ANNUAL REPORT
2020

NuEnergy

DELIVERING CLEAN ENERGY TO INDONESIA

Corporate Directory

Company Name:

NuEnergy Gas Limited
ACN: 009 126 238

Directors:

Kong Kok Keong - Chairman
Kee Yong Wah – Deputy Executive Chairman
Goh Tian Chuan
Chen Heng Mun
Alan Fraser

Company Secretary:

Rozanna Lee

Registered/Administration Office:

c/- KPMG
Level 38, Tower 3
International Towers Sydney
300 Barangaroo Avenue
Sydney NSW 2000

Phone: (02) 8076 7600
E-mail: ir@nuenergygas.com

Share Registry Office:

Link Market Services Limited
QV1 Building, Level 12, 250 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Phone: (08) 9211 6654

Auditor:

KPMG
Tower Three
International Towers Sydney
300 Barangaroo Avenue
Sydney NSW 2000

Stock Exchange Listing:

Australian Securities Exchange Ltd
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000
ASX Code: NGY

Incorporated:

Western Australia
26 March 1985

Website:

www.nuenergygas.com

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2020 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Directors' Report

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of NuEnergy Gas Limited (referred to thereafter as the "Company" or "NuEnergy") and the entities it controlled at the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2020 (collectively, the "Group")

DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of the Company (the "Board") throughout the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

Kong Kok Keong	Chairman
Kee Yong Wah	Deputy Executive Chairman
Goh Tian Chuan	Non-Executive Director
Chen Heng Mun	Non-Executive Director
Alan Fraser	Non-Executive Director

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group are exploration, appraisal and development of hydrocarbons with a primary focus on unconventional gas on coal seam gas also known as coal bed methane ("CBM").

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's activities during the financial year.

DIVIDENDS

The Company does not currently have any cash generating business units or assets, nor does it have a Board approved dividend policy. All Group assets are in exploration and appraisal stage and are therefore cash consuming rather than cash generating. Accordingly, it is unlikely that a dividend will be paid by the Company in the short-term.

No dividends were paid or proposed to be paid to members during or since the end of the financial year.

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

The net consolidated loss of the Group for the financial year after income tax attributable to owners of the Company was $2,282,027 (2019 loss: $17,014,407). As at 30 June 2020, the Group has cash and cash equivalents of $296,298 (2019: $323,132) and net assets of $22,070,472 (2019: $23,729,991).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Operating results for the year

The Group reported a net loss of $2,284,199 for the financial year compared to a net loss of $17,019,095 for the previous financial year. The 2020 result included an impairment loss on receivable of $1,164,416 (2019: Nil), impairment loss on the exploration and evaluation asset of Nil (2019 $7,029,832). In 2019, the impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets was recognised due to the termination of the Bontang Bengalon Production Sharing Contract ("PSC") and the expiry of the Muara Enim II PSC and the provision for penalties associated therewith totalling $8,598,392 was recorded to fulfil the remaining obligation under the Bontang Bengalon PSC and Muara Enim II PSC.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Operational performance

Tanjung Enim PSC
South Sumatra, Indonesia
NuEnergy Interest: 45%
Operator: Dart Energy (Tanjung Enim) Pte Ltd (a subsidiary of NuEnergy)

NuEnergy continued with its engagement with the Government of Indonesia ("Government") to secure approval of Tanjung Enim Gross Split PSC and Plan of Development 1 ("POD 1"). On 4 December 2019, the Directors and the representatives of the government of Indonesia met and agreed that the Tanjung Enim POD would be approved under Gross Split PSC through the amendment of the current PSC Cost Recovery. This was subsequently followed by a field visit to the Tanjung Enim site by a team from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources ("MEMR") office represented by the Director General of Oil and Gas ("DG Migas") and other authorities from the Research and Development Center of Oil & Gas Technology commonly known as Lemigas, Geology Department and the Secretary office of the MEMR at the request of the Minister. The visit to the Tanjung Enim site was conducted from 18 December 2019 to 19 December 2019. The visit was made to all the wells, namely TE-10, TE-11, TE-12, TE-13 and TE-14. This field visit was followed up by meetings and discussions with Tanjung Enim partners, the Directorate General of Oil and Gas as well as the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities commonly known as SKK Migas to agree on the key commercial terms of Tanjung Enim POD 1.

Since the outbreak of the Covid-19 in Indonesia which was followed by the Government recommendation and policy for working from home in mid of March 2020, the progress of the Tanjung Enim POD 1 approval process has been slower than expected. Nevertheless we remain of the view that Tanjung Enim POD 1 will soon become the first Coalbed Methane POD to be approved in Indonesia.

Muralim PSC
South Sumatra, Indonesia
NuEnergy Interest: 50%
Operator: Dart Energy (Muralim) Pte Ltd (a subsidiary of NuEnergy)

Muralim PSC amendment and restatement from Cost Recovery regime to Gross Split regime was signed by NuEnergy, Medco and SKK Migas on 11 February 2019. NuEnergy is seeking further extension from its exploration deadline of 7 May 2021 due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Nevertheless, NuEnergy expects to start the drilling campaign, which comprises mainly re-entry activities into existing wells to run permeability and production tests and the drilling of a new well, in the near future with the intention to complete these activities and to secure commercial discovery approval from SKK Migas in 2021.

Muara Enim PSC
South Sumatra, Indonesia
NuEnergy Interest: 40%
Operator: PT Trisula CBM Energi (a subsidiary of NuEnergy)

On 11 November 2019, NuEnergy has proposed additional exploration period beyond the end of the 10th Contract Year (on 29 November 2019). NuEnergy has via a letter dated 6 February 2020, been granted an additional exploration period by the MEMR through SKK Migas to continue the exploration activities, comprising drilling to obtain exploration/production data that will facilitate the submission and approval for commercial discovery before the end of the granted additional exploration period on 19 January 2021. NuEnergy is seeking further extension from its exploration deadline due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Muara Enim II PSC
South Sumatra, Indonesia
NuEnergy Interest: 30%
Operator: Indo CBM Sumbagsel 2 Pte Ltd (a subsidiary of NuEnergy)

The Muara Enim II PSC was expired on 31 March 2019. Pending the extension of the PSC, the Board has therefore taken the approach to impair the carrying value of the Muara Enim II PSC Exploration and Evaluation expenditure in the previous financial year at 30 June 2019 of $6,231,964 and record a provision for the penalty of $2,097,169 (USD1,500,000) to fulfil the remaining obligation under the PSC. However, it is worth noting that the Government has not decided on the status of the Muara Enim II PSC. NuEnergy plans to re-submit its exploration period extension for its Muara Enim II PSC after obtaining approval for its Tanjung Enim POD 1.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Operational performance (continued)

Bontang Bengalon PSC
East Kalimantan, Indonesia
NuEnergy Interest: 100%
Operator: Dart Energy (Bontang Bengalon) Pte Ltd (a subsidiary of NuEnergy)

NuEnergy has received the notice of termination of the Bontang Bengalon PSC from SKK Migas on 23 August 2019. With this termination, NuEnergy is required to immediately relinquish the contract area and fulfil the remaining obligations under the PSC. NuEnergy has not completed the remaining obligations and the carrying value of the Bontang Bengalon PSC exploration and evaluation assets has been fully impaired and a provision for penalty of USD4,650,000, representing the balance costs of the remaining obligation has been provided as at 30 June 2019.

We responded to the above termination notice by appealing to Migas with a proposal to transfer the firm commitment to an open area south western of the Tanjung Enim PSC. This proposal was sent to Migas on 27 August 2019. The Director General of Migas sent us a letter on 18 November 2019 that he could not approve the above proposal to transfer the firm commitment from Bontang Bengalon to an open area due to policy and advised NuEnergy to send the proposal through SKK Migas.

Following up on the above, we have been in discussion with SKK Migas on possible options and it was recommended that we send an appeal directly to the Ministry of Energy together with other PSC holders in CBM industry. Consequently, NuEnergy had sent a letter of appeal dated July 2020, to the Ministry of Energy together with other CBM contractors on 5 August 2020 regarding a request to transfer its commitment to another open area of the appellants' current CBM assets. On the advice of the Ministry of Energy, NuEnergy had sent a letter of application dated 30 August 2020 to the Ministry requesting the commitment to be transferred to NuEnergy's South Sumatra assets on 31 August 2020.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group which have not been disclosed elsewhere in the Annual Financial Report.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The Directors are not aware of any material events that have occurred subsequent to the financial year end except for the following:-

1) The Company and its subsidiary, Sheraton Pines Pty had entered into a conditional Royalty Purchase and Sale Agreement ("Royalty Agreement") with Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd ("Metalla"). The Company and Sheraton are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Sellers". The Royalty Agreement entails the Sellers' selling the royalty they owned to Metalla for a total consideration comprised of A$2 million in cash and 467,730 shares in Metalla which are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada. This proposal disposal is pending the approval of the relevant authorities as at the date of this report.
2) Subsequent to the financial year end and until the date of this report, the Company was granted loans to the value of $291,325 from AIC Corporation Sdn Bhd ("AICC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent, Globaltec Formation Berhad and related party to the Company's directors, Goh Tian Chuan and Chen Heng Mun to provide fund for the Group's working capital. The loans are unsecured and repayable on demand with financing cost of 10% per-annum charge on the outstanding loan computed on a daily and non-compounding basis.
3) As at the date of this report, the future impact of COVID-19 on the Indonesian economy and the impact on the Group remains uncertain, with a possible impact being delays in the approval of PSC development and PSC programs. The Group has and continues to monitor the situation.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

Disclosure of information, in addition to that provided elsewhere in this report, regarding likely developments in the operations of the Group in future years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group. Accordingly, information has not been disclosed in this report.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS, KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND COMPANY SECRETARY

The names, particulars, experience and qualifications of the Directors, key management personnel and Company Secretary of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report are detailed below:

Kong Kok Keong – Chairman – ***BBus (Honours)***

Appointed to the Board on 21 August 2014.

