GEO
ENERGY RESOURCES

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

RECORD PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

Revenue of US$641.9 million and net profit of US$179.1 million

SUSTAINABLE VALUE AMID CHALLENGES

Increased production capacities to serve the infrastructure-led economic recovery globally

DELIVER RETURNS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Total dividends of S$0.09 per share for 2021

A Journey of creating sustainable value

Celebrating 10 years of IPO listing on the SGX

A JOURNEY OF CREATING SUSTAINABLE VALUE

Geo's CEO, Head of Corporate and HR and Geo Staff braving a waterfall in Bali is symbolic of our company's belief in facing and rising above challenges. The rock formation and waterfall also represents our coal business and prosperity.

Growth is a Journey

Masterpiece

Celebrating 10 years of the IPO listing on the SGX

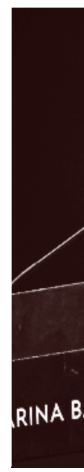
The Achievements of An organisation are The Results of The combined Efforts of Every Individual

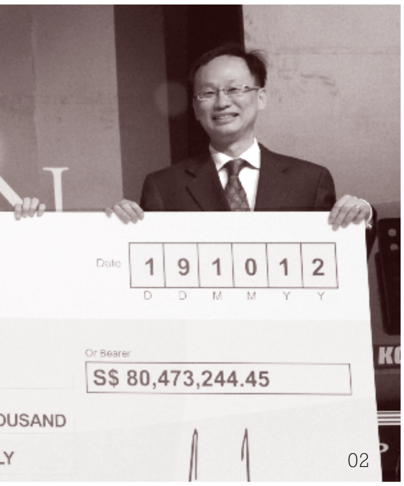
01


BEA東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia, Limited-Singapore Branch
60 Robinson Road, Singapore 068892
880500
Pay
GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED
Singapore dollars


SGX
9:04:37

03





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A Moment to Remember!

Geo Energy was listed on the Mainboard of SGX on 19 October 2012, marking its trading debut with 323.2 million shares exchanging hands on the listing day. The robust opening day performance made it the most active stock for the day on the SGX with a turnover of approximately S$149.9 million. The successful debut marked a significant milestone in the history of Geo Energy and successfully raised net proceeds of S$77.8 million. The initial public offering (IPO) of 289.3 million shares was 1.9 times oversubscribed on the back of strong institutional and retail investor demand. The IPO of the Company was sponsored by Canaccord. Canaccord and UOB Kay Hian are the Joint Underwriters and Joint Placement Agents. At that point of time, Geo Energy became the only owner and operator of Indonesian coal mines listed in Singapore since Sakari Resources was taken private by PTT Group.

01 Presentation of painting in celebration of IPO **02** Receipt of cheque by Executive Chairman, Charles Antonny Melati **03** Group photo on listing day **04** Speech by Dhamma Surya, then CEO at the IPO listing **05** Opening ceremony with a lion dance with the Guest of honor, Mr Kasmadi Melati and invited guests

01 With BUMA, the 2nd largest mining contractor in Indonesia at SDJ mine site **02** Site visit by Charles Antonny Melati, Dhamma Surya and Jim Rogers at BEK mine **03** Operational team at TBR mine **04** Site visit for a potential acquisition in Palembang, South Sumatra **05** Offtaker ECTP's due diligence visit on the operations of the SDJ/TBR mines


02

Transformation of Business

Geo Energy started as a mining services operator, owning equipment and vehicles to mine for third parties. Following the acquisition of BEK coal mine during its IPO listing, Geo Energy became a mine owner cum operator. Geo Energy completed the transformation into a nimble and competitive business model – from a mining services operator to a low-cost coal producer, following the acquisition of SDJ and disposal of mining and haulage services businesses in 2016, and further expansion of its business by acquiring TBR in 2017. Geo Energy appointed BUMA as the mining contractor for SDJ and TBR, as well as Macquarie Bank and Trafigura as the offtaker for TBR and SDJ respectively.


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01, **02** Year-end celebration at the White Rabbit, Singapore **03** Christmas party at Botanico, Singapore **04** Photo taking with our JORC consultant, Keith Whitchurch and Tung Kum Hon (CEO) **05** Guests and staffs arriving at the IPO 5th Anniversary at the Four Seasons Hotel, Jakarta **06** Networking event at the Crazy Horse show at Marina Bay Sands Convention Centre

Party Time!

Celebrating achievements, bridging close ties with key partners and fostering strong relationships among employees through anniversary and year-end parties as a way to express sincere appreciation to all who have supported Geo Energy throughout these years. The real measure of a company's success is the success of its stakeholders.

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ESG & community

Geo Energy is committed to run its business with corporate social responsibility concepts firmly embedded within its daily operations to protect the people, the environment and the local communities in which it operates. Since 2018, Geo Energy has been sponsoring and participating in the Run For Hope in support of cancer awareness and research. Geo Energy also sponsored the D2M charity run organised by Diabetes Singapore to raise

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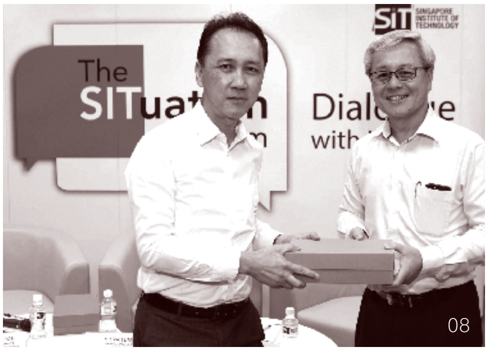

08

funds for diabetic patients, and NKF's charity event to support kidney failure patients. Geo Energy also supported community development through reconstructing new homes in Batam, Indonesia, building of schools and public infrastructure in Kalimantan, Indonesia. Since the onset of COVID-19, Geo Energy has also been actively sponsoring medical equipment, vaccinations and food packages to help the needy.

01 Tung Kum Hon (CEO) with Singapore and Jakarta staff in Run for Hope 2018 **02** Reconstruction of new homes in Batam, Indonesia **03** Charles Antonny Melati (Executive Chairman) in the Run For Hope 2019 **04** D2M charity run flag-off by Minister of National Development, Singapore **05** Donation by Ng See Yong (Group Head, Corporate and Human Resource) to a school in Kalimantan **06** Sponsoring COVID-19 vaccination to our mine site employees **07** Distributing basic food packages to the communities who were affected by COVID-19 **08** Leadership Appreciation event by Singapore Institute of Technology (SIT)

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01 Company outing 2018 in Macau **02**, **03** Team building event 2017 in Yogjakarta **04** Water rafting 2018 in Bali **05** Mine site employee gathering 2018 in Bali **06** Company retreat 2018 in Hong Kong **07** Running in small groups as team building in 2020 **08** Tung Kum Hon (CEO) in the Geo Energy team building and motivation retreat 2022 in Bali

03

combined Efforts of Every Individual

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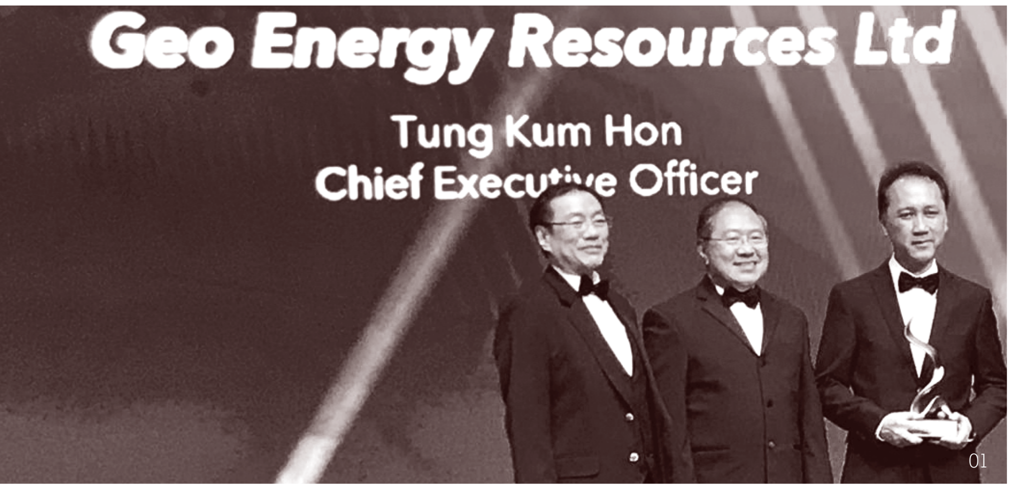
Geo Energy is grateful to all the people who have contributed to its success over the years. The directors have given their valuable guidance and contribution, while the management team and staff have contributed in the steering of Geo Energy to where it is today. To form a strong and cohesive team, Geo Energy organises team building activities and company retreats for its employees.


Geo Energy Resources Ltd
Tung Kum Hon
Chief Executive Officer
01


IHS McCloskey "M42"
Coal Futures Seminar
5 March 2018


CHARGER AWARD
02


03


INDONESIAN
INSPIRE &
BEST COMPANY
AWARD
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International
Business
Awards
2020

IR, Awards & recognitions

Embracing transparency and building relationships with the investment community is a key focus of Geo Energy. Geo Energy received SIAS Investors' Choice Award for the Most Transparent Company in the Chemical & Resources category for 2013-2015. In 2019 and 2021, Geo Energy was awarded as one of the Singapore's Fastest Growing Companies by The Straits Times and Statista. Geo Energy also won the gold award for the Best Investor Relations for SGX listed companies at the 2019 Singapore Corporate Awards, Singapore Business Review Listed Companies Award (Metals & Mining) as well as the Bull Charger Award.

01 Gold Award for the Best Investor Relations at the 2019 Singapore Corporate Awards **02** Bull Charger Award received on 22 June 2017 **03** PR award received at Mandarin Orchard Singapore on 23 March 2017 **04** Tung Kum Hon (CEO) as a panel speaker for McCloskey M42 Coal Futures index launched on SGX in 2018 **05** Charles Antonny Melati (Executive Chairman) receiving the award of Excellence Indonesian Entrepreneur and Education **06** Interview with SPH Money FM89.3 in 2019 **07** SBR listed Companies Award 2020 award presentation and video interview with Mr Tung in 2020 **08** The prestigious Asia Pacific Enterprise Awards (APEA) 2020

It Has Not Been An Easy Journey For The Past
10 Years, But It Has Been A Fulfilling One

A Journey of creating sustainable value

A decade is a significant milestone for any organisation. Geo Energy's journey is a story of entrepreneurship as well as working and growing together with its partners. In entering the coal industry, Geo Energy identified the high demand for energy in the coming years as countries in the region undergo industrialisation. Streamlining its business to ensure sustainable growth, Geo Energy transformed from a coal mining service contractor to an owner of quality coal assets and has strengthened its business model to become more resilient to market changes.

chairman's statement

WE WILL CONTINUE TO WORK HARD TOWARDS OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, DELIVER REMARKABLE RESULTS AND BUILD A RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

Sustainability remains the Group's focus as we take on challenges to grow and expand our business

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the 2021 Annual Report of the Company.

RECORD PERFORMANCE

2021 was a record year for both the coal industry and for Geo Energy. Despite the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 on global economy, the coal market exhibited a robust recovery and growth trend in 2021 with a record Indonesian Coal Index price for 4200 GAR coal ("ICI4") of US$154.61 per tonne on 22 October 2021. We have capitalised on this massive opportunity to expand our business and achieved a record revenue of US$641.9 million in 2021, or an increase of 109% from 2020. With the proven capabilities for additional coal production and sales, the Group applied for Rencana Kerja Anggaran Biaya ("RKAB") production quota increment from a total of 11.5 million tonnes in 2021 to 12 million tonnes for 2022.

Notwithstanding the Chinese government's policy interventions on coal price surge, prices remained at high levels throughout 2021 with an average ICI4 of US$65.85 per tonne, more than double of that in 2020. Driven by the higher average selling price ("ASP"), the Group recorded cash profit of US$285.0 million in 2021, averaging US$25.05 per tonne, as compared to US$6.25 per tonne in 2020.

Although the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources ("ESDM") issued a temporary ban on 31 December 2021 for all coal export sales from 1 January to 31 January 2022 to avoid sudden blackouts and power shortage in the country, the temporary ban was lifted on 20 January 2022 for 139 coal mining companies, including our operating coal mines SDJ, TBR and BEK, as the Group has met its Domestic Market Obligations ("DMO") in 2021.

During the year, the Group completed the early and full redemption of its outstanding 8% Senior Notes due in 2022. The early redemption has strengthened the Group's credit profile and saves on annual financing costs. Additionally, the Company also instituted share buy-backs and purchased 8,900,000 of its own shares in December 2021, which are held as treasury shares. The share buy-backs enhanced the efficiency of our capital structure and represent our commitment to create value for our shareholders and improve our return on equity. To date, the Company has bought back a total of 11,900,000 shares which are held as treasury shares. The strong recovery of the coal industry has allowed us the opportunity to optimise our capital structure and capital allocation to maximise our shareholder returns.

OUTLOOK

The surge in coal demand led by global economic and industrial recovery has boosted the growth of coal markets in 2021 and is expected to stay at elevated levels until 2024.[1] The coal market remains resilient with a forecasted cumulative average growth rate of 5.8% for the period of 2020-2025.[2]

Global coal consumption is expected to remain strong in 2022 with a surging coal demand for power generation, particularly in China. China approved five large coal-fired power projects in early 2022 to address the power shortage issues[3], as the gap between power supply and demand continues to widen.

Notwithstanding the Net Zero Emission targets in 2050 – 2060, coal-fired power generation will continue to dominate the industry. In other words, low economic benefits and insufficient technology restrict extensive adoption of renewable energy, elevating the consumption and production volume of coal to compensate for the power supply and demand gap.[4] Global coal demand is forecasted to reach a record high of 8.03 billion tonnes in 2022.[1]

THE STRONG MOMENTUM OF THE COAL INDUSTRY HAS ALLOWED US THE OPPORTUNITY TO OPTIMISE OUR CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ALLOCATION TO MAXIMISE SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

At the same time, there is a supply shortage in the coal industry as it is hit by various supply disruptions. The geopolitical tensions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine have impacted the global economy and markets. There will be lasting implications for commodities, energy policy and the energy transition.[5] The impact of the Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on Russia on the coal industry is expected to continue in the coming years ahead. The supply disruptions of coal in top coal exporters, including Russia, Australia and Indonesia have caused the surge in Asian thermal coal prices to a record high. The highest coal price over the past 10 years came in late 2021 when it surpassed US$200 per tonne. The Newcastle coal price broke through the US$400 per tonne barrier in response to Russian sanctions, more than doubling since the start of 2022.[6]

VISION

We will closely monitor our production and strive to maximise our growth during this super cycle our coal market. We will continue to explore for appropriate business diversification into renewable supply chain, downstream logistics and transhipment to strengthen our revenue streams and uprate our capabilities. Sustainability remains the focus of the Group's business. We will continue to engage regularly with our stakeholders and customers to ensure information transparency and build trusts. Furthermore, we are committed to constantly collaborate with the Indonesian government for epidemic prevention and community sponsorship initiatives.

Together with the Board and our people, we would be able to take on challenges as we grow and expand our business to be one of the major coal producers in Indonesia.

APPRECIATION

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to our valued shareholders for their long-term support. As part of our Group's commitment to deliver value to our shareholders, we proposed a final dividend of S$0.05 per share, representing a dividend yield of 19% based on the closing share price of S$0.465 per share on 25 March 2022. Moving onwards, we are targeting an even better performance for 2022.

With that, we reaffirm our dividend policy of paying a dividend of at least 30% of the Group's profit attributable to Owners of the Company, subject to capital requirements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Group's achievements in 2021 would not have been possible without the firm support and dedication contributed by our business partners, stakeholders, and employees. I want to express my appreciation for your unwavering belief. I am confident that the Group will continue to work hard towards our strategic objectives, deliver remarkable results and build a resilient and sustainable business.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Dato' Charles Antonny Melati
Executive Chairman
25 March 2022

1 Argus Media: Indonesia projects higher 2022 coal demand, 03 January 2022
2 Mordor Intelligence: Indonesia Coal Market- GROWTH, TRENDS, COVID-19 IMPACT, AND FORECASTS (2022 - 2027), 2021
3 Carbonbrief: New energy transition guidance; Five coal plants approved; Energy-efficiency targets raised, 17 February 2022
4 Coal 2021: Analysis and forecast to 2024, December 2021 (International Energy Agency)
5 Wood Mackenzie Opinion: What the invasion of Ukraine means for global commodities
6 Australian Mining Magazine: News: Coal price responds to Russia in a big way

CEO'S Message

WE WORKED AND OPTIMISED OUR MINING PLAN OVER THE YEARS, WHICH ALLOWED US TO SCALE OUR PRODUCTION VOLUMES AND EXPAND OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS DURING THIS UPSURGE IN PRICES

Geo Energy is expected to perform well in 2022 with the current high coal prices and the surging coal demand from countries such as China and India.

Dear Shareholders and All,

Geo Energy achieved a fantastic year in 2021. It was also a challenging year where we encountered a resurgent wave of the pandemic, extreme weather conditions that impacted our operations, the Chinese government's interventions to control prices and on the last day of the year, export bans introduced by the Indonesian government. Notwithstanding these external factors which hampered production and sales activities, the Group continued to power through and increased our production capacities to serve the infrastructure-led economic recovery globally. This allowed us to gain a larger share of the strong coal demand and boost our return to stakeholders. Our financial performance in 2021 is a great testament to our resilient response to these challenges.

