Directors’ Report, Annual Financial Report and Directors’ Declaration for the Financial Year ended 31 December 2022

Roc Oil Company Pty Limited

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Directors' Report

The Directors of Roc Oil Company Pty Limited (‘Company’ or ‘ROC’) have pleasure in submitting the Directors’ Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors

The names and particulars of the Directors of the Company at any time during the year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the date of this report are:

Mr Lei (David) Teng
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Teng is currently Vice Chairman of Hainan Mining Co., Ltd, Fosun Global Partner and Fosun Senior Assistant President.

Prior to joining Hainan Mining Co., Ltd, Mr Teng held various positions at Fosun Group, including investment director, Senior investment director, executive director and managing director respectively with focus on investment, strategy and management in global resource sector.

Mr Teng is a member of Certified Practising Accountant (CPA) Australia.

Mr Mingdong Liu
Non-Executive Director

Mr Liu is currently the Chairman and Secretary of the Party Committee of Hainan Mining Co., Ltd. Mr Liu is also Global Partner and Vice President of Fosun Group.

Prior to joining the Party Committee of Hainan Mining Co., Ltd, Mr Liu held various senior positions at Hainan Iron and Steel Company, including Head of Planning Division, Head of Financial Planning Department, Assistant General Manager and Deputy General Manager.

Mr Liu holds a postgraduate degree in Engineering Management from The University of Science & Technology Beijing.

Mr Lorne Krafchik
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) & Executive Director

Mr Krafchik joined ROC as Group Financial Controller in 2004. He has twenty six years’ experience in finance, including nineteen years in the upstream oil and gas industry. Mr Krafchik was appointed as Chief Financial Officer in 2016, executive Director in 2017 and CEO in 2020. Prior to joining ROC, Mr Krafchik was Group Financial Manager at Energy Africa Limited and prior to that he was employed as a Finance Manager at Rigwell Machine Moving & Haulage (Pty) Ltd.

Mr Krafchik holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Cape Town and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

Directors’ Meetings

The following table sets out the number of Directors’ meetings (including meetings of committees of Directors) and attendance during the financial year:

	Directors		Audit and Risk Committee	
	A	B	A	B
Mr Mingdong Liu	1	1	1	1
Mr Lorne Krafchik	1	1	1	1
Mr Lei (David) Teng	1	1	1	1

Notes:

A Number of meetings held during the time that the Director held office during the financial year.

B Number of meetings attended.

Principal Activities

The consolidated entity's principal activities during the course of the financial year were oil and gas exploration, development and production. There were no significant changes in the nature of those activities during the financial year.

Results

The profit of the consolidated entity for the financial year after income tax was US$48.4 million (2021: Profit of US$26.0 million).

Dividends

During the period, the Company declared and paid an unfranked dividend of US$40 million (2021: US$40 million).

Review of Operations

A review of the consolidated entity's operations during the financial year and the results of those operations are included in the Discussion and Analysis of Financial Statements on pages 6 to 8.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the nature of the activities or state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Subsequent Events

No events have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity.

Future Developments

Business strategy

ROC's goal is to be a leading energy company, with a presence in and focus on China, South-East Asia and Australia.

The Company aims to deliver these objectives by:

- enhancing its focus on Environmental Social and Governance (ESG);
- sustaining and optimising the value of existing ROC assets through safe and reliable operations;
- enhancing organisational capabilities to deliver our strategic commitments;
- selectively identifying and pursuing acquisition of compatible growth assets;
- capitalising on our existing relationships and regional presence; and
- maintaining financial strength and optimising capital and liquidity management to support investment and sustainable growth.

ROC aims to deliver growth whilst preserving our goals of zero harm to people, minimising our impact on the environment, supporting the communities in which we operate and building a motivated and engaged workforce.

Key projects and opportunities being pursued during the 2023 financial year include:

- China
  + completing a preliminary development concept for Block 03/33 in Pearl River Mouth Basin (South China);
  + reaching FID for WZ10-3 West development in the Beibu Gulf;
  + continue operations in Beibu Block 22/12 and 12-8E project and pursuing infill well opportunities;
  + continue implementing the Overall Amended Development Plan, including new facilities and infill well drilling at the Bajiaochang ('BJC') field, Chuanzhong Block; and
  + pursuing acquisition of assets.

- Malaysia
  - continuing well intervention activities, completing well workovers, and progressing further drilling opportunities within D35/D21/J4 PSC; and
  - pursuing acquisition of assets.
- Australia
  - assess forward production plan for the Ungani oilfield; and
  - pursuing acquisition of assets.

The Company continues to pursue compatible growth opportunities in its core areas, maintain financial strength and deliver sustainable growth in shareholder value.

Share Rights and Options

During the financial year, the Company did not grant any Long Term Incentive ('LTI') Rights over unissued ordinary shares of ROC.

As at the date of this Directors' Report, there were 3,672,500 LTI Rights over unissued ordinary shares of ROC.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Company's Constitution provides that the Company indemnifies, on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law, all past and present directors, executives and secretaries of all the companies in the Group, for all losses or liabilities incurred by the person as an officer of a company in the Group.

The Constitution also permits the Company to purchase and maintain a directors' and officers' insurance policy. During the year, the Company paid premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses insurance contracts. A condition of the contracts is that the nature of the liability indemnified and premium payable is not disclosed.

The Company has also entered into Deeds of Access, Insurance and Indemnity with each of the Directors referred to in this report that held office during the year and certain senior executives of the Group indemnifying each against all liabilities incurred in their capacity as an officer of the Company to the full extent permitted by law.

Proceedings

As at the date of this report the Company is not aware of any proceedings brought on behalf of the Company or instituted against the Company.

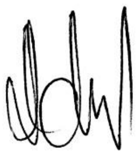
Rounding

The Company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191, and, in accordance with the Corporation Instrument, amounts in this report and the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) is included on page 6 and forms part of this report.

This Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and forms part of the financial statements.