Mr. Kong has over 25 years of business experience, primarily in the financial services, resources and investment management industries. Early in his career he served as an Executive Director of Innosabah Securities, a leading Asian stockbroking firm, between 1992 to 2001. Mr. Kong then served as the Chairman and CEO of AutoV Group and Executive Director of AIC Semiconductor Sdn Bhd. Mr. Kong moved to become one of the lead executives at Globaltec Formation Berhad (“Globaltec”), an investment holding company listed on the Bursa Malaysia Securities (Malaysia Stock Exchange), with business divisions and investments in integrated manufacturing services, natural resources, energy and investment management. The natural resources business unit includes oil palm plantation and coal mining divisions. The energy business unit includes oil and gas exploration and production, and services. One of his key responsibilities at Globaltec was Chairman of their energy business unit. Once Globaltec acquired a significant shareholding in NuEnergy in 2014 through its subsidiaries New Century Energy Resources Limited ("NCE") and Globaltec Energy Resources Sdn Bhd ("GER"), he took over responsibility as Chairman of the Board of Directors. A renowned and respected Malaysian businessman, he holds a BA (Honors) in Business Studies from Leicester Polytechnic (United Kingdom) and is currently the Group Deputy Chairman of the wider Globaltec group.

Kee Yong Wah – Deputy Executive Chairman

Appointed to the Board on 21 August 2014.

Mr. Kee has more than 30 years of experience in the oil and gas exploration, production and services industries. In 1984, he joined Halliburton, a global oil and gas servicing company where he held various managerial, business development, operational and manufacturing positions in Asia and North America. His last appointment was General Manager of Business Development where he was responsible for a group of executives undertaking strategic planning and business development projects, including M&A strategies and formulating distributorship and agency agreements with customers. After Halliburton, Mr. Kee joined Smith International, another New York Stock Exchange listed company, similarly involved in the supply of products and services to the oil, gas and petrochemical markets. He served as their General Manager of China. Mr. Kee then moved to become the Vice President of SPT Energy Group, a Chinese company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, involved in the provision of oilfield services to Chinese National Oil Companies and State-Owned Enterprises. Throughout these various executive positions, he worked extensively with unconventional gas and CBM assets. Mr. Kee left SPT and subsequently became the Deputy Executive Chairman of NuEnergy. He is also the Founder of New Century Energy Resources Limited, one of the major new shareholders in NuEnergy.

Goh Tian Chuan – Non-Executive Director – ***PhD(h)***

Appointed to the Board on 17 December 2014.

Dr. Goh is the Founder and Group Executive Chairman of Globaltec. He graduated from the Royal Malaysia Police College in 1982 and was a Senior Police Officer attached to the Royal Malaysia Police in Sabah. He left the police force in 1994, to start his own business which has since grown into an array of investments in several public listed companies, covering a multitude of industries including resources, energy, financial services and property development. He was Executive Chairman of both AIC Corporation Berhad (“AIC”) and Jotech Holdings Berhad (“Jotech”) before their merger to form the Integrated Manufacturing Services business unit at Globaltec. He also served as CEO and Group Executive Chairman of the Resources Business Unit at Globaltec. Dr. Goh has played a significant role in the development of the Malaysian State of Sabah, resulting in the conferring of the award of "Datuk" by the Head of State and then "Datuk Seri Panglima", the highest State award in Sabah. He was appointed as a Justice of Peace (JP) by the Head of State of Malacca and obtained an Honorary Doctorate of Civil Laws from European University, Switzerland. He was bestowed the Panglima Setia which carries the title “Tan Sri” by His Majesty, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia in recognition of his significant contribution to the country and society.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS, KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND COMPANY SECRETARY (CONTINUED)

Chen Heng Mun – Non-Executive Director – ***CA, CPA***

Appointed to the Board on 1 January 2015.

Mr. Chen has 25 years of corporate and managerial experience in Asia. He is currently an Executive Director and the Group Finance Director of Globaltec. Prior to passing the professional exams conducted by the then Malaysian Association of Certified Public Accountants in 1995, Mr. Chen worked for KPMG, an international accounting firm from 1991 to 1996. He started as an Audit Assistant in KPMG and left as an Audit Supervisor. Subsequently, he joined AIC as Group Accountant in 1996 and was appointed to the board of AIC on August 2007 as an Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer. He was an Independent Non-Executive Director of Jotech from January 2007 to July 2007. Previously, he was an Executive Director of Nakamichi Corporation Berhad from June 2008 to December 2011. He was appointed to the Board of AutoV Corporation Berhad on May 2008 as Non-Independent Non-Executive Director. He is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Certified Public Accountants, Australia. Mr. Chen's leadership and experience with financial reporting, accounting and M&A is warmly welcomed on the board of NuEnergy.

Alan Fraser – Non-Executive Director

Appointed to the Board on 20 January 1992.

Mr. Fraser has over 30 years' experience in green field mineral exploration, project management and mine construction. He has managed coal, base metal and gold exploration projects through the stages of tenement acquisition, joint venture negotiation, obtaining regulatory approvals and the management of field exploration programs, at times in remote locations. He has worked extensively across the Asia-Pacific region, especially in both Australia and Indonesia. Alan served as CEO of New Holland Mining Limited (now known as NuEnergy Gas Limited), when it first started to look at unconventional gas and coal assets in Indonesia. He stepped aside to ensure new leadership could move the company forward with its focused gas strategy. Mr. Fraser is also an Independent Director for Intra Energy Corporation Limited (IEC), listed on the ASX. Mr. Fraser has vast knowledge of working with ASX listed companies and in helping create value for the Australasian investment community.

Dr Ian Wang – Chief Executive Officer – ***PhD (Rock Mechanics & Structural Geology), MSc (Rock Mechanics & Structural Geology)***

Appointed on 1 September 2014.

Dr. Wang has more than 30 years' experience in the oil and gas industry. He previously held the position of General Manager of Greka Limited, a privately held oil and gas conglomerate with investments in China and India. Prior to joining Greka, he was employed as General Manager of Clarke Energy China. Further to this he has held senior exploration roles at Sino Gas & Energy Limited (an ASX listed company focusses on the exploration and development of gas assets in China) and Molopo Energy (an ASX listed company with oil and gas upstream interests in North America and Africa). Dr. Wang has substantial experience of working with unconventional gas assets and Coal Bed Methane projects via these roles and additionally when he served as Regional Manager for In-Situ and as Operations Manager for Huawell CBM Zhenghou. Dr. Wang holds a Master of Science and PhD from Imperial College London, both in rock mechanics and structural geology and was an Associate Professor at the Chinese Academy of Science in Beijing. He was appointed as CEO of NuEnergy in 2014. His expertise on unconventional gas production and CBM asset development is expertly placed to spearhead NuEnergy on its path to soon be a major Indonesian unconventional gas producer.

Rozanna Lee – Company Secretary – ***BCom, LLB, GradDipACG, AGIA, AGIS***

Appointed on 1 June 2016.

Rozanna Lee has acted as Company Secretary for NuEnergy since August 2011 up to her resignation on 30 September 2015 and reappointment on 1 June 2016. She holds both commerce and law degrees from the University of Queensland and is an Associate Member of the Governance Institute of Australia.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The following table sets out the number of the Company's Board of Directors meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each Director.

	Meetings of Directors	
Directors	**Held**	**Attended**
Kong Kok Keong	6	5
Kee Yong Wah	6	6
Goh Tian Chuan	6	4
Chen Heng Mun	6	6
Alan Fraser	6	6

There were no separate Nomination and Remuneration or Audit and Compliance Committee meetings for the financial year.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of two Non-Executive Directors from the Board, the Deputy Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer. The Executive Committee will maintain close contact with the Board between Board meetings in ways the Executive Committee considers appropriate, or the Board determines. The Executive Committee will keep the Board informed of important issues.

The following table sets out the Executive Committee meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each member.

	Executive Committee Meetings	
Members	**Held**	**Attended**
Kee Yong Wah	6	6
Goh Tian Chuan	6	6
Chen Heng Mun	6	6
Dr Ian Wang	6	6

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and key management personnel of the Company. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The remuneration report is set out below under the following main headings:

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
B. Directors' and key management personnel shareholdings
C. Details of remuneration
D. Employment contracts of Executive Director and key management personnel
E. Other transactions with Directors

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Remuneration philosophy

The performance of the Group depends upon the quality of its directors and executives. To prosper, the Group must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled directors and executives.

Remuneration may consist of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration and is applicable to Executive and Non-Executive Directors.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors. The process consists of a review of relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Variable remuneration

Variable remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors. The Board does not consider it necessary at the present time to take additional steps to link the remuneration of Directors and key management personnel with the creation of shareholder wealth given the existing size and scale of operations. Variable remuneration is determined at the discretion of the Directors.

Remuneration reviews

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors and other key management personnel. The Board of Directors assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of compensation of Directors and key management personnel on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of high quality board and executive team.

Relationship between remuneration and Company performance

The table below sets out the summary information about the Group's results and movements in share price for the five years to 30 June 2020.

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Loss after tax ($)	(2,284,199)	(17,019,095)	(12,532,688)	(4,607,335)	(2,375,828)
Loss per share (cents per share)	(0.15)	(1.15)	(0.85)	(0.38)	(0.24)
Share price at the end of the financial year (cents per share)	0.007	0.7	4.0	2.6	2.5

There is no relationship between the remuneration and Group performance as the Group is currently under the exploration and appraisal phase.

Non-Executive Director remuneration

Non-Executive Directors' fees are paid within an aggregate limit which is approved by the Company's shareholders from time to time. The total of Non-Executive Director fees was set at a maximum of $500,000 per annum at a general meeting of shareholders held on 13 November 2007. Presently, the Board has determined the Non-Executive Directors fees will be set at a maximum of $40,000 per annum per Director. Retirement payments, if any, are agreed to be determined in accordance with the rules set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* at the time of the Director's retirement or termination. Non-Executive Directors' remuneration may include an incentive portion consisting of bonuses and/or options, as considered appropriate by the Board, which may be subject to shareholder approval in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst Directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers the amount of Director fees being paid by comparable companies with similar responsibilities and the experience of the Non-Executive Directors when undertaking the annual review process.

To date, there is no relationship between the remuneration policy for Non-Executive Directors and the performance of the Company due to the existing size and scale of operations.

