Range Resources Limited
('Range' or 'the Company')

28 September 2018

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AUDITED ANNUAL RESULTS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Range, an international company with oil and gas projects and oilfield service businesses in Trinidad and Indonesia, today releases its Annual Report for the 12 months ended 30 June 2018.

Highlights

- **Increase in production:** 25% production growth in Trinidad during the year (net average production of 650 bopd);
- **Continued drilling and workover programme in Trinidad:** two new wells drilled, and over 250 workovers competed;
- **Encouraging levels of production from waterflood schemes**: average production for the period of 200 bopd;
- **Two new acquisitions completed:** oil and gas project in Indonesia and an oilfield services business in Trinidad;
- **3rd party contract wins for oilfield services business**;
- **Indonesia operations initiated:** field operations commenced; and
- **Financial:**
  - 55% increase in revenues to US$13.1 million (2017: US$8.4 million);
  - 43% improvement in OPEX per barrel for Trinidad upstream operations to US$26/barrel (2017: US$46/barrel);
  - 24% improvement in EBITDAX with loss of US$6.0 million for the year (2017: loss of US$7.9 million).

Range's Chairman, Zhiwei Gu, commented:

"After another busy period, it is our pleasure to be reporting on significant operational and financial improvements delivered by the team. Looking ahead, we remain focused on achieving long-term profitability and positive operating cashflow through growth in revenues and production whilst maintaining a tight control over costs. On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our gratitude to our stakeholders and staff for their continued commitment and hard work to maximise the value of our high-quality assets. We look forward to reporting on our progress during the year ahead."

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Operational summary

During the year, the Company's focus has been on growing production from its Trinidad assets with 25% increase in production achieved during the period (total production of 237,352 barrels and average of 650 bopd net to Range). Production growth was achieved as a result of the ongoing work programme, which included drilling of two new development wells, workovers on 250 wells, and production growth from the Beach Marcelle waterflood project. The Company also completed an upgrade to its oil handling and storage facilities at the Beach Marcelle field to accommodate production growth at the field.

In addition, the Company has been focused on integrating the newly acquired oilfield services business into the Group. The acquisition is particularly significant as it allows Range to have greater control over operating and drilling costs in Trinidad and the benefits of this acquisition have already been seen with the total cost for drilling the GY684 well in late 2017 being over 1/3rd cheaper than the cost of drilling the comparable GY681 well drilled prior to the acquisition. RRDSL has also been actively marketing its services to 3rd parties and has generated revenues of US$0.43 million.

In Indonesia, two offices and a services company have been established. The operations at the Perlak field commenced in May 2018, with reactivations on two wells underway. The initial production and well performance are below the original expectations, however work is still underway to establish stable production.

Financial summary

Range reports a significant improvement in the financial performance for the year with a materially reduced loss after tax of US$17.5 million compared to a loss in the prior year of US$54.4 million. Whilst still disappointing to be reporting a loss, the Company believes there has been positive progress seen in several key areas, including:

- Revenues: 55% higher at US$13.1 million (prior year US$8.4 million) with 97% of revenues coming from upstream operations;
- Realised oil price: 25% higher at US$55.40/barrel (prior year: US$44.27/barrel);
- First revenues generated by RRDSL from 3rd party drilling work;
- General and administration expenses: 21% lower at US$4.1 million (prior year US$5.2 million). This includes one-off costs of US$0.75 million related to the AIM listing process completed during the year, therefore on an underlying basis the spend was lower at US$3.3 million (36% reduction from prior year); and
- Operating expenses for Trinidad upstream operations of US$6.2 million, representing US$26/barrel, which is a 43% improvement on prior year (prior year: US$46/barrel).

During the year, Range continued to invest in growing the asset base of the Group with US$3.9 million capital expenditure in Trinidad in drilling, waterflood and workover activity. In addition to the activity undertaken at the core Trinidad fields, the Group also completed two important acquisitions. With the Perlak field in Indonesia, Range has invested approximately US$3.8 million during the year to firstly acquire its interest and then to fund its share of the operating costs during the first year of operation.

It is important to highlight that this is the first financial year since 2013 where there has been no impairment charge recognised and the Company continues to see significant value in the Trinidad asset base which can be released in the years ahead as production growth is delivered.

Cash management remains a critical area of focus and at the period end the Group had cash on hand and other liquid assets of US$6.7 million (including a US$2.8 million refundable deposit). Post-reporting period, Range completed an equity placement raising gross proceeds of GBP 1 million.

The acquisition of RRDSL has resulted in an increase in the level of net borrowings and other interest-bearing payables to US$87 million (2017: US$61.9 million). Range continues to benefit from highly competitive terms offered by LandOcean across the various funding arrangements with no security provided over any assets, no financial covenants or restrictive controls in place, no amortisation due until maturity and a competitive interest rate of between 6-8% pa. The first repayment is due at the end of November 2019 and Range has held initial discussions with LandOcean regarding potential refinancing options. The Company will be considering the most appropriate means to repay or refinance the balance during the coming months.

Outlook

The upcoming work programme in Trinidad is principally focused on completing the upgrades to sales infrastructure at the Beach Marcelle field. Once this work has been completed, Range will be in a position to grow production through new drilling activity and other field work. Regrettably, the infrastructure upgrade programme is running behind the original schedule and Range currently anticipates this will not be fully completed until late 2018 / early 2019.

Once most of the upgrades are completed, the Company can commence drilling a new development well at the Beach Marcelle field (the GY684 400'NE well). Range has already commenced initial planning work for this well and received the relevant government approvals with the intention to commence drilling operations in December 2018. It is currently expected that the second development well will be drilled in 2019. As part of the ongoing optimization programme, the Company will also be undertaking workovers on approximately 50 wells.

In addition, the Company is planning to undertake expansion of the Beach Marcelle waterflood project to incorporate more producer and injector wells. The programme is expected to deliver enhanced production during early 2019. The Company has already commenced data collection on some of the selected wells as part of expansion programme.

Range is also acquiring a new geological tool which will be instrumental in developing an extensive, shallow well drilling programme initially focused on the Morne Diablo field. This new tool is an enhanced version of the stratagem tool which was used very successfully by Range in the past and Range expects to receive the new tool later this year.

The delay to the infrastructure programme and the knock-on delay to drilling will clearly have an impact upon production growth and Range no longer expects to achieve its previous target of 1,000 bopd by the end of 2018. Range remains focused on seeking sustainable production growth from its Trinidad operations but given the anticipated timeline for infrastructure works and drilling, it will be into 2019 until that growth can be achieved.

In Indonesia, Range intends to undertake G&G studies to improve reservoir understanding and to assist in establishing a longer-term development plan for the field. Given that the results from the reactivation programme on two wells are below the original expectations, the Company does not believe the previous production guidance from Indonesian project of 200 bopd (gross) by the end of 2018 is achievable.

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RRDSL has got off to an encouraging start to the FY2019 with 3rd party turnover year to date already in excess of the full year results for 2018. The focus for RRDSL remains securing 3rd party work and the Company is encouraged by the pipeline of drilling activity anticipated across both Trinidad and the wider Caribbean/Latin America region.

The Company will continue to provide updates on the progress of its operations as appropriate.

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Annual Report 2018

Range Resources Ltd and Controlled Entities

ABN 88 002 522 009

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+ About Range

Range is a dual-listed (AIM: RRL and ASX: RRS) company with oil and gas projects and oilfield service businesses in Trinidad and Indonesia. The Company's strategy is focused on growing production, reserves and revenue from its assets. The Company is led by an experienced team aligned with shareholders' interests.

Reporting period highlights

- Total production 25% higher than prior year (net production of 650 bopd);
- Two development wells drilled;
- Production from waterflood continued to increase with average production for the period of 200 bopd;
- Extensive infrastructure modernisation programme commenced;
- Two acquisitions completed: Perlak oil and gas project in Northern Sumatra, Indonesia and an oilfield services business in Trinidad;
- Independent CPRs published on Trindad and Indonesia assets;
- Oilfield services business awarded new contract with Shell. Work under contract safely completed;
- Indonesia operations commenced with two offices and a services company established;
- Chief Operating Officer and Trinidad General Manager appointed; and
- Legacy issue in Colombia successfully resolved.

Post reporting period highlights

- Oilfield services business awarded new contract with Touchstone. Work under contract safely completed; and
- £1 million placement completed to accelerate growth strategy and to continue investment in infrastructure and facilities upgrade in Trinidad.

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+ Statement from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Dear fellow shareholders

It is our pleasure to present the Annual Report for the 2018 financial year. It has been a particularly busy period for our Company with the team firmly focused on demonstrating production growth from our existing Trinidad portfolio and completing value-accretive acquisitions of new assets.

We believe we have succeeded with our agenda with a 25% increase in production recorded during the year - the highest annual production rate achieved by the Company in the last five years. We have also successfully completed two new acquisitions: an established oilfield services provider in Trinidad, and an onshore oilfield with historic production in Indonesia.

In Trinidad, our operations were executed safely and efficiently. We place HSE practices at the forefront of our operations and strive towards continuous improvement of our safety performance, which is achieved through ongoing training, monitoring, reviews, internal controls and implementation of corrective actions. Our outstanding HSE performance continued during the year with reported LTI frequency rate significantly below the average for onshore operators in Central America and Caribbean.

We have continued to demonstrate production growth from our ongoing work programme in Trinidad and were able to achieve peak production in excess of 800 bopd. Maintaining production rates at consistent levels is one of the challenges that we continue to face, particularly at the Beach Marcelle field where production has been growing over the last year. We are actively working to address this and have completed upgrades to the oil handling and storage capacity as part of infrastructure modernisation programme at the field.

During the year, we have continued with our development drilling and workover programme with two new wells successfully drilled and over 250 workovers completed. At our producing Beach Marcelle waterflood project, we completed pipeline construction to provide access to additional water supply. After the year end, we have also commenced data collection on some of the selected wells as part of expansion of the existing waterflood pattern, which will include increasing the number of active producer and injector wells.

Our commitment to Trinidad was demonstrated further by closing of the acquisition of the oilfield services business (RRDSL) in November. Since that time, we have been busy integrating RRDSL into the Group's business. Our team has embarked on an active marketing campaign of RRDSL and its services which has resulted in a new contract award with Shell. This is a notable achievement for a growing business like RRDSL and is a testament to the quality of its services, HSE standards, equipment and personnel. Subsequent to the year end, RRDSL was successfully awarded a new contract with another Trinidad operator Touchstone.

Our longer-term agenda is to establish RRDSL as a profitable business, servicing a wide range of counterparties in Trinidad and internationally. We are currently in discussions with

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potential new E&P clients both in Trinidad and in Latin America with a view of securing further third-party work and increasing revenues for Range.

In addition to RRDSL, we successfully closed an acquisition of a new upstream asset in Indonesia in October. Operations at the Perlak field commenced in May with well reactivations underway. The operator also commenced initial geological and geophysical studies and established two offices in Indonesia. Range also established an oilfield services company which will be focused on the provision of operational support and certain oilfield services to the Perlak field. Ultimately, it is intended to develop this company in a similar fashion to RRDSL to provide services to other onshore operators in Indonesia.

Looking ahead, our main strategy will continue to be focused on growing production and cashflows from our assets, with a longer-term goal of transforming Range into a self-funding business generating cashflow which can be reinvested in transformational high-return opportunities. We aim to achieve this by continuing our active work programme across our enlarged portfolio and are hoping to demonstrate continued achievements during the year ahead.

We would like to thank our shareholders for their support over the past year. We would also like to thank governmental stakeholders of Trinidad and Indonesia for their support and cooperation. Finally, we would like to thank our staff and fellow Directors for their commitment to the Company during another busy year as we continue work towards building Range into a profitable business.

Yours faithfully

Zhiwei Gu: Chairman

Yan Liu: Chief Executive Officer

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+ Directors' Report

The Directors of Range Resources Limited ("Range" or "the Company") and the entities it controls (together, the "Group") present the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. The directors were in office during the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Name	Position
Mr Zhiwei Gu	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Yan Liu	Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer
Mr Lubing Liu	Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer *(appointed 1 March 2018)* Non-Executive Director *(resigned 1 March 2018)*
Ms Juan Wang	Non-Executive Director
Dr Yi Zeng	Non-Executive Director
Mr Yu Wang	Non-Executive Director *(resigned 26 September 2017)*

Mr Zhiwei Gu: Non Executive Chairman	
Qualifications:	LL.B, LL.M., MSc
Interest in shares and options:	2,083,333 ordinary shares 30,000,000 unlisted options (£0.01, 30 March 2020)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Gu is an experienced corporate lawyer, who has worked with numerous companies seeking listings on various international stock markets, including the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. He is currently a partner of Dentons, one of the largest global law firms. Mr Gu has participated in several venture capital and private equity investment cases by various funds such as London Asia Fund, Warburg Pincus, Korea Development Bank, China Venture Investment Co., and China Cinda AMC. During his time with China National Gold Group Corp., Mr Gu was in charge of mineral resource merger and acquisition activities. Mr Gu holds a LL.B. from the Jilin University in China; a LL.M. from the Northeast University in China; and a Master of Applied Finance from the Macquarie University in Australia. Mr Gu is a qualified lawyer and securities practitioner in China.

Mr Zhiwei Gu is a Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

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Mr Yan Liu: Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer	
Qualifications:	B.Ec, MCom
Interest in shares and options:	6,333,333 ordinary shares 50,000,000 unlisted options (£0.01, 30 March 2020)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Liu has over 20 years of accounting and corporate advisory experience in China and Australia. Previously, Mr Liu was a partner of Agile Partners, the financial advisory company based in China and the Financial Controller at Legalwise Seminars Pty in Australia. He also spent 8 years at Chinatex Corporation where he worked in project management positions. Mr Liu holds a Bachelor degree in Economics from the Central University of Finance and Economics, China, and a Masters degree in Commerce from the University of New South Wales, Australia.

Mr Yan Liu is a member of the Reserves and HSE Committee.

Mr Lubing Liu: Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer (appointed 1 March 2018) Non-Executive Director (resigned 1 March 2018)	
Qualifications:	BSc
Interest in shares and options:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Lubing Liu has over 23 years of global experience in petroleum exploration, development, production, joint venture operations and new ventures. Prior to joining Range, Mr Liu held various subsurface leader roles, including Chief Reservoir Engineer with Melbana Energy Limited, Vice President of Exploration and Petroleum Technology with Sinopec East Puffin Pty Ltd, and other international exploration and production and energy service companies including ConocoPhillips, CNOOC, Woodside, RPS and Senergy. Mr Liu has extensive waterflooding experience having worked at the Penglai oilfield in China, the Chinguetti oilfield in Mauritania and Block 95 in Peru. Mr Liu holds a BSc in Petroleum Engineering from the Southwest Petroleum University, China. He is a Member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Mr Lubing Liu is a member of the Remuneration and Nomination and the Reserves and HSE Committees.

Ms Juan Wang: Non-Executive Director	
Qualifications:	BA, MBA
Interest in shares and options:	2,083,333 ordinary shares 7,500,000 unlisted options (£0.01, 30 March 2020)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	Anterra Energy Inc. (from December 2014 to June 2016)

Ms Wang was previously the President of Energy Prospecting Technology USA, Inc. and LandOcean Energy Canada Ltd. where she was responsible for overall management work for the subsidiary companies of LandOcean in Houston and Calgary. Previously, she was also an investment manager and director at Anterra Energy Inc. responsible for Chinese investor liaisons and a manager of corporate mergers and acquisitions at LandOcean. Ms Wang has a commercial banking background having previously worked for Deutsche Bank and Bank of East Asia.

Ms Juan Wang is the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Dr Yi Zeng: Non-Executive Director	
Qualifications:	BSc; MSc; PhD
Interest in shares and options:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Dr Yi Zeng has over 30 years of experience in the oil and gas and mining industries. Dr Zeng has held various technical and research positions with global companies including BHP Billiton and Santos Asia Pacific. Dr Zeng holds a PhD in Geophysics from the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, an MSc in Applied Geophysics and a BSc in Geophysical Exploration from the Chengdu University of Technology, China.

Dr Yi Zeng is a Chairman of the Reserves and HSE Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination and the Audit and Risk Committees.

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Mr Yu Wang: Non-Executive Director (resigned 26 September 2017)	
Qualifications:	BSc; MSc
Interest in shares and options:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Wang has over six years of corporate experience in finance and investments, focusing on energy and mineral sectors. He is currently a senior investment manager at Shanghai Anjin Investment Co. Ltd., responsible for project investments and management, both domestically and overseas. Previously, he worked as an investment manager at Weihai International Economic & Technical Cooperative Co., Ltd, specialising in project analysis and evaluation of energy and mineral projects in Africa, including oil and gas projects in the Republic of the Congo. Prior to that, Mr Wang was an investment analyst at Beijing Golden Valley Investment Management Co., Ltd. Mr Wang holds an MSc in Economics from the University of Edinburgh, and a BSc in Financial Economics from the University of Dundee.

Company Secretary

The following persons held the position of company secretary during the financial year:

- Mr Nick Beattie
- Ms Sara Kelly

Mr Nick Beattie: Joint Company Secretary	
Qualifications:	BA (Hons), FCIBS, AMCT
Interest in shares and options:	2,916,667 ordinary shares 25,000,000 unlisted options (£0.01, 30 March 2020)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Nick Beattie has over 25 years of experience in finance working with a range of international banks. Most recently he was a Managing Director in the BNP Paribas Upstream Oil and Gas team in London where he was responsible for leading the bank relationships with UK focused independent E&P companies. Nick has over 10 years' experience specifically financing the E&P sector and whilst at BNP Paribas, he structured and led numerous reserve based loans, development financings and other debt facilities. Prior to working with BNP Paribas, Nick worked as a Director within the Oil and Gas finance team at Fortis Bank covering Europe, Middle East and Africa and in a variety of roles with National Australia Bank Group. Nick is an Associate Member of the Association of Corporate Treasurers, a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers in Scotland and a Member of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment.