On behalf of the Directors:



Lorne Krafchik
Chief Executive Officer

Sydney, 23 March 2023

Building a better
working world

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Roc Oil Company Pty Limited and its controlled entities

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Roc Oil Company Pty Limited and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, 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 Roc Oil Company Pty Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst + Young

Ernst & Young

N.T

Nicholas Thompson
Partner
23 March 2023

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are provided to assist readers in understanding the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Group reported a net profit after income tax of US$48.4 million (2021: profit of US$26.0 million). Included in the overall result was US$4.3 million relating to exploration expensed, impairment of Ungani asset of US$25.9 million offset by reversal of impairment of initial capitalised costs relating to PRMB Block 03/33 of US$23.4 million (US$17.6 million net of tax). Net profit excluding after tax impairment is US$56.7 million.

Sales and Production Growth

The Group maintained its operating performance from its producing assets, with working interest production of 5.4 MMBOE (14,849 BOEPD) (2021: 4.4 MMBOE; 11,974 BOEPD). The increase in production was a result of full year's production in Bajiaochang field compared to eight months in 2021 and WZ12-8E field coming on line in April 2022. ROC's closing balance 2P reserves at 31 December 2022 was 26.7 MMBOE (2021: 29.4 MMBOE).

Oil and gas sales revenue of US$237.8 million (2021: US$176.2 million) was generated from sales volume of 3.8 MMBOE (2021: 3.3 MMBOE). Oil sales achieved an average realised oil price of US$100.8/BBL (2021: US$71.4/BBL). Operating costs of US$155.1 million (2021: US$101.3 million) which comprised of production costs of US$45.1 million (US$8.3/BOE); amortisation costs of US$74.5 million (US$13.7/BOE); special oil income levy, supplemental taxes, royalty of US$35.1 million and stock movements of US$0.5 million.

Reversal of Impairment of Exploration Assets

The net profit included a reversal of impairment of initially capitalised cost relating to PRMB exploration block 03/33 of US$23.4 million. The reversal was made as a result of the HZ12-7-1 discovery well drilled in the block in 2022.

Impairment of Producing Assets

The net profit included an impairment of the Ungani oil field of US$25.9 million. The impairment was made mainly as a result of a down grade and a failed Ungani 8 well which was suspended after encountering geological difficulties.

Exploration Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure of US$17.3 million (2021: US$8.7 million) was incurred during the period, mainly attributable to PRMB Block 03/33, Block 22/04, WZ10-3W and new venture costs. US$4.3 million was expensed (2021: US$7.9 million).

Income Tax

An income tax expense of US$23.7 million (2021: US$12.5 million) was incurred during the period, which included a current tax expense of US$21.0 million and deferred tax expense of US$2.7 million. Tax paid during the year was US$19.8 million (2021: US$13.2 million).

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Net cash generated from operating activities was US$127.3 million (2021: US$112.9 million). During the year, funds were primarily used for development expenditure of US$41.8 million (2021: US$31.5 million); and exploration expenditure initially capitalised of US$8.2 million (2021: US$7.7 million), net bonds and share purchases of US$12.0 million (2021: net proceeds US$5.2 million) offset by interest received from bonds of US$1.4 million (2021: US$1.3 million). Cash flow used in financing activities was US$58.4 million (2021: US$6.9 million). It mainly comprised dividend of US$40 million (2021:US$40 million) and loan repayment of US$17 million (2021:US$34.4 million net drawdown).

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Statements

CORPORATE ACTIVITY

Health, Safety and Environment ('HSE')

ROC had a good year of HSE performance in 2022 with zero Lost Time Injury ('LTI'), zero loss of well control and zero non-compliance with HSE regulations at our operated assets including WZ12-8E offshore oil field which started production in early April. We not only achieved HSE goals in the HSE performance contract we signed with our major shareholder, Hainan Mining Co. Ltd, but also reached two milestones in occupational safety – more than three years without an LTI and a recordable injury. We continue to work closely with our partners to support safe and environmentally sound operations of non-operated assets.

This year we also looked at options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and set short-term targets to reduce fugitive emissions, using the 2021 baseline emissions, by 20% by 2023.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Production and Development

The Group incurred US$45.1 million in production costs (2021: US$35.1 million) and US$59.8 million (2021: US$28.8 million) in development expenditure.

Bajiaochang Field, Chuanzhong Block, Sichuan Basin, Onshore China (ROC 100%)

ROC's working interest in gas production from the BJC Field was 2.4 MMBOE, up 59% compared to previous year (from date of acquisition).

Development expenditure of US$22.0 million was incurred (2021: US$6.5 million).

An Amended Overall Development Plan ('AODP') was submitted for approval. Work commenced include a new dew point plant project, an LNG-processing project, new well pads, pipelines, well completions and development drilling. One previously drilled well was completed and was being tested in December. Three new infill wells were drilled and cased by year-end.

Zhao Dong Oil Fields, Bohai Bay, Offshore China

ROC's working interest in oil production from the C and D Fields (24.5%) and Zhanghai Block (39.2%) averaged 737 BOPD, down 19.3% compared to the previous year as a result of natural decline.

Zero development expenditure was incurred (2021: US$0.3 million).

D35/D21/J4, Offshore Malaysia (ROC: 30% & Project Development Manager)

ROC's working interest in oil production from the D35/D21/J4 Fields averaged 4,850 BOEPD, up 1.1% compared to the previous year.

Development expenditure of US$9.9 million (2021: US$10.6 million) was incurred. Well intervention activities are in progress. Planning is in progress for workovers and infill drilling. The cumulative 30 million barrel production milestone since the PSC was signed was achieved by 30 September 2022, which triggered enhanced fiscal terms from the fourth quarter onwards.

WZ 6-12 and WZ 12-8 West Oil Field Development, Beibu Gulf, Offshore China (ROC: 19.6%)

ROC's working interest in oil production from the Beibu Oil Field averaged 1,665 BOPD, down 6.2% compared to last year.

Development expenditure of US$5.7 million (2021: US$3.1 million) was incurred. One well was drilled to appraise the WZ6-12 M3 fault block but did not encounter commercial hydrocarbons and was subsequently side-tracked as an infill appraisal into the WZ6-12 M1 fault block. An infill well was drilled in WZ6-12N. A five-well workover campaign was completed at WZ6-12.