The Company determines the maximum amount for remuneration, including thresholds for share-based remuneration, for Directors by resolution of shareholders.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration (continued)

Executive Director and key management personnel remuneration

For the purpose of this report, the key management personnel are defined as those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly. The following staff were considered as key management personnel during the reporting period:

Dr Ian Wang	Chief Executive Officer
Jason Chua Joo Huang	Chief Financial Officer (resigned on 30 September 2019)

The Group aims to reward executives with a level and mix of compensation commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Group and is determined at the discretion of the Directors.

The fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Directors. The process consists of a review of individual performance, relevant comparative compensation in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

B. Directors' and key management personnel shareholdings

At 30 June 2020, the Directors and key management personnel held direct and indirect relevant interests in the shares of the Company as set out below:

	At 1 July 2019	Acquired / (Disposed)	At 30 June 2020/date of resignation
Directors			
Kong Kok Keong			
- Direct interest	68,112,694	-	68,112,694
Kee Yong Wah			
- Direct interest	15,410,774	-	15,410,774
- Indirect interest [a]	478,723,404	-	478,723,404
Goh Tian Chuan			
- Direct interest	68,112,694	-	68,112,694
Chen Heng Mun	-	-	-
Alan Fraser	431,665	-	431,665
Key management personnel			
Dr Ian Wang	1,545,959	-	1,545,959
Jason Chua Joo Huang	-	-	-

[a] Kee Yong Wah has indirect shareholding in the Company through New Century Energy Resources Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company, in which he is deemed to have interest and significant influence.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

C. Details of remuneration

The compensation of each director and other member of the key management personnel of the Group is set out below.

Details of remuneration for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

The remuneration in Australian dollars for each Director and each of the key management personnel of the Group during the financial year was as follows:

2020	Salary, short term employment benefits and fees		Post-employment	Other long term benefit	Share based payments	
	Salary, fees and commission $	Consulting fees $	Superannuation contribution $	Annual leave $	Options and rights $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors						
Kong Kok Keong	11,666	-	-	-	-	11,666
Goh Tian Chuan	11,666	-	-	-	-	11,666
Chen Heng Mun	11,666	-	-	-	-	11,666
Alan Fraser	5,833	-	-	-	-	5,833
Executive Director						
Kee Yong Wah	35,000	-	-	-	-	35,000
Key Management						
Dr Ian Wang	76,650	-	-	20,256	-	96,906
Jason Chua Joo Huang	23,718	-	-	1,156	-	-
Total	176,199	-	-	20,256	-	196,455

During the financial year, as part of the Directors, management and employees' efforts to commit to the sustainability of the Group, the remuneration of all the Directors and key management personnel was varied as follows:

i) They will receive payment for outstanding fees and salaries due to them prior and up to 31 July 2019 only when new and sufficient funding is received by the Company;

ii) They will waive their right to 50% of fees and salaries due to them for the period between 1 August 2019 and 31 December 2019. The remaining 50% of accrued fees and salaries for this said period will be paid when new and sufficient funding is received by the Company;

iii) They will waive entirely their right to fees and salaries with effect from 1 January 2020 until new and sufficient funding is received by the Company. The amount of fees and salaries due to Directors and key management personnel as at 30 June 2020 amounted to $315,833 (2019: $240,000) and $398,428 (2019: $298,060) respectively. These amounts owing are non-interest bearing.

Options issued as part of remuneration for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

There were no options issued as remuneration during the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Shares issued as part of remuneration for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

There were no shares issued as remuneration during the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Option scheme for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

No options granted as part of remuneration during the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

C. Details of remuneration (continued)

Details of remuneration for the financial year ended 30 June 2019

The remuneration in Australian dollars for each Director and each of the key management personnel of the Group in 2019 was as follows:

2019	Salary, short term employment benefits and fees		Post-employment	Other long term benefit	Share based payments	
	Salary, fees and commission $	Consulting fees $	Superannuation contribution $	Annual leave $	Options and rights $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors						
Kong Kok Keong	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
Goh Tian Chuan	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
Chen Heng Mun	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
Alan Fraser	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Executive Director						
Kee Yong Wah	120,000	-	-	-	-	120,000
Key Management						
Dr Ian Wang	262,800	-	-	20,256	-	283,056
Jason Chua Joo Huang	94,872	-	-	7,663	-	102,535
Total	617,672	-	-	27,919	-	645,591

Options issued as part of remuneration for the financial year ended 30 June 2019

There were no options issued as remuneration during the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Shares issued as part of remuneration for the financial year ended 30 June 2019

There were no shares issued as remuneration during the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Option scheme for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

No options granted as part of remuneration during the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

D. Employment contracts of Executive Director and key management personnel

Kee Yong Wah was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 21 August 2014 and re-designated to Executive Director of the Company on 1 January 2015. His employment contract with the Company is for an indefinite period until terminated by either party by giving three months' notice. His total fixed remuneration is $120,000 per annum (excluding superannuation contributions) subject to annual review. He is eligible to participate in any option plan established by the Company. His place of employment is in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Dr Ian Wang was employed by the Company as Chief Executive Officer on 1 September 2014. His employment contract with the Company is for an indefinite period until terminated by either party by giving three months' notice. His total fixed remuneration is $262,800 per annum (excluding superannuation contributions) subject to annual review. He is eligible to participate in the Company's incentive scheme as approved by the Board from time to time. His place of employment is in Jakarta, Indonesia.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

D. Employment contracts of Executive Director and key management personnel (continued)

However, during the financial year, as part of the Directors, management and employees' efforts to commit to the sustainability of the Group, the remuneration of Kee Yong Wah and Dr Ian Wang was varied (with their agreement) as stated in Section C above.

Jason Chua Joo Huang, who resigned on 30 September 2019, was employed by the Company as Chief Financial Officer on 1 May 2015. His employment contract with the Company was for an indefinite period until terminated by either party by giving three months' notice. His total fixed remuneration was $94,872 per annum (excluding superannuation contributions) subject to annual review. He was eligible to participate in the Company's incentive scheme as approved by the Board from time to time. His place of employment was in Jakarta, Indonesia.

E. Other transactions with Directors

During the financial year, the Company further received loans totalling $737,693 from AICC, wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent, Globaltec Formation Berhad ("GFB") and related parties to the Company's directors, Goh Tian Chuan and Chen Heng Mun to fund part of the Group's CBM planned activities. The loans are unsecured and repayable on demand with financing cost of 10% per-annum charged on the outstanding loan computed on a daily and non-compounding basis.

The transactions and balances for the financial year ended were as follows:-

(i) During the financial year, interest of $84,678 was payable to PT Indotech Metal Nusantara, a wholly owned subsidiary of GFB and related party to the Company's directors, Goh Tian Chuan and Chen Heng Mun. The total principal and interest payable was $976,417 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: $887,818).
(ii) During the financial year, the amount of $737,693 additional principal was drawn down on the existing loan payable to AICC. During the financial year interest of $184,169 accrued on the loan and no interest was paid. The total principal and interest payable was $2,295,853 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: $1,351,134).
(iii) An amount of $247,885 (2018: $242,663) for technical service fees was payable at 30 June 2020 to NCE, a subsidiary of the ultimate parent, GFB and a related party of the Company's directors, Kee Yong Wah, Goh Tian Chuan, Chen Heng Mun and the Company's Chairman Kong Kok Keong.
(iv) An amount of $71,659 (2019: $33,108) for directors travelling and corporate expenditure was payable at 30 June 2020 to GFB, the ultimate parent and a related party of the Company's directors Goh Tian Chuan, Chen Heng Mun and the Company's Chairman Kong Kok Keong.

End of Remuneration Report (Audited)

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Group is subject to and seeks to comply with environmental regulations in the jurisdiction in which it operates. These regulations cover the Group's exploration and development activities. Safety is a core value to NuEnergy and the Group strives for zero injury workplace for all employees, contractors and visitors to its operations.

At the date of this report, the Company is not aware of any material matter which requires disclosure with respect to any significant environmental regulation in respect to its operating activities.

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.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

During the financial year, there were no indemnity insurance given to or effected for Directors, officers or auditors of the Company.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Group may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Group are important.

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 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.*

Details of the amounts paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company, its related practices and non-related audit firms are set out in Note 16 of the Financial Statements.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is attached to this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Kong Kok Keong
Chairman
Sydney, 24 September 2020

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of NuEnergy Gas Limited ('NuEnergy') is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of NuEnergy on behalf of the shareholders by whom it is elected and to whom it is accountable.

The Company is committed to ensuring that its systems, procedures and practices reflect a high standard of corporate governance. The Directors believe that the corporate governance framework is critical in maintaining high standards of corporate governance and fostering a culture that values ethical behaviour, integrity and respect to protect security holders' and other stakeholders' interests at all times.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, save as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Statement, the Company's corporate governance framework was consistent with the third edition of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council.

The Company will now publish its Corporate Governance Statement on its website rather than in its Annual Report. The Corporate Governance Statement may be viewed or downloaded at: www.nuenergygas.com. Copies of the Group policies referred to in the Corporate Governance Statement are also posted on the website.

DECLARATION BY DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1. The consolidated financial statements, comprising the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and accompanying notes, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. The Company has included in Note 1 to the financial statements an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

3. 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.

