Pearl Petroleum Company Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

PEARL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Audited financial statements at 31 December 2024

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PEARL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Report of the Directors

The Board of Directors of Pearl Petroleum Company Limited ("Pearl Petroleum" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the audited results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal Activities

Pearl Petroleum is engaged in exploration, development, production, ownership, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing and sale of natural gas and petroleum related products, including the development of gas related projects and services.

Results

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 are set out on page 4 of the financial statements.

The Company has declared and paid US$ 381 million as dividend during the year (2023: US$ nil). Subsequent to the date of the statement of financial position, pursuant to approvals by the Board, dividends amounting to US$ 80 million was declared, out of which US$ 55 million was paid in January 2025 and the balance US$ 25 million approved by the Board on 27 February 2025 is expected to be paid in March 2025.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

Mr. Badr Jafar (resigned w.e.f 1 January 2025)
Mr. Ravi Kumar Vennelaganti (appointed w.e.f 1 January 2025)
Mr. Majid Jafar (resigned w.e.f 1 January 2025)
Mr. Abdulla Al-Qadi (appointed w.e.f 1 January 2025)
Mr. Mohamed Makkawi
Mr. Thomas Watts
Mr. Richard Patrick Hall
Mr. Neville John Henwood
Mr. Alen Dzanic
Mr. Christopher James Hearne
Mr. Peter Seitinger (resigned w.e.f 1 January 2025)
Mr. Ujjwal Kumar Dey (appointed w.e.f 1 January 2025)

Auditors

The financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young, who retire and being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 27 February 2025

Shape the future
with confidence

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PEARL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pearl Petroleum Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes 1-21 to the financial statements and excludes note 22, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (*the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and the Board of Directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PEARL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ernst & Young

28 February 2025

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	***2024*** ***US$' 000***	*2023* *US$' 000*
Revenue	3	**642,434**	622,984
Cost of sales	4	**(112,957)**	(95,536)
Depreciation and depletion charge	7	**(94,381)**	(102,083)
GROSS PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**435,096**	425,365
Other expenses, net	5	**(8,248)**	(6,000)
Interest income, net	6	**26,818**	22,984
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**453,666**	442,349
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**453,666**	442,349

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	***2024*** ***US$' 000***	*2023* *US$' 000*
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant & equipment	7	**2,707,856**	2,646,805
Total non-current asset		**2,707,856**	2,646,805
Current assets			
Other assets	8	**2,446**	6,621
Inventories	9	**19,306**	20,616
Trade and other receivables	10	**256,976**	355,393
Cash and bank balances	11	**672,001**	323,932
Total current assets		**950,729**	706,562
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,658,585**	3,353,367
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	12	**10,000**	10,000
Retained earnings		**2,678,536**	2,605,870
Total equity		**2,688,536**	2,615,870
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	**489,983**	231,390
Trade and other payables	15	**198,727**	163,167
Employees' end of service benefit	14	**3,320**	2,707
Total non-current liabilities		**692,030**	397,264
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	**158,571**	181,580
Trade and other payables	15	**111,218**	151,175
Due to related parties	16	**8,230**	7,478
Total current liabilities		**278,019**	340,233
Total liabilities		**970,049**	737,497
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,658,585**	3,353,367

Approved by the Board of Directors on 27 February 2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	*2024 US$' 000*	*2023 US$' 000*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the year		**453,666**	442,349
Adjustments for:			
Unwinding of discount on non-current other assets	6	**(16)**	(386)
Interest earned on bank deposits	6	**(12,626)**	(10,226)
Depreciation and depletion for the year	7	**94,381**	102,083
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	14	**833**	589
Profit on sale of assets	5	**(180)**	(174)
Interest expense on borrowings	6	**2,491**	4,271
Provision for inventory obsolescence	9	**3,740**	-
Inventory written-off		**3,613**	-
Interest on delayed payments	6	**(16,667)**	(16,643)
		529,235	521,863
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		**(6,043)**	(2,977)
Trade and other receivables		**115,820**	(113,220)
Trade and other payables		**13,327**	11,646
Due to related parties		**431**	(2,809)
Other assets		**4,175**	956
Cash generated from operations		**656,945**	415,459
Payments related to employees' end of service benefits	14	**(220)**	(88)
Net cash from operating activities		**656,725**	415,371
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure		**(148,758)**	(271,731)
Interest received on bank deposits		**11,890**	9,498
Decrease in bank deposits (maturing after three months)		**5,694**	4,379
Increase in Debt Service Reserve Account ("DSRA") balances		**(36,134)**	(33,811)
Proceeds from disposal of assets		**329**	329
Net cash used in investing activities		**(166,979)**	(291,336)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Borrowings drawn down	13	**455,000**	65,000
Borrowings repaid	13	**(214,189)**	(110,000)
Interest and related costs paid on borrowings		**(31,929)**	(35,780)
Dividends paid to shareholders		**(381,000)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(172,118)**	(80,780)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**317,628**	43,255
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	**222,043**	178,788
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	11	**539,671**	222,043

The attached explanatory notes 1 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital US$' 000	*Retained earnings US$' 000*	*Total US$' 000*
Balance at 1 January 2024	10,000	2,605,870	2,615,870
Profit for the year	-	453,666	453,666
Total comprehensive income for the year	10,000	453,666	453,666
Dividends paid during the year*	-	(381,000)	(381,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**10,000**	**2,678,536**	**2,688,536**
Balance at 1 January 2023	10,000	2,163,521	2,173,521
Profit for the year	-	442,349	442,349
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	442,349	442,349
Balance at 31 December 2023	10,000	2,605,870	2,615,870

* Dividend paid per share is US$ 38.1 per share for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: US$ Nil per share).

