,903
Finance income		**1,312**	-
Finance expenses		**(32,796)**	(199)
Net financing expenses		**(31,484)**	(199)
Foreign currency exchange (loss)		**(492)**	(181)
(Loss) / Profit before income tax expense		**(44,203)**	33,523
Income tax expense	7	**(3,915)**	(23,606)
Net (loss) / profit for the period		**(48,118)**	9,917
Profit for the period is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		**2,390**	1,010
Owners of the parent		**(50,508)**	8,907
		(48,118)	9,917
Net (loss) / profit for the period		**(48,118)**	9,917
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss subsequent periods (net of tax):			
Actuarial (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans	9	**24**	(159)
Revaluation of investment to market value	9	**(130)**	(367)
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):			
Net gain on cash flow hedges	9	**-**	27
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	9	**(1,502)**	(3,446)
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax		**(1,612)**	(3,945)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(49,728)**	5,972
Total comprehensive income for the period is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		**2,390**	1,011
Owners of the parent		**(52,118)**	4,961
		(49,728)	5,972
		2023	2022
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders	8	(1.76)	0.34
Diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders	8	(1.76)	0.34

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

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Energy World Corporation Ltd and its Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000 Restated
Current Assets			
Cash assets	26(b)	**472**	6,487
Cash held in reserve accounts	10	**51,982**	52,543
Short term deposit	10	**17,129**	-
Trade and other receivables	11	**15,176**	27,721
Related parties' receivable		**209**	10,404
Inventories	12	**226**	538
Prepayments	13	**463**	762
Total Current Assets		**85,657**	98,455
Non-Current Assets			
Cash held in reserve accounts	10	**4,862**	4,618
Investments		**343**	473
Prepayment	13	**1,126**	1,217
Oil and gas assets	16	**53,540**	57,202
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	17	**30,198**	56,107
Property, plant and equipment	18	**1,481,096**	1,480,456
Right-of-use assets	18	**2,569**	6,079
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,573,734**	1,606,152
Total Assets		**1,659,391**	1,704,607
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	**19,404**	27,764
Trade and other payables – related parties	19	**248,613**	7,056
Income tax payable		**21,929**	34,744
Interest-bearing borrowings	20	**577,771**	82,665
Provisions	21	**422**	1,816
Lease liabilities	18	**554**	2,074
Total Current Liabilities		**868,693**	156,119
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	**3,001**	2,773
Trade and other payables – related parties	19	**-**	217,815
Interest-bearing borrowings	20	**-**	501,372
Deferred tax liabilities	7	**21,714**	20,738
Provisions	21	**8,035**	11,800
Lease liabilities	18	**2,882**	4,750
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**35,632**	759,248
Total Liabilities		**904,325**	915,367
Net Assets		**755,066**	789,240

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Energy World Corporation Ltd and its Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000 Restated
Equity			
Issued capital	22	**555,670**	540,438
Other reserves	22	**16,173**	17,462
Retained profits		**163,608**	214,116
Shareholders' equity attributable to members of Energy World Corporation Ltd		**735,451**	772,016
Non-Controlling Interest		**19,615**	17,224
Total Shareholder's Equity		**755,066**	789,240

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

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Energy World Corporation Ltd and its Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Issued capital US$'000	Other reserves US$'000	Accumulated profits (Restated) US$'000	Owners of the parent US$'000	Non - controlling Interest US$'000	Total equity US$'000
Balance at 1 July 2022 (restated)	540,438	17,462	214,116	772,016	17,224	789,240
(Loss) / Profit for the period	-	-	(50,508)	(50,508)	2,391	(48,117)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(1,611)	-	(1,611)	-	(1,611)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(1,611)	(50,508)	(52,119)	2,391	(49,728)
Issue of Shares	15,940	-	-	15,940	-	15,940
Cost in relation of Issue of Shares	(386)	-	-	(386)	-	(386)
Issue of Share Options	(322)	322	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	**555,670**	**16,173**	**163,608**	**735,451**	**19,615**	**755,066**
Balance at 1 July 2021 (restated)	540,438	21,408	205,209	767,055	16,213	783,268
Profit for the period	-	-	8,907	8,907	1,010	9,917
Other comprehensive income	-	(3,946)	-	(3,946)	1	(3,945)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,946)	8,907	4,961	1,011	5,972
Balance as at 30 June 2022 (restated)	**540,438**	**17,462**	**214,116**	**772,016**	**17,224**	**789,240**

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

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Energy World Corporation Ltd and its Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers (GST inclusive)		**48,223**	149,419
Payments to suppliers and employees (GST inclusive)		**(31,610)**	(72,666)
Income tax paid		**(15,753)**	(13,978)
Interest received		**1,312**	19
Net Cash Flows Generated from Operating Activities	26	**2,172**	62,794
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds from Sale of property, plant and equipment	18	**29,804**	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	18	**(7,213)**	(14,356)
Interest paid - Project finance for construction projects	18	**(7,105)**	(12,165)
Net transfer to short-term deposit	10	**(17,129)**	-
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities		**(1,643)**	(26,521)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Net proceeds from issues of equity securities	22	**9,397**	-
Transfer from restricted deposit and reserve accounts	10	**317**	8,883
Borrowing transactions costs	20	**-**	(141)
Repayment of borrowings	20	**(15,026)**	(52,333)
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	18	**(1,231)**	(1,615)
Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities		**(6,543)**	(45,206)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash Held		**(6,014)**	(8,933)
Cash at the beginning of the year		**6,487**	15,441
Net foreign exchange differences		**(1)**	(21)
Cash at the end of the financial year	26	**472**	6,487

The consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

1. Corporate Information

The financial report of Energy World Corporation Ltd (the “Company” or the “Group”) for the year ended 30 June 2023 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 September 2023. Energy World Corporation Ltd is a for-profit company domiciled in Australia and limited by shares, which are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchanges.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors’ Report.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules applying the recognition and measurement criteria of applicable Accounting Standards and interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report is presented in United States dollars and is prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments and investments accounted for at fair value through OCI that have been measured at fair value. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($’000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Company under ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which the Corporations Instrument applies.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the consolidated entity for purposes of this financial report.

Energy World Corporation Ltd has adopted all mandatory applicable Australian Accounting Standards and AASB interpretations as of 1 July 2022.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Going Concern

As at 30 June 2023 the Group's consolidated balance sheet shows a net current liability position of $783 million. This includes amounts owed under the Slipform, EWI and EEES Loan Facilities, respectively. The Group reached an in principle agreement to extend the maturity dates of the Slipform and EWI Loan Facilities from 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 prior to 30 June 2023, however, the amendments were not finalised until subsequent to year-end. As a result, all amounts due under both Loan Facilities have been presented as current liabilities as of 30 June 2023, however, as of the date of this financial report, are not due until 30 June 2025. The Group has also utilised some of the proceeds raised from the sale of the Sengkang Combined Cycle Power Plant in May 2023, and revenues received from the interim gas sales agreement to repay the EEES facility so the amount outstanding under the EEES Facility at the date of this report is US$3.9 million. The company intends to utilise proceeds from future revenue from the interim gas sales to further reduce and to fully repay this facility by October 2023. Refer to notes 20(d), 20(e) and 20(a) for additional detail on these Loan Facilities.

The EEES Facility was due for repayment in full on 30 September 2022, however, repayment was not made on this date. EEES failure to repay on 30 September 2022 constituted an event of default and EEES remains in default at the date of this report. Whilst the EEES Facility lenders have yet to seek legal enforcement, they are within their rights to do so at any point in time. The EEES Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets and shares of EEES. EEES' assets are inclusive of intercompany loans due from the Company. A guarantee, under English law, has also been provided by PTES to the EEES Facility lenders.

EEES entered an Interim Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) for the period from the restart of gas sales in March 2023 through 30 June 2023. A subsequent interim GSA was signed for the period from 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2023 on 20 September 2023 and became effective on 25 September 2023. Whilst the Group remains confident that a longer duration GSA will be signed in respect of gas sales for 1 January 2024 onwards, no such agreement has been finalized as at the date of this report. In addition, the Group has yet to secure sufficient financing to enable it to complete its assets under construction and bring them into operation.

The matters described above indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Outlined below are the key factors the Directors have considered when assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and concluding that the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate for the preparation of this financial report.

Although a long-term GSA has yet to be signed the Group considers it highly likely that one will be obtained on the basis that the Sengkang Power Plant, now owned by PLN Nusantara, will continue to require gas produced from the Sengkang PSC as fuel and there are no other suitable alternatives to PLN Nusantara available. As previously announced, the Group is also continuing to negotiate a new loan facility for up to $165 million (8.8 billion Philippines Pesos) with Land Bank of the Philippines in respect of completion of the Philippines Power Plant. In addition, a letter of financial support has been received from EWI and the Managing Director of the Company. The Directors remain confident EWC will secure the required levels of funding at the appropriate times in order for EWC to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On this basis, the Directors are of the opinion that the Group can continue as a going concern and therefore realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. The financial report does not therefore include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the company not continue as a going concern.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations

(i) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The Group has adopted all of the new mandatory applicable standards and amendments to existing standards as of 1 July 2022. There were no other changes to the accounting policies adopted compared with those of the previous financial year. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

(ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of the financial report, a number of standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective.

Initial application of the following Standards is not expected to materially affect any of the amounts recognized in the financial statements, but may change the disclosures made in relation to the Group's financial statements:

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 2021 -5 Amendments to AASs – Deferred ax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 Jan 2023	30 June 2024
AASB 2021-2 Amendments to AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and AASB Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements – Disclosre of Accounting Policies	1 Jan 2023	30 June 2024
AASB2021-2 Amendments to AASB 108 – Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 Jan 2023	30 June 2024
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to AASs – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 Jan 2024	30 June 2025
Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	1 Jan 2023	30 June 2024

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Fair value (continued)

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Cash, short-term deposits, trade receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(ii) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates and the risk characteristics of the financed project.

(iii) The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the interest rate curves of the underlying commodity.

The Group uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise:
Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For the year ended 30 June 2023, the Group held no financial instruments with the characteristics level 3 financial instruments described above (2022: nil).

For these financial instruments not quoted in active markets, the Group uses valuation techniques such as present value, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other relevant models used by market participants. These valuation techniques use both observable and unobservable market inputs.

During the reporting period ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2023, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying value.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Energy World Corporation Ltd and its controlled entities as at 30 June 2023.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has; power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at their cost of acquisition in the Company's financial statements, less any impairment charges.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Non-controlling interests are allocated their share of net profit after tax in the statement of comprehensive income and are presented within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent.

Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

(ii) Jointly Controlled Operations and Assets

The interest of the Company and of the consolidated entity in unincorporated joint operation and jointly controlled assets are brought to account by recognising in its financial statements the assets it controls, the liabilities that it incurs, the expenses it incurs and its share of income that it earns from the sale of goods or services by the joint operation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Changes in accounting policies

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy 1(j)). The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, the initial estimate, where relevant, of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

Where significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

With the exception of freehold land and oil and gas assets, depreciation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated. Oil and gas assets are depreciated on a unit of production basis over the life of the economically recoverable reserves. The estimated useful lives in the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	14 to 22 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 25 years

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reassessed annually.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Oil and Gas Assets

Development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated depletion and any impairment in value. Where commercial production in an area of interest has commenced, the associated costs together with any forecast future expenditure necessary to develop proved and probable reserves are amortised over the estimated economic life of the field, on a unit-of-production basis. Costs are amortised only once production begins.

Oil and gas assets include costs transferred from exploration and evaluation assets once technical feasibility and commercial viability of an area of interest are demonstrable.

Changes in factors such as estimates of proved and probable reserves that affect unit-of-production calculations do not give rise to prior year financial period adjustments and are dealt with on a prospective basis.

(h) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

During the geological and geophysical exploration phase, costs are charged against profit and loss as incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalised as exploration and evaluation intangible assets until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. These costs include employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors. If no reserves are found, the exploration asset is tested for impairment, if extractable hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity, which may include the drilling of further wells, is likely to be developed commercially; the costs continue to be carried as an intangible asset while sufficient/continued progress is made in assessing the commerciality of the hydrocarbons.

All such carried costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review as well as review for impairment at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off. When proved reserves of hydrocarbons are determined and development is sanctioned, the relevant expenditure is transferred to oil and gas properties after impairment is assessed and any resulting impairment loss is recognised.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of other inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit and loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under AASB 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

  And
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling

And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch or managing it on the fair value basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

<u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
  Or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial Assets (continued)

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost of effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

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

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by AASB 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(m) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, short term bills and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the consolidated entity's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the consolidated entity's assets, other than inventories (see accounting policy 2(h)) and deferred tax assets (see accounting policy 2(q)), are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, unless an asset has previously been revalued, in which case the impairment loss is recognised as a reversal to the extent of that previous revaluation with any excess recognised through profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash-generating units (group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

(i) Calculation of Recoverable Amount

The The recoverable amount of non-financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(ii) Reversals of Impairment

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset"s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Impairment losses, other than in respect of goodwill, are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Interest-Bearing Borrowings

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis. Debentures, bills of exchange and notes payable are recognised when issued at the net proceeds received, with the premium or discount on issue amortised over the period to maturity. Interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis.