4. The Directors have been given the declarations by the Chief Executive 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:

Kong Kok Keong
Chairman

Dated at Sydney, 24 September 2020

KPMG

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of NuEnergy Gas Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of NuEnergy Gas Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

Daniel Camilleri

Partner

Sydney

24 September 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Income:			
Other income		236	98,417
Expenses:			
Directors' and employees' remuneration		(180,355)	(624,984)
Consultants		(13,545)	(47,284)
Administration expenses	2	(375,323)	(545,347)
Depreciation		(34,042)	(46,118)
Net finance costs		(276,223)	(113,929)
Foreign exchange loss		(480)	(111,626)
Impairment loss on a receivable	4.1	(1,164,416)	-
Exploration consumables expensed	8.2	(240,051)	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	8.1	-	(7,029,832)
Provision for production sharing contract penalties	8.1	-	(8,598,392)
Loss before income tax		(2,284,199)	(17,019,095)
Income tax benefit	3	-	-
Loss for the year		(2,284,199)	(17,019,095)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value		-	(4,642)
Items that are or maybe reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation reserve		624,680	2,120,786
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,659,519)	(14,902,951)
Net loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(2,282,027)	(17,014,407)
Non-controlling interests		(2,172)	(4,688)
		(2,284,199)	(17,019,095)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(1,650,662)	(14,881,848)
Non-controlling interests		(8,857)	(21,103)
		(1,659,519)	(14,902,951)
Loss per share			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	17	(0.15)	(1.15)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	17	N/A	N/A

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		296,298	323,132
Other receivables and prepayments	4	179,721	1,376,894
Total current assets		476,019	1,700,026
Investments at FVOCI	5	-	-
Plant and equipment	7	30,046	62,037
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	35,322,807	34,273,575
Other financial assets	9	1,069,851	1,047,314
Total non-current assets		36,422,704	35,382,926
Total assets		36,898,723	37,082,952
LIABLITIES			
Other payables	10	2,250,828	2,201,632
Related party payables	11	3,591,814	2,514,633
Provision for Production Sharing Contract penalties	12	8,955,224	8,598,392
Employee benefits		30,385	38,304
Total current liabilities		14,828,251	13,352,961
Total liabilities		14,828,251	13,352,961
Net assets		22,070,472	23,729,991
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	106,450,311	106,450,311
Reserves	14	7,863,658	7,232,293
Accumulated losses		(92,346,233)	(90,064,206)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		21,967,736	23,618,398
Non-controlling interests		102,736	111,593
Total equity		22,070,472	23,729,991

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Share capital	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2018	106,450,311	5,093,766	(73,027,416)	132,696	38,649,357
Net loss after tax	-	-	(17,014,407)	(4,688)	(17,019,095)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)					
- Fair value changes on Investments at FVOCI	-	(4,642)	-	-	(4,642)
- Foreign currency translation reserves	-	2,120,786	-	-	2,120,786
Foreign currency translation on foreign operations	-	-	-	(16,415)	(16,415)
Transfer of reserves on Investments at FVOCI to accumulated losses	-	22,383	(22,383)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	106,450,311	7,232,293	(90,064,206)	111,593	23,729,991

	Share capital	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019	106,450,311	7,232,293	(90,064,206)	111,593	23,729,991
Net loss after tax	-	-	(2,282,027)	(2,172)	(2,284,199)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)					
- Foreign currency translation reserves	-	631,365	-	(6,685)	624,680
Balance at 30 June 2020	106,450,311	7,863,658	(92,346,233)	102,736	22,070,472

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		-	8
Other income received		-	98,417
Bank guarantee deposits (placement)/released		-	(242,223)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(243,772)	(114,684)
Net cash used in operating activities	20	(243,772)	(258,482)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation assets		(527,149)	(2,960,273)
Net cash used in investing activities		(527,149)	(2,960,273)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		737,693	2,007,441
Net cash from financing activities		737,693	2,007,441
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(33,228)	(1,211,314)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		323,132	1,369,743
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		6,394	164,703
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		296,298	323,132

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity consisting of NuEnergy Gas Limited (the "Company" or NuEnergy) and its subsidiaries ("the Group"). Unless otherwise specified, the financial amounts appearing in these financial statements are in Australian Dollars.

NuEnergy Gas Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office is:

c/- KPMG, Level 38, Tower 3, International Towers Sydney, 300 Barangaroo Avenue, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group are exploration, appraisal and development of hydrocarbons with a primary focus on unconventional coal seam gas (also known as coal bed methane ("CBM")).

There were no changes in the nature of the Group's activities during the year.

Authorisation of Financial Statements

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 24 September 2020 on the date the Declaration by Directors was signed.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out in the following note. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the consolidated entity consisting of NuEnergy Gas Limited and its subsidiaries.

(a) **Basis of preparation**

These general purpose financial statements 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. The Group is a for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

The financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars and except for cash flow information, they have been prepared on an accruals basis and based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

New, revised or amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

A new or amended standard became applicable for the current reporting period for which the Group has adopted;

- AASB 16: *Leases*.
  AASB 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. As a result, the Group, has considered whether it is required to recognise right-of-use assets representing its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligations to make lease payments.

  The Group has assessed the impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 16 and has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for the year ended 30 June 2019 is not restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under AASB 117 Leases and related interpretations. The Group has applied the practical expedient and not recognised leases with a lease term of less than 12 months or low value leases with total lease liability of less than USD5,000. Hence the implementation of AASB 16 does not have any impact to the Group. In the prior period, the Group was applying the previous leasing standard, where operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern

The Group has recorded a loss of $2,284,199 had net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $770,921 for the year ended 30 June 2020, and has no ongoing source of operating income. At 30 June 2020 the Group had a working capital deficiency of $14,352,232 however, with net assets of $22,070,472 which includes $296,298 of cash and cash equivalents.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the realisation of assets and the extinguishment of liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

The Directors believe the going concern basis is appropriate for the following reasons:

i) At 30 June 2020, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of $296,298;

ii) The Group secured and has drawn down financing $737,693 from AIC Corporation Sdn Bhd, a related party during the financial year and this loan is repayable on demand. The Group further secured and has drawn down financing of $291,325 from AIC Corporation Sdn Bhd subsequent to the financial year end;

iii) The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the period up to 30 September 2021 which includes:
- planned capital raising of $15,000,000;
- proceeds from a conditional disposal of gold royalty rights (as announced on 28 July 2020 to the ASX) of $2,000,000 cash as well as 467,730 Metalla Royalty and Streaming Ltd shares, which NGY has intentions to sell; and
- further loans from the parent Globaltec Formation Berhad Group ("GFB Group") of $288,000 as well as receipts from joint venture partners of $1,567,000

such that all planned exploration commitments of $1,212,000, uncommitted appraisal and development expenditure of approximately $2,611,000, and overheads of $4,469,000 for the 15 month period from 1 July 2020 to 30 September 2021 can be met.

In the event that further planned capital raisings are delayed, the Directors believe that the Group will have the ability to scale back its operations, postpone the initial Tanjung Enim PSC development plans and move some of the appraisal and exploration expenditure under the PSC to future years after negotiation with the Indonesian Oil and Gas Regulator;

iv) In the event that the provision for production sharing contract penalties are called upon by the Indonesian Ministry, subsidiaries of GFB Group have provided written assurance to NuEnergy that they will support the Group in meeting these commitments should they arise; and

v) The Bontang Bengalon PSC has been terminated during the period and the Group has responded and appealed to the Government of Indonesia and is optimistic of a favourable outcome. The appeal is currently ongoing.

After considering all the above factors, the Directors have concluded that the use of going concern assumption is appropriate. However, to meet the future committed expenditure the Group will be required to raise further equity and/or receive financial support from the Group's ultimate parent Globaltec Formation Berhad ("GFB") to continue as a going concern.

There is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's activities' to continue as a going concern should access to equity or financial support be reduced or not forthcoming or if the Bontang Bengalon PSC appeal is not successful.

Should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the consolidated financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount of liabilities that might result should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debt obligations as and when they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Significant assumptions and key estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values that are not apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the consolidated financial statements are described in Note 8 – Exploration and evaluation assets, Note 4 - Other receivables and prepayments and Note 12 - Provision for Production Sharing Contract penalties.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the change affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(i) Exploration and evaluation

The Group capitalises items of exploration and evaluation assets for an area of interest where it is considered likely to be recovered by future exploitation or sale, or where the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. Management makes certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Factors which could impact the future recoverability include the level of reserves and resources, future technological changes which could impact the capital and production costs, changes in the fiscal, tax, regulatory laws or policy of Indonesia and changes to the long-term gas prices. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If after having capitalised the expenditure, a judgement is made that recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalised amount will be written off to the income statement.

(ii) Receipts of Cash Calls from PSC partners and Deposits from performance bond guarantees

In assessing the recoverability of the cash calls from the PSC partners, the Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with the cash calls owed from its PSC partners and impairment is made when there is significant increase in credit risk, as disclosed in Notes 1(h)(A) and Note 4. The contract in respect of the cash calls from the PSC partners is binding and the balance remains payable to NuEnergy.

The deposits are placed for the performance bond guarantee issued for the benefit of the Government of Indonesia pursuant to the Production Sharing Contract for NuEnergy to guarantee the fulfilment of the firm commitment pursuant to Production Sharing Contract during the exploration period. In assessing the recoverability of the deposits from performance bond guarantees, the ability of NuEnergy to complete the PSC firm commitments are reviewed at each reporting date to assess the recoverability of the deposits from performance bond guarantees.

(iii) Provision for Production Sharing Contract Penalties

The Group recognises a provision for production sharing contract penalties based on the estimated contractual commitments to fulfil the remaining obligation under a production sharing contract that has expired or terminated.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent, NuEnergy Gas Limited, and all of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 6.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where the acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses resulting in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (ie parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated financial statements, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of any non-controlling interest will impact on the measurement of goodwill to be recognised in the acquiree where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquiree.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

Fair value uplifts in the value of pre-existing equity holdings are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at each reporting period to fair value through the statement of comprehensive income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Jointly controlled operations and assets

The Group has interests in joint arrangements in relation to its exploration assets under the PSC. The joint arrangement agreements require unanimous consent from all parties for the relevant activities, all assets are held jointly as tenants in common and all parties are jointly severally liable for the liabilities incurred.

Interests in unincorporated jointly controlled operations are brought to account by recognising in the Group's right to the share of the assets they jointly control, the Group's obligation for liabilities and expenses they incur, and their share of the income that they earn from the sale of goods or services by the joint arrangement/operation.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Jointly controlled operations and assets (continued)

Interest in joint operations

Property	Operator	NuEnergy Interest
Indonesia		
Muara Enim PSC	PT Trisula CBM Energi [(A)]	40%
Muara Enim II PSC	Indo CBM Sumbagsel II Pte Ltd [(A)]	30%
Tanjung Enim PSC	Dart Energy (Tanjung Enim) Pte Ltd [(A)]	45%
Muralim PSC	Dart Energy (Muralim) Pte Ltd [(A)]	50%

[(A)] – Subsidiary of NuEnergy.