Ms Sara Kelly: Joint Company Secretary	
Qualifications:	B.Com, LLB
Interest in shares and options:	1 ordinary share
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	Drake Resources Limited (appointed June 2017)

Ms Sara Kelly is an experienced Company Secretary and Corporate Lawyer with over 13 years' experience. Sara has comprehensive knowledge of and experience in administering regulatory frameworks and processes in a listed company environment and practised as a corporate lawyer specialising in acquisitions, takeovers, capital raisings and listing of companies on ASX and AIM. Sara has acted as the company secretary of a number of ASX listed companies. Sara is a partner at Edwards Mac Scovell, a boutique Western Australian legal practice based in Perth.

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+ Operational Review

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was oil and gas exploration, development and production in Trinidad. During the year, the Company also acquired two new assets: an oil and gas project in Indonesia and an oilfield services business in Trinidad.

Production

The Group's oil and gas production for the year was 237,352 barrels (average of 650 bopd) net to Range, which is a 25% increase in production from the previous year (2017: 522 bopd). Range is pleased to be reporting production growth during the period which is mainly attributed to the ongoing work programme at the Beach Marcelle field.

Range had been facing challenges in maintaining production rates at consistent levels largely due to the limitations associated with the infrastructure at the Beach Marcelle field. To resolve this and accommodate production growth, the Company initiated infrastructure modernisation programme at the field. As part of this programme, the Company completed an upgrade to its oil handling and storage facilities.

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Installation of a new storage tank

Reserves

During the period, the Company published independent Competent Person's Reports ("CPRs") on its Trinidad and Indonesia assets. The Trinidad CPR which was completed by Rockflow Resources Ltd confirmed net 2P reserves of 16 MMstb and net 2C contingent resources of 8 MMstb. The Indonesia CPR which was completed by LEAP Energy Partners Sdn Bhd confirmed net 2C contingent resources of 10.9 Bscf and 3.1 MMstb.

The CPRs are available on Range's website:
http://www.rangeresources.co.uk/operations/reserves-and-resources/.

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Trinidad

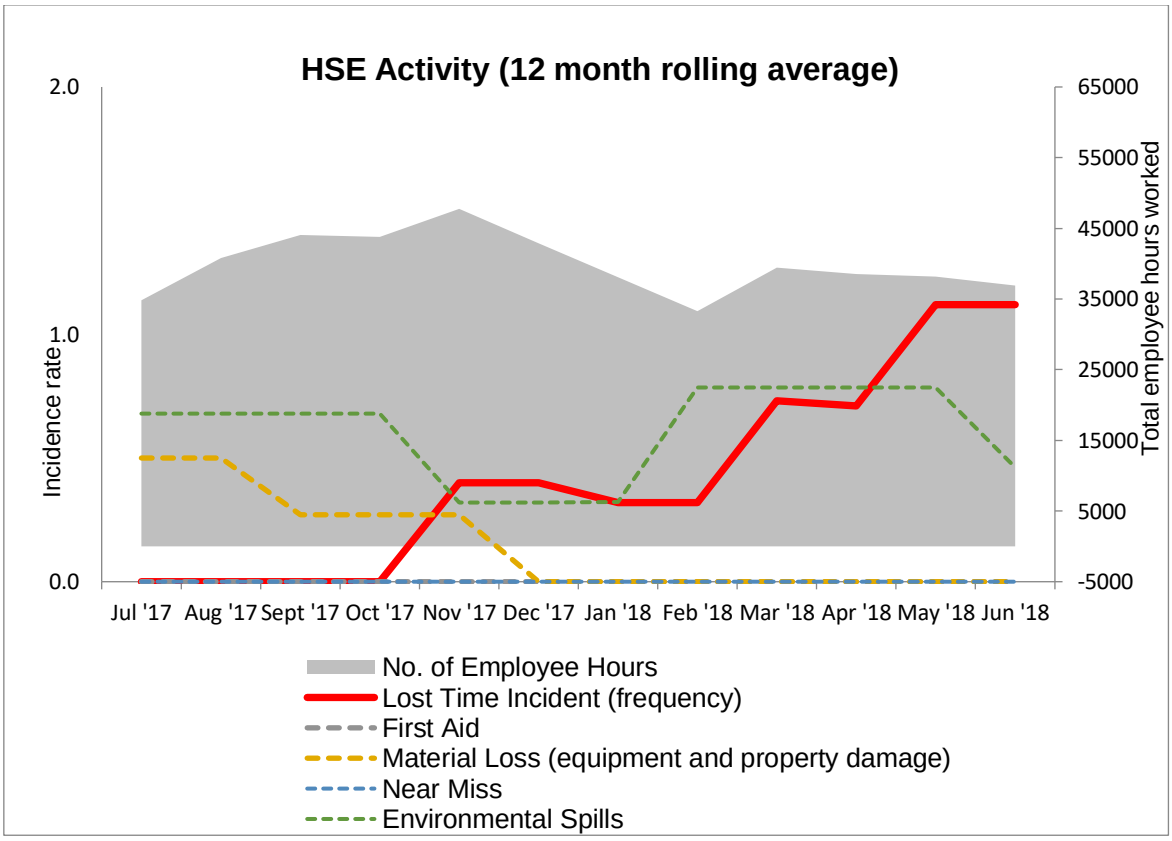
Health, Safety and Environment ("HSE")

The health and safety of our people, contractors and communities are important to us. We aim to achieve a safe and healthy work environment by upholding industry best practice and enforcing robust safety procedures at all of our operating sites.

We manage our activities in order to minimise disturbance to the environment, utilising environmental standards consistent with developments in technology, industry, codes of practice and all relevant statutory requirements. We require our employees and contractors to undertake their work in an environmentally sound manner and to consider environmental protection.

During the year, the Company continued its focus on safe operations. The Company is pleased to report that its average Lost Time Incident ("LTI") frequency rate for the year of 0.43 is significantly below the average of 2.5 reported by the International Association of Drilling Contractors for the onshore operators in Central America and Caribbean.

The Company notes that the LTI frequency rate was higher during the second half of FY 2018. The Company has been working with its supervisors and the HSE department to address this and has been conducting daily tool box sessions, job safety analysis and safety meetings. Range also established a Reserves and HSE committee which is responsible for overseeing the health, safety, and environmental management within the Group's operations.



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Waterflood programme

During the year, the Company continued production from two waterflood projects: the South East area of Beach Marcelle field (the "SE Project") and parts of the Morne Diablo field. The average combined production rate from waterflood projects for the year was approximately 200 bopd.

At the SE project, the Company completed pipeline construction to connect to an additional water source of 700 bwpd. It has been challenging to maintain injection rates at a consistent level and these continued to fluctuate with peak injection of 1,450 bwpd. The Company completed repairs on the existing pumps which should allow for stabilised water injection rates of 1,500 bwpd.

Range is also looking to undertake expansion of the SE project to incorporate more producer and injector wells. The expanded plan envisages up to 11 additional producers and 6 injector wells across the SE Project. The programme is expected to deliver enhanced production during early 2019.

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Waterflood operations

Development drilling

During the year, the Company drilled two new development wells, the GY 684 well located at the Beach Marcelle field and the QUN 161 well located at the Morne Diablo field. The wells were drilled safely and efficiently by RRDSL. Both wells were successful, and costs were capitalised in relation to these. The Company is particularly encouraged by the results of the GY 684 well, which is one of the best producing wells drilled by Range in recent years in Trinidad.

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+ The GY 684 well on production at the Beach Marcelle

As part of the upcoming work programme, the Company is planning on drilling two new development wells located on the North-East area of the Beach Marcelle field. The North-East area has an estimated 3.5 mmbbls of oil in place, of which only 6% has been recovered to date. The Company estimates that at least a further 10% could be produced from the area through primary recovery (additional 0.3 mmbbls). The wells are planned for drilling once the majority of the sales infrastructure upgrade at the Beach Marcelle field is completed. The first well is planned for drilling in Q4 2018 and the second well in 2019.

In addition, Range intends to acquire a new geological tool which will allow for enhanced data acquisition. This will assist in prioritising the lowest risk and highest return drilling prospects and allow the Company to move towards an active shallow drilling programme.

Optimization / workovers

The Company continued to undertake workovers on selected wells to provide additional production. Over 250 workovers on the existing wells have been completed during the year. The Company plans to continue its workover programme for the remainder of 2018.

Outlook and the upcoming work programme

Range's planned work programme in Trinidad for the remainder of 2018 (calendar year) is targeting stable production and includes:

1. Sales facilities upgrade at the Beach Marcelle field comprising:
    - Addition of a new tanker truck unit;
    - Installation of a new transfer station;
    - Installation of a new 500-barrel settling tank;
    - Installation of a new LACT unit; and
    - Upgrade on two 500-barrel sale tanks.
2. Optimisation (workovers) on approximately 50 wells
3. Optimisation of SE waterflood project
4. Drilling one new development well
5. New geological tool studies

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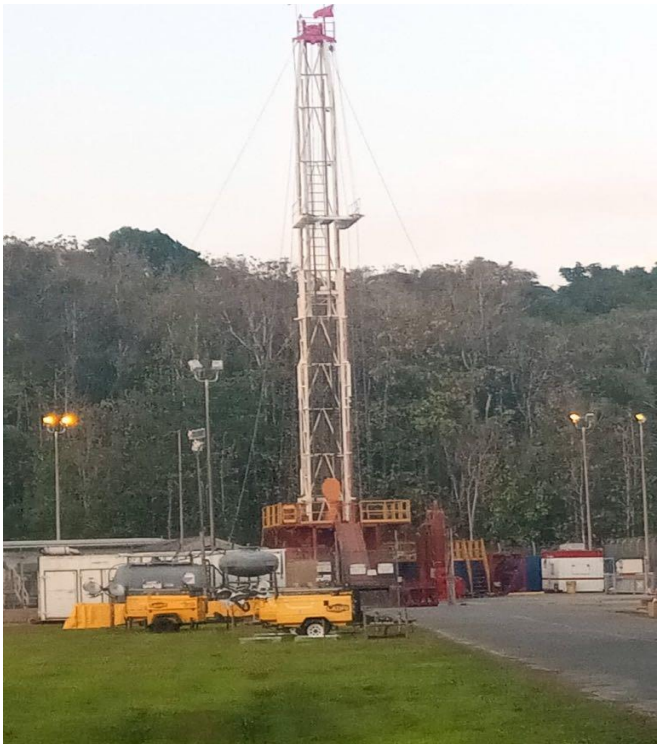
In-house oilfield business - RRDSL

Since the acquisition of RRDSL in Q4 2017, Range has been focused on integrating the business into the Group. Range's objective is to reduce the operating costs associated with its upstream operations in Trinidad and increase upon the existing levels of business with other operators to provide additional revenue stream.

During the year, RRDSL was successfully awarded a new contract with Shell Trinidad Central Block Limited, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell plc ("Shell"). The work scope under the contract consisted of a one-well workover using RRDSL's Rig 19 at Shell's operations onshore Trinidad. Operations were safely completed during April 2018 with no HSE or LTI incidents recorded.



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RRDSL's rig at operations for Shell

Subsequent to the year end, RRDSL was successfully awarded a new contract with Touchstone Exploration Trinidad Limited, a subsidiary of Touchstone Exploration Inc ("Touchstone"). Under the work scope of the contract, RRDSL provided turnkey services for drilling one well on Touchstone's onshore WD8 block in Trinidad. The drilling operations were safely completed.

With over 15 E&P companies operating onshore Trinidad, the Company sees significant opportunity to expand third party customer base in the country. In addition, Range is in discussions with potential clients in Latin America and is hoping to secure further third-party work.

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Indonesia

Since completion of the acquisition of interests in the Perlak field on 30 October 2017, the Company has been working with its partners on expediting the agreed work programme. The operator commenced initial geological and geophysical studies and established two offices in Indonesia. Range also established an oilfield services company which will be focused on the provision of operational support and certain oilfield services to the Perlak field and ultimately it is intended to develop this company in a similar fashion to RRDSL and provide services to other onshore operators in Indonesia.

Operations at the Perlak field commenced in May 2018, with reactivations on two wells underway. The initial production and well performance are below the original expectations, however work is still underway to establish stable production.

Looking ahead, Range intends to undertake G&G studies to improve reservoir understanding and to assist in establishing a longer-term development plan for the field.

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Operations at the Perlak field

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+ Reserves and Resources Statement

Reserves

As at 30 June 2018, Range's net proved and probable reserves (2P) are assessed to be 15.2 million barrels of oil (MMbbl). The key factors attributing to the revision in reserves are:

- Production during the period; and
- Amended timing for waterflood activity and drilling.

Reserves as at 30 June 2018 (MMbbl):

Category	Proved (1P)	Proved & probable (2P)	Proved, probable & possible (3P)
Developed	3.1	4.9	6.4
Undeveloped	6.2	10.3	15.5
Total	**9.3**	**15.2**	**21.9**

1. The reserve figures (1P, 2P and 3P) include reserves associated with the Company's Morne Diablo, South Quarry and Beach Marcelle licences in Trinidad. Range's net interest in all three fields is 100%.
2. Competent Persons Report ("CPR") prepared by Rockflow Resources Ltd, effective 30 June 2017 was used as a basis for estimation of the reserve figures.
3. Range's Morne Diablo and South Quarry fields are operated under farm-out agreements, with rights to production net of Trinidad government royalties, overriding royalties, and production taxes.
4. Range's Beach Marcelle field is operated under the terms of an Incremental Production Service Contract, entitling Range to a defined portion of the future revenue stream. No oil and gas reserves are owned by Range.

Movement in reserves (MMbbl):

Category	Proved (1P)	Proved & probable (2P)	Proved, probable & possible (3P)
Reserves as at 30 June 2017	**10.0**	**16.0**	**22.9**
FY 2018 production	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Revisions	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8
Reserves as at 30 June 2018	**9.3**	**15.2**	**21.9**

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Contingent resources

As at 30 June 2018, Range's net contingent resources 2C (P50) are assessed to be 12.9 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMboe). The key factor attributing to the increase in contingent resources is the inclusion of the Indonesia assets.

Contingent resources as at 30 June 2018:

Category	1C			2C			3C		
Project	Gas Bscf	Oil MMbbl	Total MMboe	Gas Bscf	Oil MMbbl	Total MMboe	Gas Bscf	Oil MMbbl	Total MMboe
Trinidad (net 100 %)	-	4.6	4.6	-	8.0	8.0	-	15.4	15.4
Indonesia (net 23%)	1.7	0.9	1.2	10.9	3.1	4.9	41.1	18.4	25.3
Total	1.7	5.5	**5.8**	10.9	11.1	**12.9**	41.1	33.8	**40.7**

1. The Trinidad resource figures (1C, 2C and 3C) include contingent resources associated with the Company's Morne Diablo, South Quarry and Beach Marcelle licences in Trinidad. Range's net interest in all three fields is 100%.
2. The Trinidad resource figures are based on the CPR prepared by Rockflow Resources Ltd, effective 30 June 2017.
3. The Indonesia resource figures (1C, 2C and 3C) include contingent resources associated with the Company's interest in the Perlak field. Range's net interest is 23%.
4. The Indonesia resource figures are based on the CPR prepared by LEAP Energy Partners Sdn. Bhd, effective 1 August 2017.
5. The interest in the Indonesia project was acquired during FY2018, therefore contingent resources for FY2017 do not include Indonesia resources.
6. The conversion factor used for converting gas to oil equivalent volumes is 6,000 scf to 1 boe.

Movement in contingent resources (MMboe):

Category	1C	2C	3C
Contingent resources as at 30 June 2017	**4.6**	**8.0**	**15.4**
Revisions	+1.2	+4.9	+25.3
Contingent resources as at 30 June 2018	**5.8**	**12.9**	**40.7**

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Notes on calculation of reserves and resources

- The reserves and resources stated in this report are prepared in accordance with the definitions and guidelines in the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) 2007 Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS).
- Range reviews and updates its oil and gas reserves and resources position on an annual basis and reports the updated estimates as of 30 June each year. Separately, Range reviews and updates its oil and gas reserves and resources position as frequently as required by the magnitude of the petroleum reserves and resources and changes indicated by new data.
- The reserve and resource figures are reported according to Range's net economic interest, net of royalties and net of lease fuel up to the reference point.
- The reference point defined as the point of sale to third parties.
- Petroleum reserves and resources are prepared using deterministic and probabilistic methods.
- Project and field totals are aggregated by arithmetic summation by category.
- Totals may not exactly reflect arithmetic addition due to rounding.
- Oil and gas reserves estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates that were valid when originally calculated may alter significantly when new information or techniques become available. Additionally, by their very nature, reserve and resource estimates are imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. As further information becomes available through additional drilling and analysis, the estimates are likely to change. This may result in alterations to development and production plans which may, in turn, adversely impact the Company's operations. Reserves estimates and estimates of future net revenues are, by nature, forward looking statements and subject to the same risks as other forward-looking statements.

Qualified person review

The information contained in this report has been reviewed and approved by Mr Lubing Liu. Mr Liu is a suitably qualified person with 23 years of industry experience. Mr Liu is a full-time employee of Range and holds a role of a Chief Operating Officer and Trinidad General Manager. He holds a BSc in Petroleum Engineering from the Southwest Petroleum University, China and is a member of the SPE (Society of Petroleum Engineers). Mr Liu is qualified in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.41 and consents to the use of petroleum reserve and resource figures in the form and context in which they appear in this statement.

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+ Corporate Review

Completion of acquisition of RRDSL

Range completed the acquisition of RRDSL on 30 November 2017. The net consideration of US$3.2 million is due by no later than 30 November 2020 and is subject to 6% interest per annum.