Subsequent to the reporting date, pursuant to approvals by the Board of Directors, dividends amounting to US$ 80 million (dividend per share: US$ 8) was declared, out of which US$ 55 million was paid in January 2025 and the balance US$ 25 million approved by the Board on 27 February 2025 is expected to be paid in March 2025.

1 ACTIVITIES

Pearl Petroleum Company Limited ("Pearl Petroleum" or "the Company") was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands as a BVI Business Company on 19 January 2009. The activities of the Company include exploration, development, production, ownership, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing and sale of natural gas and petroleum related products, including the development of gas related projects and services in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (the "KRI"). The Company's registered office is Flemming House, Wickhams Cay, P.O Box 662, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. During 2018, the Company set up a branch in Erbil, KRI.

Pearl Petroleum is owned 35% each by Crescent Petroleum Company International Limited ("Crescent") and Dana Gas Upstream Holdings Limited ("Dana Gas") and 10% each by OMV Upstream International GmbH ("OMV"), MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company ("MOL") and RWE Middle East Holdings BV ("RWE") and the relationship between the shareholders is governed by the Joint Venture Agreement dated May 2009 ("JVA").

Pursuant to Heads of Agreement with the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq ("KRG") dated 4 April 2007 (supplemented with a detailed accounting procedure dated 25 January 2008) which was subsequently amended on 30 August 2017 and termed as the "Petroleum Development Agreement" ("PDA"), Pearl Petroleum is the Contractor and consequently takes title to and enjoys exclusive rights to appraise, develop, produce, market and sell petroleum, including natural gas domestically and for export, from Khor Mor, Chemchemal, Block 19 and Block 20 areas ("HoA Areas"). Crescent and Dana Gas have been appointed as the Operator (for and on behalf of Pearl Petroleum) for the purposes of the implementation of the PDA.

From time to time, certain monetary amounts are payable by the Company to the KRG based on the relevant year's cash flows computed in accordance with the terms of the PDA. A provision will be made in the financial statement of the Company as such amounts accrue. However, no payment is due to the KRG until the Company has recovered its full entitlements under the PDA. As of 31 December 2024, no such provision is made in the financial statements (2023: nil).

The Company continues to progress the appraisal and development of the HoA Areas and prepared Field Development Plans ("FDPs") for both the Khor Mor and Chemchemal fields. The Khor Mor FDP was approved by the Board under the JVA in October 2018 and by the KRG under the PDA in November 2018. The Chemchemal FDP will be updated following further appraisal before approval is sought from the Board.

During Q1 2019, the Company signed a 20-year Gas Sales Agreement ("GSA2") with the KRG to provide much needed gas supplies to support domestic electricity generation and in January 2020, Exterran, a leading oil and gas services provider (who was acquired by Enerflex in October 2022), was appointed by the Company to carry out the Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") of a 250 MMSCFD gas processing train and provide operations related technical assistance services for 5 years post hand over of the plant ("the KM250 project"). The EPC contract terms reflect Enerflex's contractor financing whereby the plant will be predominantly funded by Enerflex with repayment of principal with interest over five years following completion of the plant.

Declarations of force majeure were made under the EPC contract and GSA2: (i) in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 on the project; and (ii) in late June/early July 2022 when small projectiles landed not far from the EPC site construction activities. Other than two minor injuries there was no harm to personnel from those security incidents, and production operations, drilling and non-EPC construction activities continued throughout as normal. However, works on the KM250 project were suspended for 6 months whilst the Company, together with the KRG, and with support of other stakeholders actively took steps to enhance and harden the security measures at Khor Mor. Enerflex, together with its subcontractors, remobilised to site in mid-December 2022 for a 'soft-start' resumption of site activities, and as confidence on the ground slowly returned, the workforce gradually increased and construction activities resumed. Enerflex formally lifted its force majeure under the EPC contract on 31 March 2023 and the Company formally lifted its force majeure under GSA2 on 13 April 2023. Three further security incidents occurred at the Khor Mor site in 2023 and early 2024, which did not result in any harm to personnel, nor were any declarations of force majeure made, and only a minimal impact on production operations.

On 26 April 2024 a drone strike took place which resulted in 4 fatalities and 8 minor injuries to subcontractors' personnel. Production was immediately suspended for safety reasons, and the Company declared force majeure under the PDA and the sales contracts for natural gas, condensate and LPG. Starting 1 May 2024, production recommenced in a phased manner, and on 3 May 2024, production was restored to normal levels, following decisive actions by the Government of Iraq and the KRG as well as further firm commitments to significantly enhance security and strengthen defences at the Khor Mor site. The Company accordingly lifted force majeure under the PDA and the sales contracts in early May 2024, other than GSA2.

Enerflex declared force majeure under the EPC contract on 3 May 2024.

1 ACTIVITIES (continued)

However, following numerous performance issues which arose during the execution of the EPC works, the Company issued a notice of termination under the EPC contract to Enerflex on 19 August 2024. That termination took effect on 9 September 2024. This action has enabled the Company to assume direct control over the remaining phases of the KM250 project, ensuring that it is brought back on track and completed in the timeliest manner. In addition, the Company initiated arbitration against Enerflex to recover costs and damages arising from Enerflex's defective performance. The KM250 project is currently expected to be completed in Q2 2026, with gas sales pursuant to GSA2 also expected to commence in that same quarter. A further drone strike took place at Khor Mor on 2 February 2025, which caused no injuries to people, nor was production impacted.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements have been prepared in United States Dollars (US$), which is the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands except where otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements.