(c) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:-

- Equipment	5 years
- Tools, jigs and fixtures	4 years
- Furniture, fittings, office equipment and renovation	3 – 4 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss inclusive of transaction costs.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Impairments

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

(d) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation assets in respect of each identifiable area of interest are capitalised in the year in which they are incurred and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses where the following conditions are satisfied:

- the right to tenure of the area of interest are current; and
- at least one of the following conditions are met;
  - (i) the exploration and evaluation assets are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
  - (ii) the exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise costs which are attributable to:

- Acquiring exploration rights;
- Researching and analysing existing exploration data;
- Conducting geological studies, exploratory drilling and sampling;
- Examining and testing extraction and treatment methods;
- Compiling pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; and
- Overheads, materials, drillable casings and consumables and equipment.

Such expenditures comprise net direct costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure but do not include overheads or administration expenditure not attributable to a particular area of interest. Exploration and evaluation assets are only capitalised from the point when the rights to explore the area are granted and all expenditure incurred prior to this are expensed.

Capitalised exploration and evaluation costs are reviewed at each reporting date for any indication of impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The impairment indicators considered are:

- the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the capitalised exploration costs is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years. Where a decision is made to proceed with development, accumulated expenditure will be tested for impairment, transferred to development properties, and then amortised over the life of the reserves associated with the area of interest once mining operations have commenced.

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental expenditure

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs necessitated by exploration and evaluation activities are provided for as part of the cost of those activities. Costs are estimated on the basis of current legal requirements, anticipated technology and future costs discounted to present value. Estimates of future costs are re-assessed as each reporting date.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and 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 an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Other receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less impairment loss(es). Information about the impairment policy of other receivables is disclosed in Note 1(h) and the Group's exposure to credit risk in Note 24(f).

(h) Financial instruments

A) Financial assets

Classification and measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:-

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and
- Fair value through profit and loss ("FVPL").

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial assets.

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

<u>At initial recognition</u>

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

<u>At subsequent measurement</u>

i) Debt instruments

There are three measurement categories, depending on the Group's business model for managing asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") and accumulated in fair value reserves, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is recognized using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".
- FVPL: Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income that is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

A) Financial assets (continued)

ii) Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all its equity investments at fair values. Equity investment are classified as FVPL with movements in their fair values recognized in profit and loss in the period in which the changes arise except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Group has elected to recognize changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income and the Group considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as FVOCI are presented as "fair values gains/losses" in OCI. Dividends from equity investments are recognized in profit and loss as dividend income.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. Loss allowances for short term receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The impairment methodology applied to other financial assets depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For other financial assets, to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition by considering available, reasonable and supportive forward looking information.

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognized in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that assets is classified to profit or loss.

B) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are recognized, and through the amortisation process.

Such financial liabilities will comprise trade and other payables, and finance lease liabilities.

Derecognition

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

(i) Other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Other payables are stated at amortised cost and presented as current liabilities unless payments are not due within 12 months from the reporting date.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits other than termination benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted using the rates attached to the Australian Corporate Bonds as generated in the Milliman report that have maturity dates approximating the terms of NuEnergy's obligations. Any re-measurement for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in the statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

(l) Share capital

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the consideration received, net of any related income tax benefit.

(m) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(n) Income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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 tax 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST or other consumption related taxes, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquiring the related asset or an expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included within receivables or payables in the consolidated of financial position.

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

(p) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

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

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as FVOCI are included in other comprehensive income.

Group companies

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

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet.
- income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period
- retained earnings and share capital are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction, and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income within reserves.

(q) Comparative figures

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

(r) New accounting standards for application in future periods

There are no new accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, that which has a potential material impact to the financial statements on the Group when adopted in future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Administrative expenses

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Included in administration expenses are:-		
Legal	10,772	60,010
Travel	803	52,554
Audit fees	165,215	150,197
Stock exchange fees	18,503	42,162
Share registry	14,154	11,607
Management fees	41,000	72,680
Insurance	10,759	25,520
Investor relations	-	13,960
Other expenses	114,117	116,657
	375,323	545,347

3. Taxation

(i) Income tax

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Deferred income tax benefit	-	-

(ii) Reconciliation of income tax benefit to prima facie tax payable

		Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Loss before income tax		(2,284,199)	(17,019,095)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2019 – 30%)		(685,260)	(5,105,729)
Non-deductible and non-assessable items	3.1	408,592	6,251,290
Temporary difference not recognised		28,270	167,004
Unused tax losses in overseas controlled entities		213,972	100,688
Unused tax losses for Australia operation not recognised as deferred tax assets		187,452	169,062
Effect of tax rate in foreign countries		(153,026)	(1,582,315)
Income tax benefit		-	-

3.1 Included in the non-deductible and non-assessable items for the financial year are the tax effect on the impairment loss on a receivable and the exploration consumables expensed, and for 2019, the tax effect on the impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets and provision for PSC penalties as disclosed in Note 8.1.

3. Taxation (continued)

(iii) Tax losses

The estimated deferred tax assets not recognised as an asset because recovery is not probable primarily relates to those incurred by the parent company based in Australia:

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Tax losses – revenue	6,486,323	6,298,871
Tax losses – capital	494,009	494,009
	6,980,332	6,792,880

The potential deferred tax asset will only be realised if:

(a) the relevant company derives future assessable income of a nature and amount sufficient to enable the asset to be realised, or the asset can be utilised by another company in the Group in accordance with tax legislation;

(b) the relevant company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the tax legislation; and

(c) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the relevant company in realising the asset including satisfying the continuity of ownership and/or continuity of business tests.

Tax losses incurred in Indonesia are not available for recovery or utilisation at a future point in time.

4. Other receivables and prepayments

		Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current			
Receivables	4.1	104,997	1,214,168
Deposits		41,202	39,516
Prepayments		33,522	123,210
		179,721	1,376,894

4.1 During the financial year, an impairment loss of $1,164,416 (2019: Nil) was made on the entire amount owing from a PSC partner for its cash call obligation.

In the prior year, included in receivables was an amount of $1,113,894 owing from this PSC partner for its cash call obligation to finance the exploration projects and operations of the PSC.

The ageing profile of the Receivables are as follows:

	Consolidated Gross carrying amount $	Consolidated Impairment loss $	Consolidated Net balance $
2020			
Neither past due nor impaired	104,997	-	104,997
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-
Impaired	1,164,416	(1,164,416)	-
	1,269,413	(1,164,416)	104,997

4. Other receivables and prepayments (continued)

	Gross carrying amount $	Consolidated Impairment loss $	Net balance $
2019			
Neither past due nor impaired	100,274	-	104,992
Past due but not impaired	1,113,894	-	1,113,894
Impaired	-	-	-
	1,214,168	-	1,214,168

5. Investments at FVOCI

	Consolidated 2020 $	 2019 $
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Reclassification on adoption of AASB 9 Financial Instruments at 1 July 2018	-	4,642
Fair value loss recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(4,642)
Balance at end of year	-	-

6. Subsidiaries

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Equity holding 2020 %	 2019 %
Indon CBM Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
PT Trisula CBM Energi	Indonesia	95	95
Indo CBM Sumbagsel II Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100
Sheraton Pines Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Dart Energy (Indonesia) Holdings Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100
Dart Energy (Tanjung Enim) Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100
Dart Energy (Muralim) Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100
Dart Energy (Bontang Bengalon) Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100
PT Dart Energy Indonesia	Indonesia	95	95

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

7. Plant and equipment

Consolidated	Equipment and machinery $	Tools, jigs and fixtures $	Furniture, fittings, office equipment and renovation $	Total $
Cost				
At 1 July 2018	338,504	39,658	251,121	629,283
Currency translation differences	18,709	2,192	13,254	34,155
At 30 June 2019/1 July 2019	357,213	41,850	264,375	663,438
Currency translation differences	7,687	901	5,446	14,034
At 30 June 2020	364,900	42,751	269,821	677,472
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 July 2018	333,682	39,658	152,408	525,748
Depreciation	4,992	-	41,126	46,118
Depreciation charge capitalised to exploration assets	-	-	72	72
Currency translation differences	18,539	2,192	8,732	29,463
At 30 June 2019/1 July 2019	357,213	41,850	202,338	601,401
Depreciation	-	-	34,042	34,042
Currency translation reserves	7,687	901	3,395	11,983
At 30 June 2020	364,900	42,751	239,775	647,426
Carrying value				
At 30 June 2019	-	-	62,037	62,037
At 30 June 2020	-	-	30,046	30,046

8. Exploration and evaluation assets

		Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Balance at beginning of year		34,273,575	36,334,509
Additions		527,149	2,880,740
Impairment loss	8.1	-	(7,029,832)
Exploration consumables expensed	8.2	(240,051)	-
Exchange differences		762,134	2,088,158
Balance at end of year		35,322,807	34,273,575
Exploration and evaluation assets		56,872,316	55,928,083
VAT capitalised	8.3	3,623,367	3,518,368
Accumulated impairment loss		(25,172,876)	(25,172,876)
Carrying value		35,322,807	34,273,575

The exploration and evaluation assets comprise of:

	PSC	Update	Carrying value ($)
i)	Tanjung Enim PSC	Dependent on its POD 1 being approved by the Government of Indonesia ("Government"). As at the date of this report, all the necessary submissions have been made and the POD is currently pending approval from the authorities. NuEnergy expects to receive the approval to be obtained before the end of the financial year 2021.	10,662,168
ii)	Muara Enim PSC	NuEnergy has obtained the approval on 6 February 2020 from the Government of Indonesia to extend the exploration period to 19 January 2021. NuEnergy will continue the exploration activities, comprising drilling to obtain exploration/production data that will facilitate the submission and the approval of commercial discovery from SKK Migas before the end of the extended exploration period	21,822,512
iii)	Muralim PSC	The utilisation mechanism of Muralim PSC's joint account with SKK Migas, was recently agreed and NuEnergy is expecting to conduct re-entry activities into existing wells to run permeability and production tests to facilitate the submission and approval for commercial discovery before the end of the granted additional exploration period on 19 January 2021.	2,838,127

8. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Impairment assessment

Tanjung Enim PSC

As mentioned above, NuEnergy is in the final stages of securing approval for its plan of development for its Tanjung Enim PSC POD 1. NuEnergy in its impairment assessment of its exploration and evaluation assets has engaged an independent professional valuer in determining the recoverable amounts of its PSCs. In accordance to valuation guidance provided under the Society of Petroleum Engineers' internationally recognised Petroleum Management System and Section 8.3 of the VALMIN Code, 2015 Edition, “Appropriate Valuation Approach”, Table 1, and as the Tanjung Enim PSC is a development-ready asset (as defined by the VALMIN Code), the valuation methodologies applicable to the Tanjung Enim PSC, shall be the Income-based Approach and/or Market-based Approach. Since Tanjung Enim PSC’s POD 1 is the first CBM development in Indonesia, there are no market comparable transactions that can be used to perform the valuation for Tanjung Enim PSC. All other CBM assets in Indonesia are still under exploration phase. Therefore, only the Income-based approach is considered in the valuation. The Income-based approach uses discounted cash flow model to derive the recoverable amount of the Tanjung Enim PSC.