In December 2017, Range advanced a partial payment of US$2.8 million to LandOcean Petroleum Corp. Ltd as part of the consideration for the acquisition. The payment is on a refundable basis and the funds will be immediately repayable to Range upon the Company's request. This early, refundable payment benefits Range as it accrues interest at 6%, generating a saving of almost US$100,000 for the Company during the period.

Please refer to Operations section for further details on RRDSL.

Completion of acquisition of oil and gas interests in Indonesia

Range completed the acquisition of an indirect interest in the Perlak field on 30 October 2017. As per the terms of the acquisition, the Company acquired an indirect 23% interest (to increase to 42% upon completion of the minimum work programme) for a total consideration of US$3.2 million payable in tranches.

Please refer to Operations section for further details on the project.

Director and management changes

Mr Yu Wang tendered his resignation as Non-Executive Director, effective 26 September 2017.

Mr Lubing Liu was appointed as Group Chief Operating Officer and General Manager of Trinidad, responsible for overseeing the Company's upstream and oilfield services operations focusing on Trinidad. Mr Lubing Liu also assumed a role of Executive Director. These appointments were effective 1 March 2018.

Admission to trading on Alternative Investment Market ("AIM")

The Company's ordinary shares were admitted to trading on AIM effective 13 December 2017, under the ticker "RRL". The Company published an admission document which can be viewed on Range's website www.rangeresources.co.uk.

Termination of American Depository Receipt ("ADR") programme

The Company terminated its ADR programme as part of continued cost cutting exercise.

Successful resolution of the legacy issue in Colombia

The Company reached an agreement with Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos ("ANH") to settle all outstanding historic claims and disputes between ANH and the consortium of Optima Oil Corporation and the Company (the "Consortium"). The key terms of the settlement arrangement are that ANH confirms that Range (and the Consortium) has no liability for any payments or debts, all proposed penalties have been lifted, the Consortium agrees to waive all potential claims against ANH and the consortium agrees to the termination of the exploration licences. The agreement between the Consortium and ANH is subject to court approval in Colombia, which is expected in FY19. The matter is still contingent until this approval is obtained. Range also commenced the process of

closing its Colombian branch office which is expected to result in cost savings of approximately US$100,000 per annum.

Georgia

Range believes that it holds an interest in the Georgia Production Sharing Contract over Block VIA (the "Georgia PSC") through its 45% shareholding in Strait Oil and Gas Limited ("SOG"). On 3 April 2017, the Government of Georgia represented by the LEPL State Agency of Oil and Gas of the Ministry of Energy of Georgia (the "Agency"), announced an open international tender on Block VIA. Range has been involved in the project since 2009 and invested substantial capital since that time with funds used to complete the minimum work programme stipulated by the Georgia PSC.

The Agency has previously confirmed to SOG that this minimum work programme has been satisfactorily completed. Range believes that the Georgia PSC remains valid and in good standing and that the purported relicensing of the block would be a breach of the Georgia PSC. Range and SOG contacted the Agency to seek an amicable resolution to this issue and engaged legal advisers to explore relevant routes to preserve the value of the investment in Georgia.

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+ Financial Review

Summary of financial performance for the year

For the year to 30 June 2018, the Board is pleased to report a significant improvement in the financial performance with a materially reduced loss after tax of US$17.5 million compared to a loss in the prior year of US$54.4 million.

Whilst still disappointing to be reporting a loss, the Directors believe there has been positive progress seen in several key areas, including:

- Revenues: 55% higher at US$13.1million (prior year US$8.4 million) with 97% of revenues coming from upstream operations;
- Production: 25% higher at 237,352 barrels (prior year: 190,546 barrels);
- Realised oil price: 25% higher at US$55.40/bbl (prior year: US$44.27/bbl);
- First revenues generated by RRDSL from 3rd party drilling work;
- General and administration expenses: 21% lower at US$4.1 million (prior year US$5.2 million). This includes one-off costs of US$0.75 million related to the AIM listing process completed during the year, so on an underlying basis the spend was lower still at US$3.3 million (a 36% reduction); and
- Operating expenses for Trinidad upstream operations of US$6.2 million, representing US$26/bbl which is a 43% improvement on prior year (prior year: US$46/bbl).

During the year, Range continued to invest in growing the asset base of the Group with US$3.9million capital expenditure in Trinidad in drilling, waterflood and workover activity. In addition to the activity undertaken at the core Trinidad fields the Group also completed two important acquisitions. With the Perlak field in Indonesia, Range has invested approximately US$3.8 million during the year to firstly acquire its 60% interest in Hengtai and then to fund its share of the operating costs during the first year of operation.

The RRDSL acquisition which completed at the end of November 2017 is particularly significant as it allows us to have greater control over operating and drilling costs in Trinidad and the benefits of this acquisition have already been seen with the total cost for drilling the GY684 well in late 2017 being over 1/3rd cheaper than the cost of drilling the comparable GY681 well.

Since the date of the acquisition, RRDSL has also been actively marketing its services to 3rd parties with revenues generated during the year of approximately US$430,000 from other operators. During just the first quarter of FY2019, RRDSL has already exceeded this level of turnover and the Company aims to continue to grow this 3rd party revenue stream with operators in Trinidad and the surrounding Caribbean/Latin America region.

Total operating costs for the Group have increased during the period to US$10.8 million (prior year: US$8.8 million). This is a result primarily of the new business activities undertaken during the period with substantially higher staff costs of the Group following the acquisition of RRDSL which were approximately US$2.6 million higher in 7-month period following the acquisition. The underlying operating costs for the Trinidad upstream business were lower during the year at US$6.2 million (prior year: US$8.8 million). In addition, the Company anticipates that further revenue growth should be seen from additional 3rd party work undertaken by RRDSL and first modest sales volumes being achieved at Perlak, Indonesia. Despite the increase in operating costs for the period

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there has been a 24% improvement in EBITDAX, which showed a negative US$6.0 million for the year (prior year: negative US$7.9 million).

It is important to highlight that this is the first financial year since 2013 where there has been no impairment charge recognised and the Board continues to see significant value in the Trinidad asset base which can be released in the years ahead as production growth is delivered.

Liquidity

Cash management remains a critical area of focus and at the period end the Group had cash on hand and other liquid assets of US$6.7 million (including the US$2.8 million refundable deposit which was paid to LandOcean with respect to the RRDSL acquisition in December 2017). Post-reporting period, Range completed an equity placement raising gross proceeds of GBP1 million.

Despite the increased production and revenues, the cash position has clearly reduced during the year and this is a result of a number of factors which included: (i) the acquisition and subsequent investment into the Perlak project totalling US$3.8 million, (ii) provision of loans pre-acquisition to RRDSL of US$4 million, (iii) payment of first year coupon on convertible note of US$1.6 million and (iv) the costs incurred with the AIM admission process.

The acquisition of RRDSL is the principal reason for the increase seen in the level of net borrowings and other interest-bearing payables to US$87 million (2017: US$61.9 million). Range continues to benefit from highly competitive terms offered by LandOcean across the various funding arrangements with no security provided over any assets, no financial covenants or restrictive controls in place, no amortisation due until maturity and a competitive interest rate of between 6-8% pa. The Board recognises though that the maturity profile for the debts has reduced over the year with average period to maturity of approximately 17 months and the first repayments being due at the end of November 2019. Range has held initial discussions with LandOcean regarding potential refinancing options and the Company will be considering the most appropriate means to repay or refinance the balance during the coming months.

Outlook

Range will continue to invest in the year ahead into growing production at Trinidad and Indonesia. In the short-term this includes upgrades to infrastructure and drilling of a new development well at Beach Marcelle before the end of the 2018 calendar year.

The Board remains focused on achieving long-term profitability and positive operating cashflow through growth in revenues from increased production whilst maintaining a tight control over costs. Fundamentally, production growth remains the key to reducing operating costs on a per barrel basis, given the inherent fixed cost element within the operations in Trinidad and the Board expects to see growth in the coming year from development drilling activity, optimisation of existing waterflood schemes and the benefits seen from new infrastructure and debottlenecking at the Beach Marcelle field.

In addition, during FY2019 a key financial objective is to secure appropriate terms for repaying and/or refinancing the payables position with LandOcean.

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Dividends

No dividends have been declared, provided for or paid in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2018 (2017: Nil).

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

The following significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company occurred during the financial year:

Acquisition of RRDSL

Range completed the acquisition of RRDSL on 30 November 2017. The net consideration of US$3.2 million is due by no later than 30 November 2020 and is subject to 6% interest per annum.

Acquisition of oil and gas interests in Indonesia

Range completed the acquisition of an indirect interest in the Perlak field on 30 October 2017. As per the terms of the acquisition, the Company acquired an indirect 23% interest (to increase to 42% upon completion of the minimum work programme) for a total consideration of US$3.2 million payable in tranches.

Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

Completion of US$1.3m subscription

Subsequent to the year end, Range announced a subscription for new ordinary shares to raise US$1,300,000 before expenses (the "Subscription"). Pursuant to the Subscription, the Company issued 909,090,910 new ordinary shares at a price of 0.11 pence per new ordinary share. The Company intends to use the proceeds from the Subscription to fund sales infrastructure upgrade, as well as other general investment in asset upgrades in Trinidad.

RRDSL new contract award

Subsequent to the year end, Range announced that RRDSL was successfully awarded a contract with Touchstone Exploration Trinidad Limited, a subsidiary of Touchstone Exploration Inc ("Touchstone"). Under the work scope of the contract, RRDSL provided turnkey services for drilling one well on Touchstone's onshore WD8 block in Trinidad.

Georgia update

Subsequent to the year end, Range signed an agreement to acquire Georgian Oil Pty Ltd (20% interest holder in SOG) for a nominal upfront sum. Following completion, Range will hold a 65% interest in SOG. Completion is anticipated to occur in October 2018.

No other events occurred after the reporting date.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

The Company intends to progress with its work programme in Trinidad by implementing the secondary recovery programme (waterflood), development drilling and workover operations. The Company will also focus on growing its oilfield services business in Trinidad by expanding its third-party customer base. In Indonesia, Range will continue work with

the operator to successfully execute the work programme. Please refer to the Operational Review for full details.

Environmental Regulation

The Group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

The Directors have considered compliance with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 which requires entities to report annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The directors have assessed that there are no current reporting requirements, but may be required to do so in the future.

Options

As at 30 June 2018, the unissued ordinary shares of Range under option are as follows:

Date of expiry	Exercise price	Number under option
14 July 2018	£0.01	161,472,247
14 July 2018	£0.02	118,729,593
31 August 2018	£0.01	14,000,000
3 September 2019	£0.01	194,585,862
3 September 2019	£0.02	172,557,274
30 March 2020	£0.01	120,500,000
		Total: 781,844,976

During the year ended 30 June 2018 no ordinary shares of Range were issued on the exercise of options (2017: nil).

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, six meetings of the board of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings	
	Eligible to attend	Attended
Zhiwei Gu	6	6
Yan Liu	6	6
Juan Wang	6	6
Lubing Liu	6	6
Yi Zeng	6	6
Yu Wang (resigned 26 September 2017)	2	0

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+ Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Range is committed to conducting business in a socially responsible and ethical manner, protecting the environment and the safety of local communities, engaging, respecting and supporting the communities and cultures it operates in.

Range strives to grow and strengthen the social and economic relationships within the communities it operates in, through the support and employment opportunities, as well as innovative programmes in local health, education, environment, and cultural activities. Range recognises the need for its business to provide direct support to the local communities which rely on sponsorships and donations.

Range has commitment to hiring locally and aims to work closely with our host governments. Over the years, Range has continued to be involved in numerous community initiatives supporting local talent and progressing employment.

Supporting education

Over the years Range has been engaging with the Guayaguayare Roman Catholic Primary School, located near the Company's Beach Marcelle field in an effort to assist the young people living in the area.

During the year, Range provided three scholarship grants to the top performing students, as well as stationery supplies to the school.

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Students awarded a scholarship grant

Supporting musical talent

Range continues its support for the Morne Diablo Funk-a-delics, a steel orchestra for youth. The programme provides music lessons to children where they learn to play the steel pan (Trinidad and Tobago's national musical instrument) and to read music.

During the year, Range provided financial assistance to the Morne Diablo Funk-a-delics towards the purchase of uniforms. Range also continues to provide oil drums to be used as steel pans for music practice.

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Training and development of young professionals

During the year, Range participated in the Trinidad and Tobago Section of the Society of Petroleum Engineers event. The event provided a forum for the engagement, enlightenment and education of engineering and geoscience students and graduates from the local universities of Trinidad and Tobago. Companies such as Range were given the opportunity to meet young local talent, share experience and knowledge, provide guidance and attract future employees.

Range continues to investigate options for incorporating students from the local universities into its operations through training and work placement. Range will continue its contribution to development of young local professionals in years to come.

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Society of Petroleum Engineers event

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+ Corporate Governance and Risk

The Company has chosen to adopt the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition, March 2014) issued by the ASX Corporate Governance Council in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2018 and complies with the majority of recommendations.

The Company's 2018 Corporate Governance Statement, Appendix 4G and other ancillary corporate governance related documents can be found on the Company's website: www.rangeresources.co.uk.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The achievement of the business strategy, production growth and future financial performance are subject to various risks. Range continually monitors the effectiveness of the Company's risk management, internal compliance and control systems.

The Board does not have a stand-alone Risk Committee. However, the Company's Audit and Risk Committee oversees the Company's risk management and compliance function, with key responsibilities being to ensure that an appropriate risk management framework is in place and is operating properly and reviewing and monitoring legal and policy compliance systems and issues.

The Board has identified the following principal business risks and adopted mitigating strategies as described below. It is not an exhaustive list of all risks that may affect the Company nor have they been listed in any particular order of importance.

+ Risk	Exploration, development and production
There is a significant element of technical risk in exploring for and developing oil and gas fields. Exploration is a speculative activity with an associated risk of discovery to find any oil and gas in commercial quantities and a risk of development. If the Company is unsuccessful in locating and developing or acquiring new reserves and resources that are commercially viable, this may have a material adverse effect on future business, results of operations and financial conditions. Development and production of oil and gas projects may be exposed to low side reserve outcomes, cost overruns, production decrease or stoppage, which may result from facility shutdowns, mechanical or technical failure and other unforeseen events.	
+ Mitigation	
The Company aims to continuously improve the quality of its operations through rigorous reviews. Technical work processes are used to ensure each opportunity has been thoroughly evaluated before investment decisions are made. The Company employs experienced personnel and engages independent consultants to review data, where appropriate.	

+ Risk	Oil and gas reserves
Oil and gas reserves are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. These estimates may alter significantly or become uncertain when new information becomes available and/or there are material changes of circumstances which may result in the Company altering its plans which could have a positive or negative effect on the Company's operations.	

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+ Mitigation

Range has established Reserves and HSE committee which undertakes annual audits and evaluations of the Company's reserves and resources consistent with the Society of Petroleum Engineers' Petroleum Resource Management System. The assessment of reserves and resources is also subject to independent review from time to time.

+ Risk **Health, Safety and Environment**

Exploration, development and production of oil and gas involve risks which may impact the health and safety of personnel, the community and the environment. Oil and gas exploration, development and production can be potentially environmentally hazardous giving rise to substantial costs for environmental rehabilitation, damage control and losses. Failure to manage these risks could result in injury or loss of life, damage or destruction of property, damage to reputation, and damage to the environment.

+ Mitigation

Health and safety are a very high priority for Range. Range has established reserves and HSE committee which is responsible for ensuring that appropriate systems are in place to manage health, safety, and environmental risks. The Company maintains strict reporting requirements in respect of any incidents, hazards or near misses. Training, procedures and competency are performed throughout the organisation. Appropriate insurances are in place.

+ Risk **Regulatory**

A substantial amount of Range's properties and operations are located in Trinidad and Tobago. Therefore, the Group's operational and financial conditions are affected by policy, taxation and other political or economic developments in or affecting Trinidad and Tobago. There is a risk that regulatory approvals are withheld, take longer than expected or unforeseen circumstances arise where requirements may not be adequately addressed in the eyes of the regulator and costs may be incurred to remediate non-compliance and/or obtain approvals.

+ Mitigation

Range continuously monitors the political, economic, and regulatory environments in which it operates and actively cooperates with the government of Trinidad and Tobago on strategies that might impact the Company.

+ Risk **Funding**

Future investment and activities are dependent on having sufficient funds to enable the exploration or development of projects, whether through debt or equity funding. Limitations on the access to adequate funding could have a material adverse effect on the business, results from operations, financial condition and prospects. There can be no assurance that sufficient debt or equity funding will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

+ Mitigation

The Board reviews and approves the allocation of cash resources via the annual budget. The Board also considers longer term cash forecasts to ensure sufficient funds to meet its goals.

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+ Risk	Oil and gas prices
Future value, growth and financial conditions are dependent upon the prevailing prices for oil and gas. Prices for oil and gas are subject to fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. Sustained periods of low oil price may impact the viability of growth projects.	
+ Mitigation	
The Company monitors and analyses the current and forecast oil prices on a regular basis. Range does not currently hedge its oil price exposure. Price hedging arrangements would be implemented if deemed appropriate for financial planning and to mitigate commodity price risks.	

+ Risk	Counterparties
The ability of the Company to achieve its stated objectives will depend on the performance of the counterparties under various agreements it has entered into, including joint venture arrangements. If any counterparties do not meet their obligations under the respective agreements, this may impact on operations, business and financial conditions.	
+ Mitigation	
The Company monitors performance across material contracts against contractual obligations to minimise counterparty risk and seeks to include terms in agreements which mitigate such risks.	