New and revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations

(a) New standards and interpretations effective from 1 January 2024:

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. These standards and amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with Covenants- Amendments to IAS 1 (01 January 2024)
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback transaction – Amendments to IFRS 16 (01 January 2024)
- Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 (01 January 2024)

(b) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 (effective from 01 January 2025)
- Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial statements – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective from 01 January 2026)
- Power Purchase Agreements - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective from 01 January 2026)
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective from 01 January 2027)
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective from 01 January 2027)

These standards, interpretations and improvements are not expected to a have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company. Management anticipates that all of the above standards, amendments and interpretations will be adopted by the Company to the extent applicable to them from their effective dates.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is computed on a basis designed to ensure that the costs of individual assets are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in a systematic manner over the useful life of the asset taking into account its residual value. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Oil and gas properties	unit-of-production
LPG plant & associated facilities	10-25 years
Pipelines	25 years
Other assets	3-25 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indications exist and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Capitalised oil and gas properties are part of property, plant and equipment. Initial acquisition costs of oil and gas properties and costs of drilling and equipping exploration wells are capitalised when incurred and, if subsequently determined to be unsuccessful, are charged to dry hole expense. Capitalised oil and gas properties attributable to proved developed reserves are depleted by applying the unit-of-production (UOP) method using estimated total proved developed reserves. Estimated total proved developed reserves are reviewed annually and changes in such reserves are accounted for prospectively.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less impairment, wherever applicable. On commissioning i.e. completion date, capital work-in-progress is transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciated or depleted in accordance with Company policies.

Exploration and evaluation costs
The successful efforts method of accounting is used for oil and gas exploration costs. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, costs directly associated with the exploration are capitalised as exploration and evaluation (E&E) intangible non-current assets until the exploration is complete and the results have been evaluated. If no potential commercial resources are discovered, the exploration asset is written off. All such capitalised costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review, as well as review for indicators of impairment at least annually. This is to confirm the continued intend to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are charged to the income statement.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of long term non-financial assets
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. An asset's or CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assumptions of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For assets or CGU's excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment losses recognised in relation to goodwill are not reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of CGU is determined based on value in use (VIU) calculations using a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model which includes cash flow projections for the remaining life of the PDA ending in 2049. As a result of the analysis, management did not identify an impairment loss for long term assets which are identified as one CGU.

Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

The Company's financial assets include bank balances and cash, trade receivables and other assets.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
  and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables (with no significant financing component), and other assets. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company does not have any financial assets at fair value through OCI or profit and loss.

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognises impairment losses for financial assets based on an expected credit loss (ECL) approach for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date);
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)
For trade receivables, the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company's financial exposure on trade receivables which are not collateralised and realised upto the balance sheet date is tested for impairment by comparing the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the applicable effective interest rate adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and economic environment. Expected cash flow assumptions used in the discounted cash flow analysis are based on Company's best estimate of reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections.

For other assets, the Company applies the 'general approach' whereby 12 month Expected Credit Loss is calculated to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk, full lifetime Expected Credit Loss is used.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Financial liabilities

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, other liabilities including trade and other payables and due to related parties.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)
This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income. This category generally applies to borrowings, due to related parties, trade and other payables.

Derecognition
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises purchase price, cost of production, transportation and other directly allocable expenses. Costs of spares and consumables are determined on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on completion and disposal.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

Provision is made for insurance claims notified and for insurance claims incurred but which have not yet been notified in respect of self-insurance, based on advice from the Company's independent insurance advisers.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transactions. Non- monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as finance cost in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Leases
The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases that it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Set out below are the accounting policies of the Company in relation to IFRS 16:

Right-of-use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset, unless there is a transfer of ownership or purchase option which is reasonably certain to be exercised at the end of the lease term. If there is a transfer of ownership or purchase option which is reasonably certain to be exercised at the end of the lease term, the lessee depreciates the right-of-use asset over the useful life of the underlying asset.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of vehicles, machineries, equipment, office space etc (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of vehicles, machineries, equipment, office space etc that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Revenue recognition
The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15.

Step 1. Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
Step 2. Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
Step 3 Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

a) The Company’s performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Company and the Company has as an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
b) The Company’s performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company’s performance as the Company performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract-based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. The Company identified one performance obligation which is the delivery of condensate, LPG and gas to the customers as per the terms of the customer contracts. Accordingly, revenue is recognised point in time when the performance obligation is fulfilled.

Interest income
Interest income represents interest charged to debtors, if any, for delayed settlement of outstanding receivables and income earned from the bank deposits.

Fair values
The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

Current versus non-current classification
The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3 REVENUE

	2024	*2023*
	US$' 000	*US$' 000*
Condensate	**188,431**	227,914
Liquified Petroleum Gas ("LPG")	**132,948**	126,913
Gas	**321,055**	268,157
Total revenue	**642,434**	622,984

Revenue represents sales of 5,412,852 bbls of condensate (2023: 5,572,306 bbls), 391,024 MT (2023: 378,846 MT) of LPG and 81,988,851 MMbtu of gas (69,847 MMscf) (2023: 67,366,118 MMbtu of gas (59,477 MMscf) produced from the Khor Mor field for the year ended 31 December 2024.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, gas continued to be sold to the KRG, while LPG and condensate were sold to third party buyers under separate sales contracts.