Following the sharp increase in coal demand from China and gradual recovery of the global economy, coal prices increased to an all-time high of US$154.61 per tonne in October 2021. Although these tapered slightly in late 2021 due to the China government's price intervention policies, coal prices remained high. In fact, coal prices have since increased significantly to US$120.86 per tonne on 11 March 2022, following supply disruptions and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The average ICI4 in 2021 was US$65.85 per tonne, compared to US$29.29 per tonne in 2020. The average ICI4 in the first three months of 2022 is US$82.31 per tonne.

We worked and optimised our mining plan over the years, which allowed us to scale our production volumes and expand our business operations during this upsurge in prices. We will continue to monitor the pandemic situation closely to better prepare ourselves for any future shocks and challenges. We remain mindful of our demand and supply environment to ensure that we are able to capture the opportunity at hand.

ACHIEVING A RECORD YEAR WITH HIGHEST EVER REVENUE AND NET PROFITS

Our strong and record financial performance is a clear testament to our capabilities and superiority in the coal industry. It demonstrates our ability to capture an opportunity when presented. In 2021, we sold

4.6 million tonnes and 6.7 million tonnes of 4200 GAR coal from the SDJ and TBR coal mines respectively, and another 0.1 million tonnes of 3400 GAR coal from the BEK coal mine, summing to a total coal sale of 11.4 million tonnes. Additionally, driven by higher average selling price, we are pleased to announce that the Group achieved a record revenue of US$641.9 million and cash profit from coal mining segment of US$285.0 million in 2021, averaging US$25.05 per tonne, compared to US$6.25 per tonne in 2020. EBITDA and free cash flows for 2021 increased significantly to US$270.9 million (at a high margin of 42%) and US$268.7 million, respectively.

The record year generated strong cash flows for the Group, as we made an early redemption of all outstanding US$300 million 8% Senior Notes due October 2022 on 10 October 2021. With this, the Group has the flexibility to declare and pay higher dividends. As part of climate change initiatives, it also places the Group in good stead to explore diversification opportunities away from coal as we seek to expand our revenue streams by way of potential joint ventures, trading and value accretive acquisitions that are self-funding.

The Group has proposed a final dividend of S$0.05 per share in 2021. This brings the total dividend for 2021 to S$0.09 per share, equivalent to a 52% pay-out ratio on its 2021 net earnings.

We are committed to enhancing value for our shareholders and one of our goals is to improve our return on equity. On 15 December 2021, we have instituted the first share buy-back as part of the Company's long term capital management. A share buy-back also enhances the efficiency of our capital base. The buy-backs were executed in a controlled and orderly manner over a reasonable period to minimise undue movement in the Company's share price. We acquired the shares through purchases on the SGX from December 2021 to January 2022 and these shares are held as treasury shares. To date, we have acquired a total of 11,900,000 shares valued at S$5.5 million as at 25 March 2022, an increase of 41% over the costs of the shares buyback of S$3.9 million.

EXPECTED TO PERFORM WELL IN 2022 GIVEN THE CURRENT HIGH COAL PRICES

Geo Energy is expected to perform well in 2022 with the current high coal prices and the surging coal demand from countries such as China and India.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has rocked prices in Asian thermal markets. The M42 Futures Index prices for 4200 GAR coal for the next 10 months in 2022 are as high as US$140 per tonne, and average around US$60 per tonne for 2023[1]. ICI4 coal price as at 25 March 2022 was US$108.87 per tonne.

THE RECORD YEAR GENERATED STRONG CASH FLOWS FOR THE GROUP, AS WE MADE AN EARLY REDEMPTION OF ALL OUTSTANDING US$300 MILLION 8% SENIOR NOTES DUE OCTOBER 2022 ON 10 OCTOBER 2021.

Despite the temporary coal export ban by Indonesia in January 2022, the Group delivered 1.4 million tonnes of coal with a revenue of US$77.9 million at an average selling price of US$54.67 per tonne for the first two months in 2022. The Group's DMO volume was 51% of the total volume sold in these months.

With the high coal prices and based on the M42 Futures Index price, the Group expects to achieve in 1H2022 a revenue of more than US$400 million (1H2021: US$220.3 million), EBITDA close to US$200 million (1H2021: US$77.5 million) and targets a coal production of 5-6 million tonnes. The Group has an approved RKAB production quota of 12 million tonnes for 2022.

SUSTAINABILITY

COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread across Indonesia in 2021 with average number of 25,792 new infections reported each day.[2] The country has reported a total of 5,847,900 infections and 151,413 coronavirus-related deaths since the pandemic began. In this regard, we set the safety, wellbeing, and mental health of our employees as our topmost priority. We sponsored all the employees on-site to receive vaccination and safeguard their health regularly.

To support the country for recovering from the pandemic, we have donated IDR3 billion to the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association for purchasing food essentials and vaccines. As part of our commitment to the society, we will devote ourselves to sustaining a safe and harmonious living environment for our country.

We are concerned about our local communities as they are an integral part of our society. The Group is actively working on the ground to improve the living standards of the communities we operate in. Additionally, we made donations for communities' reconstruction to provide a better living environment for villagers. The Group also sponsored the D2M charity run organised by Diabetes Singapore. The name is a positive action on Diabetes (Type 2) Mellitus and

1 M42 Futures Index price, SGX (extracted on 4 March 2022)

2 Reuters: Indonesia COVID-19 Tracker

CEO'S Message

WE STARTED SMALL, BUT TODAY WE ARE AMONGST THE TOP COAL MINING COMPANIES IN INDONESIA AND ONE OF THE LARGEST MINING COMPANIES

stands for Designer 2 Move ("D2M"), with the objective of removing the stigma around diabetes and encouraging exercising. The event, flagged off by the guest-of-honour Mr Desmond Lee, Minister for National Development, raised S$300,000 that will be utilised for procuring more resources and quicker screenings for diabetic patients. The Group is also sponsoring NKF's charity event, Race Inspired!, which is a 21-day virtual charity run and cycling event. The objective is to encourage more people to lead and advocate a healthier lifestyle and support kidney failure patients through achieving fundraising target of $200,000.

Last but not least, Environmental, Social, and Governance remain as significant considerations in our commitment. We will always comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and strive to minimise the environmental damages and pollutions during the mining procedures. Moreover, we will apply stricter standards to our operational activities as we move forward.

MARKET CAPITALISATION EXCEEDING S$0.5 BILLION AND REVENUE OF MORE THAN S$0.8 BILLION IN 2021

APPRECIATION

2021 was a remarkable year for the Group as we delivered record results for our shareholders. In this regard, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of our shareholders for their constant support. I also would like to extend my appreciation to our Chairman and Board of Directors for their dedication over the years.

2022 is a new and challenging journey for the Group. It also marks the 10th year of the IPO listing of Geo Energy Resources Limited on the Singapore Stock Exchange. We started small, but today we are amongst the top coal mining companies in Indonesia and one of the largest mining companies listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange with a market capitalisation exceeding S$0.5 billion and revenue of more than S$0.8 billion in 2021.

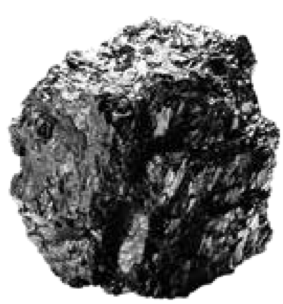
Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Tung Kum Hon
CEO and Executive Director
25 March 2022

Management Discussion and Analysis

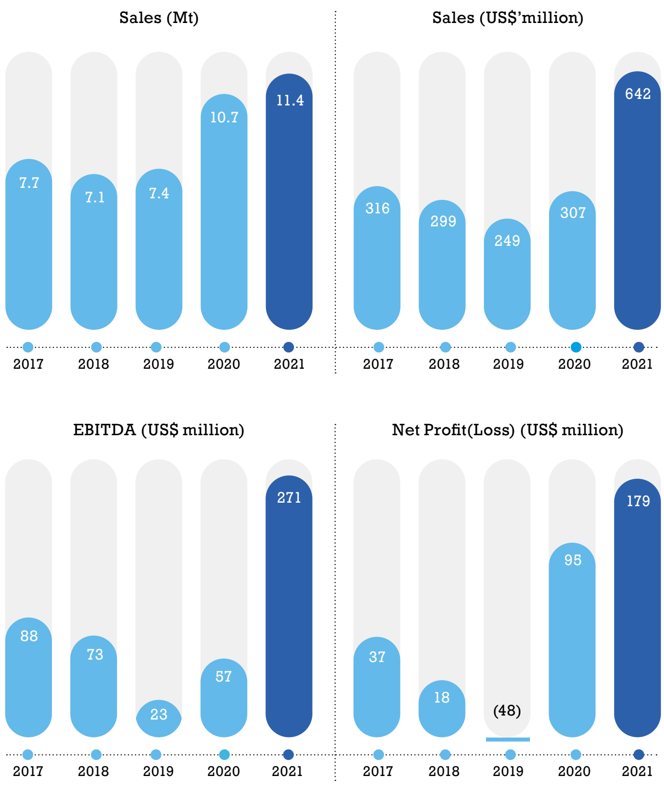
Record performance and results with revenue of US$641.9 million and net profit of US$179.1 million



2021 Management Discussion And Analysis

REVENUE OF US$642 MILLION AND COAL SALES OF 11.4 MILLION TONNES

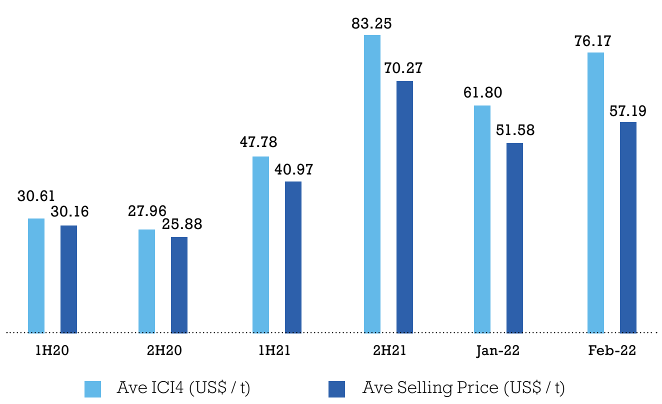
2021 Financial Review At A Glance



Record Performance

The Group has a record operational and financial performance in 2021 – record revenue of US$642 million with sales of 11.4 million tonnes, EBITDA of US$271 million and net profit of US$179 million. This is due to higher volume of coal sales and higher average selling price, driven by higher ICI prices.

ICI 4 vs Average Selling Price



Strengthen Core Earnings

The average ICI4 more than doubled to US$65.85 per tonne in 2021, increasing from US$29.29 per tonne in 2020, in this super-cycle. ICI4 prices reached a historical high of US$154.61 per tonne on 22 October 2021.

Mt - Million tonnes

Key Financials

Key Operating Matrix	**1Q2021**	**2Q2021**	**3Q2021**	**4Q2021**	**2021**	**2020**
In million tonnes						
Sales Volume	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.4	11.4	10.7
Production Volume (FG)	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.0	10.9	11.0
In US$ / tonne						
Average ICI4	41.84	53.71	72.28	93.44	65.85	29.29
Average Selling Price	38.85	43.53	58.51	79.42	56.42	27.89
Production Cash Cost	23.14	29.57	32.71	38.80	31.37	21.64
Cash Profit	15.71	13.96	25.80	40.62	25.05	6.25

Key Financials (US$ million)	**1Q2021**	**2Q2021**	**3Q2021**	**4Q2021**	**2021**	**2020**
Income Statement						
Revenue	115	106	154	268	642	307
EBITDA	45	33	66	126	271	57
Net profit	29	20	45	85	179	95

Key Financials (US$ million)	**31 Mar 2021**	**30 Jun 2021**	**30 Sep 2021**	**31 Dec 2021**	**31 Dec 2020**
Balance Sheet					
Total Debt[1]	62	62	65	4	60
Cash and Bank Balance	82	84	127	191	53
Net (Cash) Debt	(20)	(22)	(62)	(187)	7
Equity	247	253	293	349	219

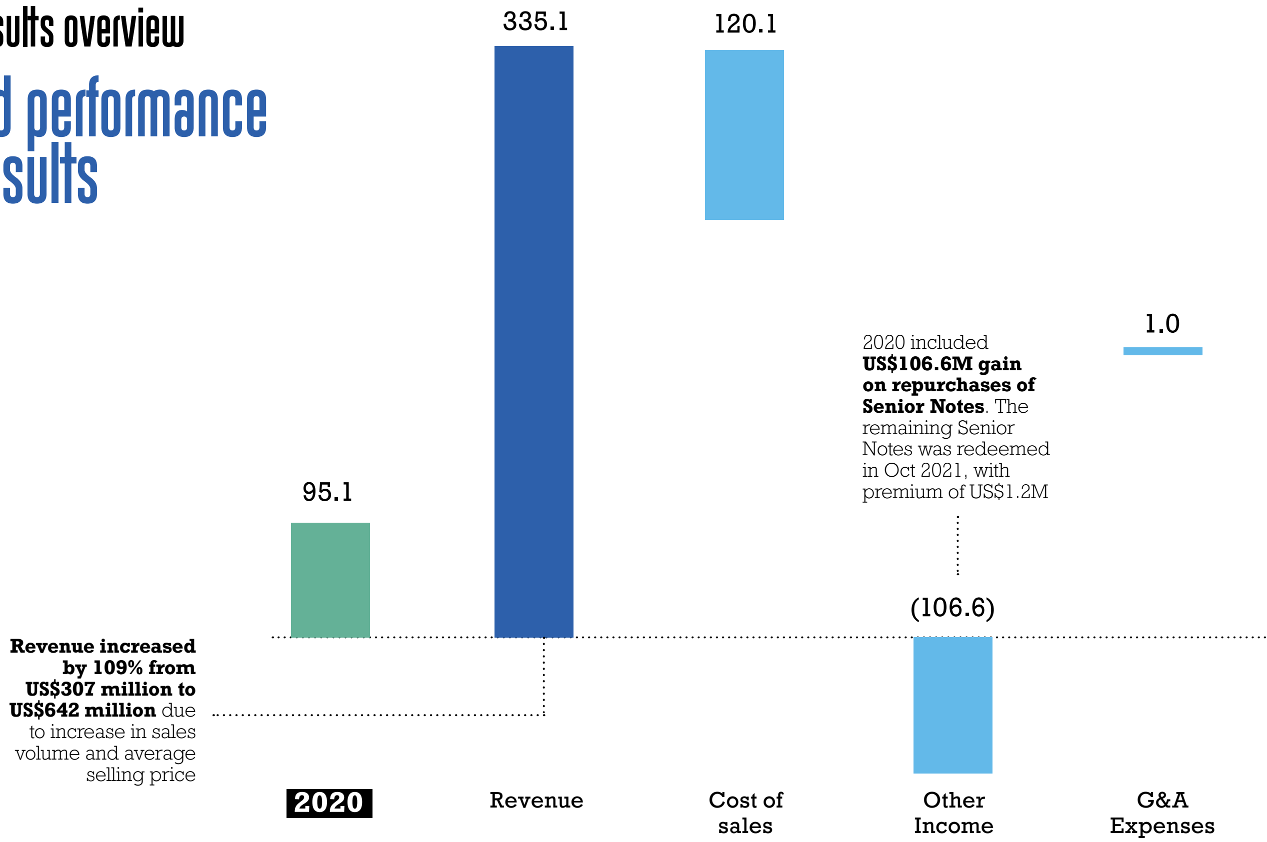
[1] Total debt is calculated as the aggregate of the Group's borrowings, lease liabilities and Senior Notes (including interest payable)

We strengthened our core earnings and achieved a record financial performance in 2021 despite COVID-19 and other challenges

2021 Management Discussion And Analysis

2021 Results overview

Record performance and results



FINANCIAL POSITION

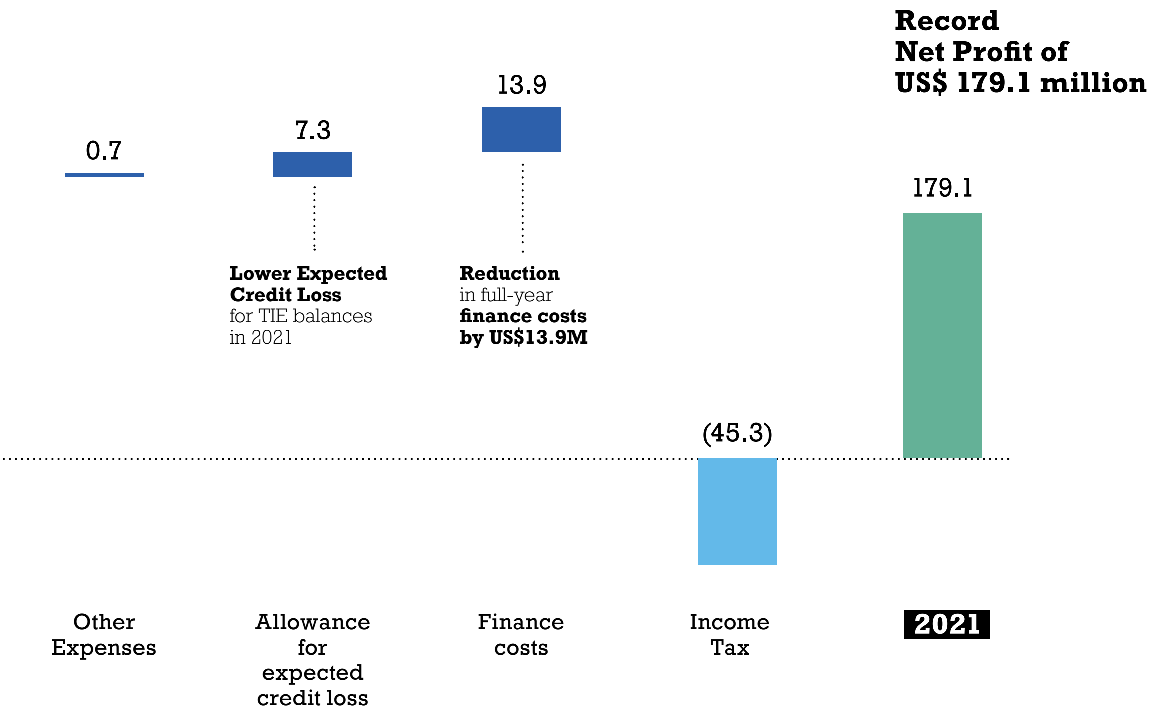
Current Assets

Current assets increased by US$142.7 million to US$289.3 million as at 31 December 2021.