WZ 12-8E Development, Beibu Gulf, Offshore China (ROC: 19.6%)

The initial development was completed in 2022, consisting of six horizontal production wells and one water disposal well, a new self-installed wellhead platform, a multi-phase subsea transportation pipeline and subsea cable. Production commenced on 8 April 2022 while drilling continued. Following revised structural interpretation post-drilling, the Joint Venture agreed to proceed to a phase 2 development. Three additional horizontal production wells were drilled and completed by year-end and a fourth well was in progress (completed in January 2023).

ROC's working interest in oil production from the WZ12-8E Oil Field averaged 1,016 BOPD from start of production on 8 April 2022.

ROC is operating the development and early production phase, with China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) expected to assume operatorship by the end of March 2023.

An exploration well was drilled to the south-east of the WZ12-8E field and was plugged and abandoned as a dry hole.

A production area around the WZ12-8E field was formally defined in December, with the residual WZ12-8 Development Area relinquished in accordance with the terms of the PSC.

Development expenditure of US$15.7 million (2021: US$4.6 million) was incurred.

Ungani Oil Field, Canning Basin, Onshore Australia (ROC: 50%)

ROC's working interest in oil production from the Ungani Oil Field averaged 257 BOPD down 25.7% compared to last year as a result of natural decline.

Development expenditure of US$6.5 million (2021: US$3.7 million) was incurred, mainly attributable to the drilling of Ungani 8 well and a workover on the Ungani 5 well. Ungani 8 drilling operations were suspended in February after encountering geological difficulties in drilling the well and subsequent side-track.

Exploration and Appraisal

The Group incurred US$17.3 million (2021: US$8.7 million) in exploration and evaluation expenditure during 2022.

Pearl River Mouth Basin Block 03/33, Offshore China (ROC: 50% (previously 100%) in Area A, 50% in Area B & Operator)

During the period, US$10.3 million was incurred, mainly relating to drilling of HZ12-7-1 well. The well was an oil discovery and was plugged and abandoned as planned. Potential in-place oil resource volumes were accepted by the government reserves committee. Work is in progress on a preliminary development concept for the HZ12-7 and HZ12-5 discoveries. Previously impaired amount of US$23.4 million was reversed as a result of the discovery.

WZ10-3W Oil Field, Beibu Gulf, Offshore China (ROC: 58.3% in Appraisal Phase, 35% in Development & Production Phase, Operator)

Following reviews with CNOOC China Limited Zhanjiang (CCLZ) Experts and CNOOC Experts, the development feasibility study was approved in May. The project formally entered the basic design phase in 2022 to detail facilities, drilling and completion plans, and subsurface program and an EIA report.

During the period, US$3.6 million (2021: US$0.9 million) was incurred.

Block 22/04, Beibu Gulf Basin, Offshore China (ROC: 35% in Exploration Phase)

Exploration costs of US$2.8 million (2021: US$0.4 million) were incurred mainly attributable to drilling the commitment exploration well, WZ5-3-1. Due to difficulties in controlling severe fluid losses, the well was plugged back. Agreement was reached for ROC to withdraw from the block, effective 15 November 2022.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Sales revenue	*3*	**234,774**	**176,233**
Operating costs	*4*	(155,149)	(101,297)
Gross profit		**79,625**	**74,936**
Interest income		3,881	1,254
Other income		1,538	-
(Loss)/Gain on investment		(766)	186
Exploration costs expensed and written-off	*11*	(4,263)	(7,854)
Impairment of oil and gas assets	*10*	(25,911)	-
Reversal of impairment/(impairment) of exploration assets	*11*	23,389	(23,389)
Foreign currency translation reserve on liquidation		-	(20)
Foreign exchange loss		(2,295)	(762)
Other costs	*5*	(1,542)	(4,586)
Finance costs	*6*	(1,569)	(1,248)
Profit before income tax		**72,087**	**38,517**
Income tax expense	*7*	(23,732)	(12,528)
Net profit		**48,355**	**25,989**
Other comprehensive gains			
Foreign currency translation reserve on liquidation		-	20
Other comprehensive profit net of tax		**-**	**20**
Total comprehensive profit		**48,355**	**26,009**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Current assets			
Cash assets	*8*	81,478	73,949
Trade and other receivables		34,655	30,921
Oil inventories		1,639	2,159
Drilling materials		1,771	1,657
Other financial assets	*9*	34,924	10,002
Total current assets		**154,467**	**118,688**
Non-current assets			
Oil and gas assets	*10*	271,409	307,356
Exploration and evaluation assets	*11*	43,649	7,218
Property, plant and equipment		984	398
Right use of assets		2,597	1,512
Other financial assets	*9*	-	12,244
Goodwill	*10*	10,044	9,959
Total non-current assets		**328,683**	**338,687**
Total assets		**483,150**	**457,375**
Current liabilities			
Interest bearing liabilities	*12*	17,400	11,200
Trade and other payables	*14*	41,277	18,258
Lease liabilities		1,100	555
Current tax liabilities	*7*	8,061	5,485
Provisions	*15*	9,297	2,550
Total current liabilities		**77,135**	**38,048**
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing liabilities	*12*	-	23,200
Deferred tax liabilities	*7*	48,853	44,542
Lease liabilities		1,514	1,033
Provisions	*15*	23,303	26,562
Total non-current liabilities		**73,670**	**95,337**
Total liabilities		**150,805**	**133,385**
Net assets		**332,345**	**323,990**
Equity			
Share capital	*16*	734,150	734,150
Accumulated losses		(418,726)	(427,081)
Other reserves		16,921	16,921
Total equity		**332,345**	**323,990**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Inflow/ (Outflow) 2022 US$'000	Inflow/ (Outflow) 2021 US$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Cash generated from operations	*8*	156,189	129,610
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenses		(3,212)	(1,890)
Payments for abandonment costs		(1,838)	(1,158)
Payments for oil derivatives		(3,185)	-
Interest paid		(814)	(463)
Income taxes paid		(19,814)	(13,178)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**127,326**	**112,921**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(921)	(385)
Payments for development expenditure		(41,808)	(31,470)
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure initially capitalised		(8,224)	(7,677)
Payments for acquisition of equity investments		(6,641)	-
Payments for acquisition of bonds		(15,380)	-
Payments for acquisition of a subsidiary		-	(122,382)
Return of investment in associate companies		151	-
Interest received		1,397	1,318
Proceeds from maturing bonds		10,000	5,000
Proceeds from disposal of equity investments		-	176
Net cash used in investing activities		**(61,427)**	**(155,420)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(40,000)	(40,000)
Loan drawdown	*12*	-	40,000
Loan repayment	*12*	(17,000)	(5,600)
Payment for lease liabilities		(1,370)	(1,306)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(58,370)**	**(6,906)**
Net increase in cash held		**7,529**	**(49,405)**
Cash at beginning of financial year		73,949	123,354
Cash at end of financial year	*8*	**81,478**	**73,949**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Share Capital US$'000	Accumulated Losses US$'000	Share Equity Reserve US$'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve US$'000	Total US$'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	**734,150**	**(413,070)**	**18,883**	**(1,982)**	**337,981**
Total comprehensive profit net of tax	-	25,989	-	20	26,009
Dividend paid	-	(40,000)	-	-	(40,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**734,150**	**(427,081)**	**18,883**	**(1,962)**	**323,990**
Total comprehensive profit net of tax	-	48,355	-	-	48,355
Dividend paid	-	(40,000)	-	-	(40,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022	**734,150**	**(418,726)**	**18,883**	**(1,962)**	**332,345**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and *Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.* The Group is a for-profit, private sector entity which is not publicly accountable. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements for the Group are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures*. The financial report has been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in USD. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (US$'000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Company under the ASIC Corporation Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which the Corporation Instrument applies.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 23 March 2023 by the Board.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group. The consolidated financial statements include the information and results of each controlled entity from the date on which the Company obtains control and until such time as the Company ceases to control such entity.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, and unrealised profits and losses arising within the Group are eliminated in full.