(i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Significant judgment is required in making determinations as to when a qualifying asset exists, when the capitalization of borrowing costs should commence and cease, at what rate borrowing costs should be capitalised and in what proportion borrowing costs should be allocated when multiple qualifying assets exist. The Group determined that the criteria for capitalization of interest in respect of its Gilmore LNG, Philippines LNG Hub Terminal and Sengkang LNG assets under construction were not met during the year and that the criteria for capitalization of interest in respect of its Philippines Power Plant asset under construction were only met for the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. These conclusion were reached with reference to the extent of substantive progress carried out throughout the period on these assets.

(q) Employee Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Superannuation Funds

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

(ii) Long-Term Service Benefits

The consolidated entity’s net obligation in respect of long-term service benefits, other than defined benefit superannuation funds, is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is calculated using expected future increases in wage and salary rates including related on-costs and expected settlement dates, and is discounted using the government bond rates at the balance sheet date which have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the consolidated entity’s obligations.

(iii) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave, Sick Leave and Non-Monetary Benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, represent present obligations resulting from employees’ services provided to reporting date. These are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the consolidated entity expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax. Non-accumulating non-monetary benefits, such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods and services, are expensed based on the net marginal cost to the consolidated entity as the benefits are taken by the employees.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Employee Benefits (continued)

(iv) Defined Benefit Plan

In accordance with AASB119, the cost of providing employee benefit under Indonesian Law is determined using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. These gains or losses are recognised on a straight line basis over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees.

Further, past-service costs arising from the introduction of a defined benefit plan or changes in the benefit payable of an existing plan are required to be amortised over the period until the benefits concerned become vested.

For expatriate employees, the provision for service entitlements is calculated based on the actual years of service, calculated in accordance with the expatriate employees' employment arrangement and the Company's expatriate personnel policy.

(r) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the consolidated entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(i) Site Restoration

In accordance with the consolidated entity's environmental policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for site restoration is recognised when the disturbance or other activity is incurred.

The provision is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date, based on current legal requirements and technology. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at the end of the reporting period.

The amount of the provision for future restoration costs is capitalised and is depreciated in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(g). The unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognised as a finance cost. The amount of the provision relating to rehabilitation of environmental disturbance caused by on-going production and extraction activities is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

(s) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their amortised cost. Other than those with related parties, trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled from 30-day terms to 90-day terms.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(t) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contract with customers

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

The Group is engaged in the production and sale of power and natural gas. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. Revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract and is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the expected volume discounts.

For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Group has transferred the goods to customers but does not have a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. In accordance with AASB 9, the Group measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(ii) Interest

Interest is recognised as the interest accrues to the net carrying amount of the financial assets.

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established which in the case of quoted securities is ex-dividend date. The interest expense component of finance lease payments is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

(u) Expenses

(i) Lease Payments

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(ii) Financing Costs

Financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, dividends on redeemable preference shares, interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gains and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred and included in net financing costs where it does not relate to a qualifying asset.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(v) Income Tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

The Group is subject to income taxes in multiple jurisdictions to be exercised in determining the Group‟s provision for income taxes. There are a number of transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Current and deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the taxation authorities.

Value-Added and Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) and value-added tax (VAT), except where the amount of GST and VAT incurred are not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST and VAT are recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST and VAT included. The net amount of GST and VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST and VAT components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(w) Petroleum Resource Rent Tax ("PRRT")

In addition to corporate income taxes, the consolidated financial statements also include and disclose certain taxes determined from oil and gas production and levied on net income.

Resource rent taxes and government royalties are treated as taxation arrangements when they are imposed under Government authority and when the calculation of the amount payable falls within the definition of "taxable profit" for the purposes of AASB 112. Current and deferred tax is then provided on the same basis as described in income taxes above.

The Australian Government enacted legislation to extend the PRRT regime to all onshore oil and gas projects, from 1 July 2012. PRRT is applied to onshore and offshore oil and gas projects at a rate of 40%. State petroleum royalties will continue to apply to projects within state jurisdictions; however these royalties are fully creditable against PRRT liabilities. The extended PRRT applies to EWC's Australian operations.

(x) Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. This includes start up operations which are yet to earn revenues.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers – being the board of directors.

Operating segments that meet the quantitative criteria as prescribed by AASB 8 are reported separately. However, an operating segment that does not meet the quantitative criteria is still reported separately where information about the segment would be useful to users of the financial statements. Refer to note 2.

(y) Cash Reserve

Reserve cash is cash held in reserve accounts against the project finance which will be accessible to repay the bridging facility and letter of credit available in the group.

(z) Prior year restatement

During the current period, the Group identified additional arrangement fees related to debt modification of related party loans that occurred during the financial year ending 30 June 2021. The Group has restated the loan payable as at 30 June 2022 in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position to reduce the gain on debt modification initially recognised and made a corresponding adjustment to opening retained earnings given the adjustment relates to balances that originated prior to the beginning of the comparative period amounting to $8.9 million. Furthermore, the Group has restated the project development and additional impact in loan payable as at 30 June 2022 as a result of the unwinding of interest of the additional arrangement fee amounting to $0.7 million.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(aa) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments (including interest rate swaps) to hedge its risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value.

Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, except for those that qualify as cash flow hedges, are taken directly to profit or loss for the year. The fair values of interest rate swap contracts are determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or
- Cash flow hedges when they hedge the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable either to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or to a forecast transaction

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

(i) Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges are hedges of the Group's exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an un-recognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect profit or loss. For fair value hedges, the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted for gains and losses attributable to the risk being hedged and the derivative is re-measured to fair value. Gains and losses from both are taken to profit or loss.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the Group revokes the designation. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged financial instrument for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to profit or loss. Amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and shall begin no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are hedges of the Group's exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability that is a firm commitment and that could affect profit or loss. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in equity in the cash flow hedge reserve, while the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

Amounts taken to equity are transferred out of equity and included in the measurement of the hedged transaction when the forecast transaction occurs.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked (due to it being ineffective), amounts previously recognised in equity remain in equity until the forecast transaction occurs.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(ab) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Both the functional and presentation currency of Energy World Corporation Ltd is United States Dollars ($). The Australian subsidiaries' functional currency is Australian Dollars which is translated to presentation currency (see below).

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

(iii) Translation of Group Companies functional currency to presentation currency

The results of the Australian subsidiaries are translated into United States Dollars as at the date of each transaction. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at balance date. Exchange variations resulting from the translation are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity~~.~~

(ac) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on management’s judgement regarding estimates and assumptions of future events. The reasonableness of estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

(i) Estimates of Reserve Quantities

The estimated quantities of proven and probable hydrocarbon reserves reported by the Group are integral to the calculation of depletion and depreciation expense and to assessments of possible impairment of assets. Estimated reserve quantities are based upon interpretations of geological and geophysical models and assessments of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of producing the reserves. These assessments require assumptions to be made regarding future development and production costs, commodity prices, exchange rates and fiscal regimes. The estimates of reserves may change from period to period as the economic assumptions used to estimate the reserves can change from period to period, and as additional geological data is generated during the course of operations. Reserves estimates are prepared in accordance with the Group’s policies and procedures for reserves estimation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(ac) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

(ii) Exploration and Evaluation

The consolidated entity's policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure is discussed in note 2(h). The application of this policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, particularly in relation to the assessment of whether economic quantities of reserves have been found. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure, management concludes that the capitalised expenditure is unlikely to be recovered by future exploration or sale, then the relevant capitalised amount will be written off to the statement of comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is disclosed in Note 17. Refer to note 18 for further detail regarding impairment testing performed as at 30 June 2023.

(iii) Provision for Restoration

The consolidated entity's policy for providing for restoration is discussed in Note 2(r). The key judgements are in relation to the future restoration costs, discounting used to calculate the present value and the estimation of the timing of rehabilitation.

(v) Carrying values of property, plant and equipment and oil and gas assets

There are certain estimates and assumptions made by management that support the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment at the reporting date, particularly in relation to its LNG project and gas production business in Indonesia, the power and hub terminal projects in the Philippines and the Gilmore LNG project and Gilmore Eromanga gas projects in Australia. These assessments require assumptions to be made regarding future government approvals to operate its planned facilities, the ability to raise sufficient funds to complete the projects and the completion of off-take or sales agreements as well as input supply and operating agreements. Any changes in one or more of these judgements may impact the carrying value of these assets. The Group's policies for accounting for property, plant and equipment and oil and gas assets are discussed in note 2(f) and 2(g), respectively. Refer to note 18 for further detail regarding impairment testing performed as at 30 June 2023.

3. Operating Segments

(a) Identification of reportable segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The operating segments are identified by management based on geographic locations in which the Group operates, and the nature of the activity performed by the Group. The Group has determined that it has five operating segments, being: oil and gas in Australia, oil and gas in Indonesia, power in Indonesia, project development and corporate. While project developments are based in different geographic locations, they are of the same name of activity, which is assets under construction that are not yet operating. As these assets are not yet operating, they are more alike and suited to aggregation with one another than to the existing operating segments.

Discrete financial information about each of these operating businesses is reported to the executive management team on at least a monthly basis.

(b) Major customers

The Group supplies Indonesian Government agencies that combined account for 97.0% of external revenue (2022: 99.1%). The next most significant customer accounts for 3.0% (2022: 0.9%). All of the Group's revenues are earned at a point in time.

Revenue from external customers by geographic locations is detailed below. Revenue is attributed to geographic location based on the location of the customers. The Company does not have external revenues from external customers that are attributable to any foreign country other than as shown.

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Indonesia	**33,904**	144,596
Australia	**1,043**	1,385
Total revenue	**34,947**	145,981

3. Operating Segments (continued)

(c) Segment revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities

Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly financial assets, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and expenses, and corporate assets and expenses.

	Australia		**Indonesia**								**Total**	
	Oil & Gas		**Oil & Gas**		**Power**		**Project development**		**Corporate**			
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000 (Restated)	**US$'000**	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000 (Restated)
Sales revenue	**1,043**	1,385	**10,921**	25,655	**22,983**	118,941	**-**	-		-	**34,947**	145,981
Result												
Segment result	**(357)**	799	**4,041**	17,813	**10,264**	51,986	**-**	-	**-**	-	**13,948**	70,598
Gain on sale of fixed assets	**-**	-	**-**		**29,802**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**29,802**	-
Impairment Loss	**-**	-		-	**-**	(2,212)	**(35,831)**	-		-	**(35,831)**	(2,212)
Depreciation and amortization	**(122)**	(166)	**(2,202)**	(4,420)	**(10,741)**	(28,552)		-	**(628)**	(432)	**(13,693)**	(33,570)
Net financing cost											**(31,484)**	(199)
Unallocated corporate result											**(6,453)**	(913)
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)											**(492)**	(181)
Profit / (loss) before income tax											**(44,203)**	33,523
Income tax expense											**(3,915)**	(23,606)
Net-profit after tax											**(48,118)**	9,917
Non-controlling interest											**2,180**	(1,010)
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent											**(50,298)**	8,907
Current assets	**1,341**	602	**10,914**	20,189	**2,958**	24,995	**170**	298	**70,274**	52,371	**85,657**	98,455
Segment assets	**6,713**	8,901	**64,607**	78,879	**2,968**	39,406	**1,508,589**	1,516,649	**76,513**	60,772	**1,659,391**	1,704,607
Segment liabilities	**(9,467)**	(6,177)	**(44,138)**	(63,504)	**(13,058)**	(23,518)	**(695,361)**	(688,690)	**(142,301)**	(133,478)	**(904,325)**	(915,367)

3. Operating Segments (continued)

(d) Segment assets and liabilities reconciliation to the statement of financial position

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly income-earning assets and revenue, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and expenses, and corporate assets and expenses.