Cash and bank balances increased by US$137.9 million to US$190.6 million as at 31 December 2021, generated mainly from operations driven by the higher selling prices following the recovery in coal index prices, offset mainly by repayments of lease obligations, redemption of Senior Notes and dividends paid.

Trade and other receivables of US$62.4 million as at 31 December 2021 comprised trade receivables of US$18.6 million and non-trade receivables of US$43.8 million. The increase of US$9.4 million from US$53.0 million as of 31 December 2020 was mainly due to the increase in VAT receivables by US$24.1 million. With the passing of the Omnibus Law in November 2020, the Group's coal mines are now entitled to claim VAT input on relevant costs (which previously would be recorded as part of our mining costs and were not claimable). These were partially offset by the decreases in trade and other receivables after a further allowance for ECL of US$6.5 million was recorded during the year, and prepaid income tax following receipt of refund from the Indonesian Tax Office ("ITO").

Deposits and prepayments decreased by US$7.9 million to US$12.2 million as at 31 December 2021 mainly due to a reclassification of US$5.0 million in advances to non-current asset, and the utilisations of amounts prepaid for integrated mine support and infrastructure services.



Inventory increased by US$3.4 million to US$24.1 million as at 31 December 2021 mainly due to the recovery of coal prices which translates to higher value recorded for the coal produced in 2021.

Non-current Assets

Non-current assets increased by US$10.8 million to US$236.4 million as at 31 December 2021, mainly due to increases in (i) ROU by $17.0 million relating to the exclusive rights given to SDJ and TBR mines by a third party to use its land for purpose of disposal areas, net of depreciation; (ii) amount receivable by US$7.8 million mainly relating to tax recoverable pending resolution of tax matters with the authorities; (iii) deferred tax assets by US$2.3 million and (iv) abovementioned reclassification of US$5.0 million in advances from current asset, net of refund of advances previously paid for the exploration of the STT mine following the cancellation of the service agreement and utilisations of amounts prepaid for integrated mine support and infrastructure services. These were offset by the decreases in PPE by US$10.1 million and deferred stripping costs by US$6.1 million mainly due to depreciation and amortisation.

Higher cash and bank balances mainly from operations and offset by early redemption of Senior Notes and dividends paid

2021 MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities increased by US$77.5 million to US$157.1 million as at 31 December 2021 due to the increases in (i) trade and other payables by US$36.6 million, (ii) bank borrowing by US$0.4 million relating to commercial property loan used in acquiring an office premise; and (iii) income tax payable by US$40.9 million. These were partially offset by the decrease in lease liabilities by US$0.4 million following early termination of the Company's lease of office premise.

INCREASE IN CURRENT LIABILITIES MAINLY DUE TO HIGHER TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND INCOME TAX PAYABLE, AND BANK BORROWING FOR A COMMERCIAL PROPERTY LOAN

Non-current Liabilities

Non-current liabilities decreased by US$54.3 million to US$19.5 million as at 31 December 2021, mainly due to the early redemption of Senior Notes in October 2021 and amortisation of deferred gain, partially offset by increase in deferred tax liability by US$2.2 million.

CASH FLOW

Net cash from operating activities was US$272.8 million. Operating cash flows before movements in working capital was an inflow of US$266.2 million. The Group made income tax payments of US$14.2 million during the year and received tax refund of US$4.2 million.

Working capital movement was positive US$16.5 million in 2021, due mainly to better working capital management in paying our vendors. This was partially offset by the increase in trade and other receivables arising from higher VAT receivable by our mine coal mines in accordance with the Omnibus law and the tax recoverable pending resolution of tax matters with the Indonesian tax authorities.

Net cash used in investing activities of US$4.1 million was mainly from purchase of PPE of US$6.2 million, which was offset by the refund of advances previously paid for the exploration of the STT mine following the cancellation of the service agreement, and interest received of US$0.4 million.

Net cash used in financing activities of US$130.7 million was mainly due to dividends paid of US$49.9 million, early redemption of Senior Notes of US$60.4 million, interest paid for Senior Notes of US$4.8 million, repayment of lease liabilities obligations of US$20.1 million and share buybacks of US$2.2 million. These were partially offset by the proceeds from share issuance of US$2.9 million.

COAL MARKET

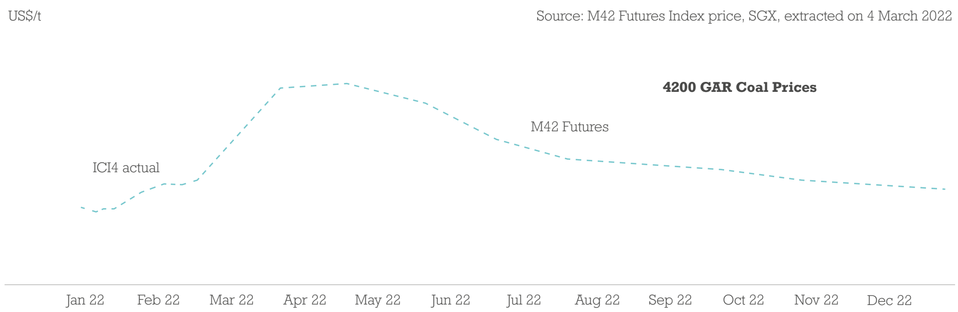
Thermal Coal Pricing

Coal prices remained buoyant supported by higher-than-expected seaborne demand from China and India due to domestic supply constraints. The geopolitical tensions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine have impacted the global economy and markets. There will be lasting implications for commodities, energy policy and the energy transition. The invasion has rocked prices in the Asian thermal markets. The highest coal price over the past 10 years came in late 2021 when it surpassed US$200 per tonne. The Newcastle coal price broke through the US$400 per tonne barrier in response to Russian sanctions, more than doubling since the start of 2022.[1] The M42 Futures Index prices for 4200 GAR coal for the next 10 months in 2022 are as high as US$140 per tonne and average US$60 per tonne for 2023.[2]

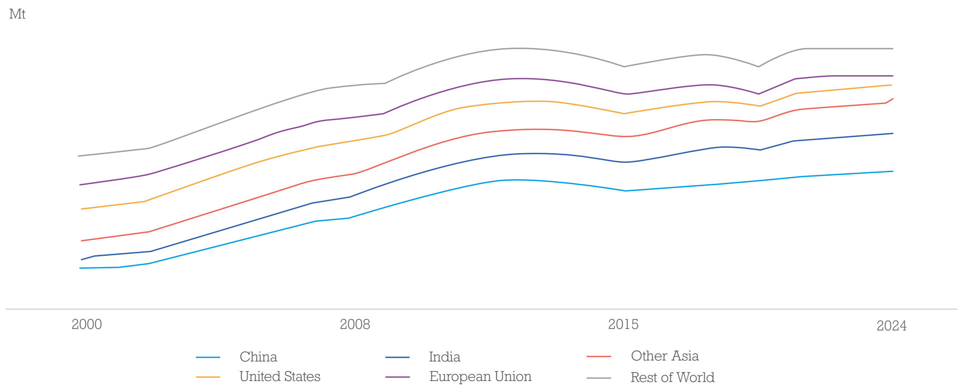
Thermal Coal Outlook[3]

Global coal demand may well hit a new all-time high in the next two years. Although coal demand is anticipated to grow slower after the strong recovery of 2021, it surpasses the record of 2013 in 2022 and will rise to an all-time high of 8,031 million tonnes in 2024. The increase is driven by China (+135 million tonnes), India

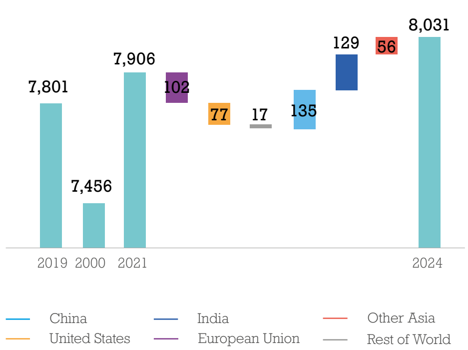
Global coal consumption by region, 2000-2024



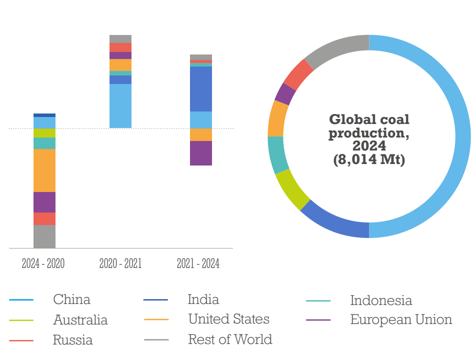
Global coal consumption by region, 2000-2024



Changes in coal consumption by region, 2021-2024



Region and global coal production changes, 2019-2024



Extracted from Coal 2021 report: Analysis and forecast to 2024, December 2021

[1] McCloskey Fax, Issue 1085, 25 February 2022; Wood Mackenzie article - Crisis in Ukraine: the global risks to commodities; Australian Mining article - Coal price responds to Russia in a big way

[2] M42 Futures Index price, SGX (extracted 4 March 2022)

[3] Coal 2021: Analysis and forecast to 2024, December 2021 (International Energy Agency)

2021 Management Discussion And Analysis

GLOBAL COAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE TO 2024 WITH THE GLOBAL COAL SUPPLY TO BE AROUND 125 MILLION TONNES GREATER IN 2024, TOTALLING 8,014 MILLION TONNES

Global coal demand is set to rise to 8,025 million tonnes in 2022, the highest level ever seen, and to remain through 2024

(+129 million tonnes) and the countries of Southeast Asia (+50 million tonnes). China and India account for two-thirds of global coal consumption, despite the efforts to increase renewables and other low-carbon energy sources. In China, coal demand growth is expected to average less than 1% per year between 2022 and 2024. In India, stronger economic growth and increasing electrification are forecast to drive coal demand growth of 4% per year. India's growing appetite for coal is set to add 130 million tonnes to coal demand between 2021 and 2024. Global coal demand is set to rise to 8,025 million tonnes in 2022, the highest level ever seen, and to remain through 2024.

Responding to rising demand, global coal production continues to increase to 2024 with the global coal supply to be around 125 million tonnes greater in 2024, totalling 8,014 million tonnes. The increases are expected in India (+163 million tonnes), China (+57 million tonnes), while production diminishes in the United States (- 44 million tonnes) and the European Union (-82 million tonnes).

Net Zero Emissions[3]

Global coal consumption is rising for both industrial use and power generation and is rising in most of the big coal-consuming regions, such as China, India, the United States and the European Union. Although global investment in renewable energy will be strong in the medium and long term, coal supplies are expected to expand until 2024. China and India especially plan to invest in their domestic mining capacity to raise the security of their energy supply, while Indonesia will invest in new export capacity to boost their economic growth in light of coal demand expectations.

[3] Coal 2021: Analysis and forecast to 2024, December 2021 (International Energy Agency)

About us

Geo Energy is a major Indonesian coal producer with an established track record in operating coal mines, coal production and selling coal throughout the region. Geo Energy has transitioned from being primarily a coal mining services provider to a coal producer that subcontracts its coal mining operations

About us

A MAJOR INDONESIAN COAL PRODUCER WITH AN ESTABLISHED TRACK RECORD IN OPERATING COAL MINES, COAL PRODUCTION AND SELLING COAL THROUGHOUT THE REGION

WHO WE ARE

Geo Energy Resources Limited ('Geo Energy', together with its subsidiaries the 'Group'), is a major Indonesian coal producer with an established track record in operating coal mines, producing and selling coal throughout the region. Geo Energy commenced business in 2008 and became a listed company on the Mainboard of Singapore Stock Exchange in 2012 "RE4" and is part of the Singapore FTSE-ST Index.

Starting the business as primarily a coal mining services provider in 2008, Geo Energy has since transformed to be one of leading Indonesian low-cost coal producers. Geo Energy subcontracts its coal mining operations to BUMA, one of the largest mining contractors in Indonesia. The transition of its business model allowed the Group to change from operating as a relatively small-scale mining services provider with relatively low operational efficiency and high dependence on owners of coal mining concessions, to a low-cost coal producer owning high-quality coal mining assets. Our corporate offices are based in Singapore and Jakarta while our mining operations are located in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

The Group has received the prestigious award as one of the Singapore Fastest Growing Companies, in 2019 and 2021, presented by The Straits Times and Statista and based on the strongest revenue growth in the preceding years.

The Group owns four mining concessions located in South and East Kalimantan, namely SDJ and TBR (actively in operation), BEK (recently re-commenced operations) and STT (undergoing development, subject to logistics).

Although Geo Energy has scaled up its presence in markets such as South Korea, India, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, the bulk of the coal sales still goes to China and the domestic market in Indonesia. Total coal sales in 2021 was 11.4 million tonnes, which was 7% higher than the previous year.

A low-cost coal producer owning high-quality coal mining assets

	SDJ	**TBR**	**BEK**	**STT**
Location	Angsana and Sungai Lohan district, Tanah Bumbu regency, South Kalimantan	Angsana and Sungai Lohan district, Tanah Bumbu regency, South Kalimantan	Tering and Long Iram districts, Kutai Barat regency, East Kalimantan	Kutai Barat regency, East Kalimantan
Mining Permit (Izin Usaha Pertambangan – IUP)	Extended to May 2027	Extended to January 2028	Valid until April 2031	Valid until October 2032
Total Concession Area	235 ha	489 ha	4,570 ha	4,600 ha
2021 Production (million tonnes)	4.5	6.3	0.1	Undergoing development

VISION

To become one of Indonesia's top ten coal producers by embarking on a series of acquisition opportunities.

Geo Energy commits to sustainable growth and enhancing shareholders' value, through prudent capital allocation and long term planning. We will continue to pursue opportunities to expand our mining operations and our revenue streams by way of potential joint ventures, trading and value accretive acquisitions and vertical integration, while also looking at diversification options for our long term future.

MISSION

"Growing up Together in Harmony" with all our stakeholders, including employees, offtakers, contractors, and communities.

We are committed to running our business with corporate social responsibility concepts firmly embedded within our daily operations to protect our people, the environment and the local communities in which we operate.

We review and analyse all of our business risks and opportunities, looking beyond economic, strategic and operational factors to include social and environmental considerations.

TO BECOME ONE OF INDONESIA'S TOP TEN COAL PRODUCERS

CORE VALUES

Accountable
We are responsible for our actions, our performance and our products in conducting our business, and we are committed to continuous improvements and learning.

Competence
We employ the best people, engage the top mining contractors and work with respected international traders.

Teamwork
We cooperate, communicate and support each other in achieving our vision and mission in this competitive environment.

Responsive
We strive to achieve the best possible outcome in everything we do, for the benefit of our people, our business partners and our communities.

AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS (2013 – 2021)

- 3 times achievement for the Most Transparent Company in the Chemical & Resources category for 2013-2015 at the SIAS Investors' Choice Award.
- Won Singapore Business Review Listed Companies Award 2017, Metals & Mining Category and Bull Charger Award.
- Won Gold at Hermes Creative Awards 2018 for the best design of our Annual Report 2017 – "The Year That Transformed Geo Energy".
- Ranked 17th in the inaugural award for Singapore's Fastest Growing Companies 2019 presented by The Straits Times and Statista.
- Ranked 35th in the Corporate Governance and Transparency Index 2018, placed amongst the top listed companies.
- Gold Award for the Best Investor Relations for SGX listed companies with market capitalisation less than S$300 million at the 2019 Singapore Corporate Award.
- Received the prestigious award as one of the Singapore Fastest Growing Companies 2021 presented by The Straits Times and Statista based on the strong revenue growth between 2016 and 2019.
- Won the Singapore Business Review Listed Companies Awards 2020 (Metals & Mining category) on its focus on ESG and sustainability principles in business.
- Winner of the Le Fonti Awards 2020 for Excellence of the Year – Innovation and Leadership in the Coal Mining sector.
- Won in the Corporate Excellence under Mining & Energy Industry of the prestigious Asia Pacific Enterprise Awards (APEA) 2020, which recognise enterprises and business leaders across the Asia Pacific region who have shown outstanding track record, perseverance and growth in the business.
- Shortlisted by the prestigious IR Magazine for Best Annual Report (small cap), South East Asia.