3 REVENUE (continued)

The costs, excluding depreciation and depletion charge, in relation to production and sale of the condensate, LPG and gas have been disclosed as cost of sales.

In July 2019, an audit of the KRI pipeline metering system revealed that a meter at the Khor Mor plant had, since November 2018, been over-reporting the volume of gas supplied by the Company to the KRG by 5.9%. Another issue also discovered concurrently was an under-reporting of the heating value of the sales gas.

Whilst interim steps were taken to correct the over-reporting in July 2019, the Company and the KRG also agreed a series of steps to install full fiscal metering to resolve this issue. In the meantime, a provisional interim adjustment of US$ 23 million, relating to the period November 2018 to July 2019, was applied to the invoices of July, August and September 2019. The implementation of the fiscal metering package was completed by end of Q1 2024 and the new system has become operational from April 2024 which is now reporting third party validated fiscal measurements for gas quantity and heating value (GHV) as per the terms of the GSA. The resolution of the provisional adjustment of US$ 23 million is expected once the final adjustment and reconciliation is completed. Accordingly, this provisional adjustment of US$ 23 million to the amounts due from the KRG continues to be reflected in these financial statements as an accrued revenue asset with a corresponding reduction in trade receivable from KRG (refer note 10).

4 COST OF SALES

	2024	*2023*
	US$' 000	*US$' 000*
Staff costs	**46,617**	36,126
Consultancy fees and time cost	**19,592**	16,559
Other operating costs (refer note b below)	**52,164**	46,276
Recharge to projects (refer note a below)	**(5,416)**	(3,425)
	112,957	95,536

(a) Represents capitalisation of costs for support provided by Khor Mor Production Operations personnel, including for the shared services, to KM250 expansion project (refer note 7).

(b) Other operating costs for 2024 includes insurance costs of US$ 15.4 million, consumption of materials of US$ 8.4 million, security services of US$ 6.5 million, inventory provision of US$ 3.7 million and inventory write-off of US$ 3.5 million.

5 OTHER EXPENSES, NET

	2024	*2023*
	US$' 000	*US$' 000*
Corporate costs (incl. legal, time cost & others)	**3,044**	1,494
Overhead cost as per the PDA	**5,384**	4,680
Profit on sale of assets	**(180)**	(174)
	8,248	6,000

6 INTEREST INCOME, NET

	2024	*2023*
	US$' 000	*US$' 000*
Interest earned on bank deposits	**12,626**	10,226
Interest expense on borrowings (refer note 13)	**(2,491)**	(4,271)
Unwinding of discount on non-current assets (refer note 8)	**16**	386
Interest on delayed payments (refer note a below)	**16,667**	16,643
	26,818	22,984

(a) Represents interest billed to the KRG on delayed payments against petroleum sales for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively, in accordance with the terms of the PDA and the Gas Sales Agreement dated 30 January 2018 (GSA 1) with the KRG (refer note 10).

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	LPG plant & associated facilities US$' 000	*Pipelines US$' 000*	*Oil and gas properties US$' 000*	*Other assets US$' 000*	*Capital work-in-progress US$' 000*	*Total US$' 000*
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2024	510,025	202,048	1,479,873	24,009	1,204,262	3,420,217
Additions during the year	-	-	-	445	155,136	155,581
Transfers during the year	29,269	-	10,886	5,748	(45,903)	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(320)	-	(320)
As at 31 December 2024	**539,294**	**202,048**	**1,490,759**	**29,882**	**1,313,495**	**3,575,478**
Depreciation and depletion, and impairment:						
As at 1 January 2024	262,969	113,185	376,500	14,123	6,635	773,412
Charge for the year	24,164	8,083	59,278	4,736	(1,880)	94,381
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(171)	-	(171)
As at 31 December 2024	**287,133**	**121,268**	**435,778**	**18,688**	**4,755**	**867,622**
Net book amount:						
As at 31 December 2024:	**252,161**	**80,780**	**1,054,981**	**11,194**	**1,308,740**	**2,707,856**

	LPG plant & associated facilities US$' 000	*Pipelines US$' 000*	*Oil and gas properties US$' 000*	*Other assets US$' 000*	*Capital work-in-progress US$' 000*	*Total US$' 000*
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2023	501,965	202,048	1,479,873	15,841	866,241	3,065,968
Additions during the year	-	-	-	224	354,345	354,569
Transfers during the year	8,060	-	-	8,264	(16,324)	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(320)	-	(320)
As at 31 December 2023	510,025	202,048	1,479,873	24,009	1,204,262	3,420,217
Depreciation and depletion, and impairment:						
As at 1 January 2023	241,111	105,103	306,807	11,838	6,635	671,494
Charge for the year	21,858	8,082	69,693	2,450	-	102,083
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(165)	-	(165)
As at 31 December 2023	262,969	113,185	376,500	14,123	6,635	773,412
Net book amount:						
As at 31 December 2023:	247,056	88,863	1,103,373	9,886	1,197,627	2,646,805

Capital work-in-progress primarily comprises the costs such as well drilling, KM250 plant construction etc. incurred in respect of the ongoing project development activities (including inventories for these projects) in the HoA Areas.

Capital work in progress include financing costs amounting to US$ 35.07 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: US$ 35.59 million) on borrowings for ongoing developments. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 11% (31 December 2023: 9.5%) for Bank of Sharjah ("BOS"), US International Development Finance Corporation ("DFC") and the US$350 million senior secured bond ("Bonds") which are considered as the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings (refer note 13).