Reconciliation of segment operating assets to total assets:

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Segment current operating assets	**15,383**	46,084
Corporate cash	**236**	125
Cash held in reserve accounts	**51,521**	51,000
Short term deposit	**17,129**	-
Prepayments and other	**1,388**	1,246
Current corporate assets	**70,274**	52,371
Total current assets per the statement of financial position	**85,657**	98,455

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000 (Restated)
Segment operating assets	**1,582,877**	1,643,835
Corporate cash	**236**	125
Short term deposit	**17,129**	-
Non-current cash held in reserve accounts	**51,521**	51,000
Non-current prepayments and other assets	**7,628**	9,647
Total assets per the statement of financial position	**1,659,391**	1,704,607

Reconciliation of segment operating liabilities to total liabilities:

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000 (Restated)
Segment operating liabilities	**762,024**	781,889
Deferred tax liabilities	**21,793**	20,738
Interest-bearing borrowings	**117,975**	110,697
Provisions and other	**2,533**	2,043
Total liabilities per the statement of financial position	**904,325**	915,367

4. Parent Entity Information

Information relating to Energy World Corporation Ltd:

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Current assets	**70,047**	56,853
Total assets	**1,309,544**	1,260,043
Current liabilities	**(117,917)**	(123,428)
Total liabilities	**(1,025,098)**	(932,787)
Issued capital	**553,969**	540,438
Other reserves	**(53,268)**	(54,644)
Accumulated losses	**(216,255)**	(158,539)
Total shareholders' equity	**284,446**	328,808
Net loss and total comprehensive income	**57,716**	12,491

There were no contingent liabilities, capital commitment or guarantee in the parent entity as at 30 June 2023 and 2022

5. Expenses

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
(a) Depreciation and amortisation expenses		
Property, plant and equipment	**(11,023)**	(29,820)
Oil and gas assets	**(1,789)**	(2,749)
Right of use assets	**(743)**	(996)
	(13,555)	(33,565)
(b) Other expenses		
Insurance	**(404)**	(3,102)
Professional services	**(1,580)**	(1,177)
Directors fee	**(938)**	(937)
Employee expenses and other	**(13,797)**	(7,076)
	(16,430)	(12,292)

(c) Farm-out of 49% interest in Sengkang PSC

On 29 November 2018, EEES (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group) entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement ("SPA") with PT Energi Maju Abadi ("EMA"), for the transfer of a 49% participating interest in the Sengkang Contract Area under a production sharing contract ("PSC") held with BPMigas, the Indonesian gas regulator and supervising body of upstream oil and gas activities. EMA is a third party upstream oil and gas exploration and production company.

Although the SPA was entered into in FY19, there were certain conditions precedent to completion of the transaction. The remaining conditions were completed in March 2021. On completion, 49% of net assets relating to the PSC, including cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, prepayments, inventory, property, plant and equipment, oil and gas assets, trade and other payables owing to third parties and provisions, were derecognised. As the total consideration due, being $24.9m that is comprised of cash and amounts receivable,was less than the carrying value of 49% of the net assets derecognised, the disposal resulted in a $17.0m loss (offset by $5.8m tax benefit) being recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Group has determined that this transaction is subject to taxation in accordance with Indonesian Government Regulation No. 27/2017 ("transfer tax"). The Group has recorded a provision for transfer tax based on its best estimate of the consideration the taxation authorities are likely to deem was received under the SPA and the applicable rate in the legislation. The amount utilised is aligned to the accounting consideration referred to above, however, the estimate involves judgment for tax purposes as there remains a risk that the taxation authorities will deem that the consideration received is higher. Although the Group does not consider this likely to happen, should it eventuate it could result in a maximum additional transfer tax liability of $2.4m.

Further, the Group has determined that the branch profits tax (BPT) element of Indonesian Minister of Finance Regulation 257 may apply to this transaction and accordingly has provided for the estimated liability. This provision was also recorded with reference to the same estimate of consideration that the tax authorities will deemed to have been received as that applied to the transfer tax. There was significant judgment involved in estimating the BPT provision and there remains uncertainty regarding whether and to what extent the taxation authorities will assert that BPT applies to this transaction. Depending on the tax authorities final assessment, the resulting BPT liability could range from $2.9m to $9.4m.

Should actual outcomes differ from those adopted any resulting adjustments will be recorded prospectively as they become known.

6. Auditors' Remuneration

The auditor of Energy World Corporation Ltd is Ernst & Young Australia.

Fees to Ernst & Young (Australia)	**2023 US$'000**	2022 US$'000
Fees for auditing the statutory financial report of the parent covering the group and auditing the statutory financial reports of any controlled entities	**497**	420
	497	420
Fees to other overseas member firms of Ernst & Young		
Fees for auditing the financial report of any controlled entities	**271**	236
	271	236

7. Income Tax

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Accounting (loss) / profit before tax:	**(44,203)**	33,523
At the Parent Entity's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2022: 30%)	**13,260**	(10,057)
Difference in tax rates (a)	**3,269**	(220)
Decrease/(increase) in tax expense due to:		
Non-deductible expenses/non-assessable income	**(2,380)**	(2,743)
Tax losses not brought to account	**(7,315)**	(4,001)
Impairment of deferred tax assets	**-**	(7,066)
Impairment of Australia Gas	**(10,749)**	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**-**	531
Overprovision in previous financial years	**-**	(51)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	**(3,914)**	(23,606)

The major components of income tax expense are:

Current income tax charge	**(2,938)**	(20,339)
Deferred tax income	**(976)**	(3,267)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	**(3,914)**	(23,606)

(a)

Indonesia - PTES Tax rate 22%
Indonesia - EEES Tax rate 37.6%
Australia - Tax rate 30%

7. Income Tax (continued)

Deferred income tax at 30 June 2023 relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet		Income Statement	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for employee entitlements	**51**	404	**(353)**	(1,441)
Provision for abandonment and restoration	**1,482**	1,354	**128**	(2,025)
Tax losses	**4,187**	4,523	**(337)**	(539)
Fixed assets and lease liabilities	**179**	1,809	**(1,630)**	(2,863)
Hedging	**-**	-	**-**	(6)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Oil and gas properties and exploration and evaluation assets	**(5,689)**	(14,302)	**8,613**	2,644
In respect of EEES assets	**(20,206)**	(12,817)	**(7,389)**	268
In respect of PTES assets	**-**	-	**-**	263
Borrowing costs	**(1,718)**	(1,709)	**(9)**	432
Net deferred tax balance	**(21,714)**	(20,738)	**(976)**	(3,267)

8. Earnings per Share (EPS)

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2023 was based on the loss / profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of a loss of US$50,298,000 (2022: profit of US$8,907,000) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year ended 30 June 2023 of 2,854,491,491 (2022: 2,608,134,691).

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Earnings reconciliation		
(Loss)/ Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic and diluted earnings (a)	**(50,298)**	8,907

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of shares used as a denominator for basic earnings per share	**2,854,491,491**	2,608,134,691
Augusta warrants	**-**	-
Options over ordinary shares	**-**	-

	2023	2022
	Cent	Cent
Earnings per share basic – cents per share	**(1.76)**	0.34
Earnings per share diluted – cents per share	**(1.76)**	0.34

The Augusta warrants were considered anti dilutive on the basis that the conversion price exceeded the market share price from the issue date in FY20 through to 30 June 2023.

Options issued in FY22 were considered anti dilutive on the basis that the Group incurred a loss for the current financial year.

9. Other Comprehensive Income

Within the statement of comprehensive income, the Group has disclosed certain items of other comprehensive income net of the associated income tax expense or benefit. The pre-tax amount of each of these items and the associated tax effect is as follows:

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Cash flow hedges		
Gain in cash flow (gross of tax)	**-**	39
Tax effect	**-**	(12)
Gain in cash flow net of tax	**-**	27
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (gross of tax)	**(2,149)**	(4,779)
Tax effect	**645**	1,433
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations net of tax	**(1,504)**	(3,346)
Defined benefit plans		
Actuarial gain/(loss) (gross of tax)	**34**	(224)
Tax effect	**(10)**	65
Actuarial gain net of tax	**24**	(159)
Market value of investment		
Movement in market value of investment (gross of tax)	**(186)**	(524)
Tax effect	**56**	157
Market value of investment net of tax	**(130)**	(367)

10. Short-term Deposits and Cash Held in Reserve Accounts

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Short Term Deposits	**17,129**	-
Cash held in reserve accounts - current	**51,982**	52,543
Cash held in reserve accounts – non- current	**4,862**	4,618
	56,844	57,161

EWC deposited $18 million in a short-term interest bearing deposit with EWI on 2 June 2023. The funds deposited were available to EWC at any time. $17.1 million remained in the deposit as of 30 June 2023. Subsequent to year end, EWC gradually withdrew the deposit for the purpose of making payments of principal and interest on the EEES Facility (refer to note 20 (a)) and for working capital purposes. The remaining balance in the deposit account was transferred back to EWC on 20 September 2023.

As at 30 June 2023, cash of $56.8 million is held in reserve accounts for the following purpose.

- $51.5 million as security for payment to HSBC of the corporate facility (Note 20(b))
- $0.04 million as Security Deposits made by Energy World Corporation Ltd; $0.36 million Australian Gasfields Limited; $0.06 million Central Energy Australia Pty Ltd.
- $4.0 million as Abandonment Site Restoration provision made by Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd in connection with restoration obligations on the Sengkang PSC
- $0.88 million of Bank Guarantee for further exploration and evaluation work made by Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd

As at 30 June 2022, cash of $57.1 million is held in reserve accounts for the following purpose.

- $51.0 million as security for payment to HSBC of the corporate facility (Note 20(b))
- $1.03 million as Debt Service Accrual and Debt Service Reserve Sub Accounts and Surplus Fund Account for Energy Equity Sengkang Pty Ltd (Note 9(a))
- $0.04 million as Security Deposits made by Energy World Corporation Ltd; $0.36 million Australian Gasfields Limited; $0.06 million Central Energy Australia Pty Ltd.
- $0.06 million as Security Deposits made by Energy World Gas Operations Philippines Inc. (Note 20(e))
- $3.7 million as Abandonment Site Restoration provision made by Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd in connection with restoration obligations on the Sengkang PSC
- $0.88 million of Bank Guarantee for further exploration and evaluation work made by Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd

11. Trade and Other Receivables

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Current		
Trade receivables (i)	**9,393**	22,565
Sundry debtors	**5,783**	5,156
	15,176	27,721
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	**-**	-
	15,176	27,721

(i) Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing.

At 30 June, the aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

		Total	0-28 days	29-40 days	41-90 days PDNI*	+91 days PDNI*	+91 days CI**
		US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
2023	**Trade receivables**	**9,393**	**6,265**	**364**	**27**	**2,737**	**-**
	Sundry debtors	**5,782**	**1,203**	**1**	**14**	**4,565**	**-**
2022	Trade receivables	22,565	20,883	140	140	1,402	-
	Sundry debtors	5,156	1,146	36	19	3,955	-

* Past due not impaired ('PDNI')
** Considered impaired ('CI')

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of receivables. Collateral is not held as security, nor is it the consolidated entity's policy to transfer (on-sell) receivables to special purpose entities.

Detail regarding liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 29(g).

No expected credit loss has been recognized on trade receivables as at 30 June 2023.

12. Inventories

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Consumables	**195**	505
Finished goods	**31**	33
	226	538

13. Prepayments

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Current Prepayment	**463**	762
Non-Current Prepayment	**1,126**	1,217
Total	**1,589**	1,979

14. Consolidated Entities

	Ownership Interest	
	2023	2022
Parent Entity		
Energy World Corporation Ltd		
Subsidiaries		
Active Subsidiaries		
Australian Gasfields Limited ^ [w]	**100**	100
Central Energy Australia Pty Ltd ^ [w]	**100**	100
Central Energy Power Pty Ltd ^ [w]	**100**	100
Central Queensland Power Pty Ltd^[w]	**100**	100
Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
Energy Equity LNG Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
Energy Equity Holdings Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
Energy Equity West Kimberly Pty Ltd^ [w]	**100**	100
Energy World Holdings (Cayman) Ltd [x]	**100**	100
Energy World L.N.G. (Queensland) Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
Energy World Operations Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
Energy World Petroleum Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
Epic Sulawesi Gas Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
Galtee Limited [x]	**100**	100
Sulawesi Energy Pty Ltd * [w]	**100**	100
Ventures Holdings Pty Ltd [w]	**100**	100
PT Energi Sengkang * [y]	**95**	95
PT South Sulawesi LNG * [y]	**100**	100
Energy World (H.K.) Ltd [v]	**100**	100
Energy World Philippines Holdings Ltd [x]	**100**	100
Energy World Gas-Power Holdings Philippines Inc. [z]	**100**	100
Energy World Gas Developments Holdings Philippines Inc. [z]	**100**	100
Energy World Gas Operations Philippines Inc. [z]	**100**	100
Energy World Power Developments Philippines Inc. [z]	**100**	100
Energy World Power Operations Philippines Inc. [z]	**100**	100

* Entities which carry on business in Indonesia.

^ Pursuant to ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/785, relief has been granted to these controlled entities of Energy World Corporation Ltd from the Corporations Law requirements for preparation, audit and publication of financial reports. As a condition of the Class Order, Energy World Corporation Ltd and the controlled entities subject to the Class Order entered into a deed of indemnity on 16 June 1998. The effect of the deed is that Energy World Corporation Ltd has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of the controlled entity. The controlled entities have also given a similar guarantee in the event Energy World Corporation Ltd is wound up. Refer Note 26.