About us

GEO ENERGY'S COAL ENJOYS HIGH DEMAND LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY DUE TO ITS CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAKE IT IDEAL FOR BLENDING

COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

Strategically located premium coal assets provide Geo Energy with significant competitive advantages

The sub-bituminous coal from the SDJ and TBR mines contain some of the lowest levels of ash, sulphur and other trace minerals of any coal traded in the global markets, and contain relatively low levels of nitrogen during combustion, which is generally considered by coal end-users to be of premium quality. SDJ and TBR coal facilitates its end-customers' compliance with environmental regulatory requirements by blending it with other relatively lower quality coal. The low ash characteristic also reduces build-up in coal-burning boilers and thereby improves thermal efficiency. The coal is also easily stored, handled and does not need to be ground as finely as other types of coal to achieve maximum combustion. Its high surface area and volatility facilitates ignition and stable combustion. Geo Energy's coal enjoys high demand locally and internationally, particularly from Chinese buyers, due to its characteristics that make it ideal for blending with coal produced in China, which is characterised by high ash and high sulphur content with higher calorific values. The Group expects regulations on the ash and sulphur content of thermal coal to continue to tighten globally, increasing the relative attractiveness of

STRATEGICALLY LOCATED PREMIUM COAL ASSETS

its coal. SDJ and TBR also benefit from developed transportation infrastructure that is in relatively close proximity and the use of a perennial river, which together, allow for relatively low cost and undisrupted transportation of coal from the coal mines to the customers. The distance between its coal mines and the jetty is approximately 17 km. From the jetty, the coal is then transported to an anchorage point that is approximately 15 km away. Relatively short delivery cycles and uninterrupted coal delivery have enabled the Group to reduce the

amount of coal inventory stockpiles, thereby reducing its inventory cost and working capital requirements.

Geo Energy employs a business model that leverages the strengths of its business partners, allowing the Group to have limited operational and offtake risk as well as minimal capital expenditure requirements

Geo Energy has outsourced its mining operations for the life of the SDJ and TBR mines to BUMA. Through such arrangements, the Group is able to manage its operational risks and leverage BUMA's deep expertise, extensive experience, scale and efficiency in coal mining operations as well as reduce its capital expenditure and working capital requirements for coal mining operations.

Geo Energy maintains a relatively small workforce at its coal mines to supervise and monitor BUMA's operations. The agreement with BUMA provides for minimum volumes of coal production, which allows it to benefit from stable coal production volumes.

Geo Energy has two major commodity trading houses, with international operations and a strong balance sheet, as the offtaker for the life of mine of SDJ and TBR. The offtakers provide minimum annual offtake

volumes to the Group to secure future coal sales and cash flows against the risk of decrease in global coal demand. Using their global networks, it helps to market and distribute SDJ and TBR coal to buyers from all over the world. Geo Energy also established relationships with its end-customers and maintains regular dialogue to understand their coal requirements, which provides the flexibility to supply coal directly as the Group continues to grow its business operations.

The Group believes that its business model allows it to continue to increase the scale of its business operations and to achieve its objective of being one of the largest coal producers in Indonesia.

Geo Energy's cost structure affords the Group scalability in the event of coal price fluctuations

Geo Energy's cost structures allows it to continue increasing the scale of its business operations, even with coal price fluctuations. The Group's SDJ and TBR mines, which are adjacent to each other, benefit from favourable mining and geological conditions as well as developed transportation infrastructure that is in relatively close proximity. These allow for efficient and low-cost mining and undisrupted transportation of coal from the coal mines to the customers.

In addition, the combined mine plan for its SDJ and TBR mines allows it to benefit

GEO ENERGY'S COST STRUCTURES ALLOWS IT TO CONTINUE INCREASING THE SCALE OF ITS BUSINESS OPERATIONS, EVEN WITH COAL PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

from operational synergies and enjoy significant cost savings with respect to overburden dumping. Further, the coal reserves are located underneath a palm oil plantation and Geo Energy has entered into an agreement with the plantation owner to borrow, use, and return the land upon completion of its mining activities. Under the terms of the agreement, the plantation owner will resume use of the land for cultivation of palm oil trees, thereby lowering the expected costs required for the reforestation of exploited mining sites.

A significant proportion of the Group's mining cost is attributable to BUMA, the Group's mining contractor. The mining cost of BUMA will be adjusted based on the ICI 4200 GAR price. Prices per tonne of coal produced are generally based on the estimated strip ratio, fuel price, the distance coal and overburden is to be transported and other factors affecting the third-party mining contractor's operating costs.

Furthermore, Geo Energy has negotiated its operating costs to be linked to coal prices. This allows it to remain competitive even when coal prices are weak, serving as a natural mitigation against the risks of coal price fluctuations. The costs linked to coal prices also ensures an alignment of interest.

Geo Energy has strong financial performance with access to capital from variety of sources

Complementing the Group's ability to generate cash flows, Geo Energy has access to capital to further support its funding needs and growth. Geo Energy has an option to obtain prepayment from Trafigura and Macquarie for the agreed coal sales volume in a given year and for future coal sales. Geo Energy has also maintained good relationships with various banks. The successful issuance of the US$ Senior Notes in 2017 has broadened its investor base to multi-billion international funds.

Geo Energy has high standards of corporate governance and are led by a deeply-experienced management team

Geo Energy's management team has more than 50 years of combined experience in the coal industry, trading, mining, and operating mines, accounting, financial and treasury management, and mergers and acquisitions. Geo Energy believes that its management team was instrumental in transitioning its business model in 2015, from operating as a relatively small scale mining services provider in an environment of high capital expenditure and relatively low operational efficiency, with high dependence on owners of coal mining concessions, to being a low-cost coal producer with high-quality coal mining assets.

Since its listing on the mainboard of the SGX in 2012, Geo Energy has always maintained high corporate governance standards in compliance with the Listing Rules of the SGX. Members of the Board of Directors have the appropriate competencies, and the Group's Audit and Risk Committee and Remuneration Committee fully comprise independent directors. Stemming from its high standards in corporate governance, Geo Energy was runner-up in the 2013, 2014 and 2015 Investor Choice Awards by the Securities Investors Association (Singapore) for the "Most Transparent Company (Chemical & Resources and New Issues)," and it won the 2020 Listed Companies Award, for the metals and mining category, from the Singapore Business Review.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

The main elements of Geo Energy's business strategy include the following:

Strengthen core earnings by continuing to extract value from its existing coal mines

Geo Energy believes that being one of the lowest-cost coal producers in Indonesia

About us

GEO ENERGY ENJOYED A STRONG PARTNERSHIP WITH BUMA, WHO HAS PROVIDED THE GROUP WITH SATISFACTORY MINING SERVICES THAT HAS ALLOWED IT TO ACHIEVE STRONG OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE, AS WELL AS ENJOYED STRONG RELATIONSHIP WITH TRAFIGURA (SDJ OFFTAKER) AND MACQUARIE (TBR OFFTAKER), WHO OWN THE RIGHT TO MARKET ALL SDJ AND TBR COAL IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

positions it to benefit from a rising coal price environment, while allowing it to remain profitable in lower coal price environments. Geo Energy intends to continue to extract value from its existing coal mines by:

- Mining existing reserves in SDJ and TBR concession areas while controlling cost and having limited capital expenditures.
- Geo Energy expects to be able to formulate more efficient mine plans for both coal mines, as a whole, to take into account current and projected demand for and sales of the Group's coal products, as well as the volume and quality of its coal reserves.

Continue to develop and maintain strong relationships with best-in-class business partners

Geo Energy has enjoyed a strong partnership with BUMA. BUMA aided in the development of its mine plans and has provided the Group with satisfactory mining services that has allowed it to achieve strong operational performance. Geo Energy continues to maintain its close relationship with BUMA. In addition, the Group has also enjoyed strong relationships with Trafigura and Macquarie, coal offtaker of SDJ and TBR coal respectively. The offtakers own the right to market and distribute substantially all SDJ and TBR coal in the international markets.

We strengthen our core earnings and build a sustainable business for the future

Build a sustainable business for the future by continuing to actively monitor and execute on attractive opportunities to optimise its asset portfolio

Geo Energy is constantly exploring opportunities to acquire additional coal mining concessions to complement its portfolio of coal mining assets and is also exploring opportunities to divest stakes in its coal mining concessions as a means to collaborate with strategic partners and raise capital. To scale up business and transform into a top coal producer in Indonesia, Geo Energy intends to replicate its asset-light business model by monitoring potential acquisition opportunities and may also invest in value-adding businesses that meet its acquisition criteria:

- Brownfield or producing coal asset that would begin production within six months, with minimum capital expenditure requirements. Geo Energy believes this approach minimises uncertainty and enables immediate realisation of cash flows.
- Attractive and unique asset characteristics with significant competitive advantage. Geo Energy believes that coal assets with attractive characteristics and competitive advantages over other coal assets will provide more resilience against any adverse movement in coal price.
- Potential synergy with existing assets. When assessing potential acquisition targets, Geo Energy determines any potential synergy between the target and existing assets, which will create additional value for both new and existing business.
- Structured payments to minimise leverage and upfront cash outlay. To minimise risk, Geo Energy intends to structure potential acquisitions in a way that minimises leverage and upfront cash outlay, such as complementing cash payment with stock payment and deferred payment that is paid at or after the start of production by the acquired mining asset.
- Self-financing asset with no cash flow impact on existing business. Geo Energy intends to minimise negative cash flow impact to existing business operations by acquiring assets that have the potential to become self-sustaining within a relatively short time horizon.

RISKS

The key business risks affecting the Group are set out below:

Coal price risks

As coal is sold based on index-linked pricing arrangements, there has been, and will continue to be, significant volatility in coal pricing, including periods of substantial price decline. The pricing of coal is affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including weather conditions, distribution problems, labour dispute, actions taken by governments and government regulations relating to taxation, royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting and environmental protection. The price of coal is also affected by macro-economic factors such as inflation, interest rates, global and regional supply and demand as well as general global economic and political conditions. We compete with both domestic Indonesian coal producers and foreign coal producers in the global coal markets primarily on the basis of coal quality, price, transportation cost and reliability of supply. Demand for our coal is affected by alternative energy sources, including nuclear energy, natural gas, oil and renewable energy sources. Rapid changes on coal prices substantially affect the Group's business, operations and financial performance. The Group mitigates the risk with a nimble and cost competitive business model and securing long-term coal offtake agreements.

Operational risks

The Group outsources all mining operations to BUMA, a third-party independent mining contractor operating under operating agreement, who is responsible for providing the equipment, facilities, services, materials, supplies, labour and management required for the operation and maintenance of the designated mining pits and to exploit the mines pursuant to mining plans.

Any significant failure by BUMA to perform their obligations to a satisfactory level will result in (i) financial and operational difficulties or may materially and adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operation; (ii) the ability to complete coal supply contracts in a timely fashion or at a profit may be impaired; and (iii) delays in coal delivery and/or shortfalls in planned coal production. The agreement with BUMA guarantees a minimum annual production volume and further allows the Group to control its cost of production and secure a long-term service provider at the same time.

The Group relies on private haul roads, jetties and ports to transport and deliver coal. The Group may be constrained by inadequate infrastructure, disputes with landowners, weather related closures, natural disasters or the government no longer permitting such areas to be used for mining related activities. The closure of any of the haul roads, jetties and ports would have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon the services of key management personnel. The loss of any member of our senior management team as well as the difficulty in retaining and hiring personnel could materially and adversely affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Outbreak of an infectious disease in Asia (including Indonesia) or elsewhere, or fear of an outbreak, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity in Indonesia and thereby adversely impact our business and financial condition. Example includes the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. There can be no assurance that any precautionary measures taken against infectious diseases would be effective.

About us

RAPID CHANGES ON COAL PRICES SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT THE GROUP'S BUSINESS, OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE. THE GROUP MITIGATES THE RISK WITH A NIMBLE AND COST COMPETITIVE BUSINESS MODEL AND SECURING LONG-TERM COAL OFFTAKE AGREEMENTS

Regulatory risks

Coal mining operations and expansion programs depend on the Group's ability to obtain, maintain and renew necessary permits and approvals from the government before the mining licenses and permits expire. Under both the previous and current regulatory regimes, the delegation and transfer of authority to issue concession or mining license rights gives rise to the possibility of overlap between licenses or concessions issued by different authorities. This could affect our mining operations.

The Indonesian government has regulated benchmark prices for coal and other minerals to serve as the floor price for government royalty calculations. If actual coal sales are higher than the benchmark price, the royalty is based on the actual price; whereas if the actual price is lower than the benchmark price, the benchmark price is used to calculate royalty. The two major impacts on the coal mining industry are (a) special treatment incentive; and (b) exclusion of coal as non-VAT Goods. The Group's operating coal mines, SDJ and TBR have Domestic Market Obligations and the domestic sales will be subject to VAT if this new regulation stipulate.[1]

The Indonesian mining industry is subject to extensive regulation within Indonesia. Any adverse changes or developments in mining laws or regulations may be difficult to comply with and may significantly increase our operating costs or may otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Environmental risks

Environmental risks are perceived to be the five most critical long-term threats to the world as well as the most potentially damaging to people and planet, with "climate action failure", "extreme weather", and "biodiversity loss" ranking as the top three most severe risks. The resulting global divergence will create tensions within and across borders and complicating the coordination needed to tackle common challenges including strengthening climate action.[2]

The Group may experience unexpected disruptions to our mining operations, including stripping and the removal of overburden, loading and transportation of coal. The changing conditions includes environmental hazards; inclement weather, particularly during the rainy season, which sees particularly heavy rains for a prolonged period of time, and natural disaster; changes in geological conditions and geotechnical instability of mining pits; barging delay due to river congestion and limited rainfall causing shallow conditions along the rivers we use in our barging operations.

Due to the significant impact of mining operations on the environment, coal mining operations are generally subject to extensive regulation governing operational activities such as exploration, development, production, health and safety, toxic substances, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, land rehabilitation and others.

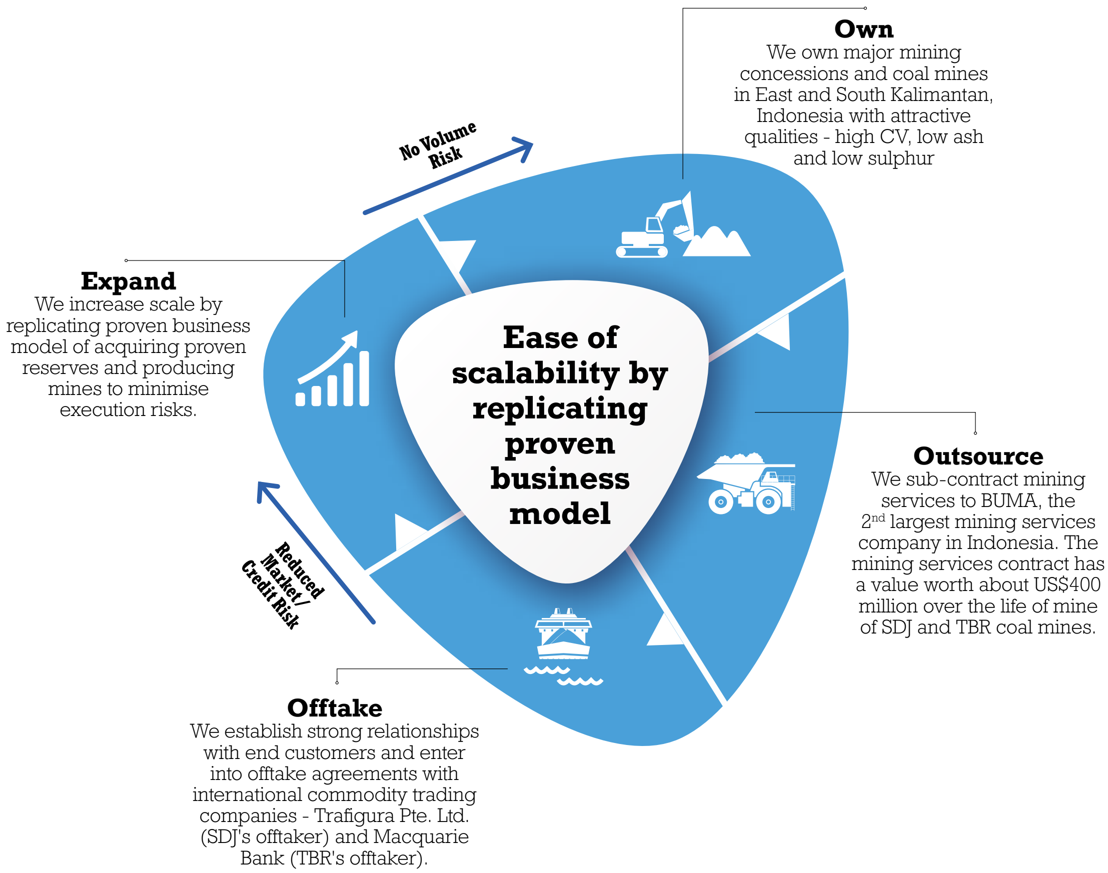
The ESDM needs to approve mining companies' annual projected production under the RKAB. Together with BUMA, we will review and comply with our environmental and health and safety standards and the applicable Indonesian laws and regulations.

Climate change may adversely affect demand for coal and thus Geo Energy's business. The enactment of comprehensive legislation focusing on greenhouse gas emissions could have the effect of restricting the use of coal in primary markets serviced by the Group. In addition, technological developments may increase the competitiveness of alternative energy sources, such as renewable energy, which may decrease demand for coal. Other efforts to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and initiatives in various countries to encourage the use of natural gas or renewable energy may also discourage the use of coal as an energy source and could materially and adversely affect our business financial condition and results of operations.