+ Risk	Litigation
The nature of Range's business means that it is likely to be involved in litigation or regulatory actions arising from a wide range of matters, as well as investigations, inquiries or disputes, debt recoveries, commercial and contractual disputes, environmental claims, occupational health and safety claims etc. Any of these claims or actions could result in delays, increase costs or otherwise adversely impact Range's operations, and adversely impact on financial performance and future financial prospects of the Group.	
+ Mitigation	
Range and its legal advisers actively monitor and manage potential and actual claims, actions and disputes.	

+ Remuneration Report (Audited)

Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy of Range has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Group's financial results. The Board of Range Resources Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the Group, as well as create alignment of goals between directors, executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for Board members and senior executives of the Company is as follows:

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, was developed and approved by the Board.

Non-executive directors, executive directors and senior executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), which is calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits including motor vehicles, as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds where applicable.

Executive and non-executive directors can be employed by the Company on a consultancy basis on Board approval, with remuneration and terms stipulated in individual consultancy agreements.

The Board exercises its discretion in determining remuneration performance of executives. Given the size and nature of the entity, the Board does not deem it to be realistic to measure performance against defined criteria. As such remuneration and performance have historically not been linked.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed. Shares given to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director or executive. Unlisted options are valued using the Black-Scholes methodology.

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies taking into consideration time, commitment and level of responsibility. As approved by shareholders on 30 November 2011, the aggregate non-executive remuneration per annum is currently A$350,000 (US$260,555). The Remuneration and Nomination Committee determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee held three meetings during the year. Independent external advice is sought when required. Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. The directors are not required to hold any shares in the Company under the Constitution of the Company; however, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

Options may be issued to directors and executives as part of remuneration. Options issued to directors historically were not based on performance criteria. However, the options issued to the current directors on 27 March 2015 and the Key Management Personnel on 1

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Remuneration policy (continued)

September 2015 and November 2016, principally vest upon satisfaction of set company performance criteria detailed in Note 30.

Under the Company's share trading policy, all employees and directors of the Company and its related companies are prohibited from trading in the Company's shares or other securities if they are in possession of inside information.

The Board believes that it has implemented suitable practices and procedures that are appropriate for an organisation of this size and maturity.

Remuneration committee

A Remuneration and Nomination Committee was established during the year ended 30 June 2015. An annual review of remuneration is generally undertaken, however no review was undertaken during the reporting period. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee held discussions following the period end and is intending to undertake a comprehensive review in early 2019.

No remuneration consultants were used by the Group during the year.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and directors and executive's remuneration

No relationship exists between shareholder wealth, director and executive remuneration and Company performance.

Voting and comments made at the company's 2017 Annual General Meeting

The adoption of the Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 was put to the shareholders of the Company at the AGM held on 30 November 2017. The remuneration resolution received a "first strike", representing a 'no' vote from 91.43% of shareholders who exercised their right to vote.

The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout FY2018 on its remuneration practices. However, since the AGM, the Board has engaged with shareholders to understand their concerns that led to this voting outcome. The Company does not believe that the vote was directly related to remuneration practices. However, the Board has taken the opportunity to improve the composition of its remuneration and nomination committee by appointing an additional independent director.

The remuneration and nomination committee will be undertaking a review of the existing executive and director compensation plans in 2019 and will implement changes as necessary. The Company may also consider undertaking an independent review and critique of its remuneration disclosures with the assistance of external consultants.

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Key Management Personnel

Name	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Mr Zhiwei Gu	Non-Executive Chairman	appointed 25 May 2016
Mr Yan Liu	Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer	appointed 25 May 2016
Ms Juan Wang	Non-Executive Director	appointed 30 November 2014
Mr Yu Wang	Non-Executive Director	appointed 30 September 2015 resigned 26 September 2017
Mr Lubing Liu	Non-Executive Director	appointed 16 June 2016 resigned 1 March 2018
	Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer and Trinidad General Manager	appointed 1 March 2018
Dr Yi Zeng	Non-Executive Director	appointed 16 June 2016
Mr Nick Beattie	CFO & Company Secretary	appointed 23 May 2014 (as CFO) and 30 March 2015 (as Company Secretary)
Mr Lijun Xiu	Vice President of Operations and Production	appointed 29 September 2016 resigned 25 June 2018

Details of remuneration

The remuneration for the Key Management Personnel of the Group during the year was as follows:

2018	Short Term Benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share based payments	Total
	Cash salary & fees	One-off payment	Termination benefits	Super annuation / pensions	Options	
Currency	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Directors & Officers						
Mr Gu (i)	250,000	-	-	-	(12,990)	237,010
Mr Y Liu	166,685	-	-	16,669	(32,009)	151,345
Ms Wang (ii)	141,250	-	-	-	(10,853)	130,397
Mr L Liu (iii)	88,688	-	-	4,920	-	93,608
Dr Zeng	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Mr Beattie	181,477	-	-	18,148	(27,373)	172,252
Mr Xiu (iv)	31,747	-	-	-	(760)	30,987
Mr Yu Wang (v)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**884,847**	**-**	**-**	**39,737**	**(83,985)**	**840,599**

(i) Fees paid to Mr Gu comprised US$30,000 received in his capacity as a non-executive director, US$25,000 in his role as Chairman and US$195,000 for additional consulting work.

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Details of remuneration (continued)

(ii)Fees paid to Ms Wang comprised US$28,750 received in her capacity as a non-executive director and US$112,500 received for additional consulting work.

(iii) Fees paid to Mr L Liu comprised US$16,667 received in his capacity as a non-executive director, US$37,340 received for additional consulting work and salary of US$39,601 in his capacity as Chief Operating Officer.

(iv) Fees paid to Mr Xiu comprised US$31,747 received in his capacity as a Vice President of Operations and Production.

(v) Mr Yu Wang tendered his resignation as Non-Executive Director effective 26 September 2017.

2017	Short Term Benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share based payments	**Total**
	Cash salary & fees	One-off payment	Termination benefits	Super annuation / pensions	Options	
Currency	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Directors & Officers						
Mr Gu (i)	250,000	-	-	-	21,515	271,515
Mr Y Liu	162,031	-	-	16,203	23,971	202,205
Mr Chen (v)	12,918	-	38,750	-	(62,942)	(11,274)
Ms Wang (ii)	105,000	-	-	-	1,558	106,558
Mr L Liu (iii)	64,660	-	-	-	-	64,660
Dr Zeng	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Mr Beattie	171,116	-	-	17,112	23,041	211,269
Mr Xiu (iv)	116,000	104,000	-	-	7,096	227,096
Mr Y Wang	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**906,725**	**104,000**	**38,750**	**33,315**	**14,239**	**1,097,029**

(i) Fees paid to Mr Gu comprised US$30,000 received in his capacity as a non-executive director, US$25,000 in his role as Chairman and US$195,000 for additional consulting work.

(ii)Fees paid to Ms Wang comprised US$30,000 received in her capacity as a non-executive director and US$75,000 received for additional consulting work.

(iii) Fees paid to Mr L Liu comprised US$25,000 received in his capacity as a non-executive director and US$39,660 received for additional consulting work.

(iv) Fees paid to Mr Xiu comprised US$60,000 received in his capacity as a Vice President of Operations and Production and US$56,000 plus a one-off payment of US$104,000 received for additional consulting work.

(v) Mr Chen tendered his resignation as Non-Executive Director on 24 November 2016.

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Equity instrument disclosures relating to Key Management Personnel

Share-based payments (year ended 30 June 2018)

No options were issued to key management personnel. The expense reversal is due to the change in the probability of meeting the vesting conditions prior to the options expiring as explained below:

- Probability of meeting the 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 100%;
- Probability of meeting the 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%; and
- Probability of meeting the 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

Share-based payments (year ended 30 June 2017)

The following options were issued to key management personnel:

Name:	Mr Lijun Xiu
Number of options:	8,000,000
Grant date:	29 September 2016

The options expire on 30 March 2020 with an exercise price of £0.01 per share. The vesting conditions of these options are as follows:

- 25% became exercisable on 31 March 2017;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad.

The value per option at the grant date was 0.21 cents, determined using the Black Scholes option price model using the following key inputs:

Volatility:	100%	Exercise price	£0.01
Risk free rate:	1.92%	Share price on grant date	£0.00368
USD/GBP exchange rate	0.8028		

Share-based payments (year ended 30 June 2016)

The following options were issued to key management personnel:

Name:	Mr Nick Beattie
Number of options:	25,000,000
Grant date:	1 September 2015

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Equity instrument disclosures relating to Key Management Personnel (continued)

Name:	Mr Yan Liu
Number of options:	20,000,000
Grant date:	25 May 2016

Name:	Mr Zhiwei Gu
Number of options:	22,500,000
Grant date:	25 May 2016

Mr Liu's and Mr Gu's options were granted on 25 May 2016 however they were issued on 13 December 2016 once shareholder approval was obtained.

All options expire on 30 March 2020 with an exercise price of £0.01 per share. The vesting conditions of these options are as follows:

- 25% became exercisable on 31 March 2017;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad.

Mr Nick Beattie options

The value per option at the grant date was 0.56 cents, determined using the Black Scholes option price model using the following key inputs:

Volatility:	100%	Exercise price	£0.01
Risk free rate:	1.92%	Share price on grant date	£0.0057
USD/GBP exchange rate	0.6509		

Mr Zhiwei Gu and Mr Yan Liu options:

The value per option at the grant date was 0.30 cents, determined using the Black Scholes option price model using the following key inputs:

Volatility:	100%	Exercise price	£0.01
Risk free rate:	1.92%	Share price on grant date	£0.0037
USD/GBP exchange rate	0.7468		

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Equity instrument disclosures relating to Key Management Personnel (continued)

Share-based payments (year ended 30 June 2015)

On 27 March 2015, the following options were issued to key management personnel:

Name	Number of options
Mr Yan Liu	30,000,000
Mr David Chen	30,000,000
Mr Zhiwei Gu	7,500,000
Ms Juan Wang	7,500,000

All options expire on 30 March 2020 with an exercise price of £0.01 per share. The vesting conditions of these options are as follows:

- 25% became exercisable one year from the issue date;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad;
- 25% will become exercisable upon the Company reaching production of 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad.

The value per option at the grant date was 0.51 cents, determined using the Black Scholes option price model using the following key inputs:

Volatility:	100%	Grant date:	27/03/2015
Risk free rate:	1.92%	Exercise price	£0.01
USD/GBP exchange rate	0. 7752	Share price on grant date	£0.0054

Fully paid share holdings

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year or at time of resignation by Key Management Personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below.

2018	Balance at the start of the year	Granted as Compensation	Other Changes	Balance at the end of the year	Balance held indirectly
Mr Gu	2,083,333	-	-	2,083,333	-
Mr Y Liu	6,333,333	-	-	6,333,333	-
Ms Wang	2,083,333	-	-	2,083,333	-
Mr Wang	-	-	-	-	-
Mr L Liu	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Zeng	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Beattie	2,916,667	-	-	2,916,667	-
Mr Xiu	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	-
Total:	**21,416,666**	**-**	**-**	**21,416,666**	**-**

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Equity instrument disclosures relating to Key Management Personnel (continued)

Options held by Key Management Personnel

The numbers of options in the company held during the financial year or at time of resignation by Key Management Personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below:

2018	Balance at the start of the year	Granted as Compensation	Other Changes	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable
Mr Gu	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000	7,500,000
Mr Y Liu	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	12,500,000
Ms Wang	7,500,000	-	-	7,500,000	1,875,000
Mr Wang	-	-	-	-	-
Mr L Liu	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Zeng	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Beattie	25,000,000	-	-	25,000,000	6,250,000
Mr Xiu	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	-
Total:	**120,500,000**	**-**	**-**	**120,500,000**	**28,125,000**

Loans to Key Management Personnel

There were no loans made to directors of Range and other Key Management Personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties during the 2017 or 2018 financial years. The consulting fees paid to Zhiwei Gu, Juan Wang and Lubing Liu were US$195,000, US$112,500 and US$25,740 respectively. The amount due to Lijun Xiu is US$42,000.

Employment contracts of Directors and other Key Management Personnel

On appointment, Executive Directors and Other Key Management Personnel enter into an employment contract with the Company (or another company within the Group). This contract sets out their duties, remuneration and other terms of employment. These contracts may be terminated by either the Company or the employee as detailed below.

All non-executive directors are eligible to receive consulting fees for services provided to the Company over and above the services expected from a non-executive director.

Mr Zhiwei Gu as Non-Executive Chairman	
Non-Executive Chairman contract	
Contract start date:	25 May 2016
Base Payment:	US$55,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Notice period:	3 months
Termination benefits:	Payment in lieu of notice at Company option for termination without cause
Consulting services:	From May 2016, Mr Gu provides additional executive and consulting services over and above services rendered to the Company at a rate of US$16,250 per month

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Employment contracts of Directors and other Key Management Personnel (continued)

Mr Yan Liu as Chief Executive Officer	
Chief Executive Officer contract	
Contract start date:	25 May 2016
Base Payment:	AU$215,000 per annum
Superannuation:	10% of base salary
Bonus:	Eligible to receive bonus at the discretion of the board
Notice period:	3 months
Termination benefits:	Payment in lieu of notice at Company option for termination without cause

Ms Juan Wang as Non-Executive Director	
Non-Executive Director contract	
Contract start date:	19 January 2015
Base Payment:	US$30,000 per annum up to and including March 2018, US$25,000 per annum thereafter
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Termination benefits:	None
Consulting services:	From January 2017 up to and including March 2018, Ms Wang provided additional consulting services over and above services rendered to the Company as a Non-Executive Director at a rate of US$12,500 per month.

Mr Lubing Liu as Non-Executive Director	
Non-Executive Director contract	
Contract start date:	16 June 2016, resigned 1 March 2018
Base Payment:	US$25,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Termination benefits:	None
Consulting services:	Mr Liu may provide additional consulting services over and above services rendered to the Company as a Non-Executive Director from time to time as required at a rate of between US$600 and US$1,200 per day.

Mr Lubing Liu as Chief Operating Officer, Trinidad General Manager and Executive Director	
Chief Operating Officer and Trinidad General Manger contract	
Contract start date:	1 March 2018
Base Payment:	US$144,000 per annum
Superannuation:	10% of base
Notice period:	3 months
Termination benefits:	3 months' salary

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Employment contracts of Directors and other Key Management Personnel (continued)

Dr Yi Zeng as Non-Executive Director	
Non-Executive Director contract	
Contract start date:	16 June 2016
Base Payment:	US$25,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Termination benefits:	None

Mr Nick Beattie as Chief Financial Officer	
Chief Financial Officer contract	
Contract start date:	23 May 2014
Base Payment:	GB£135,000 per annum, reviewed annually
Pension:	10% of base
Bonus:	Eligible to receive bonus at the discretion of the board
Notice period:	3-6 months
Termination benefits:	6 months' salary

Mr Lijun Xiu as Vice President of Operations and Production	
Vice President of Operations and Production	
Contract start date:	29 September 2016, resigned 25 June 2018
Base Payment:	US$144,000 per annum, reviewed annually
Notice period:	45 days
Termination benefits:	None

This is the end of the audited remuneration report.

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Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Indemnifying officers or auditors

In accordance with the constitution, except where prohibited by the Corporations Act 2001, every director, principal executive officer and secretary of the Company shall be indemnified out of the property of the Company against any liability incurred by him/her in his/her capacity as director, principal executive officer or secretary of the Company or any related corporation in respect of any act or omission whatsoever and howsoever occurring or in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal.

During the financial year, the Company has paid premiums of US$35,106 to insure the Directors and Officers against certain liabilities arising out of the conduct of acting as an officer of the Company. Under the terms and conditions of the insurance contract, the nature of liabilities insured against and the premium paid cannot be disclosed.

Non-audit services

The total value of non-audit services provided by a related practice of BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd in respect to the Company's tax compliance is US$17,010 (2017: US$17,828).

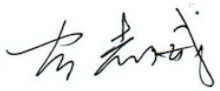
The board of directors has considered the position and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration, as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and can be found on the following page.