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Additions to capital work in progress for the year ended 31 December 2024 includes US$ 5.42 million (31 December 2023: US$ 3.4 million) recharge for support provided by Khor Mor Production Operations personnel, including for the shared services that are directly related to KM250 expansion project (refer note 4). LPG plant and associated facilities includes certain production assets pledged against the borrowings from BOS, DFC and the Bonds (refer note 13).

No impairment charge has been recognised for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: US$ nil). The key assumptions used in calculating the VIU are denoted below:

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

(i) Oil and gas prices: Management applied long-term Brent prices of US$ 67.9/barrel – US$ 72.8/barrel for the years between 2025 and 2029 which is inflated by an appropriate inflation rate thereafter for the remaining life of the PDA. Management estimated these long-term oil prices based on forecasts by brokers and consultants. Management estimated long term gas prices based on the existing long-term gas sales agreements. Management tested the impact of a reasonable reduction in the forecasted oil prices which did not indicate an impairment loss.

(ii) Discount rate: Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is derived from the Company's weighted average cost of capital (WACC), with appropriate adjustments made to reflect the risks specific to the CGU. Management tested the impact of a reasonable change in discount factor and noted that there were no impairment losses when the discount rate was sensitised through a range from 10% to 15%.

(iii) Production and costs: The Company includes proved plus probable (2P) reserves estimates at an effective date of 15 May 2019 for Khor Mor area as certified by Gaffney Cline & Associates ("GCA") and adjusted for production in its VIU calculation. The estimation of reserves is inherently imprecise, as it requires the use of judgements and assumptions which may change due to technical and other factors. Projected capital and operating cost estimates included in VIU calculation represent management's best estimate of time to produce related 2P reserves.

8 OTHER ASSETS

Other assets balance as at 31 December 2024 represents US$ 2.44 million being funds set aside with pension scheme provider towards Employees' end of service benefits provision ("Pension Fund"), disclosed under current assets. The balance of Other assets as at 31 December 2023 was US$ 6.62 million which comprised a) US$ 2.32 million towards Pension Fund and b) US$ 4.30 million being the discounted value of the credit extension amount of US$ 6.40 million, which has been fully refunded as at 31 December 2024.

9 INVENTORIES

	2024 ***US$' 000***	*2023* *US$' 000*
Commissioning and production spares	**23,046**	20,616
Less: Provision on inventories	**(3,740)**	-
	19,306	20,616

The movement of the Company's inventory provision is as follows:

	2024 ***US$' 000***	*2023* *US$' 000*
Charge for the year	**3,740**	-
As at 31 December	**3,740**	-

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	*2023*
.	***US$' 000***	*US$' 000*
Trade receivables from KRG	**163,500**	262,440
Trade receivables from other third party customers	**27,277**	30,923
Trade receivables	**190,777**	293,363
Interest receivable from KRG (refer note a below and note 6)	**32,709**	23,695
Prepaid and other receivables (refer note b below)	**10,490**	15,335
Accrued revenue asset (refer note 3)	**23,000**	23,000
	256,976	355,393

(a) Represents interest billed to the KRG on delayed payments against petroleum sales in accordance with the terms of the PDA and the GSA 1 with the KRG (of which US$ 3.56 million is not due, US$ 3.85 million is 30-60 days overdue and US$ 25.3 million is overdue by more than 120 days).

(b) Represents balances held towards prepayments, contractual down payments to vendors and balance due from KRG towards the Khor Mor Interim Compression Solution project.

Credit period for trade receivables in respect of liquid sales ranges from 5-30 days while that of gas sales is 15 working days. As at 31 December 2024, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

			Past due but not impaired				
	Total	*Neither past due nor impaired*	*<30 days*	*30-60 days*	*61-90 days*	*91-120 days*	*>120 days*
	US$' 000	*US$' 000*	*US$' 000*	*US$' 000*	*US$' 000*	*US$' 000*	*US$' 000*
2024	**190,777**	**56,024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**134,753**
2023	293,363	53,158	2,997	-	26,464	26,952	183,792

Subsequent to the year-end, trade receivables amounting to US$ 56.02 million have been settled which includes US$ 28.7 million from KRG. In addition, US$ 1.6 million was received from KRG towards settlement of December 2024 KM ICS invoices (included under Prepaid and other receivables above).

11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows consist of the following amounts:

	2024	*2023*
	US$' 000	*US$' 000*
Cash in hand	**565**	337
Bank balances	**106,477**	98,943
Deposits maturing within three months	**432,629**	122,763
Cash and cash equivalents	**539,671**	222,043
Deposits maturing after three months	**31,250**	36,943
DSRA balances	**101,080**	64,946
Cash and Bank Balances	**672,001**	323,932

11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES (continued)

Deposits are maintained with commercial banks in the United Arab Emirates with original maturity up to 12 months which earn varied interest rates depending on the duration for which such deposits are placed and the currency of deposit. Short-term deposits with original maturity up to 3 months carry interest at rate of 4.25 % - 4.95 % p.a. (31 December 2023: 5.00% - 5.30% p.a.) while deposits with original maturity greater than three months carry interest at rates ranging from 5.20% to 5.25% p.a. (31 December 2023: 5.45% to 6.20% p.a). DSRA balances represent balances that are required to be maintained under BOS, DFC facilities and the Bond (refer note 13). These balances are not available for general purposes, other than those specified under the relevant facility agreement.