[1] SMGC – Independent Qualified Person's Report, February 2022
[2] World Economic Forum - The Global Risk Report 2022 17th Edition

our Business Model

THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS IS DERIVED FROM OUR VALUES, OUR SIMPLIFIED BUSINESS MODEL, OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND EXTRAORDINARY PEOPLE AT GEO ENERGY



THE RESOURCES WE USE

Financial

Low maintenance of capex, availability of coal offtake prepayment.

Intellect

Reliance on BUMA's operational excellence to optimise the use of its equipment while maintaining its safety standard in order to deliver high productivity.

Human

Continuous training and development of our people to produce high-skilled talents to bring value to the Group.

Social and relationship

Close collaborations with stakeholders and long-term partnerships with business partners that transform into value creation.

Nature

Focus on avoiding and preventing negative impacts where possible, mitigating social and environmental impact as we conduct mining operations.

HOW OUR STAKEHOLDERS BENEFIT

We create value for our customers

Best commodities - low ash content and low sulphur coal in demand.

We create value for our employees

Share option scheme - motivate employees to achieve performance conditions and a high level of contribution to the Group.

We create value for communities and society

ESG and CSR - optimising operations for long term economic, social and environmental benefits, maintaining a high standard of corporate governance.

MACQUARIE

TRAFIGURA

We create value for our investors

Dividend policy - at least 30% of the Group's profit attributable to Owners of the Company, subject to capital requirements needed to support growth and investments.

Highlights of the Year

OPTIMISED CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND DELIVERED RETURNS TO SHAREHOLDERS

1 March 2021

- Invited by J.P.Morgan **to participate in the virtual 2021 Global Emerging Markets Corporate Conference**, a great forum to meet with current and potential Emerging Market investors as well as other major companies from around the world, as well as to hear insights from many top global researchers, prominent experts and J.P. Morgan senior management.

4 April 2021

- **Mandatory offer to purchase covenants fell away** as the Minimum Reserve Condition (First Call Date) was met, based on the latest independent JORC Reserve Report by a Qualified Person (SMG Consultants) dated 19 February 2021 on the combined JORC coal reserves (proved and probable) for SDJ and TBR as at 31 December 2020 of 84 million tonnes. The IUP license period of SDJ and TBR expire no earlier than 4 October 2025, following their extensions to 29 May 2027 and 10 January 2028, respectively.

12 May 2021

- Geo Energy's 1Q2021 revenue and earnings surged, declared a first quarter interim dividend of S$0.005 per share and looks at diversification into new businesses.

11 August 2021

- **Delivered strong half-yearly results** as coal prices soared, announced second quarter interim dividend of S$0.005 per share or 26% on 2Q2021 net earnings, with revenue increasing by 37% y-o-y to reach US$220.3 million and operating profit increasing by 418% y-o-y to US$66.0 million.

16 August 2021

- Announced that **Geo Energy and its subsidiaries are not in the list of 34 mining companies banned from coal exports**, following the CNA article dated 9 August 2021 titled, "Indonesia suspends coal exports from 34 mining companies: Report". The Group had met its DMO.

12 September 2021

- Geo Energy's subsidiary, Geo Coal International Pte Ltd ("GCI") issued a notice for **early and full redemption of all of its outstanding Senior Notes**, with the redemption date on 10 October 2021 and redemption price equal to 102% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but not including), the redemption date. As part of the ongoing optimisation of its capital structure, the early redemption of the Senior Notes strengthens the Group's credit profile and would save US$4.8 million in annual financing costs. The full redemption of the Senior Notes also gives the Group flexibility in its plans to diversify its business, as the bonds covenants had previously restricted its investments only to the mining industry (and its complementary businesses).

20 September 2021

- The Group received approval from the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources **for the increase of RKAB (Work Plan and Budget) production quota for the Group's SDJ and TBR coal mines for 2021 from 10 million tonnes to 11.5 million tonnes**. The approval of the RKAB production quota and ramp up of mining plan in 2H2021 is in line with the goal of strengthening core earnings, emerging stronger from this COVID-19 pandemic and making strides towards a resilient and sustainable business.

13 October 2021

- Geo Energy's subsidiary, GCI **completed redemption of all outstanding Senior Notes** and made the full payment to noteholders. Following the redemption and cancellation, there is no outstanding Senior Notes.

10 November 2021

- **Another strong quarterly results** as revenue reached US$374 million and net profits surged to US$94 million for 9M2021 and **announced third quarter interim dividend of S$0.03 per share**.

8 December 2021

- The Group provided a business update and valuation to its SDJ and TBR coal assets. Per the IQPR issued by the independent

JORC Consultant on 3 December 2021, the Group's operating coal assets – SDJ and TBR had combined coal resources of 101 million tonnes and combined proved and probable coal reserves of 77.3 million tonnes as at 31 August 2021. In accordance with the VALMIN code, the IQPR also reported an estimated **combined valuation of US$726 million for SDJ and TBR**.

- The Group **achieved sales volume of over 2.3 million tonnes** and a **revenue of around US$200 million in just two months for October and November 2021**.

15 December 2021

- Geo Energy **instituted a share buy-back** of its ordinary shares as part of the Company's long term capital management, pursuant to the share buy-back mandate approved by shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting held on 28 April 2021.
- The Company bought back 2,300,000 shares from the open market, representing 21.6% of the 10,653,300 shares traded for the day, at a price of S$0.315 - S$0.32, the first buyback for the Company.

3 January 2022

- Geo Energy announced that the ESDM has given notification on 31 December 2021 for a temporary ban of all coal export sales by Indonesian coal miners from 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2022. ESDM stated that the temporary ban is due to concerns over critically low inventories at domestic power plants in Indonesia, which could lead to widespread blackouts in the country. The Group had met its DMO in 2021. **This export ban was temporary and did not affect the Group's overall 2022 Rencana Kerja Anggaran Biaya (Work Plan and Budget) production quota and production plans**.

10 January 2022

- Geo Energy commented on the Indonesian Presidential Press Conference dated 7 January 2022 regarding the revocation of permits for mineral, coal and forestry businesses for companies that have failed to provide work plans, misused the permits or transferred them to other parties. **The Group was not affected and did not receive any notification on revocation of permits relating to its coal mines in Indonesia**.

  The Group has been adhering closely to Indonesian regulations, providing work plans and meeting its DMO requirements.

- The Group **received the approved RKAB (Work Plan and Budget) for 2022 for its SDJ, TBR, BEK and STT coal mines**. The RKAB production quotas approved by Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral of the Republic of Indonesia for its SDJ and TBR coal mines for 2022 are 5 million tonnes and 7 million tonnes, respectively. **The approved quota totalling 12 million tonnes is an increase from 2021's approved RKAB quota of 11.5 million tonnes for its SDJ and TBR coal mines** and is in line with the Group's plans to ramp up production.

21 January 2022

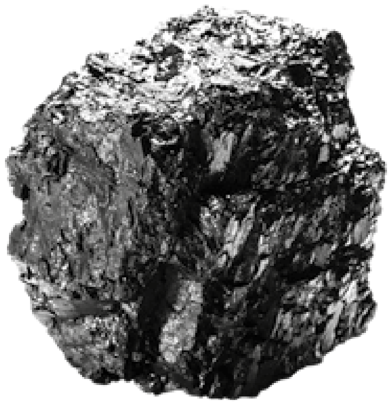
- Geo Energy's **SDJ, TBR and BEK coal mines were in the list of 139 coal mining companies whose coal export sales ban were lifted**.

24 February 2022

- Geo Energy reports a **record year with highest revenue of US$641.9 million** (109% increase y-o-y), with significant increase in net profit to US$179.1 million and **proposed final dividend of S$0.05 per share**, bringing total dividends for 2021 to S$0.09 per share (52% on 2021 net earnings).

coal resources and reserves statements

A PORTFOLIO OF 4 COAL ASSETS WITH TOTAL COAL RESERVES OVER 80 MILLION TONNES



SDJ 2P RESERVES
17.9 MT

TBR 2P RESERVES
55.7 MT

BEK 2P RESERVES
12.4 MT

Low Ash, Low Sulphur
4200 Gross Calorific Value
Subbituminous Coal

SMG Consultants (SMGC) was commissioned by Geo Energy to prepare an Independent Qualified Person's Report (IQPR) for the following assets:

- SDJ coal concession located in the Angsana and Sungai Lohan sub districts of the Tanah Bumbu regency in the South Kalimantan Province of Indonesia.
- TBR coal concession located immediately adjacent to and down dip of SDJ. SDJ and TBR are planned and managed as a single integrated operation. The two concessions combined is referred to as the Sungai Danau Project (SDP).
- BEK coal concession located in the Tering and Long Iram District of the Kutai Barat Regency in the East Kalimantan Province of Indonesia.
- STT coal concession located in the Damai and Bentian Besar districts of the Kutai Barat regency in the East Kalimantan Province of Indonesia.

This IQPR has been prepared in accordance with SMGC's interpretation of the Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets (VALMIN Code 2015 Edition). The Effective Date of this report is 31 January 2022.

Resources, Reserves and Exploration Targets have been estimated for the SDJ, TBR, BEK and STT concessions as of 31 December 2021. These estimates

SMGC WAS COMMISSIONED TO PREPARE AN IQPR IN ACCORDANCE WITH JORC CODE

have been reported in accordance with SMGC's interpretation of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). The scope of work included an economic analysis of the concessions. The scope was also limited to the concessions and associated operations and not the holding company, and thus any issues relating to the holding company have not been addressed.

SUNGAI DANAU JAYA (SDJ)

Tenure, Permits and Land Acquisition

Tenure for SDJ is held under an operation production mining business licence (Izin Usaha Pertambangan - IUP Operasi Produksi). SDJ covers an area of 235.5 ha. The validity of the extended SDJ IUP is effective through to May 2027.

Approximately 84.6 ha of the northern area of the SDJ concession is classified as convertible production forest (Hutan Produksi Konversi - HPK) and so a permit to borrow and use forest land (Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan - IPPKH) is required from the Indonesian Forestry Department before mining can commence in this area. SDJ holds two valid IPPKH's through to 29 May 2022 for a total area of ± 84.6 ha. These two IPPKH's have been combined and extended to 2027 in line with the extended IUP.

Land compensation agreements are in place with the landowners and plantation operators that control surface rights to land that covers the entire SDP area. Additional land compensation will be required to accommodate the planned expansion of the SDP pit design beyond the southern boundary.

Geology and Exploration

A total of 391 boreholes have been drilled in SDP (SDJ+TBR) and the neighbouring PT Angsana Jaya Energi (AJE) concession for use in the geological modelling for the SDP area which includes SDJ.

Data from boreholes in the neighbouring AJE concession was used to assist with the geological modellling. The proposed Resource area is characterised by the following features:

- a small number of coal seams;
- thick parent coal seams (> 3 m);
- thick interburden;
- shallow dips averaging 5°;
- a single generation of seam splitting; and
- some local washouts.

The main coal bearing lithology within the SDP area is the Dahor Formation. Coal in this formation generally shows a single phase of seam splitting. A total of 7 named parent coal seams have been intersected by exploration drilling within the SDP area. Six of these

COAL WITHIN THE SDP CONCESSION IS CHARACTERISED AS HIGH MOISTURE, LOW ASH, LOW SULPHUR AND LOW ENERGY

7 seams (A5A, A5B, A5C, A5D, A6A and A6B) have split into upper and lower members while one parent seam (A) has 2 generations of splitting. In total 22 named seam plies have been identified and are included in the structural geological model.

Coal within the SDJ concession is characterised as high moisture, low ash, low sulphur and low energy. Ash content values are predominately below 5% with almost all below 10% on an air-dried basis.

Mining Operations

The SDJ concession is an open pit mining operation using excavator and truck mining methods, typical of most Indonesian coal mining operations. The mining of waste and coal is performed by contractors. Waste material is mined using hydraulic excavators ranging up to 200t class and loaded into standard rear tipping off-highway trucks and hauled to dumps near the pits or to in-pit dumps where possible. Coal is mined using smaller hydraulic excavators and hauled out of the pit to the port stockpile using rigid body coal trucks. Mining operations at SDJ commenced in late 2015 with coal production steadily ramping up to a peak of 900t per month by November 2016.

Execution of the mine plan is dependent on mutual mining arrangements between SDJ and three of its neighbours - AJE in the east, TBR in the west and CV Mitra Anugerah Sejahtera (MAS) in the south. These arrangements allow SDJ to mine coal right up to the concession boundaries and dump waste into the three concessions.

Infrastructure and Logistics

After cleaning and mining, coal is hauled approximately 17km from the pit to the port stockpile. Coal is loaded from the stockpiles onto barges using standard mechanical reclaim and barge loading systems. Barges of 8,000t capacity can be loaded from the port. Coal is then barged approximately 18km on the open sea to the nearest anchorage.

coal resources and reserves statements

SDP PRODUCE HIGH QUALITY LOW RANK COAL, WHICH IS INCREASINGLY IN DEMAND AS HIGHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN PROMOTES THE NEED FOR HIGH QUALITY, LOW SULPHUR AND LOW ASH COALS

Safety, Environment and Community

SMGC does not see any safety, environmental or community issues that are considered to have a material impact on the performance of the operation in the longer term.

Resources and Reserves

Resource and Reserve estimates for the SDJ concession were completed by SMGC in February 2022. These estimates have been reported in accordance with SMGC's interpretation of the JORC Code and are stated as at 31 December 2021. The results of these estimates are shown in Table 3.

Economic Analysis

SDJ concession is an operating mine with a detailed short-term mine plan that extends to a life of mine (LOM) at varying levels of engineering from operational out to pre-feasibility commensurate with geological certainty. Modifying factors are based on actual operating experience. Capital and operating costs were estimated in real terms for SDP. Operating cost estimates were based on actual costs where available, existing contracts for the site and typical costs for coal mines in Kalimantan. All major infrastructure for SDP is already in place and only minor capital items are expected during the remaining mine life. An allowance per hectare has been allowed for mine closure at the end of the mine life.

SDP produces high quality low rank coal, which is increasingly in demand as higher environmental concern promotes the need for high quality, low sulphur and low ash coals. In the volatile thermal coal market where developing accurate forward price curves is difficult, a simple approach using the SGX futures pricing for the IHS M42 coal price index out to December 2023 and then reverting to a trailing five year (2018-2023) inflation adjusted average coal price has been used for financial modelling of the project. SMGC has relied on sensitivity analysis to test the boundaries of reasonable variations in the forward coal price. A summary of key parameters including financial parameters is shown in Table 1. The economic model built for the project confirmed economic extraction could be reasonably justified for SDP after the application of all modifying factors.

SMGC has relied on sensitivity analysis to test the boundaries of reasonable variations in the forward coal price

Summary of key parameters

Table 1

Parameter	Value SDP	Value BEK	Unit	Description
Waste mined	333	94	Mbcm	Total waste mined over life of mine including rehandle
Coal produced	72.6	14.0	Mt	Total coal produced over life of mine
Stripping ratio	4.5	6.6	bcm:t	Average stripping ratio of deposit (excludes rehandle)
Maximum production	12.0	1.0	Mtpa	Maximum production rate achieved over LOM
Years of production	7	14	Years	Number of years of coal production
Average CV (GAR)	4,171	3,480	kcal/kg	Average gross as received CV of coal produced
Average coal price	46.5	28.3	USD/t	Average assumed coal price received (real terms)
Average operating cost	35.1	22.1	USD/t	Average operating cost over LOM FOB vessel
Total LOM Capital Expenditure	3.8	8.0	USD millions	All capital expenditure
Discount rate (real after tax)	8.8	8.8	% (real)	Calculated from nominal discount rate using fisher equation
Royalty rate	3.0	3.0	% of Revenue	According to current regulation for IUP holders linked to the Coal CV gar
Corporate tax rate	22	22	% of earnings	Indonesian corporate tax rate
Rate of inflation	2.0	2.0	% per annum	Used to convert between real and nominal cash flows and applied to operating costs over the life of mine
Discount applied to inferred coal	0	0	%	Discount applied to cash flows attributable to Other Coal (Non-Reserve Coal) in the mining schedule. For SDP, other coal makes up 0.2 % of the total, so is not considered material. For BEK, no discount was applied to Inferred coal. A sensitivity run was conducted with revenue and costs associated with Inferred coal was removed from the economic model

TANAH BUMBU RESOURCES (TBR)

Tenure, Permits and Land Acquisition

Tenure for TBR is held under an operation production mining business licence (Izin Usaha Pertambangan - IUP Operasi Produksi). TBR covers an area of 489.1 ha. The validity of the extended TBR mining license is effective through to January 2028. The northern area of TBR (91.1 ha) is classified as convertible production forest (Hutan Produksi Konversi - HPK) and so an IPPKH is required from the Forestry Department before mining operations can commence.

TBR held a valid IPPKH through to 11 January 2022 for an area of approximately 91.1 ha within the 175.63 ha SDP northern area. This IPPKH was extended to align with the IUP extension and is valid until 10 January 2028. With the planned

SDP pit design expanding beyond the northwest boundary into the HPK area, an additional IPPKH will be required.

Land compensation agreements are in place with the landowners and plantation operators which covers the entire SDP area. Additional land compensation will be required to accommodate the planned expansion of the SDP pit design beyond the western boundary.