New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first in the current period but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the performance obligations are considered met, which is when control of hydrocarbon products are transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled to, net of goods and services tax or similar taxes.

Revenue is derived from the sale of hydrocarbons (oil and gas) and is recognised based on volumes sold under contracts with customers, at the point in time where performance obligations are considered met. Generally, regarding the sale of products, the performance obligation will be met when the product is delivered to the specified measurement point (gas) or point of loading/unloading (liquids). No adjustments are made to revenue for any differences between volumes sold to customers and unsold volumes which the Group is entitled to sell based on its working interest.

The Group's sale of oil and gas hydrocarbons are based on market prices. In contractual arrangements with market-based pricing, at the time of the delivery, there is only a minimal risk of a change in transaction price to be allocated to the product sold. Accordingly, at the point of sale where is not a significant risk of revenue reversal relative to the cumulative revenue recognised, there is no constraining of variable consideration.

Financial Instruments
Financial assets:
Recognition

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value.

Classification and measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories: those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive Income, or profit or loss) and those to be held at amortised cost. Classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *Continued*

De-recognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability

Impairment

For trade and other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated the expected credit loss ('ECL') based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other debt financial assets, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

Financial liabilities:
Recognition

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value.

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or as payables.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and bank loans.

De-recognition

The Group derecognises its financial liabilities when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to use or control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, in exchange for consideration.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises a lease liability and a corresponding right of use asset. The lease liability is initially recognised for the present value of non-cancellable lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset.

The right of use asset is depreciated to the earlier of the useful life of the asset or the lease term using the straight line method and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as depreciation in other costs.

The unwind of the financial charge on the lease liability is recognised in the statement of comprehensive in Finance costs income based on the implied interest rate or, if used, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The Group does not recognise leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less or are of low value as a right of use asset or lease liability. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in Operating costs on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Derivative financial instruments:
Recognition

Derivative financial instruments not designated within qualifying hedge relationships are initially recorded at fair value on the date the contract is entered and treated as a financial asset or financial liability carried at fair value through profit and loss.

Derivative financial instruments designated within qualifying hedge relationships are initially recorded at fair value on the date the contract is entered into. Costs of hedging are separated from the hedging arrangement on initial recognition and defer to other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in equity.

Classification and measurement

For relationships designated as cash flow hedges, subsequent fair value movements of the derivative for the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in equity. Fair value movements for the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *Continued*

De-recognition

The Group derecognises its derivative financial instruments when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income in the period when the hedged item impacts the statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 capital 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.

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.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure in respect of each area of interest is accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting. An area of interest refers to an individual geological area which is considered to constitute a favourable environment for the presence of an oil or gas field, usually represented by an individual oil or gas field.

The successful efforts method requires all exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to an area of interest to be expensed in the period it is incurred, except the costs of successful wells, the costs of acquiring interests in new exploration assets and pre-development costs where the rights to the tenure of the area of interest are current and the expenditure either:

- is expected to be recovered through sale or successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or
- relates to an exploration discovery for which at balance date a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves is not yet complete, or additional appraisal work is underway or planned.

Pending assessment of the results of a well, the costs are initially capitalised then expensed or remain capitalised, depending on a review of the results in accordance with successful efforts accounting criteria.

When an oil or gas field has been approved for development, the accumulated exploration and evaluation costs are transferred to oil and gas assets.

Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A distribution is authorised when it is approved by the directors. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis so as to write down these assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Group. The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation in the current and prior year:

• property, plant and equipment	• 2 – 10 years
• leasehold improvements	• 2 – 10 years

Oil and gas stock and materials inventories

Oil and gas stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises a relevant proportion of all fixed and variable production, overhead, decommissioning and amortisation costs. Net realisable value is determined on the basis of selling prices less expenses to be incurred in transport, pipeline tariffs, handling and royalties, to the point in time where the product passes to the purchaser.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *Continued*

Stocks of materials and spare parts are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value, with cost primarily determined by the first-in-first-out method utilising an average cost basis.