[v] Incorporated in Hong Kong
[w] Incorporated in Australia
[x] Incorporated in Cayman Islands
[y] Incorporated in Indonesia
[z] Incorporated in Philippines

15. Interests in Oil & Gas Operations

Australian Gasfields Limited (AGL) has a 33.3% interest in PEL 96 and a 2% interest in the Naccowlah Block (ATP-1189P).

	Ownership Interest	
	2023	2022
	%	%
PL115 & PL116 Eromanga (Australia)[1]	**100.0**	100.0
PL65 Gilmore (Australia)[2]	**100.0**	100.0
PL1111. 1112, 1113 & 1114 (formerly PL1030, 1031, 1032 & 1033) (Australia) [3]	**100.0**	100.0
PL1115 Eromanga (Australia) (formerly PL184)[4]	**100.0**	100.0
PL 117 Eromanga (Australia)[1]	**100.0**	100.0
PEL 96 (Australia)[5]	**33.3**	33.3
Naccowlah Block (part of ATP-259P) (Australia)	**2.0**	2.0
Sengkang PSC (Indonesia)	**51**	51

[1] Petroleum lease extended to September 2026
[2] Petroleum lease expires on 15 December 2029
[3] Petroleum lease extended to July 2051
[4] Application for renewal of Petroleum lease is in process
[5] Petroleum lease extended to 12 November 2024

The principal activity of these Oil and Gas Operations is the exploration and development of oil and gas prospects.

The Eromanga gas processing plant is connected by pipeline to the production wells on PL115 (Bunya 2 wells), PL116 (Cocos) and PL117 (Vernon) with an outlet line for processed gas linked to the Mt. Isa Pipeline serving the Queensland piped gas network.

The initial gas supply that will be sold into the pipeline network will come from gas wells on PL 115, PL 116 and PL 117. These wells were previously in production until 2001.

The Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNME) have extended the permits for PL115, PL116 and PL117 to September 2026.

In 2021 we were granted 4 additional Petroleum Leases (PLs) in the surrounding area until July 2051: PL 1111 (Royal Gas Field), PL 1112 (Sheoak Gas Field), PL 1113 (Grandis Gas Field) and PL 1114 (Solitaire Gas Field).

PL 1115 which contains the Thylungra 1 and Thylungra 2 discovery wells could be tied into the existing pipeline infrastructure. An application to extend PL1115 has been submitted to the DNME but is still pending approvals including native title agreements.

The Gilmore gas processing plant is connected to the Cheepie-Barcaldine pipeline, which supplies gas to the Queensland pipeline network, both of which are owned and operated by third parties.

The Gilmore gas field comprises PL 65. PL 65 contains Gilmore 1, 3 and 4a wells. These three wells were previously in production until 2001. The Department of Natural Resources and Mines and Energy (DNRME) of the Queensland Government reapproved the renewal of PL 65 on 19 September 2017. The renewed licence term commenced with effect from 16 December 2014 and expires on 15 December 2029.

Under the terms of our petroleum leases we are required to pay the Queensland State a royalty of 10% of the wellhead value of Petroleum produced or disposed from the Gilmore and Eromanga Gas Fields.

Sengkang PSC in Indonesia – the Group has a 51% interest in the 2,925.2 km2 Sengkang Contract Area under a production sharing contract entered into with SKKMigas, the Indonesian gas regulator and supervising body of upstream oil and gas activities. The 49% balance of the interest in the PSC is held by PT Energi Maju Abadi (EMA). The Sengkang PSC gives the Group the right to explore for and produce petroleum, including natural gas, within the Sengkang Contract Area until 22 October 2042.

16. Oil and Gas Assets

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Opening balance	**57,202**	58,038
Additions	**-**	1,913
Revision on estimated abandonment and restoration costs	**(1,873)**	-
Amortisation	**(1,789)**	(2,749)
Closing balance	**53,540**	57,202

17. Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

		2023	2022
		US$'000	US$'000
Opening balance		**56,107**	59,630
Additions		**56**	-
Foreign currency translation		**(847)**	(3,523)
Impairment loss	18(b)	**(25,118)**	-
Closing balance		**30,198**	56,107

18. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land US$'000	Buildings on freehold land US$'000	Plant and equipment US$'000	Assets under construction US$'000	Total US$'000
Assets at Cost					
Balance at 1 July 2021 (restated)	2,337	2,735	419,779	1,395,283	1,820,134
Additions	-	-	767	65,856	66,623
Impairment	-	-	(2,212)	-	(2,212)
Foreign currency translation	(2)	(25)	(992)	(895)	(1,914)
Balance at 30 June 2022 (restated)	2,335	2,710	417,342	1,460,244	1,882,631
Balance at 1 July 2022 (restated)	2,335	2,710	417,342	1,460,244	1,882,631
Additions	-	-	474	23,660	24,134
Disposals	-	-	(405,181)	-	(405,181)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	(11)	(1,278)	(116)	(1,406)
Balance at 30 June 2023	2,334	2,699	11,357	1,483,788	1,500,178
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 July 2021	-	(1,053)	(371,933)	-	(372,986)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	(29,820)	-	(29,820)
Impairment	-	-	(2,212)	-	(2,212)
Foreign currency translation	-	4	2,839	-	2,843
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	(1,049)	(401,126)	-	(402,175)
Balance at 1 July 2022	-	(1,049)	(401,126)	-	(402,175)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	(11,023)	-	(11,023)
Disposal	-	-	403,705	-	403,705
Impairment	-	-	-	(10,713)	(10,713)
Foreign currency translation	-	14	1,110	-	1,124
Balance at 30 June 2023	-	(1,035)	(7,334)	(10,713)	(19,082)
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2022 (restated)	2,335	1,661	16,216	1,460,244	1,480,456
At 30 June 2023	2,334	1,664	4,023	1,473,075	1,481,096

Impairment Testing

The Group considers the relationship between its market capitalisation and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. As at 31 December 2022, the market capitalisation of the Group was below the book value of its equity, indicating a potential impairment of the assets under construction, oil and gas assets and exploration and evaluation assets. In addition, the expiry of the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) held by our Indonesian Oil & Gas business (operated by the subsidiary EEES) on 12 September 2022 was considered indicators of impairment for the related assets.

As a result of indicators of impairment having been identified, the Group undertook impairment tests of each of the assets listed below as at 31 December 2022. As detailed in Note 18(b) below, this exercise resulted in an impairment of $35.8 million being recorded in the first half of the financial year.

As the market capitalization deficiency remained as at 30 June 2023 and EEES has only signed into a GSA with PLN up to 31 December 2023 with no long term GSA in place yet, the Group determined that impairment tests were required to be performed on all of the same CGUs again as at period end. The results thereof were consistent with those performed as of 31 December 2022. Accordingly, no additional impairments nor reversals of prior impairments were necessary.

18. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment Testing (continued)

a) Assets under construction – aggregate carrying amount of $1,473.1 million

The Group's assets under construction had the following carrying amounts as at 30 June 2023:

- Philippines Power Plant - $615.0 million
- Philippines LNG Hub Terminal - $195.0 million
- Sengkang LNG Facility - $606.0 million
- Gilmore LNG Facility - $50.0 million
- Australia Gas CGU - $7.0 million (refer to note (b) below)

The recoverable amounts of the assets under construction were determined based on Value In Use (VIU) calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by the directors and extrapolated for the useful lives of the assets. As a result of the analyses, management did not identify an impairment for any of these CGUs.

(i) Key assumptions used in VIU calculation – Philippines Power Plant

The calculation of VIU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- WESM electricity tariffs – the Group intends to sell all of the electricity generated by the Philippines Power Plant into the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM) for the Luzon grid. As there are no reliable, publicly available forecasts for the WESM, the directors have adopted pricing assumptions based on historical WESM data and the intention to run the power plant as a mid-merit facility, with a capacity factor of 70%. The VIU model assumes a WESM price based upon the data available per kilowatt hour in year 1, which is subsequently inflated at the forecast long-term Philippines inflation rate. As the Group does not have any power purchase agreements in place the pricing ultimately achieved by the Power Plant is subject to fluctuations in the WESM spot market, which are wholly outside of the Group's control. A 4% decrease in the tariff as compared to that assumed in the VIU calculation would result in an impairment of $109 million.

- LNG feedstock prices – derived from publicly available long-term forecasts for LNG shipped to Asia. As the Group does not have any LNG contracts in place it is subject to volatility in LNG pricing, which is wholly currently outside of its control. A 10% increase in the LNG price as compared to that assumed in the VIU calculation would result in an impairment of $149 million.

- Discount rates – a post – tax discount rate of 12.5% was adopted. A 1% increase in the discount rate would result in an impairment of approximately $63 million.

(ii) Key assumptions used in VIU calculation – Philippines LNG Hub Terminal

The calculation of VIU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Tolling fees – the Group intends to utilize the LNG Hub Terminal to supply gas to the Group's Philippines Power Plant and to third parties within the Philippines. The Group expects that customers will purchase the LNG at the prevailing market prices at the time of purchase and the Group will charge customers a tolling fee for use of the Hub Terminal. The Group currently does not have any contracts in place in respect of sales to be made through the Hub Terminal and at present there are not comparable assets operating in the Philippines. As a result, the directors have adopted tolling fee assumptions with reference to those observed in other Asian markets such as Singapore and the long-term forecast inflation rate for the Philippines.

18. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment Testing (continued)

(ii) Key assumptions used in VIU calculation – Philippines LNG Hub Terminal (continued)

- Demand for LNG in the Philippines – the VIU model assumes that 50% of the gas that flows through the Hub Terminal will be utilized by the Group's Philippines Power Plant, with the remainder being purchased by third parties. As noted above, the Group does not have any LNG supply contracts or other arrangements in place at this time, however, the directors are confident that demand for LNG in the Philippines will exceed supply.

- Discount rate – a post – tax discount rate of 12.5% was adopted.

The directors consider that there are no reasonably possible changes to any of the above assumptions that would result in an impairment.

(iii) Key assumptions used in VIU calculation – Sengkang LNG Facility

The calculation of VIU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- LNG sales prices – due to the regulations in place in respect of the use of domestic gas reserves, the Group expects to sell all of the LNG produced at the facility to domestic customers within Indonesia. The Group has yet to enter any formal offtake agreements, however, based on discussions to date, the directors remain confident that the assumptions utilized in the VIU calculations are appropriate.

- Feedstock gas prices – as a result of the regulations referred to above, the Group must also obtain agreement from SKK Migas regarding the price at which gas purchased by the Facility for conversion into LNG is contracted at. The Group has yet to obtain such an agreement, however, based on negotiations to date, the directors remain confident that the assumptions utilized in the VIU calculations are appropriate.

- Availability of feedstock gas – the WASAMBO gas reserves that are contained within the Sengkang PSC, in which the Group has a 51% interest, were originally approved under a plan of development for the purposes of being utilized as feedstock gas. The directors continue to assume that the WASAMBO reserves will be used for this purpose and have also assumed that the remaining gas required to produce the volumes of LNG assumed in the VIU calculations will come from other reserves and resources contained within the Sengkang PSC or, if necessary, from third parties.

- Discount rate – a post – tax discount rate of 16.5% was adopted.

The directors consider that there are no reasonably possible changes to any of the above assumptions that would result in an impairment.

(iv) Key assumptions used in VIU calculation – Gilmore LNG Facility

The calculation of VIU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- LNG sales prices – the Group expects to sell LNG produced at this facility as a cleaner replacement for diesel fuel to industrial users within nearby regional areas. The Group has yet to enter any formal offtake agreements, however, the pricing assumed within the VIU calculations can be significantly less than current diesel pricing without an impairment arising.

- Feedstock gas prices – the VIU calculations were prepared on the basis that feedstock gas acquired for conversion into LNG will cost approximately one-third of the ultimate LNG sales price.

- Discount rate – a post – tax discount rate of 10% was adopted.

The directors consider that there are no reasonably possible changes to any of the above assumptions that would result in an impairment.

18. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment Testing (continued)

b) Australia Gas – Gilmore & Eromanga Gas Fields

The recoverable amount of the Gilmore & Eromanga Gas Fields was determined with reference to the Fair Value Less Costs to Sell (FVLCS). The FVLCS was estimated based upon comparable transactions conducted at arm's-length for the sale and purchase of gas reserves, resources and related plant within the same geographical region of Australia.

As the FVLCS ($16.5 million) was determined to be less than the carrying amount of the CGU ($52.3 million), the Group has recorded a total impairment expense of $35.8 million, with $10.7 million and $25.1 million being charged against the related assets under construction and exploration and evaluation assets, respectively.

c) Indonesian Oil & Gas

Since the Group is in discussions with SKK Migas and its partner in the PSC to utilise all of EEES' reserves for the purposes of feedstock to the Sengkang LNG Facility and/or a renewed long term gas sales agreement to PLN at a later date, impairment testing of the EEES assets (being comprised of oil and gas assets of $53.5 million and exploration and evaluation assets of $16.9 million) was conducted. The recoverable amount of this CGU was determined based on Value In Use (VIU) calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by the directors and extrapolated for the useful lives of the assets. As a result of the analysis, management did not identify an impairment.

d) Indonesian Power

The non-current assets held within this CGU were previously fully depreciated based on the term of the PPA that expired on 12 September 2022. Accordingly, the remaining written down value at the time the assets were disposed was nil. A gain of $29.8 million was recorded by PTES upon the sale of the Power Plant to PLN Nusantara on 19 May 2023.

18. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Right-of-use Assets

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Opening balance	**6,079**	5,583
Additions	**528**	1,745
Terminations	**(3,308)**	-
Amortisation	**(743)**	(996)
Foreign currency translation	**13**	(253)
Closing balance	**2,569**	6,079

Lease Liabilities

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Current	**554**	2,074
Non-current	**2,882**	4,750
Closing balance	**3,436**	6,824

Movement in lease liabilities:	**2023**	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	**6,824**	5,412
Additions	**1,072**	3,456
Terminations	**(3,556)**	-
Interest expense	**261**	602
Payments	**(1,231)**	(2,102)
Foreign currency translation	**66**	(544)
Carrying value at the end of the year	**3,436**	6,824

19. Trade and other payables

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Current		
Trade Payables (a) (b)	**1,884**	2,832
Trade Payables – related parties (b) (c)	**246,456**	5,106
Other creditors and accruals (b)	**17,520**	24,932
Outstanding Directors' fees and salaries – related parties	**2,157**	1,950
	268,017	34,820
Total current trade payables	**19,404**	27,764
Total current trade payables – related parties	**248,613**	7,056
Non Current		
Other creditors and accruals	**3,001**	2,773
Other creditors and accruals – related parties (c)	**-**	217,158

(a) Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30-day terms. The net of GST payable and GST receivable (or other taxes applicable) is remitted to the taxation authority on a monthly basis.

(b) Due to the short-term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(c) $1.3 million of trade payables was related to the O&M payment for PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia (2022: $4.2 million); $16.1 million was related to the project development in Philippines LNG Project for Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd (2022: $13.9 million); $0.75 million was related to the project development in Philippines Power Project for Slipform Engineering International Limited (2022: $7.5 million), $98.2 million was related to the project development in Philippines Power Project for Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd (2022: $85.3 million); $12.3 million was related to the project development in Australia for Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd (2022: $17.1 million) and $79.7 million was related to project development in Indonesia for PT Slipform Indonesia (2022: $69.1 million); $23.8 million (2022: $24.5 million) was related to interest and arrangement fees accrued for Energy World International (EWI) and $2.3 million (2022: $2.5 million) relates to other payables. Under the Deed of Amendment signed on 2 June 2021 (note 20(d) & (e)), all payables to EWI and Slipform will be deferred to 30 June 2024 and accrue interest at a rate of 6%. EWI and Slipform agreed in principle to amend the maturity dates of each facility, including accrued interest and unpaid fees, from 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 prior to 30 June 2023, however, the agreements were only fully documented in the subsequent period. As a result, all of the principal and related interest and arrangement fees have been presented as current liabilities as at 30 June 2023.

20. Interest-Bearing Liabilities

		2023	2022
		US$'000	US$'000
Current			Restated
EEES US$125 million Loan Agreement Standard Chartered Bank and Mizuho Corporate Bank	(a)	**16,820**	24,238
US$51 million Revolving Loan Facility Agreement with The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	(b)	**50,832**	50,832
LNG Hub Corporate Notes	(c)	**-**	7,595
Slipform US$432 million Term Loan	(d)	**448,476**	-
EWI facilities	(e)	**61,643**	-
Total current		**577,771**	82,665
Non-current			
Slipform US$432 million Term Loan	(d)	**-**	440,408
EWI facilities	(e)	**-**	60,964
Total non-current		**-**	501,372
Total interest-bearing liabilities		**577,771**	584,037

(a) A US$125,000,000 Loan Agreement with Standard Chartered Bank and Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd

On 19 June 2020, EEES finalised negotiations with its existing banking group to convert to existing reserve based financing to a commercial repayment financing structure with a final maturity date of 30 September 2022. The lenders under the EEES Facility are Standard Chartered Bank and Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. and Natixis (Singapore Branch) (who together are mandated lead arrangers), with Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. as agent and security trustee.

The EEES Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets and shares of EEES. Such secured assets include EEES's interest in the Sengkang PSC, EEES' receivables pursuant to the Gas Supply Agreement, the Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement and the Sengkang PSC and EEES' bank accounts. Further, the Company and Epic Sulawesi Gas Pty Ltd have agreed to subordinate their rights against EEES pursuant to a subordination deed entered into in favour of Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. as security trustee. The amount outstanding under the Loan as at 30 June 2023 was US$16.8 million and this has been reduced to US$3.9 million as at 29 September 2023.
Refer to note 2(b) for further detail.

(b) US$51,000,000 Revolving Loan Facility Agreement with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

EWC has a US$51.0 million revolving loan facility from HSBC which was first entered into on 10 October 2008.

The facility's maturity date is 14 June 2024. As at 30 June 2023, the gross amount the Group owed under the HSBC Corporate Revolving Loan Facility was US$50.8 million, excluding unamortised borrowing costs and

EWC held US$51.5 million in reserve accounts as security for the facility. This loan was fully repaid on 31 August 2023 and the linked reserve accounts closed.

20. Interest-Bearing Liabilities (continued)

(c) LNG Hub Corporate Note Facility

On 26 May 2016, the Company executed the financing documentation (Omnibus Loan and Security Agreement) for its LNG Hub Terminal in Pagbilao, Philippines, for the amount of PHP1.5 billion (approximately US$32 million equivalent. The loan was fully repaid on 13 June 2023.

(d) Slipform US$432,753,688 Term Loan Agreement

A term loan agreement was entered into between Slipform Engineering International (HK) Limited (SEIL), PT Slipform Indonesia (PTSI) and Energy World Corporation Limited (EWC) to convert the accounts payable of US$432,753,688 related to projects under construction and accrued interest and fees into a seven year term loan. On 2 June 2021, a Deed of Amendment was signed, effective from 1 July 2021, interest rate was reduced to 6% and a final repayment date of 30 June 2024. The Group has also accrued $213.9 million in interest and arrangement fees in respect of this facility, which are recorded within trade and other payables – related parties.

EEES having incurred an event of default in respect of its failure to repay the amount due under the facility discussed in note (a) above, did not result in an event of cross-default under this loan arrangement on the basis that the Company received a waiver letter from Slipform.

The lender agreed in principle to amend the maturity date from 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 prior to 30 June 2023, however, the agreement was only fully documented in the subsequent period. As a result, all of the principal and related interest and arrangement fees have been presented as current liabilities as at 30 June 2023.

On 2 July 2019, a debenture agreement (being the security agreement) for the EWI Facilities and the Slipform Term Loan Agreement was entered into (Debenture Agreement). Under the Debenture Agreement, security was granted over all of the assets of EWC to the lenders. The lenders were related parties to EWC when the security was provided. The security has not been enforced since having been provided. On 6 July 2023 the Debenture Agreement was terminated and the security withdrawn over EWC’s assets. The EWI Facilities and Slipform Term Loan remain, but are now unsecured.

(e) EWI Facilities

On 2 June 2021, a Deed of Amendment was signed, effective from 1 July 2021, interest rate of all EWI loans was reduced to 6% and repayment date extended to 30 June 2024.

As at 30 June 2023, the outstanding amounts for all EWI facilities was US$60.6 million. The Group has also accrued $22.5 million in interest and arrangement fees in respect of this facility, which are recorded within trade and other payables – related parties.

EEES having incurred an event of default in respect of its failure to repay the amount due under the facility discussed in note (a) above, did not result in an event of cross-default under this loan arrangement on the basis that the Company received a waiver letter from EWI.

The lender agreed in principle to amend the maturity date from 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 prior to 30 June 2023, however, the agreement was only fully documented in the subsequent period. As a result, all of the principal and related interest and arrangement fees have been presented as current liabilities as at 30 June 2023.

Refer to the discussion in note (d) above regarding the termination of the Debenture Agreement and withdrawal of security over EWC's assets as of 6 July 2023.

21. Provisions

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Current		
Employee benefits (a)	**422**	1,816
	422	1,816
Non-current		
Employee benefits (a)	**362**	192
Restoration/rehabilitation (b)	**7,673**	11,608
	8,035	11,800

(a) Employee Benefits

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Current		
Australian employees - Annual leave	**68**	59
Indonesia National employees – Defined benefit scheme	**354**	1,757
	422	1,816
Non-current		
Indonesia National employees – Defined benefit scheme	**362**	192
	362	192

The Group has a defined benefit pension under which PTES & EEES provide final salary plans for their employees who achieve the retirement age of 58 based on the provisions of the Indonesian Labor Law No.13/2003 dated 25 March 2003. The benefits are unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net Indonesian national employee service entitlements expenses of which a component is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as determined by an independent actuary PT Padma Radya Aktuaria.

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Current service cost	**392**	922
Interest cost	**86**	183
Past service costs recognised	**-**	(26)
Exchange differences	**6**	(35)
Cost on Termination	**203**	-
Net employee service entitlements expenses	**687**	1,044

21. Provisions (continued)

(a) Employee Benefits (continued)

The current service cost and interest cost on benefit obligation has been recognised with other expenses in the income statement.

Movements in the provision for Indonesian national employee service entitlements during the years ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Balance at beginning of year	**1,949**	5,139
Add: Provision during the year / (release of unused provision)	**782**	1,062
Add: Payment of employee benefit	**6,699**	-
Less: Utilisation during the year	**(8,714)**	(1,094)
Less: Funded asset	**-**	(3,157)
Balance at the end of the year	**716**	1,949

The principal assumptions used in determining provision for Indonesian national employee service entitlements liabilities as of 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 are as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Discount rate	**5%**	5%
Salary increment rate	**5.00%**	7.75%
Mortality rate	**100%TM13**	
Disability rate	**5%TM13**	
Resignation/turnover rate	**1% p.a. until age 35, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 58**	
Early retirement rate	0.565% p.a. at age 45 and decreasing linearly to 0% at age 58	
Retirement	**Attaining 56 years or at 30 Sep 2022 whichever comes first**	Attaining 56 years or at 30 Sep 2022 whichever comes first

21. Provisions (continued)

(b) Restoration/rehabilitation provisions relate to the estimated costs associated with the restoration of sites in Eromanga and Gilmore, Australia and Sengkang, Indonesia, that will be incurred at the conclusion of the petroleum lease/production sharing contract/economic life of the asset.

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Movement in provision for abandonment and restoration:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**11,608**	12,668
Revision on estimated abandonment and restoration costs	**(4,098)**	(1,026)
Unwind discount for the year	**349**	195
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	**(185)**	(229)
Balance at end of the year	**7,673**	11,608

(c) EWC is required to pay a production bonus to SKKMIGAS of $2 million within 30 days after cumulative production from the contract area has reached 10 MMBOE and to pay an additional production bonus of $750,000 for each increment in production of 5 MMBOE.

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Movement in provision for production bonus:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**-**	-
Provision released during the year	**-**	-
Balance at end of the year	**-**	-

22. Share Capital and Reserves

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Issued Capital		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**540,438**	540,438
Shares issuance (net of transaction cost)	**15,232**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**555,670**	540,438

	2023	2022
Number of ordinary shares issued and fully paid		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**2,608,134,691**	2,608,134,691
Shares issued under the Entitlement Offer	**470,786,555**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3,078,921,246**	2,608,134,691

On 22 December 2022, the Company completed a non-renounceable pro-rata entitlement offer to existing shareholders of EWC. The Offer raised approximately A$23,306,265 (equivalent to US$15,757,366) for the issue of 466,125,302 New Shares. Under the Offer, Energy World International Ltd, took up half of its A$19.0 million entitlement by way of reducing debt owed to it through conversion into equity, with the balance paid in cash. In addition, 46,612,593 New Options over ordinary shares with an exercise price of A$0.12 with a maturity expiry date of 30 December 2024 were issued to shareholders who subscribed for their entitlement. In addition, 4,661,253 new shares and 932,252 new options were issued to the lead manager as part consideration for services provided in the offer.

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders meetings. In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

Other reserves

	2023	2022
	US$'000	US$'000
Asset revaluation reserve	**19,419**	19,550
Cash flow hedge reserve	**(13)**	(13)
Foreign currency translation reserve	**(10,736)**	(9,230)
Warrant reserve	**3,772**	3,772
Share option reserve	**322**	-
Convertible note reserve	**3,462**	3,462
Employee Benefit Reserve	**(54)**	(79)
	16,172	17,462

22. Share Capital and Reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increases and decreases in the fair value of property, plant and equipment, land and buildings to the extent that they offset one another.

Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

Nil of expenses were transferred out of equity to assets under construction during the year (2022: Nil of expenses were transferred out of equity to assets under construction).