Geology and Exploration

A total of 391 boreholes have been drilled and used in the geological model for the SDP area which includes TBR. Date from boreholes in the neighbouring AJE concession was used to assist with the geological modelling. The proposed Resource area is characterised by the following features:

- small number of coal seams;
- thick parent coal seams (> 3 m);
- thick interburden;
- shallow dips averaging 5°;
- single generation of seam splitting; and
- some local washouts.

The main coal bearing lithology within the SDP area is the Dahor Formation. Coal in this formation generally shows a single phase of seam splitting. A total of seven named parent coal seams have been intersected by exploration drilling within the SDP area. Six of these seams (A5A, A5B, A5C, A5D, A6A and A6B) have split into upper and lower members. While one parent seam (A) has 2 generations of splitting. In total 22 named seam plies have been identified and are included in the structural geological model.

Coal within the TBR concession is characterised as high moisture, low ash, low sulphur and low energy coal. Ash content values are predominately below 5 % with almost all below 10 % on an air-dried basis.

Mining Operations

The TBR concession is an open pit mining operation using excavator and truck mining methods, typical of most Indonesian coal mining operations. The mining of waste and coal is performed by contractors. Waste material is mined using hydraulic excavators ranging up to 200t class, loaded into standard rear tipping off-highway trucks and hauled to dumps near the pits or to in-pit dumps where possible. Coal is mined using smaller hydraulic excavators and hauled out of the pit to the port stockpile using rigid body coal trucks.

Execution of the mine plan is dependent upon the mutual mining arrangement between TBR and its neighbours SDJ, and PT Damai Bintang Abadi (DBA). These arrangements allow TBR to mine coal right up to the concession boundaries and dump waste into these neighbouring concessions.

Infrastructure and Logistics

After cleaning and mining, coal is hauled approximately 17.5km from the pit to the port stockpile. Coal is loaded from the stockpiles onto barges using a standard mechanical reclaim and barge loading system. Barges of 8,000t capacity can be loaded from the port. Coal is then barged approximately 18km on the open sea to the nearest anchorage.

coal resources and reserves statements

SMGC DOES NOT SEE ANY SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL OR COMMUNITY ISSUES THAT ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE A MATERIAL IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE OPERATION IN THE LONGER TERM

Safety, Environment and Community

SMGC does not see any safety, environmental or community issues that are considered to have a material impact on the performance of the operation in the longer term.

Resources and Reserves

Resource and Reserve estimates for the TBR concession were completed by SMGC in February 2022. These estimates have been reported in accordance with SMGC's interpretation of the JORC Code and are stated as at 31 December 2021. The results of these estimates are shown in Table 4.

Economic Analysis

TBR concession is an operating mine with a detailed short-term mine plan that extends to a LOM at varying levels of engineering from operational out to pre-feasibility commensurate with the underlying geological support. Modifying factors are based on actual operating experience. Capital and operating costs were estimated in real terms for SDP. Operating cost estimates were based on

TBR CONCESSION, AN OPERATING MINE WITH A DETAILED SHORT-TERM MINE PLAN THAT EXTENDS TO A LOM AT VARYING LEVEL OF ENGINEERING

actual costs where available, existing contracts for the site and typical costs for coal mines in Kalimantan. All major infrastructure for SDP is already in place and only minor capital items are expected during the

Competent Persons

Competent Persons	Qualification and Association[1]	Experiences
Keith Whitchurch, Principal Consultant	BE (Mining – Hons), MEngSc (Research) MAusIMM, CP(Min) RPEQ, PERHAPI, CPI, IPU, ASEAN Eng.	Over 35 years of experience in the mining industry, planning, project costing and economics with significant experience in technical, due diligence and corporate aspect of commodities such as coal.
Joyanta Chakraborty, Principal Mining Engineer	BE (Mining) MAusIMM	Over 18 years of experience in open cut mining in the areas of operations, reserves evaluation, pit optimisation, mine design, equipment selection, mine scheduling, project costing and economics.
David Wyllie, Principal Mining Engineer	BE (Mining), Quarry Manager's Certificate of Competency (Western Australia) MAusIMM	Over 30 years of experience in mine planning, operations, blasting services, site management, mining consulting, reserve reporting and mine planning software implementations.
Abdullah Dahlan, Principal Geologist	Bachelor of Engineering (Geology) MAusIMM, PERHAPI	Over 19 years of experience in the coal and gold mining industries including exploration mapping, resource definition drilling, grade control, exploration program planning and supervision, project development, production monitoring, pit reconciliation and Resource estimation.
Debdutta Ganguly, Senior Mining Engineer	BE (Mining), MTech MAusIMM	More than 15 years of experience in the mining industry with experience in open pit optimisation, pit design, reserve estimation, mine scheduling, costing, due diligence, feasibility and pre-feasibility studies.
Tri Ratna Arum, Senior Mining Engineer	BE (Mining)	Over 10 years of experience in coal mining in Indonesia, including open cut mine planning and design, reserves evaluation, pit optimisation, mine scheduling, backfill design and planning, project costing and economics.

(1) Recognised professional organisation as defined by the JORC Code. MAusIMM = Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

THE IQPR HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH VALUATIONS OF MINERAL ASSETS (VALMIN CODE 2015 EDITION)

remaining mine life. An allowance per hectare has been allowed for mine closure at the end of the mine life.

SDP produces high quality low rank coal, which is increasingly in demand as higher environmental concern promotes the need for high quality, low sulphur and low ash coals. In the volatile thermal coal market where developing accurate forward price curves is difficult, a simple approach of using the SGX futures pricing for the IHS M42 coal price index out to December 2023 and the reverting to a trailing five years (2018-2023) inflation adjusted average coal price has been used for financial modelling of the project. SMGC has relied on sensitivity analysis to test the boundaries of reasonable variations in forward coal price. A summary of key parameters including financial parameters is shown in Table 1. The economic model built for

BEK CONCESSION IS CHARACTERISED AS HIGH MOISTURE, LOW ASH, LOW SULPHUR AND LOW ENERGY COAL

the project confirmed economic extraction could be reasonably justified for SDP after the application of all modifying factors.

BUMI ENGGANG KHATULISTIWA (BEK)

Tenure, Permits and Land Acquisition

Tenure for BEK is held under an operation production mining business licence (Izin Usaha Pertambangan - IUP Operasi Produksi). BEK covers a total of 4,570 ha of land located in the Tering and Long Iram districts of the Kutai Barat regency in the Indonesian province of East Kalimantan. The validity of the BEK mining license is effective through to April 2031. The area is classified as non-forest or other use land (Areal Penggunaan Lain - APL) and thus no IPPKH is required before mining operations can commence.

Land compensation has been settled for approximately half the required land for the complete mine plan. For the first 5 years of the mine plan, 42 % of required land has been compensated. The outstanding land compensation areas for the first 5 years of the mine plan will need to be addressed promptly to avoid any delays in executing the mine plan.

Geology and Exploration

A total of 286 boreholes have been drilled and used for geological modelling at BEK. The last exploration program conducted in December 2019 drilled 10 of these boreholes. The proposed Resource area is characterised by the following features:

- moderate number of coal seams;
- medium to thick parent coal seams (0.7 to 3 m);
- medium to thick interburden;
- shallow dips averaging 1.4°; and
- single generation seam splitting.

The main coal bearing lithology within the BEK area is the Pamaluan Formation. This formation consists of quartz sandstone intercalated with claystone, shale, lignite, limestone and blackish to dark grey siltstone. Coal in this formation generally shows a single phase of seam splitting. In total, 10 named seam plies have been identified through borehole intercepts and are included in the structural geological model. Three of these 10 seams, G, D and B have been modelled as father seams with son seams as splits. Coal within the BEK concession is characterised as high moisture, low ash, low sulphur and low energy coal.

Coal Resources and Reserves Statements

BEK HAS BEEN AN OPERATING MINE WITH A LOM PLAN AT VARYING LEVELS OF ENGINEERING FROM OPERATIONAL DOWN TO PRE-FEASIBILITY COMMENSURATE WITH GEOLOGICAL CERTAINTY

Mining Operations

Mining operations commenced inside the project area in February 2012. The mining operation was then suspended in July 2014 due to the continuing fall in coal prices. Records indicate 2.2Mt of coal and 10.7Mbcm of waste were mined at a strip ratio of 1:4.9 during this period. Operations resumed for a short time from September to November 2017 when a small amount of waste and coal inventory were extracted. Approximately 11kbcm of waste and 70kt of coal were produced during this 3-month resumption of production in 2017. BEK operations were then suspended again with the Group deploying assets and focus to its other projects SDJ and TBR.

Mining operations resumed again in September 2020. Since then, no waste and around 14kt of exposed coal was mined to December 2020 and a further 113kt was mined in 2021. This re-start of operations has continued as an open pit mining operation using excavator and truck mining methods, typical of most Indonesian coal mining operations. The mining of waste and coal would be performed by contractors. Given the high proportion of interburden thicknesses greater than 10m, waste material could be mined using medium sized hydraulic excavators ranging up to 200t class loading into standard rear tipping off-highway trucks and hauled to dumps near the pits or to in-pit dumps where possible. Coal would be mined using hydraulic excavators and hauled out of the pit to the port stockpile using rigid body coal trucks. Coal is cleaned using smaller hydraulic excavators (40t class) with flat-bladed buckets. Minimal dilution and greater recovery will be achievable due to the medium to thick nature of the coal seams with a very low dip. A fleet of small hydraulic excavators of 40t class with standard coal buckets loading into 30t dump trucks will be suitable for coal mining.

CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS WERE ESTIMATED IN REAL TERM FOR THE LIFE OF THE BEK PROJECT

Infrastructure and Logistics

BEK hauled approximately 2.4Mt of coal from February 2012 and December 2021.

The proposed ramp-up of operations would be a resumption of past practices. The coal would be hauled using rigid body on-highway trucks (25t) directly to a crusher or a ROM stockpile located at the port at approximately 4.7 km from the mine. The coal is crushed to -50 mm and kept at a separate product stockpile near the crusher area. The coal is then loaded into 300ft (8,000t) barges through a bulk loading conveyor (BLC) located 1 km from the product stockpile. The barging distance down the Mahakam River to the Muara Jawa transhipment point is 458 km.

Safety, Environment and Community

SMGC does not see any safety, environmental or community issues that are considered to have a material impact on the performance of the operation in the longer term.

Resources and Reserves

Resource and Reserve estimates for the BEK concession were completed by SMGC in February 2021. These estimates have been reported in accordance with SMGC's interpretation of the JORC Code and are stated as at 31 December 2021. The results of these estimates are shown in Table 5. The small 113kt of coal mined in 2021 was not considered Material, so the estimated Resource and Reserves have not been changed for the 31 December 2021 reported estimates update.

Coal Quality

	Density In Situ (t/m^3)	Total Sulphur adb (%)	Volatile Matter adb (%)	Inherent Moisture adb (%)	Total Moisture arb (%)	Ash adb (%)	Calorific Value gar (kcal/kg)
SDJ	1.25	0.2	40.7	16.4	35.4	4.6	4,132
TBR	1.26	0.3	40.0	18.1	34.9	4.5	4,213
BEK	1.29	0.2	33.9	31.3	42.6	6.4	3,472

Notes:

1. adb: Air dried basis
2. gar: Gross as received
3. arb: Air received basis

Name of Asset/Country:
PT Surya Tambang Tolindo (STT)/Indonesia

Table 2

Description	Units	Moisture Basis	Exploration Target Range Estimate[1]
Coal Quantity			
Tonnage	Mt	adb	1 – 25
Coal Quality			
Total Moisture	%	ar	3 – 13
Inherent Moisture	%	adb	2 – 5
Ash	%	adb	2 – 20
Volatile Matter	%	adb	36 – 44
Fixed Carbon	%	adb	42 – 55
Total Sulphur	%	adb	0.8 – 6
Calorific Value	kcal/kg	adb	6,445 – 8,065
		gar	6,197 – 7,934
CSN		adb	0 – 7

Notes:

(1) The estimated Exploration Target coal quantity and quality is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Economic Analysis

BEK has been an operating mine with a LOM plan at varying levels of engineering from operational down to pre-feasibility commensurate with geological certainty. Modifying factors are based on actual operating experience. Capital and operating costs were then estimated in real terms for the life of the BEK project. Operating cost estimates were based on actual costs where available and typical costs for coal mines in Kalimantan. All major infrastructure for the BEK project is already in place and only minor capital items are expected during the remaining mine life. An allowance per hectare has been allowed for mine closure at the end of the mine life.

SMGC believes the coal from the concession is readily marketable. In the current volatile thermal coal market where developing accurate forward price curves is difficult, SMGC has adopted a simple approach of using the SGX futures pricing for the IHS M42 coal price index out to December 2023 and then reverting to a trailing five years (2018-2023) inflation adjusted average coal price for financial modelling of the project. SMGC has relied on sensitivity analysis to test the boundaries of reasonable variations in forward coal price. A summary of key parameters including financial parameters is shown in Table 1. The economic model built for the project confirmed economic extraction could be reasonably justified for BEK after the application of all modifying factors.

SURYA TAMBANG TOLINDO (STT)

Tenure, Permits and Land Acquisition

Tenure for STT is held under an operation production IUP. STT covers a total of 4,600 ha of land located in the Damai sub district of the Kutai Barat regency in the Indonesian province of East Kalimantan. The validity of the STT mining license is effective through to October 2032. The area is classified as 50 % APL and 50 % production forest (Hutan Produksi – HP). An IPPKH will be required for all mining and exploration activities within the HP zone. At this early stage of the project, no information was available on land acquisition progress.

Geology and Exploration

A total of 112 boreholes have been drilled in the STT area. Quality samples were only taken from 7 of these boreholes. The proposed Exploration Target area is characterised by the following features:

- a moderate number of coal seams;
- thin coal seams (< 1 m);
- thick interburden;
- shallow dips averaging 10°; and
- a single generation seam splitting.

The main coal bearing lithology within the STT area is the Pulau Balang Formation. Coal in this formation shows a single phase of seam splitting. Fourteen named parent coal seams have been intersected by exploration drilling within the STT area. Of these 14 seams, one seam, the 200 has split into upper and lower members. In total, 15 named seam plies have been identified and are included

in the structural geological model. Coal within the STT concession is characterised as low moisture, low ash, high sulphur and high energy coal.

Exploration Target

Exploration Target estimates for the STT concession were completed by SMGC in February 2021. These estimates have been reported in accordance with SMGC's interpretation of the JORC Code and are stated as at 31 December 2021. The results of these estimates are shown in Table 2.

Feedback from preliminary soundings of the Japanese coking coal market has indicated that STT coal could be accepted as semi soft/hard coking depending on the coke strength after reaction (CSR). A price penalty would be applied for the high sulphur. Further testing is being considered to better define the potential coking properties including fluidity, Maceral analysis and CSR.

The estimated Exploration Target coal quantity and quality is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

coal resources and reserves statements

RESOURCES AND RESERVES ESTIMATES FOR THE SDJ, TBR AND BEK CONCESSIONS WERE COMPLETED BY SMGC AND REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SMGC'S INTERPRETATION OF THE JORC CODE 2012 EDITION

Name of Asset/Country: PT Sungai Danau Jaya (SDJ)/Indonesia Table 3

Category	Mineral Type	Gross Attributable to License[1]		Net Attributable to Issuer[4]			Remarks
		Tonnes (millions)	Grade	Tonnes (millions)	Grade	Change from previous update[2] (%)	
Reserves[5]							
Proved	Coal	11.3	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	11.2	Sub-Bituminous Class C	-11%	Change due to production
Probable	Coal	6.66	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	6.59	Sub-Bituminous Class C	-2%	Change due to production
Total	Coal	17.9	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	17.8	Sub-Bituminous Class C	-8%	Change due to production
Resources[3 & 5]							
Measured	Coal	13.5	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	13.4	Sub-Bituminous Class C	-10%	Change due to production
Indicated	Coal	8.2	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	8.1	Sub-Bituminous Class C	0%	Change due to production
Inferred	Coal	4.2	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	4.2	Sub-Bituminous Class C	0%	No Change
Total	Coal	25.9	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	25.6	Sub-Bituminous Class C	-5%	Change due to production

Name of Asset/Country: PT Tanah Bumbu Resources (TBR)/Indonesia Table 4

Category	Mineral Type	Gross Attributable to License[1]		Net Attributable to Issuer[4]			Remarks
		Tonnes (millions)	Grade	Tonnes (millions)	Grade	Change from previous update[2] (%)	
Reserves[5]							
Proved	Coal	40.1	Sub-Bituminous Class C	39.3	Sub-bituminous Class C	-5%	Change due to production
Probable	Coal	15.6	Sub-Bituminous Class C	15.3	Sub-bituminous Class C	-1%	Change due to production
Total	Coal	55.7	Sub-Bituminous Class C	54.5	Sub-bituminous Class C	-4%	Change due to production
Resources[3 & 5]							
Measured	Coal	45.9	Sub-Bituminous Class C	44.9	Sub-bituminous Class C	-3%	Change due to production
Indicated	Coal	20.9	Sub-Bituminous Class C	20.5	Sub-bituminous Class C	0%	No Change
Inferred	Coal	4.8	Sub-Bituminous Class C	4.7	Sub-bituminous Class C	0%	No Change
Total	Coal	71.6	Sub-Bituminous Rank C	70.1	Sub-bituminous Class C	-2%	Change due to production