12 SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	*2023*
	US$' 000	*US$' 000*
Authorised:		
100,000,000 common shares of US$ 1 each	**100,000**	100,000
Issued and fully paid up:		
10,000,000 common shares of US$ 1 each	**10,000**	10,000

13 BORROWINGS

The Company had signed several financing facilities with BOS between September 2018 and 30 June 2024 with a combined total nominal value of US$335 million. The applicable interest rate of these loan facilities was ranging between 4.2% - 6.2% plus Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). As of 31 December 2024, all outstanding amounts (31 December 2023: US$172.50 million) under these facilities have been repaid.

The Company further signed on 17 July 2024 a US$125 million loan facility with BOS ("BOS Facility") with a final repayment date of 30 September 2025 for financing of specific working capital needs and capital expenditure required to finalise the construction of the new 250MMscfd gas processing facility located in the Khor Mor gas field. The interest rate applicable to this facility is 6.5% plus SOFR. As at 31 December 2024, the outstanding amount under the BOS Facility was US$105 million which is classified as current liabilities.

The Company signed on 7 September 2021 a US$250 million term loan facility with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation ("DFC Facility") with a final repayment date of 17 July 2028 for financing the construction, development and operation of a new 250MMscfd gas processing facility and associated infrastructure located in the Khor Mor gas field. The DFC Facility has a 2.5-year grace period and is repayable in eighteen equal quarterly instalments, with the first repayment taking place on 17 April 2024. The applicable interest rate margin is 5.25% and the weighted average interest rate across all drawdowns is 7.58% (inclusive of margin). As at 31 December 2024, the outstanding amount under DFC Facility was US$ 208.33 million (31 December 2023: US$ 250.00 million). The repayment instalments under DFC Facility of US$ 55.56 million which are due by 31 December 2025 have been classified as current liabilities while the balance amount of US$152.78 million is classified as non-current liabilities.

US$350 million senior secured bonds ("Bonds") has been issued by the Company on 14 November 2024 with a final bullet repayment date of 15 May 2028 which is classified as non-current liabilities. The net proceeds from the Bond would be mainly applied towards financing of the Company's development costs. The interest rate applicable to the Bond is 13% p.a. payable semi-annually.

For the BOS Facility, the DFC Facility and the Bonds, the Company provides pari-passu security to the lenders by way of assignment of revenues, insurances, major construction contracts, pledge over revenue/debt service/debt service reserve accounts, registered pledge over certain of the Company's existing production assets in the KRI and registered pledge over the new 250MMscfd gas processing facility once the facility is fully operational. The borrowings are stated net of transaction costs and are carried at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024.

13 BORROWINGS (continued)

The Company's facilities are collectively subject to the following financial covenants:

- Debt to EBITDA: Maintain total debt to EBITDA Ratio of not more than 4.0 to 1
- Reserve Tail Ratio: Maintain the ratio of not less than 20% (Latest 2P reserves / 2P reserves in May 2019)
- Historical Debt Service Coverage Ratio: Maintain at or above 1.5 to 1
- Prospective Debt Service Coverage Ratio (defined as (LTM Operating Cash Flow – LTM maintenance capex) / 12 months projected debt service): Maintain at or above 1.5 to 1
- Operating Current Ratio (defined as (Current Assets – amounts held in the debt service reserve accounts) / (Current Liabilities – Debt service)): Maintain at or above 1.5 to 1
- Book Equity Ratio (defined as shareholders' equity / total assets): Maintain at or above 40%
- Liquidity (defined as cash and bank deposits minus amounts held in certain debt service reserve accounts): Maintain at least USD 70 million (at all times)

All covenants are tested at each quarter-end and the Company has no indication that it will have difficulty complying with the above covenants. The Company is expecting that the overdue balances as disclosed in Note 10 will continue to reduce and therefore the material non-payment event caused by the overdue receivable balances will either be cured before the waiver obtained from the lender expires on 31 March 2025 or a waiver extension will be provided by the DFC before the expiry date.

14 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2024 ***US$' 000***	*2023* *US$' 000*
As at 1 January	**2,707**	2,206
Provisions during the year	**833**	589
Payments during the year	**(220)**	(88)
	3,320	2,707

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 ***US$' 000***	*2023* *US$' 000*
Trade and other payables (refer note a below)	**15,196**	19,807
Accruals (refer note b below)	**215,611**	237,396
Interest accrued on borrowings (refer note c below)	**5,940**	-
Accrued interest on EPC contract (refer note d below)	**28,273**	22,214
Advances received against sales (refer note e below)	**44,925**	34,925
	309,945	314,342

	2024 ***US$' 000***	*2023* *US$' 000*
Trade and other payables analysed as:		
Non-current liabilities	**198,727**	163,167
Current liabilities	**111,218**	151,175
	309,945	314,342

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

(a) Trade and other payables represent amounts payable that are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms disclosed under current liabilities

(b) Accruals represent:

  i. Accruals against the KM250 project amount to US$ 178.97 million (31 December 2023: US$ 209.21 million). This includes US$ 170.45 million in respect of value of work done under the EPC contract (net of US$ 25.91 million recoverable from Enerflex) disclosed under non-current liabilities since the settlement, if any is not expected to be made until the project completion currently estimated to be in Q2 2026. In addition, an amount of US$ 8.52 million (towards other KM250 works) has been disclosed under current liabilities.

  ii. Other accruals amounting to US$ 36.64 million (31 December 2023: US$ 28.18 million) disclosed under current liabilities. This primarily comprises consultancy costs, goods/services received pending invoices from vendors, bonus and other payroll accruals.