Under/overlift

Lifting or offtake arrangements for oil produced in jointly-owned operations are such that it is not practicable for each participant to receive or sell its precise share of the overall production during the period. At each reporting date, the extent of underlift is recognised as an asset at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Overlift is recognised as a liability at the current market price of oil. The net movement in underlift and overlift is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in operating costs.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment in value.

Provision for restoration

Provision for restoration is recognised when there is a legal or constructive commitment to do so. A corresponding tangible fixed asset of an amount equivalent to the provision is also created. Where no restoration asset exists, the corresponding adjustment is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The amount recognised is the estimated cost of restoration, discounted to its net present value and is reassessed each year in accordance with local conditions and requirements. This asset is subsequently depleted on a unit-of-production basis. Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or restoration cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to the restoration asset.

The unwinding of the effect of discounting on the restoration provision is included within finance costs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is defined as cash at bank and on hand and money market investments readily convertible to cash.

Investments in associate companies

The Group's investments in its associate companies are accounted for under the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. An associate company is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate companies are used by the Group to apply the equity method. The reporting dates of the associate companies and the Group are identical and both use consistent accounting policies.

The investments in the associate companies are carried in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate companies, less any impairment in value. The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate companies.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at amortised cost less impairment.

Impairment

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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 tie value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *Continued*

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment losses is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at 31 December at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable and the provision can be reliably measured. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense when incurred and are calculated using the effective interest rate method. This method amortises the transaction costs over the term of the borrowing.

Share-based payment transactions

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Long Term Incentive Plan and the Short Term Incentive Plan.

Equity Settled

Any equity-settled transactions with employees under the Long Term Incentive Plan are measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects: (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Cash Settled

A liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions with employees under the Long Term Incentive Plan. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in general and administration costs with Other Costs (see Note 5). The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability in Trade and Other Payables. The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *Continued*

Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable in respect of taxable profits. It is calculated by using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Tax for the current and prior periods is recognised as a liability to the extent that it is unpaid.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. A deferred income tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences except where:

- the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associate companies and interests in joint operations, the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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 balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Where deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill.

Petroleum Resource Rent Tax

Petroleum Resource Rent Tax ('PRRT') is accounted for as income tax.

Goods and services tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of amounts of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority in which case the GST is recognised as part of the item of expenditure.

Cash flows are included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable or payable to the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is ROC's functional currency.

ROC has identified USD as its functional and presentation currency for the following reasons:

- a significant portion of ROC's activity is denominated in US$;
- a significant portion of ROC's assets and liabilities is denominated in US$; and
- USD is primarily the global currency used in the oil industry.

Transactions and balances

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *Continued*

Group companies

The results and financial position of Group companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each Statement of Financial Position are translated at the closing rate at the date of that Statement of Financial Position;
- income and expenses for each Statement of Comprehensive Income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities are taken to equity. When a foreign operation is sold, a proportionate share of such exchange differences is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Employee benefits

Liability to employees for annual leave and long service leave is provided for when it is probable that settlement will be required and it is capable of being measured reliably. All employment related on-costs (including payroll tax and superannuation contributions) are included in the calculation of the required provision. Provisions for annual leave in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured using remuneration levels expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Provisions for annual leave and long service leave which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Interests in joint arrangements

Interests in joint operations, where there is joint control, have been reported in the financial statements by including the Group's share of assets and liabilities of the joint operation and its share of any income and expenses incurred.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect the financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

Further details of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

(a) Significant accounting judgements

Exploration and evaluation

The Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets is set out at Note 1. The application of this policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular, 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 expenditure under the policy, the Group concludes that it is unlikely to recover the expenditure by future exploitation or sale, then the relevant capitalised amount will be written off to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Impairment and impairment reversal

In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, estimations are made regarding the present value of future cash flows. For oil and gas assets, expected future cash flow estimation is based on reserves, future production profiles, commodity prices and costs.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2. Significant Accounting Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions *Continued*

For exploration and evaluation assets where an impairment reversal is considered estimations are made regarding the present value of future cash flows. Expected future cash flow estimation is based on reserves, future production profiles, commodity prices and costs. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior year.

Restoration obligations

The Group estimates the future remediation and removal costs of on and offshore oil and gas platforms, production facilities, wells and pipelines at the time of installation or acquisition of the assets. In most instances, removal of assets occurs many years into the future.

The Group's restoration obligations are based on compliance with the requirements of relevant regulations which vary for different jurisdictions and are often non-prescriptive. Australian legislation requires removal of structures, equipment and property, or alternative arrangements to removal which are satisfactory to the regulator. In Malaysian and Chinese jurisdictions, local legislation and licensing requirements require the Group to contribute and pay upfront or in instalments the estimate rehabilitation costs into a rehabilitation fund, reducing their liability recognised on the statement of financial position.

The restoration obligation requires judgmental assumptions regarding removal date, future environmental legislation and regulation, the extent of restoration activities required, the engineering methodology for estimating costs, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost, and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows. The Group's provision includes the following costs:

i. for onshore assets, provision has been made for the full removal of production facilities and aboveground pipelines; and

ii. for offshore assets, provision has been made for the plug and abandonment of wells and the removal of offshore platform topsides, floating production storage offloading (FPSO) and certain subsea infrastructure in accordance with local jurisdictional requirements and currently accepted practices.

Whilst the provisions reflect the Group's best estimate based on current knowledge and information, further studies and detailed analysis of the restoration activities for individual assets will be performed near the end of their operational life and/or when detailed decommissioning plans are required to be submitted to the relevant regulatory authorities. Actual costs and cash outflows can materially differ from the current estimate as a result of changes in regulations and their application, prices, analysis of site conditions, further studies, timing of restoration and changes in removal technology. These uncertainties may result in actual expenditure differing from amounts included in the provision recognised as at 31 December 2022.