Name of Asset/Country: PT Bumi Enggang Khatulistiwa (BEK)/Indonesia Table 5

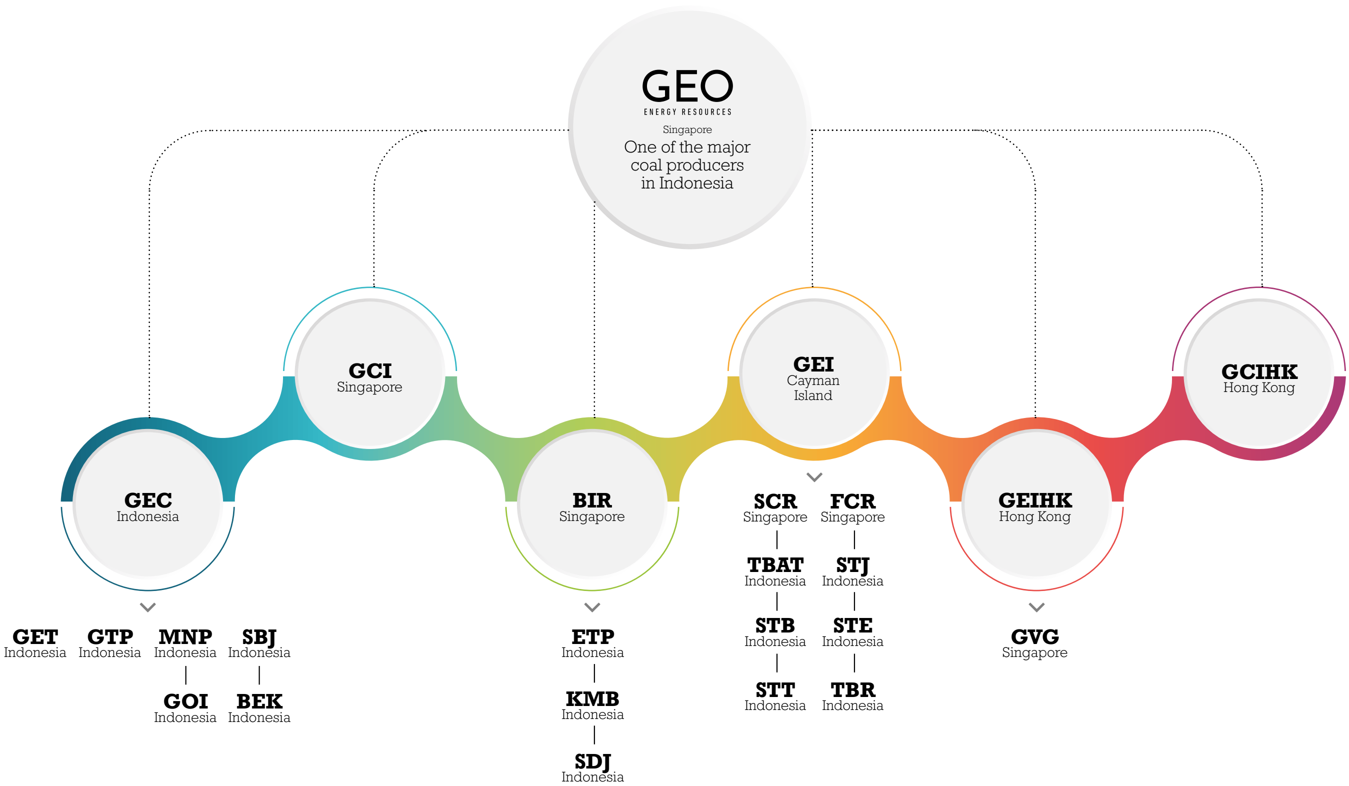
Category	Mineral Type	Gross Attributable to License[1]		Net Attributable to Issuer[4]			Remarks
		Tonnes (millions)	Grade	Tonnes (millions)	Grade	Change from previous update[2] (%)	
Reserves[5]							
Proved	Coal	9.6	Lignite Class B	9.5	Lignite Class B	0%	No change
Probable	Coal	2.8	Lignite Class B	2.8	Lignite Class B	0%	No change
Total	Coal	12.4	Lignite Class B	12.3	Lignite Class B	0%	No change
Resources[3 & 5]							
Measured	Coal	14.4	Lignite Class B	14.2	Lignite Class B	0%	No change
Indicated	Coal	5.9	Lignite Class B	5.8	Lignite Class B	0%	No change
Inferred	Coal	7.2	Lignite Class B	7.1	Lignite Class B	0%	No change
Total	Coal	27.5	Lignite Class B	27.2	Lignite Class B	0%	No change

Notes:

1. License refers to SDJ, TBR and BEK Production Operation IUPs.
2. Previous Coal Reserves and Coal Resources estimates were reported as at 31 August 2021 for SDJ and TBR and 31 December 2020 for BEK.
3. Resources are inclusive of Reserves.
4. The results presented are rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimates. Minor discrepancies are due to rounding and are not considered material by SMGC.
5. Resources and Reserves are reported in accordance with SMGC's interpretation of the JORC Code 2012 Edition

group structure

BUILDING A FOUNDATION FOR SUCCESS. A STRUCTURE IS ONLY AS GOOD AS THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND WORK ON IT



Geo Energy employs a relatively flat organisational and corporate structure, which allows the Group to employ a nimble business model that can react to economic movements and needs. It is also aligned with the Group's belief in not just being a "coal producing" business, but a "building people" business, as employees are more empowered to be self-starters and be involved directly in all aspects of the business.

The Group's corporate structure is set out in accordance to its business type, namely: Coal Trading, Coal Mining and Others.

The Group does its coal trading activities through Geo Coal International Pte. Ltd. It also has a trading company incorporated in Hong Kong, namely Geo Coal International (HK) Limited.

The Group's coal mining assets are held by separate companies for flexibility of corporate actions, such as offtake arrangements and joint venture opportunities. Having the coal mining assets held by separate entities also has the purpose of managing risks inherent to business operations.

Investment Holding **BIR** - Borneo International Resources Pte. Ltd. • **GEI** - Geo Energy Investments Ltd. • **GEC** - PT Geo Energy Coalindo • **GEIHK** - Geo Energy International (HK) Limited • **SCR** - STT Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. • **GVG** - Geo Ventures Global Pte. Ltd. • **ETP** - PT Era Tiga Putra • **KMB** - PT Karunia Mitra Berkat • **Coal Mining** **SDJ** - PT Sungai Danau Jaya • **TBR** - PT Tanah Bumbu Resources • **BEK** - PT Bumi Enggang Khatulistiwa • **STT** - PT Surya Tambang Tolindo • **Coal Trading** **GCIHK** - Geo Coal International (HK) Limited • **GCI** - Geo Coal International Pte. Ltd. • **FCR** - Fortune Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. • **Mining Services** **MNP** - PT Mitra Nasional Pratama • **SBJ** - PT Sumber Bara Jaya • **Others** **GOI** - PT Geo Online Indonesia • **GET** - PT Geo Energy Trading • **GTP** - PT Geo Tebo Power Inti • **STJ** - PT Satui Jasabara • **TBAT** - PT Tunas Bara Abadi Tolindo • **STB** - PT STT Tunas Bara • **STE** - PT Satui Energi

corporate information

LEVERAGING ON THE STRENGTHS OF OUR PARTNERS

Fostering strong relationships with our partners, bankers and professional advisors, cooperate and support each other to achieve our vision

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charles Antonny Melati
(Executive Chairman)

Tung Kum Hon
(Executive Director &
Chief Executive Officer)

Dhamma Surya
(Executive Director)

Soh Chun Bin
(Lead Independent Director)

Ong Beng Chye
(Independent Director)

Lu King Seng
(Independent Director)

James Beeland Rogers Jr.
(Independent Director)

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

Ong Beng Chye
(Chairman)

Soh Chun Bin

Lu King Seng

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Lu King Seng
(Chairman)

Soh Chun Bin

Ong Beng Chye

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Soh Chun Bin
(Chairman)

Ong Beng Chye

Lu King Seng

Charles Antonny Melati

Dhamma Surya

REGISTERED OFFICE

7 Temasek Boulevard
#39-02
Suntec Tower One
Singapore 038987
Tel: +65 6702 0888
Fax: +65 6702 0880

COMPANY SECRETARY

Lee Wei Hsiung

Liew Chiew Yee

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
6 Shenton Way
OUE Downtown 2 #33-00
Singapore 068809
Partner-in-charge:
Chua How Kiat (in 2021)
Date of Appointment:
10 August 2021
(Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants)

INTERNAL AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Risk Services Pte Ltd
7 Straits View
Marina One
East Tower
Singapore 018936

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

KPMG Services Pte. Ltd.

SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental Resources
Management (S) Pte Ltd

SHARE REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE

Boardroom Corporate &
Advisory Services Pte. Ltd.
1 Harbourfront Avenue
#14-07 Keppel Bay Tower
Singapore 098632

LEGAL COUNSELS

Sidley Austin LLP

Allen & Gledhill LLP

Ali Budiardjo, Nugroho,
Reksodiputro

Aptus Law Corporation

Morgan Lewis Stamford

Hadiputranto, Hadinoto
& Partners

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Financial PR
4 Robinson Road
#04-01 The House of Eden
Singapore 048543

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Singapore

United Overseas Bank Limited

Bank of China Limited

Maybank Singapore Limited

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

Macquarie Bank Limited

Citibank N.A. Singapore

Phillips Futures Pte Ltd

DBS Bank Ltd

Maybank Banking Berhad
(Hong Kong)

KGI Securities (Singapore)
Pte. Ltd.

Indonesia

PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

Permata Bank

Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
UFJ, Ltd.

PT. Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk.

OCBC NISP

Bank Central Asia

our people

The employees remain at the forefront of the Group's consideration and values. The leaders in the organisation have given their valuable guidance and contribution in steering of the Company to where it is today

Board of Directors

OUR LEADERS ARE INVALUABLE TO THE GROUP IN DRIVING GROWTH TO MEET STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

01 Charles Antonny Melati
Founder & Executive Chairman

Mr. Melati was appointed to the Board on 24 May 2010. He oversees the overall strategic directions and expansion plans for the growth and development of the Group. He was an entrepreneur in the property development, hotel industry and engaged in the manufacture of cast polypropylene for flexible food packaging in Jakarta, Indonesia. He was also involved in the setting up and operations of tug and barge business in Singapore and Indonesia and the Group's coal mining services business.

02 Tung Kum Hon
Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Tung was appointed to the Board on 1 December 2015. He is responsible for the overall business and general management of the Group. He has over 15 years of experience in public accountancy, business advisory and transaction services with PwC Hong Kong and Malaysia, and KPMG Singapore. He is an independent director of Tien Wah Press Holding (listed on Bursa Saham Malaysia and a subsidiary of SGX-ST Company, New Toyo International Holdings Ltd). Prior to that, he was a special assistant to the executive chairman of New Toyo. His previous experience includes executive director and CEO of Bellzone Mining Plc (AIM), Group chief operating officer of a Hong Kong multinational group, executive director and chief financial officer of Shanghai Asia Holdings Ltd (listed on SGX-ST) and chief operating officer of Bintang Melawar Group, an MNC in Malaysia. He is a Certified Public Accountant, Chartered Accountant and a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors.

03 Dhamma Surya
Founder & Executive Director
Mr. Surya was appointed to the Board on 24 May 2010. He is responsible for the business development of the Group. He was an entrepreneur in the property development and construction industry in Indonesia, a contractor cum household maintenance services business and worked with various business associates in constructing and developing shop houses and houses in Indonesia and started the Group's coal mining services business. He is a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors.

04 James Beeland Rogers Jr.
Independent Director
Mr. Rogers was appointed to the Board on 3 December 2012. He is the author of several books and is a globally renowned financial commentator as well as a successful international investor. He is currently the Chairman of Beeland Interests, Inc and he holds several companies directorships. In 1998, he started the Rogers International Commodity Index to track the value of commodities consumed in the global economy, ranging from agricultural to energy and metal products. He obtained a Bachelor's degree in History from Yale University in 1964 and a second Bachelor's degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from Balliol College, Oxford University in 1966.

05 Soh Chun Bin
Lead Independent Director
Mr. Soh was appointed to the Board on 25 September 2012. He is an experienced corporate and commercial lawyer, with more than 20 years of experience in the corporate finance and legal sectors. He specialises in capital markets and mergers and acquisitions. He is currently the director at ZICO Insights Law LLC.

He started his career as a corporate lawyer at a major law firm well known in Singapore for its expertise and moved on to be one of the early pioneering lawyers at a leading Singaporean law firm. In May 2012, he left the legal profession to act as the chief executive of various corporate, including public listed companies. He has advised on many Singapore and international initial public offerings of corporations and real estate investment trusts, including secondary equity and debt fund raising by such entities. His expertise spans many diverse industries, including real estate, resources, infrastructure and technology. He has also advised on many cross-border transactions and has a broad network of clients spanning countries such as China, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Mr. Soh has been recognised as a leading lawyer by legal publications such as Chambers and Partners, and Asialaw, and also sits on the boards of listed companies. He was also a contributor for "Mergers and Acquisitions in China", a book published by Thomson/Sweet & Maxwell Asia. He graduated from National University of Singapore with a Bachelor of Law (Honours) in 1999.

06 Lu King Seng
Independent Director
Mr. Lu was appointed to the Board on 25 September 2012. He has more than 25 years of commercial and audit experience in London, Singapore and Malaysia with Deloitte & Touche, Ernst & Young, Arthur Andersen, PriceWaterhouse and KPMG where he led audit engagements in various companies, assisting companies with, inter alia, initial public offerings and due diligence reviews in connection with proposed mergers and acquisitions.

He is currently the director of Orion Advisory Pte Ltd. He is also an independent director of other companies listed on the SGX-ST and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. He was the chief financial officer in SinCo Technologies Pte Ltd and SinCo Group Holdings Pte Ltd., where he oversaw the accounting, treasury, legal and finance matters including group restructurings and mergers and acquisitions.

Mr. Lu is a Fellow Member of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants, a non-practising member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors. He graduated from Emile Woolf London and obtained a professional qualification from the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants in 1995.

07 Ong Beng Chye
Independent Director
Mr. Ong was appointed to the Board on 25 September 2012. He has more than 27 years of experience in areas such as accounting, auditing, public listings, due diligence, mergers and acquisitions, and business advisory. He is currently the director of Appleton Global Pte Ltd (a business management and consultancy services firm) and the independent non-executive chairman of Hafary Holdings Limited and ES Group Holdings Ltd. He is also an independent director of other companies listed in Singapore, a shareholder and a director of a few private limited companies.

He is a Fellow of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, a Chartered Financial Analyst conferred by The Institute of Chartered Financial Analyst and a non-practising Chartered Accountants (Singapore). He obtained a Bachelor of Science (Honours) from City, University of London in 1990.

Key Management

OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM AND STAFFS REMAIN THE FOREFRONT OF GEO'S CONSIDERTION AND VALUES. ONLY IN WORKING AND GROWING TOGETHER WOULD OUR BUSINESS BE SUSTAIANBLE

Mr Huang She Thong 1
Founder, Country Head/ CEO of Indonesia & Head of Marketing
Mr. Huang, one of the founders of the Group, oversees the Indonesia office and sales targets of the Group, devises plans and implements marketing strategies to increase the Group's customer base and maximise sales.

He was a sole proprietor, operating a furniture store, mini market and hotelier in Indonesia and a graduate of the Australian School of Tourism and Hotel Management with an Advanced Diploma of Hospitality Management in 2001.

Mr Adam Tan 2
Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Tan oversees the Group's finance and investment activities, including financial reporting, merger and acquisitions, corporate finance, and investor relations. He is working together with the Group for the expansion of its Indonesian operations and global business.

He brings extensive international financial, accounting and operational leadership experience. He was the Chief Investment Director of a major Indonesian group with projects in Oil and Gas, Petrochemicals and Natural Resources across Asia. He previously led the successful raising of the Group's US$300 million Reg S/144A bonds in 2017.

He has more than 10 years of experience in financial management, financial advisory, investment and corporate finance. He also has a track record for success and a keen understanding of energy-focused markets and financial and operational experience.. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration (Honours) from the National University of Singapore and completed a finance program in New York University, Stern Business School, New York, USA.

OUR JOURNEY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE EFFORTS LAID DOWN BY OUR PEOPLE. IT IS THE HARD WORK TO GET TO WHERE WE ARE TODAY

Mr Ng See Yong 3
Group Head, Corporate and Human Resource
Mr. Ng has been with the Group since 2012 and is responsible for overseeing and managing the corporate affairs of the Group as well as the Corporate Human Resource matters particularly pertaining to recruiting, benefits and employment relation. He is concurrently an entrepreneur in the hospitality industry in Batam and Tanjung Pinang, Kepri, Indonesia and Dumai, Riau Province, Indonesia and also as the proprietor of PT. Tri Ayu Lestari, and acts as the director of the Miracle Aesthetic Clinic in Batam, Indonesia.

He has several directorships in Indonesia, including The Emdee Skin Clinic (PT Citra Melati Selaras) and PT Bintan Royal International Hotel, which operates the Comforta hotel. He graduated from the Australian School of Tourism and Hotel Management with a Diploma in Hospitality Management.