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the operations where their functional currency is different to the presentation currency of the reporting entity, as well as from the translation of liabilities that hedge the Company's net investment in a foreign subsidiary. Refer to Note 2(aa).

Warrant Reserve

On 14 September 2018 EWC signed Subscription Agreement sheet with Standard Chartered Private Equity (Singapore) Pte Limited (SCPE), and subsequently transferred to Augusta Investment I Pte Ltd, whereby they will reinvest their existing US$50 million Exchangeable Convertible Note into a new instrument structured as a US$50 million loan to EWC and the issue of 101,122,429 warrants exercisable at A$0.50. The warrants expires on 15 October 2023.

Convertible Note Reserve

Convertible note reserve represents the equity component of the US$25 million convertible notes issued in December 2014. It was converted into 61,215,500 shares in 12 December 2017.

Employee Benefit Reserve

The employee benefit reserve represents the actuarial gains and losses that are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Share Option Reserve

The share option reserve represents the fair value of options issued over ordinary shares in connection with the completion of the Offer discussed above. All options issued are immediately exercisable.

23. Contingent Liabilities

The Group has determined that there are no contingent liabilities of which the management is aware.

24. Future Financial Capital Commitments

Details of the Group's committed capital expenditure during the financial year ended 30 June 2023 are as disclosed. Contracts with related parties are structured in a manner that the contract is subject to the Group having available financing in place to proceed with the projects.

Sengkang LNG Project

As at 30 June 2023, the Group was contracted to spend a remaining amount of US$8.8 million representing the balance remaining under the construction services contract with Slipform (Indonesia). The project is expected to be fully completed in 2025. (2022: US$ 8.8 million)

Philippines Power Plant

As at 30 June 2023, the Group was contracted to spend a remaining amount of US$237.4 million representing the balance remaining under the construction services contract with Slipform (HK) in relation to Phase 1. The project is expected to be fully completed in 2025. (2022: US$237.4 million)

Philippines LNG Hub

As at 30 June 2023, the Group was contracted to spend a remaining amount of US$0.1 million, representing the balance remaining under the construction services contract with Slipform (HK). The project is expected to be completed by 2025 in line with the Pagbilao power plant project. (2022: US$ 0.1 million)

Gilmore LNG Project

As at 30 June 2023, the Group was contracted to spend a remaining amount of US$38.7 million representing the balance remaining under the construction services contract with Slipform (HK). The project is expected to be completed by 2025. (2022: US$ 38.7 million)

25. Deed of Cross Guarantee

Pursuant to ASIC Corporations Instruments 2016/785, the wholly owned subsidiaries listed below are relieved from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for preparation, audit, and lodgement of financial reports, and Directors' report.

It is a condition of the Corporations Instrument that the Company and each of the subsidiaries enter into a Deed of Cross Guarantee. The effect of the Deed is that the Company guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in the event of winding up of any of the subsidiaries under certain provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*. If a winding up occurs under other provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Company will only be liable in the event that after six months any creditor has not paid in full. The subsidiaries have also given similar guarantees in the event that the Company is wound up.

The subsidiaries subject to the Deed are:

- Australian Gasfields Limited
- Central Energy Australia Pty Ltd
- Central Energy Power Pty Ltd
- Central Queensland Power Pty Ltd
- Energy Equity West Kimberly Pty Ltd

A consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position, comprising the Company and subsidiaries which are a party to the Deed, after eliminating all transactions between parties to the Deed of Cross Guarantee, at 30 June 2023 is set out below:

Statement of comprehensive income	**2023 US$'000**	2022 US$'000
Loss from ordinary activities	**(81,201)**	(12,789)
Income tax attributable to ordinary activities		-
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	**(81,201)**	(12,789)
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	**(114,350)**	(158,057)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	**(195,551)**	(170,846)

25. Deed of Cross Guarantee (continued)

Statement of financial position

Current assets		
Cash assets	**17,337**	183
Cash held in reserve accounts	**51,975**	51,454
Trade and other receivables	**1,909**	5,604
Inventories	**102**	106
Prepayment	**251**	226
Total current assets	**71,574**	57,573
Non-current assets		
Trade and other receivables	**(277,222)**	-
Investments	**34,351**	79,303
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	**13,261**	39,170
Property, plant and equipment	**952,053**	932,713
Oil and gas assets	**-**	-
Right of use assets	**834**	1,231
Total non-current assets	**723,277**	1,052,417
Total assets	**794,851**	1,109,990
Current Liabilities		
Payables	**107,594**	267,928
Interest bearing liabilities	**50,832**	50,832
Provisions	**68**	59
Lease liabilities	**247**	431
Total current liabilities	**158,741**	319,250
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	**17,195**	106,602
Interest bearing liabilities and borrowings	**495,048**	295,556
Deferred tax liabilities	**172**	184
Provisions	**4,940**	4,514
Lease liabilities	**701**	883
Total non-current liabilities		407,739
Total liabilities	**676,797**	726,989
Net assets	**118,054**	383,001
Equity		
Issued capital	**402,613**	538,738
Other reserves	**18,052**	15,109
Accumulated losses	**(302,612)**	(170,846)
Total equity	**118,054**	383,001

26. Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
(a) Reconciliation of the profit from ordinary activities after tax to the net cash flows generated from operations		
Profit from ordinary activities after tax	**(48,118)**	9,917
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation of non-current assets	**13,693**	33,570
Foreign currency loss / (gain)	**492**	181
Impairment loss	**35,831**	2,212
Changes in assets and liabilities during the financial year		
Decrease / (Increase) in receivables	**22,740**	7,771
Decrease / (Increase) in prepayments	**390**	377
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	**312**	(222)
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	**(9,292)**	5,801
Increase / (Decrease) in income tax	**(12,815)**	6,362
(Decrease) / Increase in provisions	**(1,061)**	(3,175)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**2,172**	62,794

(b) Reconciliation of cash

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank and short-term deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash as at the end of the financial year as shown in the statements of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statements of financial position as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Cash assets	**472**	6,487
Closing cash balance	**472**	6,487

Cash assets include cash at bank. Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The fair value of cash assets is US$0.5 million (2022: US$6.4 million).

27. Related Party Disclosures

Transactions with Related Parties

There was no new related party contract entered into during the financial year ended 30 June 2023. Please refer to Note 20 for disclosure of related party loans.

(a) Leases of properties

Energy World Corporation Ltd rents a number of properties from related parties for the offices in Sydney, New South Wales and for the site of our proposed LNG Hub terminal and power plant in the Philippines, details of which are set out in the following table:

Premises	Lessor	Lessee	Term	Rental
1. Part of Unit 9A, Seaforth Crescent, Seaforth, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	Energy World International Limited*	Energy World Corporation Ltd	Extended to 31 December 2023	A$6,000 per month (excluding GST); Payment made during the period 30 June 2023 US$57,647 (AU$84,000) 30 June 2022 US$39,346 (AU$54,000) Amount payable 30 June 2023 US$3,914 (AU$6,000) 30 June 2022 US $13,327 (AU$18,000)
2. Parcel of land comprising a total area of 282,823 sq.m on Pagbilao Grande Island, Province of Quezon, Luzon, the Philippines	Malory Properties Inc.**	Energy World Corporation Ltd, Energy World Power Operations Philippines Inc. and Energy World Gas Operations Philippines Inc.	25 years commencing 24 May 2017 with an option to extend for a further term of 25 years	20.8 PHP ($0.4) per square metre per annum with escalation every three years at 3%

* Energy World International Limited, a company incorporated in British Virgin Islands, which is wholly owned by Mr Stewart Elliott, who is the Group's Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, holds a 35% interest in Energy World Corporation Ltd.

** Malory Properties Inc., a company incorporated in the Philippines on 23 March 1993 with limited liability. Mr. Stewart Elliott, who is the Group's Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer and one of EWC's Substantial Shareholders has a 40% beneficial interest.

27. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(b) Commercial Agreements with EWC and Related Parties

EWC has entered into a number of management services agreements with EWI and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd, details of which are set out in the following table:

Parties	Date of agreement/ amendment	Scope of services	Fees (US$'000)	Payment made during the year	Amount remaining on contract (US$'000)
EWC and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd*	10 October 2011	Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) agrees to provide EWC with engineering assistance, design services and management support for the development of a 56,000 TPA LNG processing plant and related facilities in Gilmore, Queensland Australia.	Fixed fee of 5,500	30 June 2023: Balance payable: Nil Amount paid: Nil 30 June 2022: Balance payable: Nil Amount paid: Nil	30 June 2023: 280 30 June 2022: 280

* Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd, a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability, in which Mr. Stewart Elliott, who is EWC's Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Graham Elliott, who is an Executive Director, have a 90% and 10% beneficial interest respectively.

27. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(b) Commercial Agreements with EWC and Connected Persons (continued)

EWC has entered into an operation and maintenance contract with PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia, details of which are set out in the following table:

Parties	Date of agreement / amendment	Scope of services	Amounts incurred for the year (US$'000)	Payments made during the year (US$'000)	Amount payable on contract (US$'000)
PTES and PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia*	12 March 2012 30 May 2012 (amendment) 30 May 2012 (addendum)	PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia agrees to be responsible for operation and maintenance services in relation to the Sengkang Power Plant. The initial scope covers the original 135MW units. The O&M will be extended to cover the additional 180MW units upon commercial operation of the 60MW steam turbine. This contract expired at the same time as the Sengkang Power Plant PPA on 12 September 2022. A subsequent interim O&M Agreement was signed for the period 21 March 2023 until 19 May 2023.	30 June 2023: $12,344 30 June 2022: $17,282	30 June 2023: $9,385 30 June 2022: $15,887	30 June 2023: $7,160 30 June 2022: $4,210

* PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia, a company incorporated in Indonesia, is 95% owned by Mr. Stewart Elliott, EWC's Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.

27. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(b) Commercial Agreements with EWC and Connected Persons (continued)

EWC has entered into a construction services contract with Slipform (Indonesia) and engineering, procurement and construction contracts with Slipform (H.K.), details of which are set out in the following table. These contracts allow for flexibility in payment obligations, through the Company's control over project timetable and progress and thus do not constitute irrevocable payment obligations to the Company and allows the Company to manage its funding on these projects accordingly.

Parties	Date of agreement / amendment	Scope of services	Contract value (US$'000)	Accumulated invoices received from related parties (US$'000)	Accumulated invoices received from third parties (US$'000)	Total invoices received (US$'000)	Amount remaining on contract (US$'000)	Related party payable (US$'000)
EWC and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd	12 March 2012 18 June 2012 (amendment)	Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd agrees to undertake the engineering, procurement and construction of the Gilmore LNG Project.	$70,000 subject to adjustment and deduction for equipment and consultant services incurred directly by the Company.	30 June 2023: $21,100 30 June 2022: $21,100	30 June 2023: $10,231 30 June 2022: $10,231	30 June 2023: $31,300 30 June 2022: $31,300	30 June 2023: $38,700 30 June 2022: $38,700	30 June 2023: $20,500 30 June 2022: $20,500
EWC and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd	12 March 2012 18 June 2012 (amendment)	Slipform Engineering International (H.K) Ltd agrees to undertake the engineering, procurement and construction of the Philippines LNG Hub.	$130,000 subject to adjustment and deduction for equipment and consultant services incurred directly by the Company.	30 June 2023: $111,608 30 June 2022: $111,608	30 June 2023: $18,287 30 June 2022: $18,287	30 June 2023: $ 129,900 30 June 2022: $ 129,900	30 June 2023: $100 30 June 2022: $100	30 June 2023: $21,828 30 June 2022: $21,828

28. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(b) Commercial Agreements with EWC and Connected Persons (continued)

Parties	Date of agreement / amendment	Scope of services	Contract value (US$'000)	Accumulated invoices received/ accrued from related parties (US$'000)	Accumulated invoices received/accrued from third parties (US$'000)	Total invoices received/ accrued (US$'000)	Amount remaining on contract (US$'000)	Related party payable (US$'000)
PT South Sulawesi LNG and PT Slipform Indonesia and its related entities	18 March 2009 12 March 2012 (Novation and variation) 18 June 2012 (amendment)	PT Slipform Indonesia agrees to undertake the engineering, procurement and construction of the Sengkang LNG Project. The contract was originally with Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd and was novated to PT Slipform Indonesia on 12 March 2012.	$352,000 subject to adjustment and deduction for equipment and consultant services incurred directly by the Company	30 June 2023: $147,975 30 June 2022: $147,975	30 June 2023: $195,225 30 June 2022: $195,225	30 June 2023: $343,200 30 June 2022: $343,200	30 June 2023: $8,800 30 June 2022: $8,800	30 June 2023: $137,636 30 June 2022: $137,636
EWC and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd	3 March 2014	Slipform Engineering International (H.K) Ltd agrees to undertake the engineering, procurement and construction of the Philippines Power Plant.	$588,000 subject to adjustment and deduction for equipment and consultant services incurred directly by the Company	30 June 2023: $227,243 30 June 2022: $227,243	30 June 2023: $130,862 30 June 2022: $130,862	30 June 2023: $358,100 30 June 2022: $358,100	30 June 2023: $229,900 30 June 2022: $229,900	30 June 2023: $173,143 30 June 2022: $173,143
EWC and Slipform Engineering International Limited	3 October 2016	Slipform Engineering International Limited agreed to undertake provide project management, design and construction services for the supply, installation and commissioning of a 14-kilometer transmission line and related facilities connecting the 650MW Pagbilao CCGT Power Plant to the national grid in Pagbilao	$15,000 subject to adjustment and deduction for equipment and consultant services incurred directly by the Company	30 June 2023: $7,500 30 June 2022: $7,500	30 June 2023: Nil 30 June 2022: Nil	30 June 2023: $7,500 30 June 2022: $7,500	30 June 2023: $7,500 30 June 2022: $7,500	30 June 2023: $1,647 30 June 2022: $7,500

* PT Slipform Indonesia is a 95% owned subsidiary of Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd. The contracts are structured in a manner that the contract is subject to the Company having available financing in place to proceed with the projects.

27. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(c) Co-operation and Non-Competition Arrangements:

Arrangements with Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd

EWC has confirmed Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd's continued support for the Group's projects by entering into a binding strategic alliance agreement (the "**Slipform Co-operation Agreement**") with Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd on the basis described below.

Background

EWC and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd have worked together for many years and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd has historically provided engineering, design, development, construction and project management services (together, the "**Services**") to EWC in relation to:

- power plant developments;
- development of LNG facilities, including: up-stream, modular LNG liquefaction, storage and export facilities; and mid- and down-stream, modular LNG, regasification and storage facilities; and
- related infrastructure and facilities in the Asia Pacific region as well as carrying on business on its own behalf.

Co-operation Arrangements

Going forward, Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd will continue to operate as a separate entity but has undertaken in accordance with the Slipform Co-operation Agreement that, in relation to the power plant and LNG projects in the Asia Pacific region, it will provide the Services to the Group on terms and conditions to be agreed between Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd and the Group and reflecting the principles set out below.

The Slipform Co-operation Agreement acknowledges that EWC is entirely free to source Services from independent third parties.

Any contract between EWC and Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd or its affiliates from time to time for some or all of the Services (a "**Slipform Contract**") shall be negotiated in good faith.

EWC will seek approval from the Board Committee, comprising Independent Non-Executive Directors who do not have a material interest in the matter, as to whether to enter into any Slipform Contract and the terms and conditions thereof.

Non-competition Arrangements

Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd has agreed (on behalf of itself and its affiliates) to non-competition arrangements in favour of EWC, under which it undertakes not to carry on, participate in or be interested in, a business or company that competes with the Group's business in the Asia Pacific region. The non-compete undertakings do not apply to prevent Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd or its affiliates from providing Services to third parties in the ordinary course of its business.

27. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(c) Co-operation and Non-Competition Arrangements (continued):

No fees are paid to Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd for entering into the arrangements.

Arrangements with PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia

EWC has confirmed PT Consolidated Electric Asia’s continued support for the Group’s projects by entering into a binding strategic alliance agreement (the “**CEPA Co-operation Agreement**”) with PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia on the basis described below.

Background

EWC has engaged PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia to provide operation and maintenance services (together, the “**Services**”) to the Group in relation to the Sengkang Expansion and propose to engage PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia to provide operation and maintenance services to the Group in relation to the Sengkang LNG Project. PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia also carries on business on its own behalf.

Co-operation
Arrangements

Going forward, PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia will continue to operate as a separate entity but has undertaken in accordance with the CEPA Co-operation Agreement that, in relation to the power plant and LNG projects in the Asia Pacific region, it will provide the Services to the Group on terms and conditions to be agreed between PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia and the Group as well as reflecting the principles set out below.

The CEPA Co-operation Agreement acknowledges that EWC is entirely free to source Services from independent third parties.

Any contract between the Group and PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia or its affiliates from time to time for some or all of the Services (a “**CEPA Contract**”) shall be negotiated in good faith.

EWC will seek approval from the Board Committee, comprising independent non-executive Directors who do not have a material interest in the matter, as to whether to enter into any CEPA Contract and the terms and conditions thereof.

Non-competition Arrangements

PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia has also agreed (on behalf of itself and its affiliates) to non-competition arrangements in favour of EWC, under which it undertakes not to carry on, participate in or be interested in, a business or company that competes with the Group’s business in the Asia Pacific region. The non-compete undertakings do not apply to prevent PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia from providing Services to third parties in the ordinary course of its business.

No fees are paid to PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia for entering into the arrangements.

27. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(c) Co-operation and Non-Competition Arrangements (continued):

Arrangements with EWI and Mr. Stewart Elliott

EWC have entered into a binding co-operation and non-competition agreement (the “**Framework Agreement**”) with EWI and Mr. Stewart Elliott (each, together with its or his respective associates, a “**Covenantor**”).

The Framework Agreement governs the conduct of the activities in the Asia Pacific region between each Covenantor and us in relation to:

- developing, constructing, owning or operating gas-fired power plants;
- developing, constructing, owning or operating LNG facilities, including: up-stream, modular LNG liquefaction, storage and export facilities; and mid- and down-stream, modular LNG import, regasification and storage facilities; and
- the production, trading or sale of power, natural gas and LNG, (together, the “**Relevant Sector**”).

Background

EWI has historically provided finance and executive management support to the Group and has acted as a developer of early stage opportunities in the energy and infrastructure sector. EWI also owns assets, develops projects and carries on business on its own behalf.

Co-operation Arrangements

Going forward, each Covenantor undertakes that the Covenantors will operate in accordance with the Framework Agreement and that EWC will be the primary company for the development and implementation of projects, investments and opportunities in the Relevant Sector in the Asia Pacific region and that:

- each of the Covenantors will continue to develop, at any early stage, projects, investments and opportunities in the Relevant Sector in the Asia Pacific region (“**New Opportunities**”) and EWC will have a first right to adopt, develop further and implement those New Opportunities; and
- neither of the Covenantors will compete with the Group in the Asia Pacific region.

New Opportunities

The Framework Agreement covers New Opportunities within the Relevant Sector in the Asia Pacific region. Each Covenantor undertakes to notify the Group on a periodic basis of New Opportunities that a Covenantor identifies or that are offered to it and provide a first right to adopt, develop further and implement the New Opportunity, exercisable within 10 business days from receipt of the notification.

In addition, each Covenantor undertakes to refer such New Opportunity to the Group once a certain milestone (based on achieving certain capital expenditure thresholds, based on the status of development or progress of legal commitments or relationships) is achieved with regard to the development of that New Opportunity.

27. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(c) Co-operation and Non-Competition Arrangements (continued):

EWC will disclose in the annual report any decision in relation to a New Opportunity made by the independent non-executive Directors. The Framework Agreement acknowledges that EWC may continue to source, either ourselves or via independent third parties, other projects, investments and opportunities within the Relevant Sector.

Non-competition Arrangements

Each of the Covenantors has entered into non-competition arrangements in favour of the Group, under which each Covenantor undertakes: directly or indirectly and on its own account, in conjunction with, on behalf of, or through, any person, business or company not to carry on, participate or be interested, engaged or otherwise involved in or to acquire or hold any legal, beneficial or economic interest in any person, business or company that competes, or is reasonably expected to compete, with business in Asia Pacific.

No fees are paid to EWI and Mr. Stewart Elliott for entering into the arrangements.

The Key Management Personnel compensations paid are noted in the following table:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Short term benefits	**793**	797
Directors' fees	**208**	208
Post employment benefits	**8**	8
Long term benefits	**-**	-
Share based benefits	**-**	-
Termination benefits	**-**	-
	1,009	1,013

Amounts outstanding to related parties:
The amounts owed and outstanding by the Group to related parties at 30 June are as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Slipform Engineering International (H.K.) Ltd.*	**(406,819)**	(381,838)
PT Consolidated Electric Power Asia	**(7,160)**	(4,215)
PT Slipform Indonesia *	**(255,629)**	(236,240)
Energy World International Ltd	**(83,163)**	(84,848)
Slipform Engineering International Limited	**(1,647)**	(7,500)
Directors Fee and Salaries	**(2,157)**	(1,950)
Total	**(732,658)**	(716,591)

* On 30 June 2018, a term loan agreement was entered into between Slipform Engineering International (HK) Limited (SEIL), PT Slipform Indonesia (PTSI) and Energy World Corporation Limited (EWC) to convert the accounts payable of US$432,512,225 related to projects under construction and accrued interest and fees into a seven-year term loan. (Note 20).

On 2 June 2021, Deed of Amendments were signed for the loans between SEIL, PTSI and EWI to reduce interest rate to 6% and final repayment date to 30 June 2024. Refer to Note 20 (g), (h). The lenders agreed in principle to amend the maturity date from 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 prior to 30 June 2023, however, the agreement was only fully documented in the subsequent period. As a result, all of the principal and related interest and arrangement fees have been presented as current liabilities as at 30 June 2023.

28. Economic Dependency

A large portion of the revenue of the consolidated entity and the revenue received by subsidiaries is from long term power purchase contracts with state government owned electricity corporations in Indonesia. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA between our subsidiary PT. Energi Sengknag (PTES) and PLN which governed the sale of power from our 315MW power plant into the Sulawesi grid expired as per the contract at midnight on 12 September 2022. Similarly, the Gas Sales Agreements (GSA) between Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang) Pty Ltd, SKKMigas and PTES, which ultimately governed the sale of gas to PTES as fuel for the gas turbines expired at midnight on 12 September 2022.

The Initial Interim Gas Supply Agreement accounts for gas deliveries from the Kampung Baru gas field that recommenced on 21 March 2023 until 30 June 2023.

A subsequent interim agreement covering gas deliveries from 1 July 2023 until 31 December 2023 was signed on 20 September 2023 and became effective on 25 September 2023. Following these Interim Agreements, the Company anticipates that a longer-term agreement with PLN (up to 10 years) will be contracted on or before 30 December 2023.

29. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Risk Management

The consolidated entity's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise cash, cash held in reserved accounts, receivables, payables and secured bank loans. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for its operations. The consolidated entity has financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from operations.

The consolidated entity manages its exposure to key financial risks, including interest rate, foreign currency credit and liquidity risks in accordance with the consolidated entity's Treasury Management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the consolidated entity's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

(b) Capital Risk Management

The consolidated entity manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing the capital structure when considering each major project investment.

The consolidated entity monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total shareholders' equity. Net debt is calculated as total interest-bearing financial liabilities less cash and restricted cash. Total shareholders' equity is calculated as equity as shown in the statement of financial position.

(c) Foreign Currency Risk

Management regularly monitors the position of the consolidated entity and has not entered into any foreign exchange contracts as at 30 June 2023. The Company manages the risk by matching receipts and payments in the same currency.

29. Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Foreign Currency Risk (continued)

Most of the revenue is denominated in US dollars and most of the loans extended to the consolidated entities are denominated in US dollars. The functional currency of all entities is the US Dollar with the exception of certain Australian subsidiaries which are denominated in Australian Dollar and a Hong Kong subsidiary denominated in Hong Kong Dollars.

The Group has assessed the sensitivity of movements in foreign currencies on post tax profit and equity to be not significant.

(d) Credit Risk

The consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position.

In relation to unrecognised financial assets, credit risk arises from the potential failure of counter parties to meet their obligations under the contract or arrangement. Credit risk on off-balance sheet derivative contracts is minimised, as counterparties are recognised financial intermediaries with acceptable credit ratings determined by a recognised rating agency.

The majority of production from the operations of the consolidated entity was sold to government entities in Indonesia under long term Take or Pay contracts with the respective government utility.

Exposure to power utilities in Indonesia through the consolidated entity in the Sengkang Gas and Power Project is included in the consolidated entity’s investment in associated entities.

The consolidated entity is dependent on two major suppliers. The provision of feedstock gas is sourced from PT. Pertamina (Persero) in Indonesia. The operation and maintenance contract for the PTES Sengkang power plant is with PT CEPA Sulawesi.

(e) Inflation and Deflation

The consolidated entity historically sold products (principally gas and power) pursuant to long-term agreements containing terms that permited only small variations in prices. Both of these long-term agreements expired or were terminated in September 2022. During the period of this annual report, the Group was not materially affected by inflation or deflation.

(f) Interest Rate Risk

The consolidated entity’s exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its cash, cash held in reserve accounts. Management reviews its position in respect of any change in interest rate.

29. Financial Instruments (continued)

(f) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Financial Instruments

The following table sets out the carrying amount of the financial instruments exposed to United States Dollar and Australian Dollar variable interest rate risk.