This report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Zhiwei Gu: Chairman

28 September 2018

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY JARRAD PRUE TO THE DIRECTORS OF RANGE RESOURCES LIMITED

As lead auditor of Range Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Range Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

BDO

JPrue

Jarrad Prue

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 28 September 2018

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd ABN 79 112 284 787 is a member of a national association of independent entities which are all members of BDO Australia Ltd ABN 77 050 110 275, an Australian company limited by guarantee. BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd and BDO Australia Ltd are members of BDO International Ltd, a UK company limited by guarantee, and form part of the international BDO network of independent member firms. Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation *other than for the acts or omissions of financial services licensees*

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+ Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018

The below consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Revenue from continuing operations	3	**13,059,422**	**8,435,309**
Operating expenses		(10,769,092)	(8,770,969)
Royalties		(4,605,811)	(2,494,497)
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation		(4,950,666)	(6,289,324)
Cost of sales	4a	**(20,325,569)**	**(17,554,790)**
Gross loss		**(7,266,147)**	**(9,119,481)**
Other income and expenses from continuing operations			
Other income	3	421,897	174,367
Finance costs	4b	(3,094,795)	(3,806,226)
General and administration expenses	4c	(4,102,712)	(5,223,721)
Exploration expenditure and land fees	4d	(1,946,306)	(1,152,854)
Impairment of non-current assets	15	-	(28,985,014)
Loss before income tax expense from continuing operations		**(15,988,033)**	**(48,112,929)**
Income tax expense	6	(1,542,204)	(4,999,950)
Loss after income tax from continuing operations		**(17,530,237)**	**(53,112,879)**
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	5	-	(1,250,000)
Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of Range Resources Limited		**(17,530,237)**	**(54,362,879)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	25c	(1,423,892)	2,144,373
Other comprehensive loss for year, net of tax		**(1,423,892)**	**2,144,373**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to equity holders of Range Resources Limited		**(18,954,129)**	**(52,218,506)**
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	8a	(0.23)	(0.68)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	8b	n/a	n/a
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	8a	(0.23)	(0.70)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	8b	n/a	n/a

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+ Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

The below consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,945,683	17,254,360
Trade and other receivables	10	4,875,766	5,740,726
Inventory	11	3,277,096	2,353,143
Other current assets	11	3,054,911	233,140
Total current assets		**15,153,456**	**25,581,369**
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	2,251,384	6,866,394
Deferred tax asset	6c	13,517,531	6,853,135
Available for sale financial assets	13	-	45,238
Goodwill	15	3,241,472	-
Property, plant and equipment	16	25,489,614	2,021,682
Exploration assets	17	6,744,997	632,176
Producing assets	18	109,091,650	108,347,455
Total non-current assets		**160,336,648**	**124,766,080**
Total assets		**175,490,104**	**150,347,449**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	9,929,506	1,613,499
Current tax liabilities		246,917	283,220
Borrowings	20	1,600,000	-
Option liability	20b	33,345	341,618
Provisions	21	811,737	784,316
Total current liabilities		**12,621,505**	**3,022,653**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	50,441,779	51,390,088
Borrowings	20	42,439,606	21,071,631
Deferred tax liabilities	22	64,761,942	54,500,144
Employee service benefits	23	731,350	340,289
Total non-current liabilities		**158,374,677**	**127,302,152**
Total liabilities		**170,996,182**	**130,324,805**
Net assets		**4,493,922**	**20,022,644**
Equity			
Contributed equity	24	383,918,397	383,918,397
Reserves	25	24,822,953	26,339,311
Non-controlling interest	17	3,517,873	-
Accumulated losses		(407,765,301)	(390,235,064)
Total equity		**4,493,922**	**20,022,644**

+ Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2018

The below consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	Contributed equity	Accumulated losses	Foreign currency translation reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Option premium reserve	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		(US$)	(US$)	(US$)	(US$)	(US$)		(US$)
Balance at 1 July 2016		**383,882,192**	**(335,872,185)**	**3,620,738**	**8,549,024**	**12,057,363**	**-**	**72,237,132**
Other comprehensive income			-	2,144,373	-	-	-	2,144,373
Loss attributable to members of the company		-	(54,362,879)	-	-	-	-	(54,362,879)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	**(54,362,879)**	**2,144,373**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52,218,506)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:								
Issue of share capital	24	36,205	-	-	-	-	-	36,205
Cost of share-based payments		-	-	-	(32,187)	-	-	(32,187)
Balance at 30 June 2017		**383,918,397**	**(390,235,064)**	**5,765,111**	**8,516,837**	**12,057,363**	**-**	**20,022,644**
Balance at 1 July 2017		**383,918,397**	**(390,235,064)**	**5,765,111**	**8,516,837**	**12,057,363**	**-**	**20,022,644**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(1,423,892)	-	-	-	(1,423,892)
Loss attributable to members of the company		-	(17,530,237)	-	-	-	-	(17,530,237)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	**(17,530,237)**	**(1,423,892)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(18,954,129)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:								
Issue of share capital	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of share-based payments	4	-	-	-	(92,466)	-	-	(92,466)
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary	17	-	-	-	-	-	3,517,873	3,517,873
Balance at 30 June 2018		**383,918,397**	**(407,765,301)**	**4,341,219**	**8,424,371**	**12,057,363**	**3,517,873**	**4,493,922**

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+ Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018

The below consolidated statement of cashflows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		6,580,150	8,531,655
Payments to suppliers and employees		(9,868,121)	(6,255,175)
Income taxes received		1,954,339	(958,253)
Interest received		115,477	85,123
Payment for exploration expenditure		(1,253,329)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	29	**(2,471,484)**	**1,403,350**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash acquired on business combination	15(a)	357,940	-
Payment for property, plant & equipment	16	(254,088)	(4,363)
Payment for asset acquisition	17(i)	(2,560,000)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		19,061	63,106
Transfer from/(to) restricted deposit		-	8,000,000
Payments for available for sale assets		-	(6,830)
Payments for loan to external parties		(4,047,630)	(5,153,759)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		**(6,484,717)**	**2,898,154**
Cash flows from financing activities			
On-demand refundable payment to LandOcean	11	(2,800,000)	-
Repayment of borrowings – convertible note interest	20	(1,600,000)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		**(4,400,000)**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(13,356,201)	4,301,504
Net foreign exchange differences		47,524	(48,396)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		**17,254,360**	**13,001,252**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	9	**3,945,683**	**17,254,360**

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+ Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. Range Resources Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements cover the Group consisting of Range Resources Limited and its controlled entities. Financial information for Range Resources Limited as an individual entity is disclosed in Note 32. Range Resources Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Group in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated. The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 28 September 2018.

Basis of preparation

Reporting basis and conventions

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of Range Resources Limited also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2018.

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 (the "Functional Currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is Range Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Going concern

This report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

For the year ended 30 June 2018 the Group recorded a loss of US$17,530,237 (2017: US$54,362,879) and had net cash outflows of US$13,356,201 (2017: cash inflows of

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

US$4,301,504). At June 2018, the Group had a working capital surplus of US$2,531,951 (2017: surplus of US$22,558,716).

The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent on securing additional funding through the issue of shares and/or debt to fund its operational activities and to finance the repayment of debt and payable obligation to LandOcean as this falls due.

These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

At the reporting date, Range had US$3,945,683 of unrestricted cash at bank and an on-demand cash receivable from LandOcean of US$2,800,000 as explained in Note 11.

Subsequent to the year end, Range Resources Limited announced a subscription for new ordinary shares to raise US$1,300,000 million before expenses.

Management believe there are sufficient funds to meet the Group's working capital requirements as at the date of this report.

The Company will continue to focus its capital allocation on assets which maximise production and enhance cash generation and returns to shareholders.

Should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

In the year ended 30 June 2018, the directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the current annual reporting period.

As a result of this review, the directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Company and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Range Resources Limited ("Parent Entity" or "Company") as at 30 June 2018 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Range Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to as the "Group".

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its investment with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, their operating results have been included/excluded from the date control was obtained or until the

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

date control ceased. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 14 to the financial statements. All controlled entities have a 30 June financial year-end.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the Group, including any unrealised profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistencies with those policies applied by the Group.

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20-50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

(b) Income tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or are substantively enacted by the reporting date within each jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in profit or loss except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the Group will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets

Plant and equipment are measured on the historical cost basis less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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

Oil and gas assets

These properties represent the accumulation of all exploration, evaluation and development expenditure, pre-production development costs and ongoing costs of continuing the develop reserves for production incurred by or on behalf of the entity in relation to areas of interests.

Where further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the cost of that property only when expected future economic benefits are to be received, otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including capitalised lease assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant & equipment	11.25% - 33%
Production equipment	10 - 20%
Motor vehicles, furniture & fixtures	25 - 33%
Leasehold improvements	10 - 12.50%

The residual values of the assets and their useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the employment of the assets and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The carrying amount of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to accumulated losses.

(d) Exploration and evaluation expenditure and the recognition of assets

Acquisition costs for exploration and evaluation projects are accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

The carrying values of expenditures carried forward are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date when the facts, events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Accumulated expenditures are written off to profit or loss to the extent to which they are considered to be impaired.

The group applies AASB 6 Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources which is equivalent to IFRS 6. The carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure is historical cost less impairment.

Ongoing exploration costs incurred in respect of the Group's Trinidadian and Indonesian interests are expensed as incurred. Initial acquisition costs to obtain the right to explore are capitalised.

(e) Producing assets

Upon the commencement of commercial production from each identifiable area of interest, the exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred up to that point is impairment tested and then reclassified to producing assets.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised on a "units of production" method which is based on the ratio of actual production to remaining proved and probable reserves (1P) as estimated by independent petroleum engineers over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

Subsequent costs such as workovers, are included in the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

The carrying amount of producing assets is reviewed annually by the directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows of an asset are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent from other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. For producing assets, the estimated future cash flows for the value-in-use calculation are based on estimates, the most significant of which are 2P hydrocarbon reserves, future production profiles, commodity prices, operating costs and any future development costs necessary to produce the reserves which the group is committed. Under a fair value less costs to sell calculation, future cash flows are based on estimates of 2P hydrocarbon reserves. 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.

The carrying amount of an asset is written down to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to accumulated losses.

The Group records the present value of the estimated cost of legal and constructive obligations to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation arises. The nature of restoration activities includes the removal of facilities, abandonment of wells and restoration of affected areas. A restoration provision is recognised and updated at different stages of the development and construction of a facility and then reviewed on an annual basis. When the liability is initially recorded, the estimated cost is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related exploration and evaluation/development assets.

Over time, the liability is increased for the change in the present value based on a post-tax discount rate appropriate to the risk inherent in the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recorded as an accretion charge within finance costs. The carrying amount capitalised in oil and gas properties is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

Costs incurred that relate to an existing condition caused by past operation and do not have a future economic benefit are expensed.

(f) Financial instruments

The Group's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

Recognition

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include non-derivative financial assets designated in this category not included in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are reflected at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to the available for sale investment revaluation reserve in equity. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities held at cost less impairment, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in the available for sale investment revaluation reserve in equity. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity.

Impairment of assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a security below its cost is considered an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss) is removed from equity and included in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through profit or loss.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

Recognition and de-recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and reward of ownership.

When the securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in profit or loss as gains and losses for investment securities.

(g) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each entity within the Group is determined using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity; otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due, according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable, for which an impairment allowance had been recognised, becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group.

Revenue from the sale of oil and gas and related products is recognised when the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership and the amounts can be measured reliably. In the case of oil, this usually occurs at the time of lifting.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

(l) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(m) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(n) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement for disclosure purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash follows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

(o) Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is 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.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate.

The Group's share of the associate post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in the associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables and loans, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

The reporting dates of the associate and the Group are identical and the associate's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

(p) Prepayments for investments

Prepayments for acquisitions of financial assets are recorded at the fair value of consideration to acquire the assets.

On satisfaction of all terms of the acquisition contract have been satisfied the prepayment is transferred and accounted for as an investment.

(q) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition unless alternative terms are agreed. The Group's most material balance is with LandOcean which has specific payment terms of 3 years.

(r) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at reporting date.

(s) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(u) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(w) Intangible assets (goodwill)

Goodwill is measured at cost less any impairment write downs. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segments (note 28).

(x) Share-based payments

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, which includes any market performance conditions and the impact of any non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

(y) Employee benefits

Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service benefit

The liability for long service benefit is recognised in current and non-current liabilities, depending on the unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

(z) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and liability are established at the fair value of the leased assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(aa) Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

(bb) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognised initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss. On conversion the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognised.

Convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder and where the number of shares is variable, contains an embedded derivative liability. The embedded derivative liability is calculated (at fair value) first and the residual value is assigned to the debt host contract. The embedded derivative is subsequently measured at fair values and movements are reflected in the profit or loss.

Certain convertible notes issued by the Group which include embedded derivatives (option to convert to variable number of shares in the Group) are recognised as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the fair value of the convertible note will equate to the proceeds received and subsequently the liability is measured at fair value at each reporting period until settlement. The fair value movements are recognised on the profit or loss as finance costs.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(cc) Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. For non-current assets to be classified as held for sale, they must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale must be highly probable.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the non-current assets to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of a non-current asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of assets held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position, in current assets. The liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current liabilities.

(dd) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical are of operations
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

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Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

(ee) Inventories

Inventories include consumable supplies and maintenance spares and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable production overheads where applicable. Inventories determined to be obsolete or damaged are written down to net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less selling costs.

Note 2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where estimations and assumptions are significant to the financial statements are disclosed here.

Producing asset expenditure

The classification of exploration and evaluation expenditure to producing assets is based on the time of first commercial production. Producing asset expenditure for each area of interest is carried forward as an asset provided certain conditions listed in Note 1(e) are met and depreciated on a unit of production basis on P1 reserves. P1 reserves have been determined by an independent expert.

Producing assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of a production asset may exceed its recoverable amount. These timings, calculations and reviews require the use of assumptions and judgement. The related carrying amounts are disclosed in Note 18.

Reserves and resources

Estimates of reserves requires judgement to assess the size and quality of reservoirs and their anticipated recoveries. Estimates of reserves are used to calculate depreciation, depletion and amortisation charges.

Impairment of goodwill and producing assets

The Group tests whether goodwill or the producing assets has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policies stated in notes 1(e) and 1(w). The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong is estimated based on the present value of future cash flows.

The expected future cash flow estimation is always 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. A

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Note 2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

change in the modelled assumptions in isolation could materially change the recoverable amount. Refer to note 15 for details of these key assumptions.

Deferred tax liability

Upon acquisition of SOCA Petroleum Ltd in June 2011, in accordance with the requirement of AASB 112 Income Taxes, a deferred tax liability of US$46,979,878 was recognised in relation to the difference between the carrying amount for accounting purposes of deferred development assets and their actual cost base for tax purposes.

The carrying value of this deferred tax liability is US$28,429,185 at 30 June 2018. In the event that the manner by which the carrying value of these assets is recovered differs from that which is assumed for the purpose of this estimation, the associated tax charges may be significantly less than this amount.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Management considers that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future profits.

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combination

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Share based payments transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes model. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and derivative liability.

Contingent liabilities

The Directors are of the opinion that no provision is required to be raised in respect to any of the matters disclosed in Note 27 as the likely outcome of any outflow is considered to be remote.

Recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure

The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Group decides to exploit the related lease itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale. Factors that could impact the future recoverability include the level of reserves and resources, future technological changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised exploration

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Note 2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

and evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, profits and net assets will be reduced in the period in which this determination is made.

Note 3: Revenue

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
From continuing operations			
Revenue from sale of oil		12,629,996	8,435,309
Revenue from third party services		429,426	-
Total revenue from continuing operations		**13,059,422**	**8,435,309**
Other income			
Interest income		240,390	78,021
Other income		181,507	96,346
Total other income		**421,897**	**174,367**

Note 4: Expenses

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:			
a: Cost of sales			
Costs of production		6,688,758	6,613,133
Royalties		4,605,811	2,494,497
Staff costs		4,080,334	2,157,836
Oil and gas properties depreciation, depletion and amortisation		4,950,666	6,289,324
Total cost of sales		**20,325,569**	**17,554,790**

b: Finance costs			
Fair value movement of derivative liability		(2,308,556)	(786,021)
Fair value movement of option liability	20(b)	(308,273)	(494,096)
Foreign exchange loss		193,109	1,362,426
Interest expense		3,209,959	2,119,996
Interest on convertible note		2,308,556	1,871,318
Other finance income		-	(267,397)
Total finance costs		**3,094,795**	**3,806,226**

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c: General and administration expenses			
Directors' and officers' fees and benefits		840,599	1,097,029
Share based payments – employee, director and consultant options		(92,466)	(32,187)
Other expenses		3,354,579	4,158,879
Total general and administration expenses		**4,102,712**	**5,223,721**

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Note 4: Expenses (continued)

d: Exploration expenditure			
Indonesia (i)		1,253,329	-
Trinidad (ii)		670,856	822,383
Other		22,121	330,471
Total exploration expenditure		**1,946,306**	**1,152,854**

(i) Amounts expensed in the year in Indonesia relate to exploration activities in the Perlak field for which the company policy is to expense.

(ii) Amounts expensed in the year in Trinidad relate to land fees in relation to St Mary's for which the company policy is to expense.

Note 5: Discontinued operations

During 2017 the Group fully wrote down the asset held-for-sale which relates to 45% interest in the unlisted company Strait Oil & Gas Limited ("Strait") due to uncertainty over its recoverability.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
a: Results of discontinued operations			
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Asset write off		-	(1,250,000)
Other expenses		-	-
Results from operating activities		**-**	**(1,250,000)**
Income tax (expense)/benefit		-	-
Results from operating activities, after tax		**-**	**(1,250,000)**
Loss on sale of subsidiary asset		-	-
Loss from discontinued operations		**-**	**(1,250,000)**

Note 6: Income Tax Expense

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
a: Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		1,419,725	4,974,750
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		122,478 9	25,200
		1,542,204	**4,999,950**
Income tax expense/(benefit) is attributable to:			
Loss from continuing operations		1,542,204	4,999,950
Loss from discontinued operations		-	-
Aggregate income tax expense		**1,542,204**	**4,999,950**
b: The prime facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:			

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	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(15,988,033)	(48,112,929)
Loss from discontinuing operations before income tax		-	(1,250,000)
		(15,988,033)	**(49,362,929)**
Prime facie tax payable on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2017: 30%) Group		(4,474,410)	(14,433,879)
		(4,796,410)	**(14,433,879)**
Add tax effect of:			
Other taxes		88,626	25,200
Expenses not deductible for tax		4,883,415	23,850,271
Tax losses not brought to account		11,316,449	11,471,474
Capital expenses deductible for tax purposes		(5,961,448)	(8,092,768)
Deferred tax assets not brought to account		331,010	4,179,397
Differences in tax rates		(4,319,439)	(11,999,745)
		1,542,204	**4,999,950**
Unrecognised deferred tax asset			
Capital losses		443,654	443,654
Revenue losses		10,595,377	10,470,664
Other		2,866,987	1,400,991
Offset of deferred tax liabilites		(5,680,826)	(3,147,098)
Net Deferred Tax Assets not brought to account		8,225,192	9,168,211
c: Recognised deferred tax assets			
Temporary differences		13,517,531	6,853,135
		13,517,531	**6,853,135**
Recognised deferred tax liabilities			
Accelerated depreciation		(36,332,757)	(26,167,218)
DTL arising on business combination		(28,429,185)	(28,332,926)
Net deferred tax liabilities		**(64,761,942)**	**(54,500,144)**

Deferred tax assets not brought to account, the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(b) occur.