As at 30 June 2020, the recoverable amount of the Tanjung Enim PSC was higher than its carrying amount and hence, no impairment loss was recognised. The key assumptions used in the valuation report in arriving at the recoverable amount, are as follows:

- Gas sales price of US$5.4/MMBTU over the life of the model has been determined based on the current market gas price in the area of about US$6/MMBTU and after discussion with the authorities. The final gas price will be dependent on the prevailing market condition at the time when gas sale agreements are concluded;

- Amount of recoverable reserves/resources and forecasted production quantities over identified time periods totalling 130.9 bcf are supported by a reservoir study, reserves and production rates certified by geologists and experts;

- The estimated costs and schedules associated with the PSCs to develop, recover, and produce the quantities, including abandonment, decommissioning, and restoration (ADR) costs costing are based on past experience/records and quotations from vendors and comparisons made with existing third party PSCs;

- The project life/forecast period of financial year 2021 to financial year 2039 refers to the remaining contract period together with the recoverable reserves/resources and production rates; and

- After-tax discount rate of 10% was applied in discounting the cash flows. The discount rate was determined based on the Group’s weighted average cost of capital adjusted for the risk of the underlying assets.

8. Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The valuation of the Tanjung Enim PSC is based on the key assumptions as disclosed above. The recoverable amount of the Tanjung Enim PSC currently exceeds its carrying value. A number of scenarios, including the impact of macro and micro-economic risks including forecast gas price and the timing of cash flows arising which is dependent upon the approval of the POD 1 and sourcing of funding have been analysed using the discounted cash flow model.

Management has identified that a reasonably possible unfavourable scenario of an increase in the discount rate by 2.3% while other criterias remain the same and in the absence of any mitigating factors or unchanged circumstances, would result in the recoverable amount of the Tanjung Enim PSC becoming equal to its carrying amount.

Muara Enim and Muralim PSCs

Recoverability of the carrying amount of these PSCs are dependent on the successful exploration and sale of coal bed methane. Management have obtained external valuation reports for the Muara Enim and Muralim PSC as at 30 June 2020 assessed using a market based and cost valuation approach. The valuation reports support the carrying value of these PSCs.

8.1 The 6th year exploration period for the Bontang Bengalon PSC ended on 8 October 2018. The Company had in October 2018 submitted a proposal, with the support of and through SKK Migas to the Indonesia Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources for a contract amendment to allow for the extension of the exploration period and to continue with further exploration program development. In August 2019, the Company received the notice of termination from the Indonesia Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources through SKK Migas. The Bontang Bengalon PSC was terminated on the grounds of non-discovery of coal bed methane at the end of the 6th contract year and NuEnergy was required to relinquish the remaining contract area and to fulfil its remaining obligation under the PSC. NuEnergy immediately responded to the notice and appealed to the Government of Indonesia. The appeal is still currently pending as at the date of this report.

Pending the outcome of the appeal, the Board had in 2019, taken the decision to impair the carrying value of the Bontang Bengalon PSC exploration and evaluation assets at 30 June 2019 of $797,868 and record a provision for the penalty of $6,501,223 (USD4,650,000) to fulfil the remaining obligation under the PSC.

In 2019, the Group was in the process of applying for the extension of the Muara Enim II PSC which expired on 31 March 2019 to continue operations. In 2019, pending the extension of the PSC, the Board has therefore taken the approach to impair the carrying value of the Muara Enim II PSC exploration and evaluation assets at 30 June 2019 of $6,231,964 and record a provision for the penalty of $2,097,169 (USD1,500,000) to fulfil the remaining obligation under the PSC. As at the date of this report, the Government has not decided on the status of the Muara Enim II PSC. NuEnergy plans to re-submit its exploration period extension and continue exploration activities for its Muara Enim II PSC after obtaining approval for its Tanjung Enim POD 1.

8.2 During the financial year, certain exploration tools and consumables amounting to $240,051 (2019: Nil) were utilised and expensed.

8.3 VAT capitalised is eligible to be claimed back from SKK Migas upon production of coal bed methane on a commercial basis. All VAT capitalised relates to ongoing PSCs.

9. Other financial assets

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Non-current		
Term deposits related to performance bond guarantee for Indonesia PSC purposes	1,069,851	1,047,314

The term deposits are placed for a minimum period of two years or until the performance bond guarantee are withdrawn and the effective interest rate was 0.035%.

10. Other payables

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current		
Payables and accruals	2,250,828	2,201,632

11. Related party payables

		Consolidated	
		2020	2019
		$	$
Amount due to ultimate parent company	11.1	71,659	33,018
Amount due to substantial shareholder	11.2	247,885	242,663
Loans from related corporations	11.3	3,272,270	2,238,952
		3,591,814	2,514,633

11.1 The amount due to the ultimate parent, GFB is non-trade, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11.2 The amount due to the substantial shareholder, New Century Energy Resources Limited ("NCE") is non-trade, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11.3 Loans from related corporations inclusive of interest accrued are unsecured and repayable on demand with financing cost of 10% per-annum charged on the outstanding loan computed on a daily and non-compounding basis.

12. Provision for Production Sharing Contract penalties

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current		
Production Sharing Contract penalties	8,955,224	8,598,392

The penalties were provided for the Bontang Bengalon PSC of $6,771,023 (2019: $6,501,223) and for the Muara Enim II PSC of $2,184,201 (2019: $2,097,169) to fulfil the remaining obligation under the PSC as disclosed in Note 8.1. The increase in the provision is due to unrealised foreign exchange losses.

13. Share capital

(i) Issued capital

	Consolidated		Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
	Shares	Shares	$	$
Ordinary shares fully paid	1,480,955,497	1,480,955,497	106,450,311	106,450,311

The Company has unlimited authorised share capital of no par value ordinary shares.

(ii) Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	**Number of shares**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,480,955,497	106,450,311
No movement during the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019/1 July 2019	1,480,955,497	106,450,311
No movement during the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,480,955,497	106,450,311

(iii) Terms of ordinary shares

The holders of ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and in the event of winding up the Company to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holders to one vote, either in person or by proxy at the meeting of the Company.

(iv) Capital risk management

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other shareholders. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity. Management effectively manages capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the issue of new shares, return of capital to shareholders, the entering into joint ventures and or the sale of assets.

There is no current intention to incur debt funding on behalf of the Company. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No dividends were paid in 2020 (2019: Nil). Management reviews management accounts on a monthly basis and regularly reviews actual expenditures against budget.

14. Reserves

Consolidated	Foreign currency translation reserve $	Investments at FVOCI reserve $	Available for sale financial asset reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	5,111,507	-	(17,741)	5,093,766
Effect of transition to AASB 9 Financial Instruments	-	(17,741)	17,741	-
Balance at 1 July 2018 after adoption of AASB 9 Financial Instruments	5,111,507	(17,741)	-	5,093,766
Foreign operations foreign currency translation differences	2,120,786	-	-	2,120,786
Investments at FVOCI change in value	-	(4,642)	-	(4,642)
Transfer of reserves on Investments at FVOCI to accumulated losses	-	22,383	-	22,383
Balance at 1 July 2019	7,232,293	-	-	7,232,293
Foreign operations foreign currency translation differences	631,365	-	-	631,365
Balance at 30 June 2020	7,863,658	-	-	7,863,658

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled entities are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve on consolidation. The reserve is reclassified to profit and loss when the net investment is sold.

(ii) Investments, at FVOCI reserve

The Investments, at FVOCI reserve for equity investments comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investments.

15. Key management personnel disclosures

(a) Directors

The following persons were Directors during the financial year:

Kong Kok Keong	Non-Executive Chairman
Kee Yong Wah	Deputy-Executive Chairman
Goh Tian Chuan	Non-Executive Director
Chen Heng Mun	Non-Executive Director
Alan Fraser	Non-Executive Director

(b) Other key management personnel

Dr Ian Wang	Chief Executive Officer
Jason Chua Joo Huang	Chief Financial Officer (resigned on 30 September 2019)

(c) Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate compensation of the key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out in the following table. The key management personnel of NuEnergy Gas Limited include the Directors and other key management personnel.

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Short-term employment benefits	176,199	617,672
Other long-term benefit	20,256	27,919
	196,455	645,591

The amount of fees and salaries due to Directors and key management personnel as at 30 June 2020 amounted to $315,833 (2019: $240,000) and $398,428 (2019: $298,060) respectively. These amounts owing are non-interest bearing.

16. Remuneration of auditors

During the year, the following fees were paid and payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

		2020 $	2019 $
(a)	**KPMG Australia**		
	Audit and review of financial statements	104,852	83,013
	Other services	472	472
	Total remuneration of KPMG Australia	105,324	83,485
(b)	**Related practices of KPMG**		
	Audit and review of financial statements	54,887	54,503
	Other services		
	Tax compliance services	1,709	240
	Total other services	1,709	240
	Total remuneration of related practices of KPMG	56,596	54,743
(c)	**Non-KPMG audit firms**		
	Audit and review of financial statements	5,477	12,681
	Other services		
	Tax compliance services	4,048	3,500
	Total other services	4,048	3,500
	Total remuneration of non-KPMG audit firms	9,525	16,181
	Total auditor's remuneration	174,445	154,409

17. Loss per share

Income and share data used in the calculations of basic and diluted loss per share:

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Net loss attributable to the owners of the Company	(2,282,027)	(17,014,407)
	Number of shares	**Number of shares**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation:-		
- Basic weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,480,955,497	1,480,955,497
- Diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,480,955,497	1,480,955,497
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	(0.15)	(1.15)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	(0.15)	(1.15)

Diluted loss per share is the same as basic has the Company has not issued any dilutive instruments.