Table A

	2023 Effective interest rate	2022 Effective interest rate	**2023 US$’000**	2022 US$’000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.01%**	0.01%	**17,601**	6,487
Cash held in reserve accounts	**2.5%**	0.01%	**56,844**	57,161
			74,445	63,648
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**6.2%**	0.76%	**67,652**	75,070
			67,652	75,070
Net exposure			**6,793**	(11,422)

At 30 June 2023, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, the consolidated entity’s post-tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows. EWC has elected to use these interest rate variations as the basis of the sensitivity analysis due to the fact that the Group currently operates in US dollars.

Table B

	Post Tax Profit Higher/(Lower)		**Equity Higher/(Lower)**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	US$’000	US$’000	**US$’000**	US$’000
Consolidated				
+1% (100 basis points)	**68**	(114)	68	(114)
-0.5% (50 basis points)	**(34)**	57	(34)	57

(g) Liquidity Risk

The aim of liquidity risk management is to ensure that the consolidated entity has sufficient funds available to meet its obligations both on a day-to-day basis and in the longer term. That is, its aim is to ensure that new funding and refinancing can be obtained when required and without undue concentration at times when financial markets might be strained. Provided that theses aims are met, the policy also aims to minimise net interest expense.

The tables below details the maturity profile of the financial assets and liabilities. Trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the financing of assets used in ongoing operations such as property, plant and equipment and investments in working capital e.g. trade receivables. These assets are considered in the consolidated entity’s overall liquidity risk. Management closely monitors the timing of expected settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

29. Financial Instruments (continued)

(g) Liquidity Risk (continued)

30 June 2023	**Contractual Maturity**					
	< 6 months US$'000	6-12 months US$'000	1-2 years US$'000	2-5 years US$'000	> 5 years US$'000	Total US$'000
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**29,675**	**233,493**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**263,138**
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**67,652**	**510,119**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**577,771**
Lease liabilities	**103**	**106**	**180**	**456**	**10,481**	**11,326**
	97,430	**106**	**743,792**	**456**	**10,481**	**852,235**

* Interest bearing loans of the consolidated group currently bear an interest rate ranging from 1.78% to 11.65% p.a. in 2023.

30 June 2022	**Contractual Maturity**					
	< 6 months US$'000	6-12 months US$'000	1-2 years US$'000	2-5 years US$'000	> 5 years US$'000	Total US$'000
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	27,764	-	217,158	-	-	244,922
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	94,440	18,109	525,660	-	-	638,209
Lease liabilities	112	112	228	542	11,619	12,613
	122,316	18,221	743,046	542	11,619	895,744

* Interest bearing loans of the consolidated group currently bear an interest rate ranging from 0.76% to 7.56% p.a. in 2022.

(h) Commodity Price Risk

The impact of commodity price risk to the Group is limited.

30. Subsequent Events

There have been no significant events occurring after balance date, other than already detailed in this report, that may affect the company's operations or results of these operations or the company's state of affairs.

For ease of reference they are as follows:

a) The current status of the amount outstanding under the EEES loan – refer to Note 20(a)
b) The settlement of the HSBC loan – refer to Note 20(b)
c) The EWI loan repayment date extended and termination of the Debenture Agreement and withdrawal of security over EWC's assets – refer to Note 20 (e)
d) The Slipform loan repayment date extended and termination of the Debenture Agreement and withdrawal of security over EWC's assets – refer to Note 20 (d)

e) The Additional Interim Gas Sales Agreement signed – refer to Note 2(b)

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Energy World Corporation Ltd, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations Act 2001;

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2 (d); and

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

(e) as at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Closed Group identified in note 27 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject, by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee.

On behalf of the Board

Stewart William George Elliott
Chairman/ Managing Director

Dated 29 September 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Energy World Corporation Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Energy World Corporation Ltd (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors declaration.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2023 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Note 18(a) of the financial report refers to the Group's Gilmore LNG Facility, Sengkang LNG Facility and Philippines LNG Hub Terminal assets under construction that have a carrying amount of $50.0 million, $606.0 million and $195.0 million, respectively, at 30 June 2023. Note 18(c) of the financial report refers to the Group's Indonesian oil and gas and exploration and evaluation assets that have a carrying amount of $53.5 million and $16.9 million, respectively, at 30 June 2023. The Directors have performed impairment assessments to determine the recoverable amounts of these assets and used these assessments to support their carrying amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support certain assumptions used by the Directors in their impairment assessments for these assets as at 30 June 2023 because we have not been able to obtain reliable external evidence that would enable us to form a view regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions used in respect of completing the construction of and subsequently operating each of the aforementioned assets for the purposes of the respective value in use impairment tests that were performed.

Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the amounts recorded in respect of the Gilmore LNG Facility, Sengkang LNG Facility and Philippines LNG Hub Terminal assets under construction or the Indonesian oil and gas and exploration and evaluation assets are necessary.

Note 18(b) of the financial report also refers to a $35.8 million impairment expense recognised in the year ending 30 June 2023 in respect of the Group's Gilmore and Eromanga gas projects. $10.7 million of the impairment expense was recorded against the related assets under construction and $25.1 million was recorded against the related exploration and evaluation assets. We were previously unable to determine whether any adjustments to the amounts recorded in respect of these assets were necessary at 30 June 2022. As a consequence, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments to the impairment expense recognised in the year ending 30 June 2023 are necessary, to record some or all of this expense in prior periods.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without further qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(b) of the financial report which describes the principal conditions that raise doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets, complete its assets under construction, develop its exploration and evaluation assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern sections, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

Carrying Value of Philippines Power Plant

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The Group identified the deficit between its market capitalisation and the carrying value of its net assets as an indicator of impairment for its Philippines Power Plant asset under construction. The asset was carried at $615.0 million at 30 June 2023 representing 37% of total assets.
 	
A value in use model based on a discounted cash flow forecast was used by the Group to calculate the recoverable amount of the asset.
 	
As the Group plans to operate the asset as a mid-merit plant and sell electricity into the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM) and there are no reliable forecasts available for future WESM tariffs, the directors have relied upon historical WESM pricing and forecast electricity demand in deriving the tariffs adopted on the model.
 	
The Group has yet to enter into any forward contracts for the supply of LNG feedstock. Accordingly, the directors have adopted long-term LNG prices based on publicly available forecasts.
 	
In Note 18(a)(i), the directors acknowledge that reasonably possible changes in the WESM tariff, LNG feedstock price or discount rate assumptions from those adopted in the value in use impairment test would result in impairment.
 	
This was considered to be a Key Audit Matter due to the level of judgement required to forecast cash flows and determine the discount rate used to calculate the recoverable amount.
	Our audit procedures included the following:
	
	▶ Assessed whether the methodology used by the Group met the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.
	
	▶ Involved valuation specialists in performing the following procedures relating to the value in use model:
	
	  ▶ Assessed the basis of preparing the cash flow forecast, including the forecast cost to complete construction of the asset, manner in which the Group intends to operate the plant and the assumed useful life of 25 years;
	
	  ▶ Assessed the appropriateness of key assumptions such as the WESM tariff, LNG feedstock pricing and discount rate with reference to publicly available information and comparable assets operating in the Philippines electricity generation industry;
	
	  ▶ Tested the mathematical accuracy of the value in use model; and
	
	  ▶ Performed sensitivity analyses and evaluated whether a reasonably possible change in assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount.
	
	▶ Evaluated the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial report, including those made with regard to judgements and estimates.

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Carrying Value of Gilmore and Eromanga Gas Assets

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The Group identified the deficit between its market capitalisation and the carrying value of its net assets as an indicator of impairment for its Gilmore and Eromanga Gas assets.
 	
The recoverable amounts of these assets were determined by the Group with reference to their fair value less costs to sell (FVLCS). The Group engaged an external valuation specialist to assist with determining the FVLCS.
 	
As the carrying amounts of each asset exceeded the FVLCS of each asset, the Group recognised a total impairment expense of $35.8 million, with $10.7 million and $25.1 million being charged against the related assets under construction and exploration & evaluation assets, respectively.
 	
This was considered to be a Key Audit Matter due to the level of judgement required to estimate the FVLCS.
 	
The Group's disclosures are included in Note 18(b) of the financial report.
	Our audit procedures included the following:
	
	▶ Assessed whether the methodology used by the Group met the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.
	
	▶ Involved valuation specialists in performing the following procedures relating to the FVLCS:
	
	  ▶ Obtained an understanding of the work performed by the Group's specialist, including the nature and purpose of their work;
	
	  ▶ Assessed the competence, capability and objectivity of the Group's valuation specialist; and
	
	  ▶ Evaluated the relevance and reliability of external data utilised by the Group's specialist in forming their estimates.
	
	▶ Considered whether any of the impairment expense should have been recorded in previous periods.
	
	▶ Evaluated the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial report, including those made with regard to judgements and estimates.

Related Party Transactions

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Group has entered into a significant number of related party transactions and relies on related party service providers to continue operating its business, complete its assets under construction and to provide funding. The related parties are controlled by the Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Group. As a result of the significant number and impact of these related party transactions to the financial statements, the recognition, measurement and disclosure of related party transactions was considered to be a Key Audit Matter. The Group's disclosures are included in Note 27 of the financial report.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▶ Evaluated the Group's process for identifying, measuring and disclosing related party transactions. ▶ Read minutes of Committee and Board meetings held to identify any undisclosed related party transactions, if any. ▶ Obtained listings of purchases which occurred during the financial year and identified those that were made to directors and director related entities and agreed these to supporting documentation. We also obtained signed confirmations from each Director disclosing director related entities and payments made or payable to assess whether the related party transactions recorded and disclosed were complete. ▶ Considered the completeness of the financial report disclosures regarding each related party agreement, transaction and/or balance outstanding.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2023 annual report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about the carrying amounts of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and assets under construction as at 30 June 2023. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to these matters.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Energy World Corporation Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2023, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Ernst & Young

Scott Nichols
Partner
Sydney
29 September 2023

Additional information required by the Australian Stock Exchange Limited and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows.

Substantial Shareholdings as at 29 September 2023

The number of shares held by substantial shareholders and their associates are set out below:

Shareholder	Shares	%
ENERGY WORLD INTERNATIONAL LTD	1,272,204,575	41.32
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	685,891,488	22.28
	1,958,102,273	**63.60**

Voting Rights

All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

Distribution of Equity Security Holders

Distribution of shareholdings	Number of Shareholders	Units	%
1 - 1,000	587	293,820	0.01
1,001 - 5,000	1,245	3,631,967	0.12
5,001 - 10,000	676	5,432,814	0.18
10,001 - 100,000	1,115	37,974,359	1.23
100,001 Over	419	3,031,588,286	98.46
Rounding			0.00
Total	**4,042**	**3,078,921,246**	**100.00**

On-Market Buy-Back

There is no current on-market buy-back.

Twenty Largest Shareholders from the Register of Members as at 29 September 2023 were:

No.	Shareholder	Shares	%
1	ENERGY WORLD INTERNATIONAL LTD	1,272,204,575	41.32
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	685,897,698	22.28
3	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	237,828,936	7.72
4	BNP PARIBAS NOMS (NZ) LTD <DRP>	119,516,628	3.88
5	CUSTODIAL SERVICES LIMITED <BENEFICIARIES HOLDING A/C>	59,339,843	1.93
6	WARANA CAPITAL PTY LTD	43,075,258	1.40
7	NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	34,737,837	1.13
8	BUTTONWOOD NOMINEES PTY LTD	34,376,720	1.12
9	MR DAVID WILLIAM MAIR + MR JOHN GORDON PHIPPS <DM2 INVESTMENT A/C>	29,031,309	0.94
10	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD ACF CLEARSTREAM	24,486,295	0.80
11	SELWYN JOHN CUSHING + BEVAN DAVID CUSHING <KD CUSHING FAMILY A/C>	20,161,765	0.65
12	UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	19,755,583	0.64
13	MR JOHN GORDON PHIPPS + MRS KATHRON ANNE PHIPPS + MR DAVID WILLIAM MAIR <PHIPPS CORONET A/C>	17,776,242	0.58
14	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	17,003,797	0.55
15	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	15,211,866	0.49
16	MR D'ARCY FREDERICK QUINN + MRS HEATHER JEAN QUINN + MR DAVID BRENDON QUINN <THE QUINN FAMILY NO 2 A/C>	14,698,167	0.48
17	MR YAN JUN ZHANG	12,580,000	0.41
18	MS PINGZHEN LIU	12,417,962	0.40
19	G P BARANIKOW PTY LTD <G P BARANIKOW SUPER FUND A/C>	11,800,000	0.38
20	NEWECONOMY COM AU NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <900 ACCOUNT>	11,532,441	0.37
		2,693,432,922	**87.48**

Issued Capital

(a) At 29 September 2023, the Company had 3,078,921,246 ordinary fully paid shares listed on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

(b) At 29 September 2023, minimum $500 parcel cannot be calculated due to no price.

ENERGY WORLD
CORPORATION LIMITED

ACN 009 124 994