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Note 7: Auditor's remuneration

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Remuneration of the auditor of the Parent Entity for:			
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd		56,016	70,000
Non-audit services provided by a related entity of BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd in respect to Parent Entity's tax compliance		17,010	17,828
Professional services provided by BDO UK LLP in respect to AIM admission		160,591	-
Total remuneration for the Parent Entity		**233,617**	**87,828**
Remuneration of the auditors of the subsidiaries			
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO UK		2,016	5,327
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Barbados		14,175	10,331
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Trinidad		30,801	29,251
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Indonesia		19,300	-
Total remuneration for the subsidiaries		**66,292**	**44,909**

Note 8: Loss by share

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
a: Basic loss per share			
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(0.23)	(0.68)
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(0.23)	(0.70)
b: Diluted loss per share			
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		n/a	n/a
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		n/a	n/a
c: Reconciliation of loss used in calculating earnings per share			
Basic/ Diluted loss per share			
Loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(17,530,237)	(53,112,879)
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(17,530,237)	(54,362,879)
d: Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic EPS		7,595,830,782	7,595,830,782

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Note 9: Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Cash at bank and on hand		**3,945,683**	**17,254,360**

Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 33.

Note 10: Trade and other receivables

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Current			
Trade receivables (i)		1,197,336	658,338
Taxes receivable		3,678,430	5,082,388
Total trade and other receivables		**4,875,766**	**5,740,726**

(i) Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date. Trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired.

Fair value approximates the carrying value of trade and other receivables at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Non-current			
Other receivables (i)		2,251,384	6,886,394
Total trade and other receivables		**2,251,384**	**6,886,394**

(i) Other receivables are comprised of receivables from LandOcean Energy Services Co. Ltd (US$1,220,713) and Sincep Oilog Equipment Co. Ltd (US$44,150) which are both part of LandOcean group of companies. The total interest due is US$986,521.

Fair value approximates the carrying value of trade and other receivables at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017.

Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 33.

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Note 11: Other current assets

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Current			
Prepayments		242,142	208,946
Inventory – finished goods		3,277,096	2,353,143
Other assets (i)		2,812,769	24,194
Total other current assets		**6,332,007**	**2,586,283**

(i) Other assets include a refundable payment of $2,800,000 made to LandOcean Petroleum Corp. Ltd on 22 December 2017 in respect of RRDSL acquisition. The amount is receivable on-demand, unsecured and accrues 6% interest.

Note 12: Assets held for sale

During 2017 the Group fully wrote down the asset held-for-sale which relates to 45% interest in the unlisted company Strait Oil & Gas Limited ("Strait") due to uncertainty over its recoverability.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Movements in assets classified as held for sale are as follows:			
Opening net book amount		-	1,250,000
Transfer from investment in associate		-	-
Sold in period		-	-
Impairment loss relating to discontinued operations		-	(1,250,000)
Closing net book amount		**-**	**-**

Note 13: Financial assets available for sale

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Interest in other corporations		-	45,238
Total available-for-sale financial assets		**-**	**45,238**

Movement in financial assets available-for-sale			
Opening balance		45,238	45,238
Impairment recognised in profit or loss		(45,238)	-
Closing Balance		**-**	**45,238**

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise investments in the ordinary share capital of various entities. There are no fixed returns or fixed maturity date attached to these investments.

Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 33.

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Note 14: Controlled Entities

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with accounting policy described in Note 1(a).

Controlled Entities Consolidated	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)	
		30 June 2018	30 June 2017
Subsidiaries of Range Resources Limited:			
Range Resources (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	100	100
SOCA Petroleum Limited	Barbados	100	100
Range Resources Drilling Services Limited	Trinidad	100	-
West Indies Exploration Company Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources Trinidad Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources West Coast Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources (Barbados) GY Limited	Barbados	100	100
Range Resources GY Shallow Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources GY Deep Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources Upstream Services Limited	United Kingdom	100	100
Range Resources HK Limited	Hong Kong	100	100
PT Hengtai Weiye Oil and Gas	Indonesia	60	-
PT Jasmine Oil and Gas Services (ii)	Indonesia	60	-
PT Lubuk Kawai Raya (i)	Indonesia	46.8	-
PT Aceh Timur Kawai Energi (i)	Indonesia	42.1	-

(i) Indirect control of these companies was obtained with the acquisition of 60% of share capital in PT Hengtai Weiye Oil and Gas.

(ii) Newly established entity.

Note 15a: Business Combinations

On 30th November 2017, Range acquired RRDSL from LandOcean Petroleum Corp. Ltd. for a consideration of US$5,500,000. Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill are below.

Purchase consideration comprises:

	US$
Cash payable	5,500,000
Total consideration	**5,500,000**

The group has reported provisional amounts for the assets and liabilities acquired as follows:

Net identifiable assets acquired	**2,258,528**
Net assets acquired:	
Plant and equipment	24,739,434
Deferred tax asset	2,544,203
Cash and cash equivalents	357,940

Trade and other receivables	4,013,278
Inventory	1,470,349
Trade and other payables	(1,745,851)
Deferred tax liability	(5,289,460)
Borrowings	(23,831,365)
Goodwill	**3,241,472**

(a) Goodwill recognition and allocation

On 30th November 2017, Range acqured RRDSL from LandOcean Petroleum Corp. Ltd. for a consideration of US$5,500,000 which is payable on 30 November 2020.

Goodwill of US$3,241,472 represents the costs savings achieved within the Group now that RRDSL is part of Range group.

(b) Revenue and loss contribution

Revenue and net loss before tax of RRDSL included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the acquisition date to 30 June 2018 were US$429,426 and US$(3,015,699).
If the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2017, revenue and net profit from RRDSL would have been US$529,002 and US$268,188.

(c) Purchase consideration – cash outflow

Outflow of cash to acquire subsidiary net of cash acquired	US$
Cash consideration	-
Less cash acquired	357,940
Net inflow of cash – investing activities	357,940

Acquisition related costs

Acquisition related costs of $736,881 are included in general and administration expenses in profit or loss and in operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows.

(d) Accounting policy

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of subsidiary comprises the:

(i) fair values of the assets transferred

(ii) liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business

(iii) equity interests issued by the group

(iv) fair value of any asset or liability resulting from contingent consideration arrangement, and

(v) fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary

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Note 15a: Business Combinations (continued)

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

(i) consideration transferred,

(ii) amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and

(iii) acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired

is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Note 15b: Intangible Assets

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Cost		3,241,472	28,985,014
Impairment write down		-	(28,985,014)
Net book amount		**3,241,472**	**-**

Year ended 30 June 2018			
Opening net book amount		-	28,985,014
Additions-acquisition	15(a)	3,241,472	-
Impairment charge		-	(28,985,014)
Closing net book amount		**3,241,472**	**-**

Impairment tests

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Group did not record an impairment with respect to goodwill.

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to one cash-generating unit (CGU), identified according to operating segments, being Trinidad – oil and gas production. The goodwill represents the costs savings achieved within the group as a result of the RRDSL acquisition.

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Note 15b: Intangible Assets (continued)

Estimates of the recoverable amount is based on an asset's fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow method and is most sensitive to the following key assumptions:

- Obtaining all required approvals and permissions to undertake waterflood development;
- Obtaining lease extensions until 2031;
- P1 and P2 Recoverable reserves;
- Commodity price of between US$60 and US$72 per barrel dependent on the year;
- Operating costs at 10%-26% of revenue, depending on oil price and production at that time;
- Post-tax discount rate of 10.0%.

Economical recoverable reserves represent management's expectations at the time of completing the impairment testing and based on the reserves statements and exploration and evaluation work undertaken by appropriately qualified persons. A summary of the Company's Trinidad reserves and resources are published on the Group's website.

The commodity price for oil was based on mean WTI forecast oil price data from a variety of different analysts and other sources. Estimates (calendar years) are US$61/bbl in 2018, US$66/bbl in 2019, US$63/bbl in 2020, US$65/bbl in 2021, US$64/bbl in 2022, US$68/bbl in 2024, US$67/bbl in 2025 and then escalating at 2% per annum for the remainder of the project.

Operating cost assumptions were based on FY19 budgets, actual costs incurred in FY18 and estimates of additional operating costs for waterflood activities received from Range Resources Drilling Services Limited. An adverse 20% change to oil prices, production, operating costs and the discount rate would not result in an impairment.

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Note 16: Property, Plant & Equipment

Consolidated	Production equipment and access roads	Gathering station and field office	Leasehold improvement	Motor vehicle, furniture, fixtures & fittings	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Year ended 30 June 2017					
Opening net book amount	1,770,165	98,119	214,300	246,644	2,329,228
Foreign currency movement	(28,211)	(2,813)	(4,421)	(1,523)	(36,968)
Additions	-	-	-	4,363	4,363
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,916)	(3,916)
Depreciation charge	(134,384)	(7,861)	(25,022)	(103,758)	(271,025)
Closing net book amount	**1,607,570**	**87,445**	**184,857**	**141,810**	**2,021,682**
At 30 June 2017					
Cost	6,288,571	502,697	529,599	1,134,146	8,455,013
Accumulated depreciation	(4,681,001)	(415,252)	(344,742)	(992,336)	(6,433,331)
Net book amount	**1,607,570**	**87,445**	**184,857**	**141,810**	**2,021,682**
Year ended 30 June 2018					
Opening net book amount	1,607,570	87,445	184,857	141,810	2,021,682
Foreign currency movement	2,381	127	404	210	3,122
Acquisitions from business combination	23,742,231	-	-	997,203	24,739,434
Additions	214,331	-	14,484	228,082	456,897
Depreciation charge	(1,475,122)	(11,571)	(18,255)	(226,573)	(1,731,521)
Closing net book amount	**24,091,391**	**76,001**	**181,490**	**1,140,732**	**25,489,614**
At 30 June 2018					
Cost	30,265,925	496,647	539,886	2,337,172	33,639,630
Accumulated depreciation	(6,174,534)	(420,646)	(358,396)	(1,196,440)	(8,150,016)
Net book amount	**24,091,391**	**76,001**	**181,490**	**1,140,732**	**25,489,614**

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Note 17: Exploration assets

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Opening balance (ii)		632,176	645,801
Acquisition (i)		6,077,873	-
Foreign exchange		34,948	(13,625)
Closing net book amount		**6,744,997**	**632,176**

(i) Asset acquisition

On 30th October 2017, Range Resources Limited acquired through Range Resources HK Limited, 60% of the shares of PT Hengtai Weiye Oil and Gas ("Hengtai"), resulting in an indirect interest of 42% (a 23% indirect equity interest and further 19% indirect economic interest) in the Perlak field, Indonesia. Control has been obtained through the shareholder agreements in place at each entity level.

Details of the fair value of the assets acquired are as follows:

Purchase consideration comprises:	**US$**
Cash	2,560,000
Total cash paid	2,560,000
Total consideration	**2,560,000**

Net assets acquired:	**US$**
Exploration and evaluation assets	6,077,873
Less: non-controlling interests	(3,517,873)
Total	**2,560,000**

Put option agreement

The vendor has agreed to provide Range with a put option, whereby Range has the option to enforce a buyback of its full 60% interest in Hengtai should agreed milestones not be achieved, therefore providing protection to Range's investment. These milestones, amongst others, include achieving minimum production of 800 bopd from Perlak field over a continuous 90-day period, as well as proving up independently audited 1P reserves of at least 10 mmbbl within a three-year period. On acquisition, a cash consideration of US$2,560,000 was paid. No value has been recognised for this option as there is no evidence that the milestones will not be achieved.

Asset acquisition accounting policy

The transaction is not deemed a business combination as the assets acquired did not meet the definition of a business. When an asset acquisition does not constitute a business combination, the assets and liabilities are assigned a carrying amount based on their relative fair values in an asset purchase transaction and no deferred tax will arise in relation to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities as the initial recognition exemption for deferred tax under AASB 112 applies. No goodwill arose on the acquisition and transaction costs of the acquisition will be included in the capitalised cost of the asset. The

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Note 17: Exploration assets (continued)

non-controlling interest is recognised at fair value. All the other expenses in relation to Indonesia are expensed in exploration costs in the Income Statement.

(ii) Trinidad

At 30 June 2018, US$667,124 (30 June 2017: US$632,176) capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure relates to the interests of the Group in the Guayaguayare and St Mary's Blocks in Trinidad.

Note 18: Producing assets

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Cost		152,711,418	150,555,891
Accumulated amortisation		(43,619,768)	(42,208,436)
Net book value		**109,091,650**	**108,347,455**
Opening net book amount		108,347,455	95,077,882
Foreign currency movement		88,034	(761,346)
Additions		3,875,306	20,049,219
Amortisation charge		(3,219,145)	(6,018,300)
Closing net book amount		**109,091,650**	**108,347,455**

Refer to Note 15 for the assessment of the recoverable amount of the producing assets.

Note 19: Trade and other payables

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
a: Current			
Trade payables		1,416,480	381,237
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		8,513,026	1,232,262
Total		**9,929,506**	**1,613,499**
b: Non-Current			
Interest bearing trade payables		41,359,805	40,851,038
Accrued expenses		5,796,050	10,539,050
Other payables – interest bearing		3,242,977	-
Other payables – non-interest bearing		42,947	-
Total		**50,441,779**	**51,390,088**

Risk exposure

Trade payables are non-interest bearing. Interest bearing other payables are amounts due to LandOcean and are not payable until April 2020. Interest charged at 6%. Other interest-bearing payables relate to the consideration due to LandOcean Petroleum Corp

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Note 17: Exploration assets (continued)

Ltd for RRDSL acquisition, interest bearing at 6% on net balance outstanding which is due to be paid in November 2020. LandOcean payables are unsecured.

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 33.

Note 20: Borrowings

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Current borrowings			
Interest on convertible note	20c	1,600,000	-
Option liability	20b	33,345	341,618
Total current borrowings		**1,633,345**	**341,618**
Non-current borrowings			
Borrowings at amortised cost	20a	24,481,224	-
Convertible note	20c	17,958,382	21,071,631
Total non-current borrowings		**42,439,606**	**21,071,631**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
a: Borrowings			
Principal		15,640,024	-
Interest due on outstanding balance		8,841,200	-
Closing net book amount		**24,481,224**	**-**

These are unsecured payables to EPT, Unionpetro, GPN and LO Petroleum, which all belong to the LandOcean group of companies. Interest is charged at 6% on net balance outstanding, with the amounts being payable within three years.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
b: Option liability			
Option liability at fair value through profit or loss		33,345	341,618
Closing net book amount		**33,345**	**341,618**

During 2018, no options were exercised (2017: 0).

Total fair value movement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss was a gain of US$308,273 (2017: US$494,096).

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Note 20: Borrowings (continued)

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
c: Convertible note			
Convertible note liability element		16,507,750	16,507,750
Convertible note derivative element		384,007	2,692,563
Interest due on outstanding balance – non-current		1,066,625	271,318
Interest due on outstanding balance-current		1,600,000	1,600,000
Closing net book amount		**19,558,382**	**21,071,631**

In 2017, Range signed an agreement with LandOcean Energy Services Co. Limited. for the issuance of a US$20,000,000 convertible note.

The terms of the convertible note are as follows:

Issuer	Range Resources Limited
Noteholder	LandOcean Energy Services Co. Limited
Amount	US$20,000,000
Tenor	Three years, maturity date 28 November 2019
Repayment	Bullet at maturity date
Interest	8% per annum, payable annually in arrears (i)
Security	None
Conversion price	0.88p per share
Lender Conversion Right	At any time, in a minimum amount of US$10,000,000

(i) The next interest payment of US$1,600,000 is due on 28 November 2018 and annually thereafter.

The proceeds from this convertible note were utilised solely to replace a portion of the outstanding payable balance due to LandOcean under the terms of the Integrated Master Services Agreement ("IMSA").

Note 21: Provision for rehabilitation

The Group records the present value of the estimated cost of legal and constructive obligations to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation arises. The nature of restoration activities includes removal of facilities, abandonment of wells and restoration of affected areas.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Provision for rehabilitation		811,737	784,316
Movement in the provision for rehabilitation during the financial year are set out below:			
Carrying amount at the start of the year		784,316	740,268
Additional provision recognised		27,420	44,048
Carrying amount at the end of the year		**811,737**	**784,316**

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Note 22: Deferred taxes

	Accrued interest	Total
Deferred tax asset	US$	US$
Movements: Year ended 30 June 2018		
Opening balance	6,853,135	6,853,135
Charged/(credited) - to profit or loss	4,120,193	4,120,193
Acquisition of subsidiary	2,544,203	2,544,203
Closing net book amount	**13,517,531**	**13,517,531**

	Fair value uplift on business combination	Accelerated depreciation	Total
Deferred tax liability	US$	US$	US$
Movements: Year ended 30 June 2017			
Opening balance	30,046,205	17,515,407	47,561,612
Foreign currency movement	-	(1,007,041)	(1,007,041)
Charged/(credited) - to profit or loss	(1,713,279)	9,658,852	4,872,363
Closing net book amount	**28,332,926**	**26,167,218**	**54,500,144**
Movements: Year ended 30 June 2018			
Opening balance	28,332,926	26,167,218	54,500,144
Foreign currency movement	-	(567,580)	(567,580)
Charged/(credited) - to profit or loss	96,259	5,443,659	5,539,918
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	5,289,460	5,289,460
Closing net book amount	**28,429,185**	**36,332,757**	**64,761,942**

As a result of business combination, at the date of acquisition a deferred tax liability has been recognised in relation to the difference between the carrying amount of the deferred exploration and development costs for accounting purposes and the cost base of the asset for tax purposes in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 112 Income Taxes. The Group does not have a tax payable in relation to the deferred tax liability at 30 June 2018 and it is anticipated that the deferred taxation liability will be reduced in the future as the deferred exploration and development costs are amortised in future periods.