For more details regarding the policy in respect of the provision for restoration, refer to Note 1.

Reserve estimates

Estimates of recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves reported include judgmental assumptions regarding commodity prices, exchange rates, discount rates and production and transportation costs for future cash flows. It also requires interpretation of complex and difficult geological and geophysical models in order to make an assessment of the size, shape, depth and quality of reservoirs, and their anticipated recoveries. The economic, geological and technical factors used to estimate reserves may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves can impact asset carrying values, the provision for restoration and the recognition of deferred tax assets, due to changes in expected future cash flows. Reserves are integral to the amount of amortisation charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Management engages third party expert periodically to assess the Group's reserve estimates. Reserve estimates are prepared in accordance with guidelines prepared by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3. Sales Revenue

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Oil Revenue	177,258	137,228
Gas Revenue	60,633	39,005
Hedging Loss	(3,117)	-
	234,774	**176,233**

Note 4. Operating Expense

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Production costs	45,070	35,120
Amortisation	74,452	57,112
Special levy/supplemental tax	32,481	5,299
Other	3,146	3,766
	155,149	**101,297**

Note 5. Other Costs

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Depreciation	240	231
Share based payment	-	(77)
General and administration costs	1,302	4,432
	1,542	**4,586**

Note 6. Finance Costs

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Loan interest	862	573
Unwinding of discount – restoration provision	650	501
Other finance costs	57	174
	1,569	**1,248**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7. Tax

(a) Composition of income tax

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Income tax charge – current period	(21,045)	(17,162)
Deferred income tax (expensed)/benefit	(2,687)	4,634
Income tax expense	**(23,732)**	**(12,528)**

(b) Recognised tax liabilities and assets

	2022 Current Tax Liabilities US$'000	2022 Net Deferred Income Tax Liabilities US$'000	2021 Current Tax Liabilities US$'000	2021 Net Deferred Income Tax Liabilities US$'000
Opening balance	(5,485)	(44,542)	(1,197)	(41,706)
Charged	(21,045)	(2,687)	(17,162)	4,634
Cash payments	19,814	-	13,167	-
Acquisition accounting - adjustment	-	(652)	(421)	(6,991)
Translation gain/(loss)	(1,345)	(972)	128	(479)
	(8,061)	**(48,853)**	**(5,485)**	**(44,542)**

	Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	
Deferred income tax at 31 December relates to the following:	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
(i) Deferred tax liabilities		
Asset timing differences	(54,581)	(50,381)
Provisions	5,728	5,839
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(48,853)**	**(44,542)**

(c) Tax losses - revenue

Tax losses not recognised – Australia – carried forward indefinitely	**77,786**	**76,773**
Tax losses not recognised – China – carried forward for up-to 5 years	**1,382**	**5,418**

Franking credits

The Group has US$3.3 million franking credits available for use at 31 December 2022 (2021: US$3.3 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Tax *Continued*

(d) Income tax reconciliation

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit reconciles to income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Profit before income tax	72,087	38,517
Prima facie income tax expense calculated as 30% of profit before income tax	(21,626)	(11,555)
Tax effect of adjustments		
Non-deductible expenses	(9,010)	(357)
Overseas tax rate differential	5,006	(1,249)
Tax losses not brought into account	1,764	1,123
Prior year under provision	(888)	-
Other	1,022	(490)
Income tax expense	**(23,732)**	**(12,528)**

Note 8. Cash Assets

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	81,478	73,949
	81,478	**73,949**
Reconciliation of net profit before tax to cash generated from operations		
Net profit before tax	**72,087**	**38,517**
Add/less non cash items		
Amortisation	74,452	57,112
Depreciation	240	231
Provision for restoration		
Other provisioning	270	228
Net foreign currency gain/loss	2,295	762
Share based payments	-	77
Impairment of oil and gas assets	25,911	-
Impairment/(impairment reversal) of exploration assets	(23,389)	23,389
Add/less non operating items		
Other	562	(303)
Interest income	(3,881)	(1,254)
Finance costs	1,569	1,248
Exploration expensed and written off	4,263	7,854
Gain/loss on investments	766	(186)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in current trade and other receivables	(3,734)	(4,727)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories and drilling materials	406	480
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	4,372	6,182
Net cash generated from operations	**156,189**	**129,610**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9. Other Financial Assets

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Financial assets held at amortised cost (bonds) – Current	29,650	10,002
Financial assets held at amortised cost (bonds) – Non-Current	-	12,244
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**29,650**	**22,246**
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	5,274	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**5,274**	**-**
Total other financial assets	**34,924**	**22,246**

Bonds are non-derivative financial assets, initially recognised at fair value, and carried at amortised cost. These assets generate a fixed interest income for the Group. The carrying value of these assets may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss include investments in listed equity shares.

Note 10. Oil and Gas Assets

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Costs		
Opening balance	1,192,717	1,040,903
Development expenditure incurred	59,781	28,818
Increase in restoration asset	4,635	(1,767)
Acquisition	-	124,763
Total	**1,257,133**	**1,192,717**
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening balance	(885,361)	(828,249)
Impairment	(25,911)	-
Charge	(74,452)	(57,112)
Total	**(985,724)**	**(885,361)**
Net book value	**271,409**	**307,356**

The carrying amount of the Group's oil and gas assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is made.

Impairment test of assets with indicators of impairment and assets with goodwill

For the Group's impairment test of assets with indicators of impairment and assets with goodwill, management prepares the cash flow forecast based on the economic life of individual assets (each field is considered a separate asset/cash generating unit). The expected future cash flow estimation is based on a number of factors, variables and assumptions, the most important of which are estimates of reserves, future production profiles, commodity prices and costs.

In most cases, the present value of future cash flows is most sensitive to estimates of future oil price and discount rates. The estimate future cash flows for Value In Use calculations are based on estimates, the most significant of which are hydrocarbon reserves and resources, future production profiles, commodity prices, operating costs and future development costs necessary to produce the estimated reserves and resources.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Oil and Gas Assets *Continued*

Estimates of future commodity prices are based on the Group's best estimate of future market prices with reference to external market analysts' forecasts, current spot prices and forward curves. Future commodity prices are reviewed at least annually, with the key forecast long term price (Yr 5 cash flow) utilised being US$72/BBL real (2021: US$61/BBL).