18. Expenditure commitments and contingent liabilities

Minimum expenditure for the commitments contracted for under production sharing contracts not provided for in the financial statements:

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Not longer than 1 year	1,190,000	1,233,139
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	44,000	1,568,006
Longer than 5 years	-	-
	1,234,000	2,801,145

The Group minimum expenditure are the firm commitments as set forth in the Production Sharing Contracts with the Government of Indonesia for which the Group is committed and obligated to complete. The firm commitments under the Indonesian Production Sharing Contract may be moved into future years after negotiation with the Indonesian Oil and Gas Regulator. The Group has negotiated the postponement of $1,095,000 firm commitments until future periods and has met the required commitments for the current financial year.

The Group has performance bond guarantee at year end of $5,950,567 (2019: $5,825,216) issued to the Government of Indonesia pursuant to the Production Sharing Contract to guarantee the firm commitments that are required to be completed by NuEnergy during the exploration period.

19. Lease commitments

The Group's lease commitments are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Not longer than 1 year	-	67,132
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	-	-
	-	67,132

In 2019, the Group leased office space. The leases typically run for a period of less than 12 months. The Group has applied the practical expedient to not account for leases with a lease term of less than 12 months.

20. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Loss after income tax	(2,284,199)	(17,019,095)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	34,042	46,118
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets	-	7,029,832
Exploration consumables expensed	240,051	-
Impairment loss on a receivable	1,164,416	-
Unrealised forex loss	480	111,626
	(845,210)	(9,831,519)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in Other receivables and prepayments	123,141	(115,203)
Increase in Other financial assets	-	(242,223)
Increase in Other payables	478,297	1,331,048
Increase in Provisions	-	8,599,415
Net cash used in operating activities	(243,772)	(258,482)

21. Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner that is consistent with internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), which has been identified as the Board of Directors. An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, or whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. The Group operates in one segment being the CBM exploration. The measure used by the CODM to evaluate the performance is the CBM exploration meeting the commitments under each Production Sharing Contract.

Geographical location

The exploration assets of the Group are predominantly located in Indonesia. The Company's principal and registered office is located in Australia. The geographical information below analyses the Group's non-current assets and liabilities based on the geographical location of the non-current assets and liabilities. The Group is currently under the exploration and appraisal phase and has no revenues from external customers.

In the previous financial year, included in the Indonesia non-current assets segment were the impairments of the exploration and evaluation assets of $797,868 for the Bontang Bengalon PSC and $6,231,964 for the Muara Enim II PSC as disclosed in Note 8.1.

21. Segment information (continued)

Geographical location (continued)

	Non-current assets Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
Australia	530	1,623
Indonesia	36,422,174	35,381,303
	36,422,704	35,382,926

22. Related party transactions

(i) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 15.

(ii) Transaction with related parties

During the financial year, the Company further received loans totalling $737,693 from AICC, wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent, GFB and related parties to the Company's directors, Goh Tian Chuan and Chen Heng Mun to fund part of the Group's CBM planned activities. The loans are unsecured and repayable on demand with financing cost of 10% per-annum charged on the outstanding loan computed on a daily and non-compounding basis.

The transactions and balances for the financial year ended were as follows:-

(i) During the financial year, interest of $84,678 was payable to PTI, a wholly owned subsidiary of GFB and related party to the Company's directors, Goh Tian Chuan and Chen Heng Mun. The total principal and interest payable was $976,417 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: $887,818).

(ii) During the financial year, the amount of $737,693 additional principal was drawn down on the existing loan payable to AICC. During the financial year interest of $184,169 accrued on the loan and no interest was paid. The total principal and interest payable was $2,295,853 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: $1,351,134).

(iii) An amount of $247,885 (2019: $242,663) for technical service fees was payable at 30 June 2020 to NCE, a subsidiary of the ultimate parent, GFB and a related party of the Company's directors, Kee Yong Wah, Goh Tian Chuan, Chen Heng Mun and the Company's Chairman Kong Kok Keong.

(iv) An amount of $71,659 (2019: $33,018) for directors travelling and corporate expenditure was payable at 30 June 2020 to GFB, the ultimate parent and a related party of the Company's directors Goh Tian Chuan, Chen Heng Mun and the Company's Chairman Kong Kok Keong.

(v) The amount of fees and salaries due to Directors as at 30 June 2020 amounted to $315,833 (2019: $240,000). These amounts owing are non-interest bearing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

23. Subsequent events

The Directors are not aware of any material events that have occurred subsequent to the financial year end except for the following:-

1) The Company and its subsidiary, Sheraton Pines Pty had entered into a conditional Royalty Purchase and Sale Agreement ("Royalty Agreement") with Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd ("Metalla"). The Company and Sheraton are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Sellers". The Royalty Agreement entails the Sellers' selling the royalty they owned to Metalla for a total consideration comprised of A$2 million in cash and 467,730 shares in Metalla which are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada. This proposal disposal is pending the approval of the relevant authorities as at the date of this report.

2) Subsequent to the financial year end, the Company was granted loans to the value of $291,325 from AICC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent, GFB and related party to the Company's directors, Goh Tian Chuan and Chen Heng Mun to provide fund for the Group's working capital. The loan is unsecured and repayable on demand with financing cost of 10% per-annum charge on the outstanding loan computed on a daily and non-compounding basis.

3) As at the date of this report, the future impact of COVID-19 on the Indonesian economy and the impact on the Group remains uncertain, with a possible impact being delays in the approval of PSC development and PSC programs. The Group has and continues to monitor the situation.

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash, short-term deposits, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), other financial assets and accounts payables.

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as other receivables and other payables, which arise directly from its operations. It is, and has been throughout the entire period under review, the Group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risks given the financial position as at 30 June 2020. Other minor risks are either summarised below or disclosed in Note 13 in the case of capital risk management. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

(a) Cash flow interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risks of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash and short and long term deposits with a floating interest rate. These financial assets with variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Apart from the loans from related corporations with fixed rates, all other financial assets and liabilities in the form of receivables and payables are non-interest bearing. The Group does not engage in any hedging or derivative transactions to manage interest rate risk.

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(a) Cash flow interest rate risk (continued)

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest bearing financial instruments, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period was:

		Consolidated	
		2020	2019
		$	$
Floating Interest Rate			
Cash at bank		296,298	323,132
Other financial assets	9	1,069,851	1,047,314
		1,339,149	1,370,446
Fixed Interest Rate			
Related party payables	11.3	(3,272,270)	(2,238,952)
		(3,272,270)	(2,238,952)

The Group has not entered into any hedging activities to cover interest rate risk. In regard to its interest rate risk, the consolidated entity continuously analyses its exposure. Within this analysis, consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions, alternative investments and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates.

A sensitivity of 100 basis points (1%) has been selected as this is historically within range of rate movements and the expected fluctuations in market interest rates suggest this range is reasonable.

Based on the sensitivity analysis only interest income from variable rate deposits and cash balances is affected resulting in a decrease or increase in overall income.

The following set out the variable interest rate risk and effect on profit after tax and equity if interest rates at the reporting date had been 1% higher or lower with all other variables held constant as a sensitivity analysis.

	Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity Effect on profit and equity			
	2020		2019	
	+100 basis points	-100 basis points	+100 basis points	-100 basis points
Consolidated	$	$	$	$
Floating interest rate instruments	13,391	(13,391)	13,704	(13,704)

(b) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held and classified on the statement of financial position as FVOCI equity. The investments are traded on the ASX and fall under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Equity price risk is not considered material to the Group at this time.

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash reserves and marketable securities, through the continuous monitoring of budgeted and actual cash flows and expected assistance and loans provided by Globaltec Group to meet commitments as they fall due.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments:

Consolidated	Carrying amounts $	Less than 1 year $	1 to 2 year(s) $	2 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Total $
2020						
Other payables	11,206,052	11,206,052	-	-	-	11,206,052
Related party payables	3,591,814	3,591,814	-	-	-	3,591,814
	14,797,866	14,797,866	-	-	-	14,797,866
2019						
Other payables	10,800,024	10,800,024	-	-	-	10,800,024
Related party payables	2,514,633	2,514,633	-	-	-	2,514,633
	13,314,657	13,314,657	-	-	-	13,314,657

(d) Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to commodity price risk. This risk arises from its activities directed at exploration and development mineral commodities. If commodity prices fall, the market for companies exploring for these commodities is affected. The Group does not hedge its exposures.

(e) Foreign exchange risk

The Group has significant operations operated from Indonesia and from Australia. The functional currency of the Indonesian operations is US dollars and Australia operation in Australian dollar. As a result, certain financial instruments of the Group are exposed to movements in the US dollar and the Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) against the Australian dollar. The Group does not currently undertake any hedging activities to manage foreign currency risk. At 30 June, the Group had the following exposure to US dollar and Indonesian Rupiah expressed in Australian dollars.

	Assets/(Liabilities) denominated in					
	2020			2019		
	USD $	IDR $	Total $	USD $	IDR $	Total $
Cash and cash equivalents	294,403	1,228	295,631	312,623	3,514	316,137
Other financial assets	1,035,307	203,882	1,239,189	1,116,179	203,545	1,319,724
Other payables	(337,211)	(975,319)	(1,312,530)	(4,788)	(1,392,728)	(1,397,516)
Related party payables	(2,391,157)	(976,417)	(3,367,574)	(1,593,798)	(887,818)	(2,481,616)
Net statement of financial position exposure	(1,398,658)	(1,746,626)	(3,145,284)	(169,784)	(2,073,487)	(2,243,271)

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(e) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The following table details the Group's pre-tax profit sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the US dollar and IDR against the Australian dollar.

	Consolidated			
	2020		2019	
	USD $	IDR $	USD $	IDR $
Increase				
Impact on profit for the year: increase/(decrease)	(139,866)	(174,663)	(16,978)	(207,349)
Decrease				
Impact on profit for the year: increase/(decrease)	139,668	174,663	16,978	207,349

(f) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligation resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted the policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

Given the nature of the receivables detailed in Note 4, the Group's exposure to credit risk is not considered to be material.

(g) Net fair values

For financial assets and liabilities, the fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised for, other than listed investments. The Group has no financial assets where carrying amount exceeds fair values at balance sheet date.