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Note 23: Other non-current liabilities

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Employee service benefits		731,350	340,289
Total		**731,350**	**340,289**

Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 33.

Note 24: Contributed equity

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
7,595,830,782 (2017: 7,595,830,782) fully paid ordinary shares		404,910,284	404,910,294
Share issue costs		(20,991,887)	(20,991,897)
Total contributed equity		**383,918,397**	**383,918,397**

	Consolidated			
	2018 No.	2018 (US$)	2017 No.	2017 (US$)
a: Fully paid ordinary shares				
At the beginning of reporting period	7,595,830,782	404,910,284	7,589,790,100	404,874,079
Shares issued during year	-	-	6,040,682	36,205
Total contributed equity	**7,595,830,782**	**404,910,284**	**7,595,830,782**	**404,910,284**

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting of the Company, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

	Consolidated	
	2018 No.	2017 No.
b: Options		
At the beginning of reporting period	808,844,977	903,055,747
Options issued during year (refer Notes 20 and 30)	-	8,000,000
Options expired	(27,000,000)	(102,210,771)
Options exercised during year	-	-
Total options	**781,844,977**	**808,844,977**

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Note 24: Contributed equity (continued)

At 30 June 2018, the unissued ordinary shares under option are as follows:

Date of expiry	Exercise price	Number under option
14 July 2018	£0.01	161,472,247
14 July 2018	£0.02	118,729,593
31 August 2018	£0.01	14,000,000
3 September 2019	£0.01	194,585,862
3 September 2019	£0.02	172,557,275
30 March 2020	£0.01	120,500,000
Total number under option:		**781,844,977**

The holders of these options do not have any rights under the options to participate in any share issues of the company.

During the year ended 30 June 2018, no ordinary shares of Range were issued on the exercise of options (2017: nil).

Note 25: Reserves

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
a: Share-based payment reserve			
Balance 1 July 2017		8,516,837	8,549,023
Share based payment expenses (Note 30)		(92,466)	(32,186)
Expired options reclassified to retained earnings		-	-
Balance 30 June 2018		**8,424,371**	**8,516,837**

The share based payment reserve records items recognised as expenses on the fair valuation of shares and options issued as remuneration to employees, directors and consultants.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
b: Option premium reserve			
Balance 1 July 2017		12,057,363	12,057,363
Fair value movement of exercised options that were originally classified as a derivative liability		-	-
Balance 30 June 2018		**12,057,363**	**12,057,363**

The option premium reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options.

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Note 25: Reserves (continued)

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
c: Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance 1 July 2017		5,765,111	3,620,738
Currency translation differences arising during the year		(1,423,892)	2,144,373
Balance 30 June 2018		**4,341,219**	**5,765,111**

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation balances of foreign subsidiaries.

Total reserves at 30 June 2018	**24,822,953**	**26,339,311**

Note 26: Commitments

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Expenditure and Capital commitments			
Not later than 1 year		-	5,509,200
Total		**-**	**5,509,200**

Note 27: Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Geeta Maharaj

Range received an invoice from Geeta Maharaj, a Trinidad based attorney seeking payment for legal services in the amount of approximately US$1.9 million. The invoice purports to relate to legal work undertaken during mid-2014 including the preparation of inter-company loan agreements. Range strongly refutes the amount of this purported invoice and considers it to be vastly excessive and therefore not payable. A claim has been filed by Ms Maharaj seeking the sum of TT$12,019,573 (approximately US$1.9 million) plus interest and costs. Range filed a notice of application to strike out this claim on 14 July 2017. An initial hearing on this application was held on 29 September 2017 at which the parties were ordered to file and exchange written submissions by 20 October 2017 with replies, if any, to be filed by 30 October 2017. Both parties filed and exchanged written submissions and responses by the requested dates and a further hearing was scheduled for 1 December 2017. This hearing was rescheduled by the court and the Company is awaiting notification of a rescheduled date.

Separately, Range has received further correspondence from Ms Maharaj on a related matter claiming damages of TT$6,000,000 (approximately US$890,000) on the basis of a conspiracy designed to damage Ms Maharaj's reputation. Again, Range firmly refutes the allegation and in conjunction with its legal counsel in Trinidad has responded to this demand. A claim has been filed by Ms Maharaj seeking damages of TT$6,000,000 (approximately US$890,000) plus interest and costs. The Company, in conjunction with its legal counsel, has filed a defence in respect of this claim and a preliminary hearing was

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Note 27: Contingent liabilities and contingent assets (continued)

scheduled for 1 December 2017. This hearing was rescheduled by the court and the Company is awaiting notification of a rescheduled date.

While the Company, having taken legal advice, considers the probability of Ms Maharaj succeeding in either of her claims to be remote, there can be no guarantee that there will be a favourable outcome for the Company.

Indonesia acquisition

Range completed the acquisition of an indirect interest in an established oil block in Indonesia on 30 October 2017. As per terms of the acquisition, the Company has acquired an indirect 42% interest (a 23% indirect equity interest and further 19% indirect economic interest) in the Perlak field located in a mature hydrocarbon province of Northern Sumatra. Please refer to Operations section for further details on the asset.

The remaining consideration of US$0.64 million will be payable upon completion of the minimum work obligation.

Colombian exploration licences

In January 2016, Range received notification from Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos ("ANH") in Colombia advising that the E&P licences over three exploration blocks (PUT-5, VSM-1 and VMM-7) had been revoked. The licences had been awarded to a Consortium of Optima Oil Corporation ("Optima") and the Company in December 2012. ANH alleges that various obligations and commitments agreed within the exploration licences have not been complied with and also that invalid letters of credit had been presented to ANH by Optima to support the minimum work obligations. The effect of revocation of the licences by ANH is: (i) expiry of the contracts, (ii) Range would be unable to enter into any further agreement with Colombian State for a period of 5 years, (iii) final settlement and liquidation of the licences, and (iv) joint and several liability of the Consortium partners to ANH for all sums due to ANH and for potential damages claim of up to the aggregate financial value of the work commitments of the Consortium for the three licences which totalled approximately US$53 million. The value of the allegedly invalid letters of credit provided was approximately US$11 million.

On 1 September 2016, Range received a demand notice from ANH addressed to the Consortium seeking payment of the full amount of the outstanding obligations due to ANH totalling up to approximately US$53 million. The deadline for making the payment, or otherwise responding to ANH with a defence against the action, was 7 September 2016. A comprehensive response was subsequently submitted to ANH by the consortium on this date. This response addressed the numerous areas in which Range and the consortium object to the demand which was received from ANH.

A Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA") is in place amongst the Consortium partners. Under the terms of the JOA it was agreed between the Consortium that it was the sole responsibility of Optima to complete the minimum work obligations and to provide all necessary funding, including the provision of valid letters of credit in favour of ANH. Under the JOA, Range has an indemnity to recover from Optima any payment incurred by

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Note 27: Contingent liabilities and contingent assets (continued)

Range for any contractual obligations under the licences which were not paid by Optima. Range has engaged legal advisers in Colombia.

Range has no material assets in Colombia.

In addition to the ongoing work with legal advisers in Colombia, Range has sought advice from its Australian advisers regarding the ability of ANH to try and enforce a claim against Range in Australia (where Range is incorporated). The Company's legal advisers confirm that there is no provision in Australian law to enable either judgments of Colombian courts, or administrative orders of ANH to be recognised in Australia. If ANH did seek to make any claim in Australia it would be required to commence court proceedings in the Australian courts and to prove its entitlement to such claim. Range would have the right to defend such claim. Range has not received any claim from ANH in Australia and would defend itself against any such claim if ever received.

During the year, the Company reached an agreement with ANH to settle all outstanding historic claims and disputes between ANH and the Consortium. The key terms of the settlement arrangement are that ANH confirms that Range (and the Consortium) has no liability for any payments or debts, all proposed penalties have been lifted, the Consortium agrees to waive all potential claims against ANH and the consortium agrees to the termination of the exploration licences. The agreement between the Consortium and ANH is subject to court approval in Colombia.

The Directors are not aware of any further contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2018.

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Note 28: Segment reporting

30 June 2018	Trinidad – Oil & Gas Production US$	Trinidad – Oilfield Services US$	Indonesia US$	Unallocated US$	Total US$
Segment revenue					
Total segment revenue	**12,629,996**	**3,561,259**	**-**	**-**	**16,191,255**
Intersegment revenue	-	(3,131,833)	-	-	(3,131,833)
Revenue from external customers	12,629,996	429,426	-	-	13,059,422
Other income	161,828	15,060	-	245,009	421,897
Segment result					
Depreciation	(2,374,508)	(2,576,158)	-	-	(4,950,666)
Interest income/(expense)	103,187	(498,435)	-	(2,704,172)	(3,099,420)
Other segment expenses	(12,044,090)	(4,874,421)	(1,253,329)	(3,247,456)	(21,419,296)
Loss before income tax	(1,523,587)	(7,504,498)	(1,253,329)	(5,706,619)	(15,988,033)
Income tax	(1,827,521)	285,317	-	-	(1,542,204)
Loss after income tax	(3,351,108)	(7,219,181)	(1,253,329)	(5,706,619)	(17,530,237)
Segment assets					
Segment assets	127,047,106	34,469,110	6,077,873	7,896,015	175,490,104
Total assets	**127,047,106**	**34,469,110**	**6,077,873**	**7,896,015**	**175,490,104**
Segment liabilities					
Segment liabilities	68,336,505	37,226,190	-	65,433,487	170,996,182
Total liabilities	**68,336,505**	**37,226,190**	**-**	**65,433,487**	**170,996,182**

30 June 2017	Trinidad – Oil & Gas Production US$	Trinidad – Oilfield Services US$	Indonesia US$	Unallocated US$	Total US$
Segment revenue					
Revenue from continuing operations	8,435,309	-	-	-	8,435,309
Other income	96,347	-	-	78,020	174,367
Total revenue	**8,531,656**	**-**	**-**	**78,020**	**8,609,676**
Segment result					
Segment expenses	(54,452,224)	-	-	(3,520,381)	(57,972,605)
Loss before income tax	(45,920,568)	-	-	(3,442,361)	(49,362,929)
Income tax	(4,999,950)	-	-	-	(4,999,950)
Loss after income tax	(50,920,518)	-	-	(3,442,361)	(54,362,879)
Segment assets					
Segment assets	132,921,505	-	-	17,425,944	150,347,449
Total assets	**132,921,505**	**-**	**-**	**17,425,944**	**150,347,449**
Segment liabilities					
Segment liabilities	103,755,172	-	-	26,569,633	130,324,805
Total liabilities	**103,755,172**	**-**	**-**	**26,569,633**	**130,324,805**

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Note 28: Segment reporting (continued)

(i) Unallocated assets

	30 June 2018 US$	30 June 2017 US$
Segment assets		
Cash	3,000,847	17,254,360
Other	4,895,168	171,584
Total segment assets	**7,896,015**	**17,425,944**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
a: Other segment information **Segment other revenue – all other segments**			
Other income		245,009	78,020
Total unallocated segment revenue		**245,009**	**78,020**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Segment result – all other segments			
Directors' and officers' fees and benefits		939,802	1,069,490
Share based payments – employee and onsultant shares		(92,466)	(32,187)
Discontinued operations		-	1,250,000
Finance costs		2,393,872	792,362
Other general and administration expenses		2,895,353	1,510,206
Total unallocated segment expenses		**6,136,561**	**4,589,871**

Accounting policies

AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. The chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer and through this role the Board of Directors.

Following the adoption of AASB 8, the identification of the Group's reporting segments has changed since the prior period, with management allocating resources to "Trinidad – Oil & Gas Production" and "Trinidad – Oilfield Services" segments.

Information regarding these segments is presented above. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those of the Group. Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies of the entity as disclosed in Note 1.

Segment revenues and expenses are those directly attributable to the segments and include any joint revenue and expenses where a reasonable basis of allocation exists. Segment assets include all assets used by a segment and consist principally of cash, receivables, plant and equipment, exploration expenditure capitalised and development assets net of accumulated depreciation and amortisation. While most such assets can be directly attributed to individual segments, the carrying amount of certain assets used

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Note 28: Segment reporting (continued)

jointly by two or more segments is allocated to the segments on a reasonable basis. Segment disclosures do not include deferred income taxes.

Revenue from Trinidad – Oil & Gas Production segment of US$12,629,996 (2017: US$8,435,309) is derived from the subsidiary's sole customer, which is Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited.

Intersegment transfers

Segment revenues, expenses and results do not include any transfers between segments.

Note 29: Cash flow information

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss after income tax			
Loss after income tax		(17,530,237)	(54,362,879)
Non-cash flows in profit			
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation		4,950,666	6,289,324
Share based payment- consultants and employees		(92,466)	(32,187)
Impairment of non-current assets		-	28,985,014
Finance costs (non-cash)		-	3,723,917
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		193,079	1,362,426
Impairments recognised on held for sale assets		-	1,250,000
Fair value movement of derivative	4	(2,308,556)	(494,096)
Other non-cash items			
Decrease in other current assets		(1,854,276)	(2,408,126)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		5,479,970	(7,986,854)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax asset		(6,664,396)	(2,893,332)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		7,367,699	(11,433,731)
Decrease in income tax payable		-	(3,503)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities		10,261,798	7,946,065
(Decrease)/increase in provisions		27,420	44,048
Increase/(decrease) in borrowings		-	21,071,631
(Decrease)/Increase in non-current operating payables		(2,302,185)	10,345,663
Net cash outflow (from)/to operations		**(2,471,484)**	**1,403,350**

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Note 29: Cash flow information (continued)

Financial liability reconciliation

	2017	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes Acquisition	Fair value changes	Interest accrued	2018
Borrowings	-	-	23,831,365	-	649,860	24,481,225
Convertible note	21,071,631	(1,600,000)	-	(2,308,556)	2,395,307	19,558,382
Total liabilities from financing activities	**21,071,631**	**(1,600,000)**	**23,831,365**	**(2,308,556)**	**3,045,167**	**44,039,607**

Note 30: Share based payments

No options were issued to key management personnel. The expense reversal is due to the change in the probability of meeting the vesting conditions as explained below.

Probability of meeting the 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 100%.

Probability of meeting the 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

Probability of meeting the 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

The following share-based payment arrangements occurred during the financial year ended at 30 June 2017:

Quantity	Security	US$ Value	Purpose
8,000,000(i)	Unlisted options	7,096	Options issued to key mangement personnel

(i) The value of options have been expensed to the profit or loss on a proportionate basis for each financial year from grant to vesting date.

Employee option plan

Year ended 30 June 2018

No options were issued to key management personnel, employees and consultants.

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Note 30: Share based payments (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

The following options were issued to key management personnel, employees and consultants:

Name	Number of options	Grant date	Expiry date
Key management personnel	8,000,000	29 September 2016	30 March 2020

The value of options have been expensed to the profit or loss on a proportionate basis for each financial year from grant to vesting date.

Quantity	Security	US$ Value	Purpose
19,987,481	Fully paid ordinary shares	580,406	Shares issued to employees and consultants
42,742,654	Unlisted options	1,176,524	Options issued in lieu of consulting fee
75,000,000	Unlisted options	85,464	Options issued to Directors in period
7,500,000	Unlisted options	895,049	Options issued in lieu of consulting fees

The fair value at grant date of unlisted options is independently determined using a Black Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility

of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

Options granted 1 September 2015

The value per option at the grant date was 0.56 cents for key management personnel options and 0.45 cents for employee options, determined using the Black Scholes option price model using the following key inputs:

Volatility:	100%	Probability of meeting vesting conditions:	100%
Risk free rate:	1.92%	Exercise price	£0.01
USD/GBP exchange rate	0. 6509	Share price on grant date	£0.0057

Options granted 25 May 2016

The fair value of options to be granted have been estimated at 30 June 2016 at 0.30 cents using the Black Scholes options pricing model using the following key inputs:

Volatility:	100%	Probability of meeting vesting conditions:	100%
Risk free rate:	1.92%	Exercise price	£0.01
USD/GBP exchange rate	0. 7468	Share price on grant date	£0.0037

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Note 30: Share based payments (continued)

Expenses recognised in the profit or loss

During the year, share-based payments recognised in profit or loss amounts to a reversal of US$92,466 (2017: reversal of US$32,187).

	2018 No.	Average exercise price (US$)	2017 No.	Average exercise price (US$)
As at 1 July	788,844,977	0.019	883,055,747	0.019
Granted during year:				
Other	-	-	8,000,000	0.021
Expired	(27,000,000)	0.025	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	(102,210,770)	0.028
As at 30 June	**761,844,977**	**0.023**	**788,844,977**	**0.023**
Vested and exercisable at 30 June	701,845,000	0.025	728,845,000	0.023
Weighted average remaining contractual life options outstanding at end of period	153 days		518 days	

Note 31: Related party transactions

(a) Parent entity

The ultimate Parent Entity and ultimate Australian Parent Entity within the Group is Range Resources Limited.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 14.

(c) Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The following transactions occurred during the year with Key Management Personnel or their related parties:

	2018 US$	2017 US$
Consulting fees paid or payable to Kaiyuan Guosen Management Consulting Limited, a company owned by Mr Gu	195,000	195,000
Consulting fees paid or payable to Plentiful Wise Holdings Limited, a company owned by Ms Wang	112,500	75,000
Consulting fees paid or payable to Ten Faye Limited, a company owned by Mr L Liu	25,740	39,660
Balances at year end to related parties		
Lijun Xiu and related entities	42,000	42,000

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Note 31: Related party transactions (continued)

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
d: Key Management Personnel compensation			
Short–term benefits		884,847	906,725
One-off payments		-	104,000
Post-employment benefits		39,737	33,315
Termination benefits		-	38,750
Share based payments		(83,985)	14,239
Total		**840,599**	**1,097,029**

Note 32: Parent entity information

The following details information related to the Parent Entity Range Resources Limited, at 30 June 2018. The information presented here has been prepared in accordance using consistent accounting policies as presented in Note 1.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Current assets		5,823,790	16,760,518
Non-current assets		64,091,154	29,029,801
Total assets		**69,914,944**	**45,790,319**
Current liabilities		2,176,682	2,852,384
Non-current liabilities		63,244,340	23,245,915
Total liabilities		**65,421,022**	**26,098,299**
Contributed equity		383,918,396	383,918,396
Accumulated losses		(402,977,948)	(387,637,292)
Reserves		23,553,474	23,410,916
Total equity		**4,493,922**	**19,692,020**
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(15,352,002)	(51,299,139)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations		-	(1,250,000)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(15,352,002)**	**(52,549,139)**

The contingent liabilities of the parent are included within those of the Group as disclosed in Note 27.