(c) Interest accrued on borrowings represents the interest accrued on Bonds amounting to US$ 5.94 million (31 December 2023: Nil).

(d) Accrued interest on EPC contract represents interest accrued on the EPC contract with Enerflex amounting to US$ 28.27 million (31 December 2023: US$ 22.21 million), being the implied finance cost and disclosed under non-current liabilities.

(e) Advances received against sales represent amount received from local buyers in the form of security deposit pursuant to the sales agreements entered with the buyers and disclosed under current liabilities. This includes US$25 million advance received in 2024 pursuant to a local sale agreement towards condensate sales effective from 1 January 2025.

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties represent major shareholders, associated companies, directors and key management personnel of the Company, Shareholders and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company.

The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved were as follows:

	2024	*2023*
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Transaction with the shareholders and their affiliates		
Time costs recharges incurred	**38,538**	35,705
Overhead costs incurred	**11,654**	17,279
Reimbursement of expenses (net)	**422**	1,255
Dividends paid	**381,000**	-

All costs in respect of personnel employed by the Operator and who are required for conducting the business of the Company are recharged ("time cost") to the Company with no markup for profit.

Due to related parties as at 31 December 2024 amounting to US$ 8.23 million (2023:US$ 7.48 million) represents amounts payable in respect of time cost and related charges to Operator and its affiliates and overhead costs to shareholders incurred on behalf of the Company.

17 EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has capital commitments of US$ 92.06 million (31 December 2023: US$ 98.31 million) which mainly includes commitments relating to the development of 250 MMSCFD gas processing train in Khor Mor (refer note 1) and the Khor Mor Interim Compression Solution project.

18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities mainly comprise borrowings, other liabilities, accounts payables & accruals and amounts due to related parties. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term operational cash flow and raise finance for the Company's capital expenditure programme. The Company's financial assets include trade receivable and bank balances and cash, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and commodity price risk. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Commodity price risk
Commodity price risk is the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market prices of condensate and gas. The Company is exposed to the risks of fluctuations in prevailing market prices of condensate and gas, as the selling prices are linked to international prices. LPG sales is at fixed prices.

The table below summarises the impact on profit for changes in commodity prices. The analysis is based on the assumption that the international prices move 10%, with all other variables held constant.

	Effect on profit for the year US$' 000 2024		*Effect on profit for the year US$' 000 2023*	
	Condensate	***Gas***	*Condensate*	*Gas*
Increase in international prices by 10%	**18,773**	**20,543**	23,336	17,408
Decrease in international prices by 10%	**(18,901)**	**(19,205)**	(22,346)	(16,140)

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its term deposits and borrowings. Considering that majority of the borrowings and all of term deposits as at reporting date are at fixed interest rates, such interest rate risk exposure is minimal.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables and balances with banks and financial institutions. At 31 December 2024, the Company's revenue is generated from the KRG and local buyers each contributing more than 10% of the Company's revenue. The outstanding receivable from the KRG forms 86% of total outstanding trade receivable (2023: 89%).

Accounts receivable
The Company's accounts receivables relate to the receivables from the KRG and other third-party buyers, arising from sale of petroleum products from Khor Mor. The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for the major customers. The calculation is based on actual historical data and the status of the customer. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount as illustrated in note 10.

Bank balances
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Company's treasury in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is the carrying amount as illustrated in note 11.

18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of trade payables and other payables. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Year ended 31 December 2024

	On demand US$' 000	***Less than 3 months US$' 000***	***3 to 12 months US$' 000***	***1 to 5 years US$' 000***	***>5 years US$' 000***	***Total US$' 000***
Accounts payable and accrual	**-**	**66,292**	**-**	**198,727**	**-**	**265,019**
Advances	**44,925**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**44,925**
Due to related parties	**-**	**8,230**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,230**
Borrowings	**-**	**-**	**224,588**	**633,897**	**-**	**858,485**
	44,925	**74,522**	**224,588**	**832,624**	**-**	**1,176,659**

Year ended 31 December 2023

	On demand US$' 000	*Less than 3 months US$' 000*	*3 to 12 months US$' 000*	*1 to 5 years US$' 000*	*>5 years US$' 000*	*Total US$' 000*
Accounts payable and accrual	-	45,740	70,510	163,167	-	279,417
Advances	34,925	-	-	-	-	34,925
Due to related parties	-	7,478	-	-	-	7,478
Borrowings	-	-	211,603	274,022	-	485,625
	34,925	53,218	282,113	437,189	-	807,445

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. Equity comprises share capital and retained earnings and is measured at US$ 2,688,536,000 as at 31 December 2024 (2023: US$ 2,615,870,000).

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Year ended 31 December 2024

	1 January 2024 US$' 000	***Cash inflows US$' 000***	***Cash outflows US$' 000***	***Other US$' 000***	***31 December 2024 US$' 000***
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**181,580**	**105,000**	**(181,580)**	**53,571**	**158,571**
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**231,390**	**350,000**	**(64,538)**	**(26,869)**	**489,983**
Total liabilities from financing activities	**412,970**	**455,000**	**(246,118)**	**26,702**	**648,554**

18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital management (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2023

	1 January 2023 US$' 000	*Cash inflows US$' 000*	*Cash outflows US$' 000*	*Other US$' 000*	*31 December 2023 US$' 000*
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	110,000	-	(110,000)	181,580	181,580
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	345,189	65,000	(35,780)	(143,019)	231,390
Total liabilities from financing activities	455,189	65,000	(145,780)	38,561	412,970

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, transaction costs on borrowing and borrowing costs incurred.