The Group's receivables at balance sheet date are detailed in Note 4 and primarily comprise GST input tax credits refundable by ATO, deposits and other receivables.

25. Parent entity information

(a) Summary financial information

		Parent entity 2020 $	Parent entity 2019 $
Balance sheet			
Current assets		33,936	53,568
Non-current assets	26.1	27,442,672	26,850,792
Total assets		27,476,608	26,904,360
Current liabilities	26.2	4,522,665	3,231,341
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		4,522,665	3,231,341
Net assets		22,953,943	23,673,019
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		106,450,311	106,450,311
Accumulated losses		(83,496,368)	(82,777,292)
		22,953,943	23,673,019
Loss for the year		(719,076)	(14,720,222)
Total comprehensive loss		(719,076)	(14,724,864)

26.1 Included in the non-current assets are net amounts owing from subsidiaries amounting to $5,702,512 (2019: $5,109,539). These amounts are interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment. During the financial year there are no impairment loss. (2019: Impairment loss of $13,600,000) has been recorded against the recoverable value of these receivables.

26.2 Included in the current liabilities are $3,591,814 (2019: $2,514,633) owing to related parties.

(b) Commitments and contingencies

The Company has no commitments or contingent liabilities (2019: $Nil).

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of NuEnergy Gas Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of NuEnergy Gas Limited (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the ***Group***'s financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020;
- Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Consolidated statement of changes in equity, and Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

The ***Group*** consists of the Company and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Material Uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1(a) "Going Concern" in the financial report. The conditions disclosed in Note 1(a) indicate a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, and at the amounts stated in the financial report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In concluding there is a material uncertainty related to going concern we evaluated the extent of uncertainty regarding events or conditions casting significant doubt in the Group's assessment of going concern. Our approach to this involved:

- Evaluating the feasibility, quantum and timing of the Group's plans to raise additional shareholder funds to address going concern;
- Assessing the Group's cash flow forecasts for incorporation of the Group's operations and plans to address going concern, in particular as the Group has not commenced production, has loss making operations and has requirement to meet exploration commitments contained within specific Production Sharing Contracts and development plans; and
- Determining the completeness of the Group's going concern disclosures for the principal matters casting significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, the Group's plans to address these matters, and the material uncertainty.

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 matter described below to be the Key Audit Matter.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure (AU$35,322,807)	
Refer to Note 8 "Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure" to the Financial report	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised (E&E) is a key audit matter due to: • the significance of the activity to the Group's business and the balance (being 96% of total assets); and • the greater level of audit effort to evaluate the Group's application of the requirements of the industry specific accounting standard, AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, and in particular the conditions allowing capitalisation of E&E expenditure and presence of impairment indicators. The presence of impairment indicators necessitate a detailed analysis by the Group of the carrying value of E&E. Given the criticality of this to the scope and depth of our work, we involved senior team	Our procedures included: • we evaluated the Group's accounting policy to capitalise E&E expenditure and perform the impairment assessment using the criteria in the accounting standard. We assessed the disclosures in the financial report against the requirements of the accounting standards; • we assessed the Group's determination of its areas of interest for consistency with the definition in the accounting standard. This involved analysing the licenses in which the Group holds an interest and with documentation such as joint venture agreements. We checked exploration programmes planned were consistent with the areas identified; • for each area of interest, we assessed the Group's current rights to tenure by checking the ownership of the relevant

members to challenge the Group's assessment of impairment indicators. In assessing the conditions allowing capitalisation of E&E expenditure, we focused on: • the determination of the areas of interest (areas); • documentation available regarding rights to tenure, via licensing, and compliance with relevant conditions, to maintain current rights to an area of interest. There is additional complexity arising from the rights held in Indonesia and the Group's intention and capacity to continue the relevant E&E activities; and • the Group's expectation of E&E expenditure being recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale. In assessing the presence of impairment indicators, we focused on those which may draw into question the commercial continuation of E&E activities for areas of interest where significant capitalised E&E exists. In addition to the assessments above, and given the uncertain renewal of rights to tenure and the financial position of the Group, we paid particular attention to: • the impact of the Group's uncertain renewal of rights to tenure over particular areas of interest on the implications to carrying forward capitalised E&E; • the impact of the uncertainty caused by the disruptive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic creating challenges for the Group. In particular, the challenge for the Group in planning exploration programmes and the additional complexity in assessing forward looking estimates which are inherently subjective. • the ability of the Group to fund the continuation of activities; • results from latest activities regarding the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable and a commercially viable quantity of gas resources or reserves. The Group engaged an external expert to assist	license in place with the Government of Indonesia. We also tested for compliance with conditions, such as minimum exploration expenditure requirements, on a sample of licenses; • we tested the Group's additions to E&E for the year by evaluating a sample of recorded expenditure for consistency to underlying records, the capitalisation requirements of the Group's accounting policy and the requirements of the accounting standard; • we read Group documents, such as minutes of Board meetings, minutes of meetings with relevant Indonesian regulatory authorities, ASX announcements, and cash flow forecasts, for consistency with the Group's stated intentions for continuing E&E in certain areas; • we inquired with the Group and those charged with governance to understand changes and challenges in the Group's plans resulting from COVID-19 in continuing activities in each area of interest; • we analysed the Group's determination of recoupment through successful development and exploitation of the areas of interest by evaluating the Group's documentation of planned future activities including project budgets for a sample of areas; • we obtained area of interest expenditure obligations and assessed evidence of the ability to fund continued activities. We identified those areas relying on alternate funding sources and evaluated the capacity of the Group to secure such funding. • we included our valuation specialists, to assess the valuation methodology used by the Group's external expert against industry practice and the requirements of the accounting standards. We evaluated the scope, competency and objectivity of the external expert. • we further challenged the Group's recoverable amount assessment for key areas of interest, using our valuation specialists to assist in: - challenging the forecast gas price, which we also compared to published

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with the gas resources or reserves assessment. • The recoverable amount assessment of key areas of interest performed by the Group who engaged external experts to perform the assessment. These assessments can be inherently difficult, particularly in uncertain market conditions such as those currently being experienced in Indonesian coal bed methane gas exploration being a relatively new industry. We involved our valuation specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.	views of key Indonesian regulatory authorities; - we compared the forecast costs to project plans submitted to Indonesian regulatory authorities and minutes of meetings held with these authorities; - we independently developed a discount rate using publicly available information for comparable entities and projects, adjusted by risk factors specific to the Group and the industry it operates in. The Group's modelling is highly sensitive to small changes in the discount rate. • we considered the sensitivity of key assumptions in the recoverable amount models, such as discount rate, forecast gas price and forecast costs within a reasonably possible range. We did this to identify any risk of impairment and to further focus our procedures.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in NuEnergy Gas Limited's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

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Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001;*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 the 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:
https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar1_2020.pdf
This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of NuEnergy Gas Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, complies with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Directors' 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 responsibilities

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 6 to 11 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*.

KPMG

KPMG

Daniel Camilleri

Partner

Sydney

24 September 2020

SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER INFORMATION

SHAREHOLDINGS

The issued capital of the Company as at 11 September 2020 is 1,480,955,497 ordinary fully paid shares. There are no listed options.

Range	Securities	%	No. of holders	%
100,001 and Over	1,474,038,152	99.53	168	31.11
10,001 to 100,000	6264,596	0.42	177	32.78
5,001 to 10,000	456,856	0.03	61	11.30
1,001 to 5,000	69,622	0.01	66	12.22
1 to 1,000	26,271	0.00	68	12.59
Total	**1,480,955,497**	**100.00**	**540**	**100.00**
Unmarketable Parcels	4,501,057	0.30	339	62.78

Voting Rights

At general meetings of members:

- Each member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy, attorney or representative;
- On a show of hands, every person present who is a member or a proxy, attorney or representative of a member has one vote; On a poll, every person who is a member or a proxy, attorney or representative of a member shall, in respect of each fully paid share held by him, or in respect of which he is appointed a proxy, attorney or representative, have one vote for the share; and
- As the 2020 general meeting will be a virtual meeting, all resolutions will be decided by poll.

TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARES AS AT 11 SEPTEMBER 2020

Rank	Name	11 September 2020	%
1	NEW CENTURY ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	478,723,404	32.33
1	GLOBALTEC ENERGY RESOURCES SDN BHD	478,723,404	32.33
2	RHB SECURITIES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	161,890,590	10.93
3	MR KOK KEONG KONG	68,112,694	4.60
3	GOH TIAN CHUAN	68,112,694	4.60
4	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	61,582,791	4.16
5	KEE YONG WAH	15,410,774	1.04
6	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	14,881,904	1.00
7	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	6,257,830	0.42
8	MONAL PTY LIMITED	5,605,834	0.38
9	MORYTON PTY LIMITED	5,550,000	0.31
10	PAULINE LIM LAI LAI	4,000,000	0.27
11	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	3,817,659	0.26
12	MR THIAM KHENG ANG	3,795,271	0.26
13	JJJ NG PTY LTD	3,740,161	0.25
14	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	3,583,426	0.24
15	MRS MELANIE VERHEGGEN & MISS SASHA VERHEGGEN	3,106,751	0.21
16	FILMRIM PTY LTD	3,000,000	0.20
17	HAZARDOUS INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	2,678,050	0.18
18	WESTAR PRODUCTIONS PTY LTD	2,491,667	0.17
19	MR JOHN ROGER NEKVAPIL	2,479,949	0.17
20	MR DAVID ARITI	2,450,000	0.17
	Total	**1398,994,853**	**94.47**
	Balance of Register	**81,960,644**	**5.53**
	Grand TOTAL	**1,480,955,497**	**100.00**

SCHEDULE OF MINING TENEMENTS

AREA OF INTEREST	TENEMENTS	% INTEREST
Central Sumatra, Indonesia	Rengat PSC	100%
South Sumatra, Indonesia	Muara Enim PSC	40%
South Sumatra, Indonesia	Muara Enim II PSC	30%
South Sumatra, Indonesia	Tanjung Enim PSC	45%
South Sumatra, Indonesia	Muralim PSC	50%
East Kalimantan, Indonesia	Bontang Bengalon PSC	100%
Victoria, Australia	Fosterville and Eppalock exploration licence (EL 3211 and 3271)	2.5% gross gold royalty

NOTES