The contractual commitments of the parent are included within those of the Group as disclosed in Note 27.

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Note 33: Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all consultants and agents understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables and cash held at financial institutions.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due or impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Cash at bank, restricted deposits and short-term bank deposits (S&P ratings)			
AAA -		2,509,501	15,971,560
AA-		490,986	571,294
A+		-	708,744
BBB+		945,196	-
BBB-		-	2,762
Not rated		-	-
Total	9	**3,945,683**	**17,254,360**

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Note 33: Financial risk management (continued)

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Trade and other receivables – non-current (i)	10	2,251,384	6,866,394
Trade and other receivables – current (i)	10	4,875,766	5,740,726
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,945,683	17,254,360
Total		**11,072,833**	**29,861,480**

(i) Counterparties without an external credit rating.

Loans and receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each debtor. No collateral was held in relation to these receivables.

Impairment losses

No impairment loss was recognised in relation to other receivables respectively in the prior year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group uses activity-based costing to cost its activities, which assists in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash return on investments. Typically, the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 12 months; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Group 2018

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within one year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	60,371,285	60,371,285	9,929,506	50,441,779	-
Borrowings	44,039,606	42,439,605	1,600,000	42,439,606	-
Total	**102,810,891**	**102,810,890**	**11,529,506**	**91,281,385**	**-**

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Note 33: Financial risk management (continued)

Group 2017

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within one year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	53,003,587	54,491,940	11,475,641	-	43,466,299
Borrowings	21,071,631	24,800,000	1,600,000		21,600,000
Total	**74,075,218**	**79,291,940**	**13,075,641**	**-**	**65,066,299**

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of available for sale assets. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Group and classified on the statement of financial position as available for sale as well as from the option liability held as a current liability. A 10% increase in Range's share price would result in an increase to the option liability of US$3,335. A decrease would have had the equal but opposite effect.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, AU dollar, TT Dollar and British pound. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The Group's treasury risk management policy is to closely monitor exchange rate fluctuations. To date, the Group has not sought to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates, however this policy will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Consolidated			
	2018 AUD	2017 AUD	2018 GBP	2017 GBP
Cash	206,996	327,374	60,911	268,079
Amount payable to other entities	(73,269)	(104,555)	(50,550)	(361,758)
Total	**133,727**	**222,819**	**10,361**	**(93,679)**

Sensitivity

Based upon the amounts above, had the Australian dollar strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group post-tax loss for the year on current amounts receivable/payable would have been US$18,064 higher (2017: US$32,164 higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of AUD

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Note 33: Financial risk management (continued)

denominated payables as detailed in the table above. A 10% weakening of the Australian dollar against the above currencies at 30 June would have had the equal but opposite effect, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

The Trinidad entities are minimally exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currencies, primarily with respect to the United States Dollar.

Interest rate risk

The group's main interest rate risk arises from non-current receivables. Non-current receivables issued at fixed rates expose the group to fair value interest rate if the loans are carried at fair value. During 2018 and 2017, the group loan receivables were denominated in Australian Dollars, British Pounds and US Dollars.

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Note 33: Financial risk management (continued)

Profile

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's financial instruments which exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risks are:

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate		Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Maturing		Non-interest bearing		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	%	%	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Financial Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	1.8%	0.4%	3,945,683	17,254,360	-	-	-	-	3,945,683	17,254,360
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,127,150	12,607,120	7,127,150	12,607,120
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,238	-	45,238
Total financial assets			**3,945,683**	**17,254,360**	**-**	**-**	**7,127,150**	**12,652,358**	**11,072,833**	**29,906,718**
Financial Liabilities:										
Trade and other payables	10%	9.3%	-	-	44,602,782	40,851,038	15,768,503	12,152,549	60,371,285	53,003,586
Borrowings	6%	8%	-	-	44,039,606	21,071,631	-	-	44,039,606	21,071,631
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**88,642,388**	**61,922,669**	**15,768,503**	**12,152,549**	**104,410,891**	**74,075,217**

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Note 33: Financial risk management (continued)

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The sensitivity on interest rates for 2018 and 2017 assumes a change of 100 basis points in the interest rates at the reporting date and would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown. Both analyses for each year assume that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Group	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	2018 +100 bps US$	2018 -100 bps US$	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	2017 +100 bps US$	2017 -100 bps US$
Variable rate instruments						
Financial assets (cash and cash equivalents)	1.8%	-	-	0.4%	-	-
Financial assets (loan and receivables)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

Group	30 June 2018 US$		30 June 2017 US$	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	45,238	45,238
Trade and other receivables	7,127,150	7,127,150	12,607,120	12,607,120
Cash and cash equivalents	3,945,683	3,945,683	17,254,360	17,254,360
Trade and other payables	(60,371,285)	(60,371,285)	(53,003,587)	(53,003,587)
Borrowings	(44,039,606)	(44,039,606)	(21,071,631)	(21,071,631)
Total	**(93,338,058)**	**(93,338,058)**	**(44,168,500)**	**(44,168,500)**

The basis for determining fair value is disclosed in Note 1(n).

Other price risks

The Group is not exposed to any other price risks.

Capital management

The entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The entity's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2017.

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Note 33: Financial risk management (continued)

The capital structure of the group consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses as disclosed in Notes 24 and 25 respectively. None of the entities within the group are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Gearing ratio

The Board reviews the capital structure on an annual basis. As a part of this review the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,945,683	17,254,360
Other financial assets		2,800,000	-
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(60,371,285)	(53,003,587)
Borrowings		(44,602,782)	(21,071,631)
Net debt		**(98,228,384)**	**(56,820,858)**
Equity		4,443,822	20,022,644
Net debt to equity ratio		**2,197.8%**	**283.8%**

Categories of financial instruments

	Note	Consolidated	
		2018 (US$)	2017 (US$)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,945,683	17,254,360
Trade and other receivables – non-current		2,251,384	6,866,394
Trade and other receivables – current		4,875,766	5,740,726
Available-for-sale financial assets		-	45,238
		11,072,833	**29,906,718**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables		60,371,285	52,326,678
Borrowings		44,039,606	21,071,631
Option liability		33,345	341,618
Total		**104,444,236**	**73,739,927**

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans and receivables.

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Note 34: Fair value measurement of financial instruments

(a) Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1),

(b) Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2), and

(c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs (level 3).

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 on a recurring basis.

At 30 June 2018	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total
Assets				
Available for sale financial assets				
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities				
Option liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	33,345	-	33,345
Derivative liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	384,007	-	384,007
Total liabilities	**-**	**417,352**	**-**	**417,352**

At 30 June 2017	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total
Assets				
Available for sale financial assets				
Equity securities	-	-	45,238	45,238
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**45,238**	**45,238**
Liabilities				
Option liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	341,618	-	341,618
Derivative liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,692,563	-	2,692,563
Total liabilities	**-**	**3,034,181**	**-**	**3,034,181**

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 30 June 2018.

(b) Fair values of other financial instruments

The Group has financial instruments which are measured at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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Note 34: Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts of the current receivables, current payables, current borrowings, and current other financial liabilities is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(c) Fair values of non-current receivables, payables and borrowings

For non-current receivables, payables and borrowings, the fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest on these balances is close to current market rates.

Note 35: Events after the reporting date

Completion of US$1.3m subscription

Subsequent to the year end, Range announced a subscription for new ordinary shares to raise US$1,300,000 million before expenses (the "Subscription"). Pursuant to the Subscription, the Company issued 909,090,910 new ordinary shares at a price of 0.11 pence per new ordinary share. The Company intends to use the proceeds from the Subscription to fund sales infrastructure upgrade, as well as other general investment in asset upgrades in Trinidad.

Georgia update

Subsequent to the year end, Range signed an agreement to acquire Georgian Oil Pty Ltd (20% interest holder in SOG) for a nominal upfront sum. Following completion, Range will hold a 65% interest in SOG. Completion is anticipated to occur in October 2018.

Other than the above, no events occurred after the reporting date.

Note 36: New accounting Standards and interpretations

Australian accounting Standards/amendments released but not yet effective: 30 June 2018 year end

Certain new accounting Standards and Interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2018 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new Standards and Interpretations is set out below. In all cases the Group intends to apply these standards from the application date as indicated in the tables below.

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Note 36: New accounting Standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference:	AASB 9	Title:	Financial Instruments
Standard application date:	1 January 2018		
Group application date:	1 July 2018		

Key Requirements

AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting.

In December 2014, the AASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. These latest amendments now complete the financial instruments standard.

Impact

Management is currently assessing the impact of the new rules. At this stage, the Group is not able to estimate the impact of the new rules on the Group's financial statements. The Group will make more detailed assessments of the impact over the next 12 months.

Reference:	AASB 15	Title:	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Standard application date:	1 January 2018		
Group application date:	1 July 2018		

Key Requirements

The AASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118 which covers contracts for goods and services and AASB111 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer, so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

The standard permits a modified retrospective approach for the adoption. Under this approach entities will recognise any applicable transitional adjustments in retained earnings on the date of the initial application without restating the comparative period.

Entities will only need to apply the new rules to contracts that are not completed as of the date of initial application.

Impact

Management is currently assessing the impact of the new rules. At this stage, the Group is not able to estimate the impact of the new rules on the Group's financial statements. The Group will make more detailed assessments of the impact over the next 12 months.

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Note 36: New accounting Standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference:	AASB 16	Title:	Leases
Standard application date:	1 January 2019		
Group application date:	1 July 2019		

Key Requirements

The key features of AASB 16 are as follows:

Lessee accounting

- Lessees are required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of a low value.
- A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities.
- Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments, and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease.
- AASB 16 contains disclosure requirements for leases.

Lessor accounting

AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. AASB 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk.

Impact

Management is currently assessing the impact of the new rules. At this stage, the Group is not able to estimate the impact of the new rules on the Group's financial statements. The Group will make more detailed assessments of the impact over the next 12 months.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on Range in the current or future period and on foreseeable future transactions.

Note 37: Company details

The registered office of the company is:

c/o Edwards Mac Scovell, Level 7, 140 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: +61 8 6205 3012

The principal place of business is:

c/o Edwards Mac Scovell, Level 7, 140 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: +61 8 6205 3012

+ Directors' Declaration

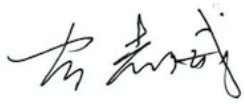
The directors of the company declare that:

- The financial statements, comprising the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of cash flows, consolidated statement of changes in equity, accompanying notes, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
    - comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
    - give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- The company has included in the notes to the financial statements an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
- In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:

Zhiwei Gu

Chairman



28 September 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Range Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Range Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, 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:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which describes the events and/or conditions which give rise to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd ABN 79 112 284 787 is a member of a national association of independent entities which are all members of BDO Australia Ltd ABN 77 050 110 275, an Australian company limited by guarantee. BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd and BDO Australia Ltd are members of BDO International Ltd, a UK company limited by guarantee, and form part of the international BDO network of independent member firms. Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation *other than for the acts or omissions of financial services licensees*

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Impairment assessment of Trinidad-Oil & Gas Production CGU

Key audit matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
As disclosed in Notes 15b, 16 and 18, the Group has significant non-current assets relating to the Trinidad – Oil and Gas Production cash generating unit (CGU). Management's impairment assessment of these assets was based on the CGU's fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow model. The impairment assessment is a key audit matter due to the significant judgements and estimates as disclosed in Note 15b.	Our procedures included but were not limited to the following: - Assessing the appropriateness of the Group's categorisation of its CGU and allocation of assets; - Assessing the competency of management's expert who conducted an assessment of the reserves; - Obtaining an understanding of the discounted cash flow model and assumptions used, including: ▪ analysing management's oil price assumptions against external data; ▪ assessing the reasonableness of the expected future operating and production costs and production forecasts; and ▪ checking the reasonableness of the discount rate applied. We also assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 15b to the financial statements.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and 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.

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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 ability of the group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related 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 has 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 31 to 40 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Range Resources Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

BDO

JPrue

Jarrad Prue

Director

Perth, 28 September 2018

+ ASX additional information

Shareholder information

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Report is set out below.

Top 20 shareholders

The 20 largest shareholders of the Company as at 31 August 2018 are listed below:

Rank	Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage held (%)
1.	Beijing Sibo Investment Management LP	2,447,620,912	28.8
2.	Abraham Limited	712,377,560	8.4
3.	Interactive Investor Services Nominees Limited <SMKTNOMS>	682,310,005	8.0
4.	Barclays Direct Investing Nominees Limited <CLIENT1>	558,381,641	6.6
5.	Interactive Investor Services Nominees Limited <SMKTISAS>	487,025,885	5.7
6.	HSDL Nominees Limited	264,889,797	3.1
7.	Hargreaves Lansdown (Nominees) Limited <15942>	255,898,910	3.0
8.	Cantor Fitzgerald Europe	236,411,453	2.8
9.	ABN AMRO Bank NV <7KKAVTE>	183,529,411	2.2
10.	HSDL Nominees Limited <MAXI>	171,599,095	2.0
11.	Hargreaves Lansdown (Nominees) Limited <VRA>	156,662,973	1.8
12.	Hargreaves Lansdown (Nominees) Limited <HLNOM>	137,868,385	1.6
13.	Wealth Nominees Limited <WRAP>	107,266,606	1.3
14.	Share Nominees Ltd	88,329,117	1.0
15.	HSBC Client Holdings Nominee (UK) Limited <731504>	87,173,858	1.0
16.	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	71,664,185	0.8
17.	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	69,958,438	0.8
18.	Wealth Nominees Limited <NOMINEE>	68,415,793	0.8
19.	Lawshare Nominees Limited <SIPP>	57,493,956	0.7

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Rank	Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage held (%)
20.	James Capel (Nominees) Limited <PC>	54,320,377	0.6
Total		**6,899,198,357**	**81.1**

Substantial shareholders

An extract of the Company's register of substantial shareholders (being those shareholders who held 5% or more of the issued capital on 31 August 2018) is below:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage held (%)
Beijing Sibo Investment Management LP	2,447,620,912	28.8
Abraham Limited	712,377,560	8.4
Interactive Investor Services Nominees Limited <SMKTNOMS>	682,310,005	8.0
Barclays Direct Investing Nominees Limited <CLIENT1>	558,381,641	6.6
Interactive Investor Services Nominees Limited <SMKTISAS>	487,025,885	5.7

Distribution of equity securities

There were 2,302 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares (being 109,940,038 shares on 31 August 2018).

The number of shareholders by size of holding is set out below:

Size of holding	Number of holders	Number of shares
1 – 1,000	214	69,017
1,001 – 5,000	332	1,038,035
5,001 – 10,000	288	2,352,603
10,001 – 100,000	1,136	53,679,737
100,001 and over	814	8,447,782,300
Total	**2,784**	**8,504,921,692**

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Tenement schedule

The tenement schedule for the Group as at 30 June 2018 is tabulated below:

Tenement Reference	Location	Percentage held (%)	Operator
Morne Diablo	Trinidad	100	Range
South Quarry	Trinidad	100	Range
Beach Marcelle	Trinidad	100	Range
St Mary's Block	Trinidad	80	Range
Guayaguayare Shallow[1]	Trinidad	65	Range
Guayaguayare Deep[1]	Trinidad	80	Range
Perlak[2]	Indonesia	23	PT Aceh Timur Kawai Energi

Notes:

1. The Production Sharing Contracts relating to Guayaguayare expired in 2015. Any renewal will be subject (inter alia) to government and other regulatory approvals.
2. Range's indirect interest in the Perlak field is held through its 60% shareholding in Hengtai, which holds a 78% interest in Lukar which in turn holds a 49% interest in PT Aceh Timur Kawai Energi.
3. Range believes that it holds an interest in the Georgia Production Sharing Contract over Block VIA (the "Georgia PSC") through its 45% shareholding in Strait Oil and Gas Limited ("SOG"). Range believes that it holds an indirect interest in the hydrocarbons exploration and exploitation contract relating to Block 1-2005 covering the Atzam and Tortugas fields in Guatemala, through its shareholding of between 10-20% in Latin American Resources Ltd ("LAR").

+ Corporate Directory

Directors	Zhiwei Gu	Non-Executive Chairman
	Yan Liu	Executive Director and CEO
	Lubing Liu	Executive Director and COO
	Juan Wang	Non-Executive Director
	Yi Zeng	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary	Nick Beattie and Sara Kelly
Registered office & principal place of business	c/o Edwards Mac Scovell, Level 7, 140 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000, Australia Telephone: +61 8 6205 3012
Share Registry (Australia)	Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd Level 11, 172 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000 Telephone: +61 3 9415 4000
Share Registry (United Kingdom)	Computershare Investor Services plc PO Box 82, The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol, UK BS99 6ZZ Telephone: +44 370 702 0000
Auditor	BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd, 38 Station Street; Subiaco WA 6008, Australia
Stock Exchange Listing	Range Resources Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: RRS) and Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange (AIM code: RRL)
Country of Incorporation	Australia
Website	www.rangeresources.co.uk

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