19 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of bank balances, trade and other receivables and other assets. Financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables, accruals, borrowings, other liabilities and due to related parties.

The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

20 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The information reported to the Company's Executive Management, for the purposes of resource allocation and other decision making is based on the overall operating result of the Company as detailed in these financial statements. The Company has one class of business, being exploration, development, production, ownership, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing and sale of natural gas and petroleum related products, including the development of gas related projects and services, operating from the KRI which is considered as one operating segment.

The Company is managed as a single business unit and the financial performance is reported in the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-maker ("CODM"). The Board Of Directors, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the CODM that makes strategic decisions. The financial information reviewed by the CODM is based on the IFRS financial information for the Company. The CODM monitors the operating results of its business unit separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The disaggregation of revenue relating to the business activities can be referred in Note 3.

21 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of any contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates if different assumptions were used and different conditions existed.

21 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required, and where if actual results were to differ, may materially affect the financial position or financial results reported in future periods. Further information on each of these and how they impact the various accounting policies are described in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

(a) Units of production depreciation of oil and gas properties
Capitalised oil and gas properties attributable to proved developed reserves are depleted by applying the unit-of-production (UOP) method using such estimated total proved developed reserves. The estimation of total reserves (including estimation of total proved developed reserves) are inherently imprecise, as they require the use of judgements and assumptions which may change due to technical and other factors that may impact the Company's reported financial position and results. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. The calculation of the UOP rate of depreciation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on total proved developed reserves, or future capital expenditure estimates changes. Changes to proved developed reserves could arise due to changes in the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves and are accounted for prospectively.

(b) Contingencies
By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

(c) Impairment of inventories
Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence.

(d) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment (excluding oil and gas properties)
The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

(e) Impairment of trade receivables
Trade receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored. Sales against LPG sales contract is covered by advance payments received as security. Furthermore, the Company's financial exposure on trade receivables which are not collateralised and realised upto the balance sheet date is tested for impairment by comparing the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the applicable effective interest rate adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and economic environment. Expected cash flow assumptions used in the discounted cash flow analysis are based on Company's best estimate of reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections.

(f) Impairment of non- financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The Company's share of future estimated cash flows considered for the DCF model comprise of the cash flows from current operations and also the planned development (including the investments thereon). The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the forecasted future oil and gas prices , expected future capex and opex amounts and estimated 2P reserves volumes. Currently, these estimates are most relevant to assess the recoverability of property, plant and equipment.

(g) Corporate income taxes
As per the terms of the PDA, taxes including corporate income taxes or any similar liability of the Company, including that of its Affiliates and Subcontractors, in respect of its activities pursuant to the PDA shall be paid directly by the KRG on behalf of them to the appropriate tax authorities. Furthermore, through PDA, KRG fully indemnifies the Company upon demand against any such taxes levied as a result of their activities under the PDA.

22 UNAUDITED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Resources
Gaffney Cline & Associates ("GCA") prepared a Competent Person's Report ("CPR") on the 10th October 2019 for the resources of the Khor Mor Field (as defined by the extended boundaries set out in the Petroleum Development Agreement). The CPR is based on an assessment of the full dataset made available by the Operator, taking into account the understanding of the field plus the latest production and pressure data as at 15th May 2019.

The GCA CPR estimates the following Reserves at an Effective Date of 15th May 2019 for Khor Mor Area:

- Proved plus Probable (2P) gas, condensate and LPG reserves for Khor Mor are 6.9 Tscf, 173.4 MMBbl and 18.1 MMt, respectively.
- Proved plus Probable (2P) oil reserves for Khor Mor are 51.3 MMBbl,

which equates to total Proved plus Probable (2P) reserves in equivalent barrels for Khor Mor of 1,661 MMboe[1].

The above reserves figures are based on data from 3 of the 15 defined compartments in the Khor Mor Area. Following the oil discovery and testing in 2019, the CPR attributes contingent resources of 311 MMBbl oil to the field. In addition, Prospective Resources in the remaining yet to be developed compartments within the Khor Mor structure have been reported in the CPR.

GCA carried out a certification of the reserves for the Chemchemal Area (as defined in the Petroleum Development Agreement) as at 15 May 2019. This certification is based on the earlier work carried out by GCA (as described in their report dated December 2015) but updated to take into account the current understanding of the field and incorporating recent test results as at 15th May 2019.

GCA estimate the following Reserves for Chemchemal Area:

- Proved plus Probable (2P) gas, condensate and LPG reserves for Chemchemal are 5.7 Tscf, 215.2 MMBbl and 19.7 MMt, respectively,

which equates to total Proved plus Probable (2P) reserves in equivalent barrels for Chemchemal of 1,446 MMboe[1].

Proved Developed Hydrocarbon Reserves:
At the Company's request, GCA carried out an independent audit of the Proved Developed Hydrocarbon Reserves in the Khor Mor Area and issued its statement in June 2024. The report estimated a total Proved Developed Hydrocarbon Reserves of 4.251 Tscf as at an effective date of 1 January 2024.

[1] *using conversion factors of 5.658 thousand cubic feet=1 boe, 1Bbl condensate=1 boe and 1 tonne LPG=11.7boe*