Discount rates applied to the future forecasts are based on weighted average cost of capital, adjusted for risks where appropriate, including functional currency of the asset, risk profile of the countries in which the asset operates. The range of post-tax discount rates that have been applied to the non-current assets is 10% (2021: 10%).

In the event that future circumstances vary from these assumptions and a reasonable possible change in these assumptions, the recoverable amount of the Group's oil and gas assets and goodwill could change materially and result in impairment losses or the reversal of previous impairment losses.

Due to the interrelated nature of the assumptions, movements in any one variable can have an impact on others and individual variables rarely change in isolation. Additionally, Management can be expected to respond to some movements, to mitigate downsides and take advantage of upsides, as circumstances allow. Consequently, it is impractical to estimate the indirect impact that a change in one assumption has on other variables and hence, on the likelihood, or extent, of impairments, or reversals of impairments, under different sets of assumptions in subsequent reporting periods.

Upon assessing the Group's recoverable amount at 31 December 2022, utilising the above assumptions, an impairment charge of US$25.9 million was recorded in the period (2021:Nil). No impairment charge was required for assets containing goodwill (2021: nil).

Note 11. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Opening balance	7,218	29,751
Expenditure incurred	17,305	8,710
Reversal/(impairment) of exploration costs	23,389	(23,389)
Amounts expensed and written-off	(4,263)	(7,854)
	43,649	**7,218**

During the period, Roc Oil drilled the HZ12-7-1 well. The well was an oil discovery. Potential in-place oil resource volumes were accepted by the government reserves committee. Work is in progress on a preliminary development concept for the HZ12-7 and HZ12-5 discoveries. Previously impaired amount of US$23.4 million was reversed as a result of the discovery.

The assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount of Pearl River 03/33 are consistent with those disclosed in Note 10 and support a full reversal of the prior period impairment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12. Interest Bearing Liabilities

		2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
(a)	**Unsecured bank loan – maturing May 2023**	17,400	34,400
(b)	**Current**	17,400	11,200
(c)	**Non-Current**	-	23,200
(d)	**Total**	17,400	34,400

(e) Terms and conditions

Unsecured bank loan

The amortising facility, maturing in May 2023, has been provided by Citibank N.A.

The annual interest rate is USD LIBOR plus a fixed margin. The average interest rate is 4.2% per annum.

(f) Financing facilities available

At reporting date, the following financing facilities had been negotiated and were available:

Total loan facilities	23,200	34,400
Facilities used at reporting date	17,400	34,400
Facilities unused at reporting date	5,800	-

Note 13. Controlled Entities

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership and Voting Interest 2022 %	Ownership and Voting Interest 2021 %
Name of entity			
Parent entity			
Roc Oil Company Pty Limited	Australia		
Controlled entities			
Roc Oil Australia Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Roc Oil (Canning) Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Roc Oil International Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Roc Oil (Finance) Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Anzon Energy Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Roc Oil (VIC) Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Roc Oil (Ventures) Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Roc Oil (Malaysia) Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Roc Oil Malaysia (Holdings) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100	100
Roc Oil (Sarawak) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100	100
Roc Oil Holdings (Cayman Islands) Company	Cayman Islands	100	100
Roc Oil (Bohai) Company	Cayman Islands	100	100
Roc Oil (China) Company	Cayman Islands	100	100
Roc Oil (Hainan) Limited	China	100	100
Roc Oil (Chengdu) Limited	Hong Kong	100	100

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 14. Trade and Other Payables

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Trade and other payables	2,238	991
Accrued liabilities	39,039	17,267
	41,277	**18,258**

Note 15. Provisions

	Employee Benefits US$'000	Restoration US$'000	Total US$'000
Balance as 1 January 2022	1,409	27,703	29,112
Additions	270	4,635	4,905
Unwinding of discount	-	650	650
Utilised	(131)	(1,838)	(1,969)
Translation adjustments	(98)	-	(98)
Balance as 31 December 2022	**1,450**	**31,150**	**32,600**
Current – 2022	1,450	7,847	9,297
Non-current – 2022	-	23,303	23,303
Total 2022	**1,450**	**31,150**	**32,600**
Current – 2021	1,409	1,141	2,550
Non-current – 2021	-	26,562	26,562
Total 2021	**1,409**	**27,703**	**29,112**

The employee benefits provisions relate to annual leave and long service leave.

The restoration provisions relate to the estimated costs associated with the restoration of sites.

Note 16. Share Capital

	2022 Number of Shares	2021 Number of Shares	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Balance at beginning of financial year	687,618,400	687,618,400	734,150	734,150
Balance at end of financial year	**687,618,400**	**687,618,400**	**734,150**	**734,150**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 17. Related Party Disclosures

The Group defines key management personnel as those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

Loan to key management personnel ('KMP')

No loans have been made to the KMP other than advances made for the purpose of meeting business expenses incurred in performing their duties. No interest is being charged on these amounts.

KMP Total Remuneration

The aggregate of compensation of the KMPs of the Group is set out below:

	2022 US$	2021 US$
Total Compensation	**3,779,665**	**2,581,425**

Note 18. Commitments for Expenditure

Capital commitments

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
No longer than one year		
Joint operations	7,841	27,699
Longer than one year but not longer than five years		
Joint operations	123	129
	7,964	**27,828**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19. Joint Operations

The Group has an interest (rounded to two decimal places) in the following joint operations as at 31 December 2022:

Country	Block	Principal Activities	Interest 2022 %	Interest 2021 %
Australia	L20 & L21 (Ungani)	Oil production	50.00	50.00
China	Beibu Gulf Production & Development Areas (formerly Block 22/12)	Oil and gas development/production	19.60[1,2]	40.00/19.60[1]
	Zhao Dong Block (C and D Fields)	Oil development/production	24.50	24.50
	Chenghai and Zhanghai Blocks	Oil appraisal/development	80.00/39.20[1]	80.00/39.20[1]
	WZ10-3W	Oil appraisal/development	35.00[3]	35.00[3]
	Pearl River Block 03/33 – Contract Area A	Oil appraisal/exploration	50.00[4]	100.00[4]
	Pearl River Block 03/33 – Contract Area B	Exploration	50.00[4]	50.00[4]
	Block 22/04	Exploration	-[5]	35.00[4]
	Bajiaochang field	Oil & gas development/production	100.00	100.00
Malaysia	D35/D21/J4	Oil and gas development/production	30.00	30.00

Notes:

1. Interest in field development/production following government back-in.
2. Following approval of production area for WZ12-8E in 2022, the residual WZ12-8 Development Area was relinquished.
3. Paying 58.3% until financial investment decision.
4. CNOOC has the right to participate up to 51% of any development.
5. ROC withdrew from Block 22/04 effective 15 November 2022.

The Group's interest in the joint operations is accounted for via recognition of the Group's share of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Note 20. Associate Companies

Details of investments in associate companies are as follows:

Name of Associate Company	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Balance Date	Beneficial Interest in Ordinary Shares at 31 December	
				2022 %	2021 %
BC Petroleum Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	31 December	-	48

The Group's interest in the associate companies is accounted for using the equity accounting method. The Company was liquidated in September 2022.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 21. Contingent Liabilities

In accordance with normal oil and gas industry practice, the Group has entered into joint operations and farm-in agreements with other parties for the purpose of exploring and developing its licence interests. If a party to a joint operation defaults and does not contribute its share of joint operation obligations, then the other joint operations parties are liable to meet those obligations. In this event, the interest in the licence held by the defaulting party may be redistributed to the remaining joint venturers.

Note 22. Information Relating to Roc Oil Company Pty Limited ('parent entity')

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Current assets	151,860	161,243
Total assets	186,928	183,838
Current liabilities	2,428	3,679
Total liabilities	3,204	4,654
Net assets	**183,724**	**179,184**
Share capital	734,150	734,150
Accumulated losses	(638,892)	(643,432)
Share equity reserves	18,882	18,882
Foreign currency translation reserves	69,584	69,584
Total equity	**183,724**	**179,184**
Net profit/(loss) of the parent entity	4,540	(857)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) of the parent entity	4,540	(857)

Note 23. Auditor's Remuneration

The auditor of ROC is Ernst & Young Australia.

	2022 US$	2021 US$
Fees to Ernst & Young (Australia)		
▪ For auditing the statutory financial report of the parent covering the group and auditing the stator financial reports of any controlled entities	156,615	180,311
▪ For tax compliance services	10,266	54,242
	166,881	234,553
Fees to other overseas member firms of Ernst & Young (Australia)		
▪ For auditing the financial report of any controlled entities	22,169	25,583
▪ For tax compliance services	22,550	11,620
	44,719	37,203
Total auditor's remuneration	**211,600**	**271,756**

Note 24. Subsequent Event

No events have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 25. Additional Company Information

The Company is a proprietary limited company and is incorporated in Australia and operates in Australia and overseas. The ultimate parent is a Hong Kong incorporated entity - Fosun International Limited.

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 11,
20 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia
Telephone number: +61 2 7209 2400
ABN: 32 075 965 856

Directors' Declaration

The Directors declare that:

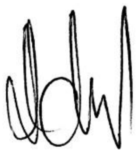
a) financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Directors:



Lorne Krafchik
Chief Executive Officer

Sydney, 23 March 2023

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Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

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Independent Auditor's report to the members of Roc Oil Company Pty Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Roc Oil Company Pty Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (collectively 'the Group'), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, 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 31 December 2022 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

Basis for Opinion

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 opinion.

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 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.

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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 – -Simplified Disclosures 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.

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.

Ernst + Young

Ernst & Young

N.T

Nicholas Thompson
Partner
Sydney
23 March 2023

BBL(s)	Barrel(s), an oil barrel is equivalent to 0.159 cubic metres
BJC Field	Bajiaochang Field
BOE	Barrel of oil equivalent. The factor used to convert gas to oil equivalent is based upon an approximate energy value of 6,000 cubic feet per barrel and not price equivalence at the time.
BOEPD	Barrel of oil equivalent per day
BOPD	Barrel of oil per day
CGU	Cash Generating Unit
CCLZ	CNOOC China Limited Zhanjiang
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
Economic interest	The working interest share of production which is adjusted for production that is delivered to host governments under the petroleum contracts.
FID	Financial Investment Decision
FVTPL	Fair value through profit & loss
Group	Parent entity and its subsidiaries
GST	Goods and services tax
HSE	Health, Safety & Environment
MMBOE	One million barrels of oil equivalent
Possible reserves	An incremental category of estimated recoverable volumes associated with a defined degree of uncertainty. Possible Reserves are those additional reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data suggest are less likely to be recoverable than Probable Reserves. The total quantities ultimately recovered from the project have a low probability to exceed the sum of Proved plus Probable plus Possible (3P), which is equivalent to the high estimate scenario. When probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10% probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 3P estimate.
Probable reserves	An incremental category of estimated recoverable volumes associated with a defined degree of uncertainty. Probable Reserves are those additional reserves that are less likely to be recovered than Proved Reserves but more certain to be recovered than Possible Reserves. It is equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable (2P). In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 2P estimate.
Proved reserves	An incremental category of estimated recoverable volumes associated with a defined degree of uncertainty. Proved Reserves are those quantities of petroleum which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs under defined economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. If deterministic methods are used, the term reasonable certainty is intended to express a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. Often referred to as 1P, also as "Proven".
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
Reserves	Are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Reserves must further satisfy four criteria: They must be discovered, recoverable, commercial and remaining (as of a given date) based on the development project(s) applied
ROC	Roc Oil Company Pty Limited
USD/US$ or cents	United States currency
1P	Proven reserves
2P	Proved and probable reserves
3P	Proved and probable and possible reserves