Mr Junanto 4
Head of Production
Mr. Junanto has been with the Group since 2011. His responsibility includes managing the cost of production to be within the Group's budget, working together with Management for the Group's business plan (short term and long term) to be in line with production/mine plan. Prior to his appointment, he was the managing director of PT Royal Energy Resources and Unipro CV & BV, a director of PT Royal Prime Resources, PT Royal Prince Travel, and PT Niaga Hijau Lestari, the general manager of PT Teluk Intan, the export manager of PT Sungai Budi and an account manager of Haga Bank. He graduated from University of Toledo with a Master in Business Administration (Finance) and from Trisakti University with a Bachelor's degree in Science in Electrical Engineering.

Mr Karyono 5
Head of Technical and Engineering
Mr. Karyono has more than 23 years of experience in the coal mining industry including mining engineering academia. He managed the mine geology, mine plan and survey department. He was previously a Head of the Engineering, a senior mine engineer, a mine project coordinator, a mine engineering superintendent, a geotechnic, a mine planner and a technical and ventilation engineer with major mining companies in Indonesia, including PT Bukit Makmur Mandiri Utama (BUMA), where he was extensively involved in the monitoring and planning of mine operations and design, as well as mine rehabilitation. He was also a lecturer in the Mining Engineering study programme, Chief of the chemistry laboratory, Division Head of Administration and Student Affairs and Assistant Dean of the Engineering Faculty of Universitas Islam Bandung.

He obtained a Masters in Geomechanics from the mining engineering department of the Bandung Institute of Technology, as well as a Bachelor's degree in Mining Engineering from Universitas Islam Bandung.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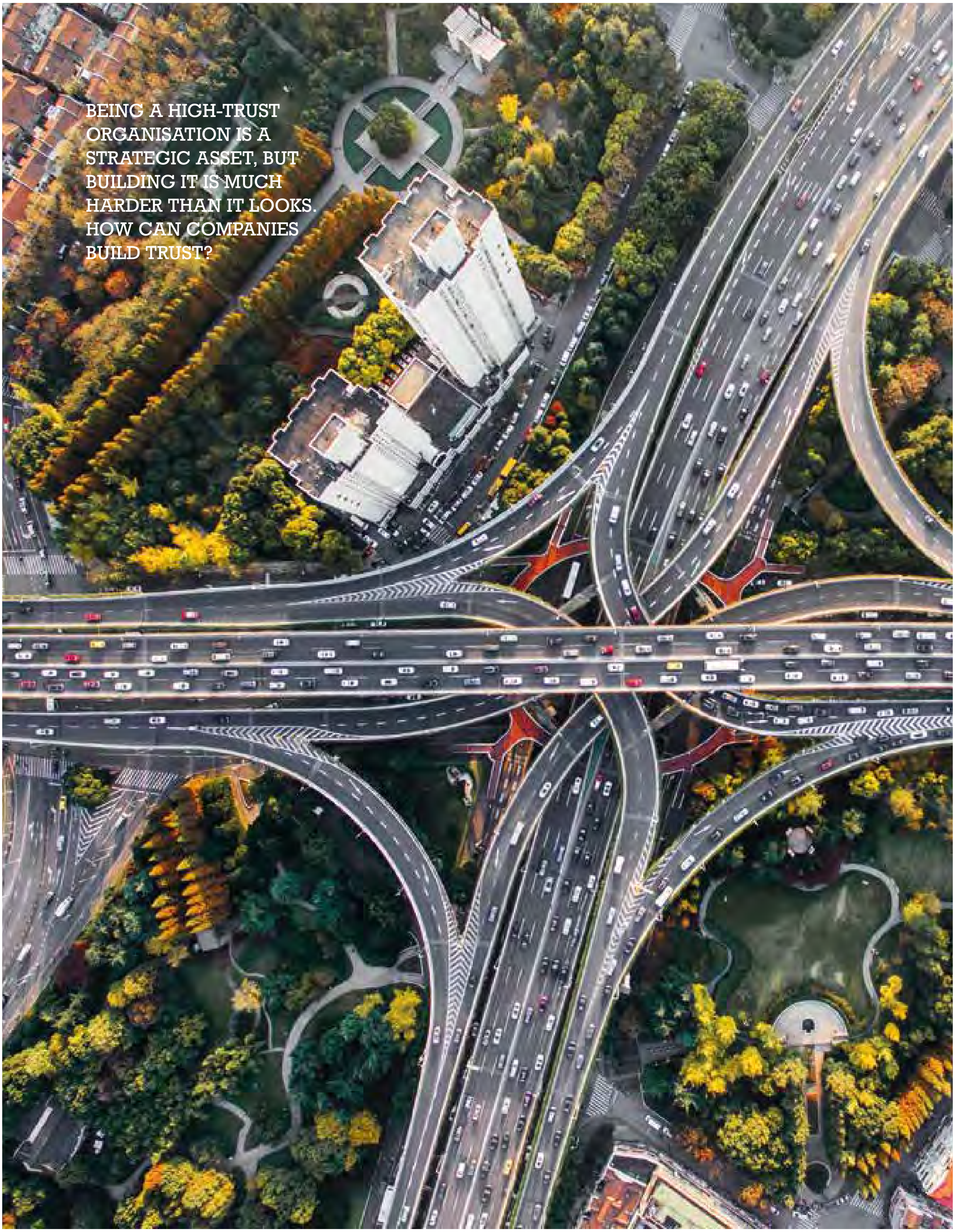

BEING A HIGH-TRUST ORGANISATION IS A STRATEGIC ASSET, BUT BUILDING IT IS MUCH HARDER THAN IT LOOKS. HOW CAN COMPANIES BUILD TRUST?

corporate governance

Geo Energy is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance as it is an integral element of a sound corporation and enables it to be more transparent and forward-looking

Corporate Governance

SOUND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE HELPS THE COMPANY TO CREATE LONG-TERM VALUE AND RETURNS FOR ITS SHAREHOLDERS

Geo Energy Resources Limited (the "Company", and together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance. The Company understands that good corporate governance is an integral element of a sound corporation and enables it to be more transparent and forward-looking. In addition, sound corporate governance is an effective safeguard against fraud and dubious financial engineering, and hence helps to protect shareholders' interests. This also helps the Company to create long-term value and returns for its shareholders.

The Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX-ST") requires all listed companies to describe in their Annual Reports their corporate governance practices with specific reference to the principles and the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (the "Code").

The Company is pleased to report on its corporate governance processes and activities as required by the Code. For easy reference, the principles and the provisions of the Code under discussion in this Annual Report are specifically identified. However, this Annual Report should be read as a whole as other principles and provisions of this Annual Report may also have an impact on the specific disclosures.

Statement of Compliance

The Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") confirms that for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, the Company has adhered to the principles and provisions as set out in the Code, save as otherwise highlighted (if any) in this report in relation to certain provisions of the Code.

BOARD MATTERS

The Board's Conduct of Affairs

Principle 1: The company is headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible and works with Management for the long-term success of the company.

Provision 1.1 (Conduct, ethics and culture)

The directors of the Company ("Directors") are fiduciaries who act objectively in the best interests of the Group and hold Management accountable for performance. The Board has put in place a code of conduct and ethics. It also sets the tone for the Group in respect of ethics, values and desired organisational culture, and ensures proper accountability within the Group. Any Director who faces a conflict of interest or a possible conflict of interest, in relation to a matter, must promptly declare his interest at a meeting of Directors or send a written notice to the Company containing details of his interest and the conflict and recuses himself from discussions and decisions on the matter.

Provision 1.2 (Duties, induction, training and development)

The Directors understand the Company's business as well as their directorship duties (including their roles as executive, non-executive and independent directors). New and existing Directors are provided with induction, training and the opportunities to develop and maintain their skills and knowledge at the Company's expense.

corporate governance

THE BOARD HAS ADOPTED INTERNAL GUIDELINES SETTING FOR THE MATTERS RESERVED FOR THE BOARD'S DECISION AND GIVEN CLEAR DIRECTIONS TO THE GROUP'S MANAGEMENT ON MATTERS THAT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE BOARD

The principal functions of the Board, in addition to carrying out its statutory responsibilities, are as follows:

- overseeing the formulation of and approving the Group's overall long-term strategic objectives and directions, taking into consideration sustainability issues (eg. environmental and social factors);
- overseeing and reviewing the management of the Group's business affairs, financial controls, performance and resource allocation;
- establishing a framework of prudent and effective controls to assess and manage risks and safeguard shareholders' interests and the Group's assets;
- identifying the key stakeholder groups and recognising that their perceptions affect the Company's reputation; and
- setting the Company's values and standards (including ethical standards) and ensuring that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met.

The Company conducts orientation programmes to familiarise new Directors with the Group's business activities, strategic direction and policies, key business risks, the regulatory environment in which the Group operates and governance practices. Newly-appointed Directors also receive a formal letter explaining their duties and responsibilities.

THE BOARD HAS ESTABLISHED THREE BOARD COMMITTEES COMPRISING ARC, RC AND NC

The Directors are regularly updated on business and strategic developments, changing commercial risks and key changes in the regulatory environment and accounting standards. In addition, the Board recognises the importance of regular training for the Directors and encourages them to undergo continual professional development. The seminars and training programmes attended by the Directors in 2021, at the Company's expense, include the following:

- ACRA-SGX-SID Audit Committee Seminar 2021 on Enterprise Resilience and Risk Management which discussed how enterprises respond to and manage the challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic would be imperative to business survival and success.
- SID Directors Conference 2021 – Asia's Renaissance, The New Era of Recovery and Reopening which looked at emerging trends, through the perspective of industry

THE BOARD MEETS ON A REGULAR BASIS AND AD-HOC BOARD MEETINGS ARE CONVENED WHEN THEY ARE DEEMED NECESSARY. THE DIRECTORS ATTEND AND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEES' MEETINGS

players, regulators and thought leaders, and covered themes around the new capitalism, hyper digitalisation, ESG, the global tussle for talent and shaping the future of non-profits.

- ISCA Seminars on Technical Update on IFRS 2021, Evolution of Risk Management, Financial Reporting Challenges and Issues and Strengthening Corporate Governance in a New World.

Provision 1.3 (Board approval)

The Board has adopted internal guidelines setting forth the matters reserved for the Board's decision and given clear directions to the Group's management ("Management") on matters that must be approved by the Board. The approval of the Board is required for matters such as corporate restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, appointment of directors, major investments and divestments, material acquisitions and disposals of assets, major corporate policies on key areas of operations, approval of periodical financial results announcement and annual audited financial statements, declaration of interim dividends, proposal of final dividends and other return to shareholders and interested person transactions of a material nature.

Provision 1.4 (Board Committees)

To assist in the execution of its responsibilities, the Board has established three Board committees comprising an Audit and Risk Committee ("ARC"), a Nominating Committee ("NC") and a Remuneration Committee ("RC") ("Board Committees"). These committees function within clearly defined written terms of reference setting out their compositions, authorities and duties. The names of the committee members, the terms of reference, any delegation of the Board's authority to make decisions and a summary of each committee's activities, are disclosed in this Annual Report.

Provision 1.5 (Board and Board Committee meetings)

The Board meets on a regular basis and ad-hoc Board meetings are convened when they are deemed necessary. The Directors attend and actively participate in Board and Board Committee meetings. Directors with multiple board representations ensure that sufficient time and attention are given to the affairs of the Company.

The number of Board, Board Committee and general meetings held in 2021 and each Director's attendances at such meetings are set out below.

Provision 1.6 (Access to information)

Management provides Directors with complete, adequate and timely information prior to meetings and on an on-going basis to enable them to make informed decisions and discharge their duties and responsibilities.

Directors are from time to time furnished with detailed information concerning the Group to support their decision-making process.

	Board	ARC	NC	RC	GM
Number of meetings held	5	6	1	1	2
			Number of meetings attended		
Charles Antonny Melati	5	NA	-	NA	2
Tung Kum Hon	5	NA	NA	NA	2
Dhamma Surya	5	NA	-	NA	2
Soh Chun Bin	5	6	1	1	2
Ong Beng Chye	5	6	1	1	2
Lu King Seng	5	6	1	1	2
James Beeland Rogers Jr. ("Jim Rogers")	5	NA	NA	NA	2

Notes:

GM – general meetings of shareholders including the annual general meeting for the year
NA – not applicable

corporate governance

THE NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS CONSTRUCTIVELY CHALLENGE AND ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS STRATEGIES AND ASSIST THE BOARD IN REVIEWING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MANAGEMENT IN MEETING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES AND MONITORING THE REPORTING OF PERFORMANCE

Prior to each Board meeting, members of the Board are each provided with the relevant documents and information necessary for them to comprehensively understand the issues to be deliberated upon and make informed decisions thereon. Such information includes budgets, forecasts, quarterly unaudited financial statements, related materials, facts, risk analysis, financial impact, expected outcomes, conclusions and recommendations.

As a general rule, notices are sent to the Directors at least one week in advance of Board meetings, followed by the Board papers, in order for the Directors to be adequately prepared for the meetings.

Provision 1.7 (Access to management, company secretary and advisers)

The Board (whether individually or as a whole) has separate and independent access to the Management and the company secretary at all times, and may seek independent professional advice, if necessary, at the expense of the Company. The appointment and removal of the company secretary is subject to the approval of the Board. The company secretary attends all Board meetings and ensures that all Board procedures are followed. Where the company secretary is unable to attend any Board meeting, he ensures that a suitable replacement is in attendance and that proper minutes of the same are taken and kept.

Board Composition and Guidance

Principle 2: The Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the company.

Provision 2.1 ("Independent" Director)

The Board considers an "independent" Director to be one who is independent in conduct, character and judgement, and has no relationship with the Company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the Director's independent business judgement in the best interests of the Company.

Provision 2.2 (Independent directors make up a majority of the Board)

Independent Directors make up a majority of the Board. The Board exercises independent judgement on corporate affairs and provides the Management with a diverse and objective perspective on issues.

THE BOARD EXERCISES INDEPENDENT JUDGEMENT ON CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND PROVIDES THE MANAGEMENT WITH A DIVERSE AND OBJECTIVE PERSPECTIVE ON ISSUES

Provision 2.3 (Non-executive directors make up a majority of the Board)

Non-executive Directors make up a majority of the Board. The non-executive Directors constructively challenge and assist in the development of business strategies and assist the Board in reviewing the performance of the Management in meeting goals and objectives and monitoring the reporting of performance.

Provision 2.4 (Board size and diversity)

As at the date of this Annual Report, the Board comprises the following members, all of whom have the appropriate core competencies and diversity of experience needed to enable them to effectively contribute to the Group.

The profiles of the Directors are set out in the "Board of Directors" section of this Annual Report.

The composition of the Board is reviewed on an annual basis by the NC to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise, experience, balance, diversity and knowledge of the Company and collectively possesses the necessary core competencies for effective functioning and informed decision-making. The Board as a group comprises members with core competencies in accounting and finance, business and management experience, industry knowledge, strategic planning and customer-based experience and knowledge. Of the four non-executive Directors on the Board, two have experience in accounting and finance, one has knowledge of the resources/mining industry and one with legal, business and management experience.

Charles Antonny Melati	Executive Chairman
Tung Kum Hon	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director
Dhamma Surya	Executive Director
Soh Chun Bin	Lead Independent Director
Ong Beng Chye	Independent Director
Lu King Seng	Independent Director
Jim Rogers	Independent Director

THE COMPANY ADOPTED A BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY WHICH RECOGNISES THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING AN EFFECTIVE AND DIVERSE BOARD

The Board has examined its and its Board Committees' size and is of the view that they are of an appropriate size, taking into account the scope and nature of the operations of the Company, the requirements of the business and the need to avoid undue disruptions from changes to the composition of the Board and the Board Committee.

The Board and the Board Committee comprise Directors who as a group provide the appropriate balance and mix of skills, knowledge and experience so as to avoid groupthink and foster constructive debate for effective decision-making. There is no individual or small group of individuals who dominates the Board's decision-making.

The Company adopted a board diversity policy which recognises the importance of having an effective and diverse Board. The main objective of the policy is to have the appropriate balance of skills, experience, knowledge and other aspects of diversity (eg. gender, age and nationality) on the Board to support the long-term success of the Group. Under the policy, the NC is responsible for recommending to the Board the relevant practices to promote and achieve diversity on the Board. The Board is making progress on the implementation of the board diversity policy. For instance, the Board is placing more emphasis on diversity when identifying persons for appointment to the Board.

Provision 2.5 (Non-executive directors meet regularly without the presence of Management)

Where necessary or appropriate including before or after each quarterly meeting of the Board, the independent Directors meet without the presence of the Management. The chairman of such meetings provides feedback to the Board and/or the Chairman as appropriate.

corporate governance

THE NC REVIEWS THE RESUME OF THE CANDIDATES AND CONSIDERS THEIR SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE, INTERVIEWS THE SHORT-LISTED CANDIDATES AND RECOMMENDS THE MOST SUITABLE CANDIDATE(S) TO THE BOARD FOR APPROVAL

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Principle 3: There is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and Management, and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.

Provision 3.1 (The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are separate persons)

The positions of Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are held by separate individuals to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for objective decision-making.

Provision 3.2 (Division of responsibilities)

The Board establishes and sets out in writing the division of responsibilities between the Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer.

Mr Charles Antonny Melati is the Executive Chairman and oversees the overall strategic directions and expansion plans for the growth and development of the Group. With the assistance of the company secretary, he also ensures that Board meetings are held as and when required, sets the agenda for the Board meetings and ensures the quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information between the Management, the Board and the shareholders.

Mr Tung Kum Hon is the Chief Executive Officer who executes the Company's long-term strategy and implements its long and short term plans with a view to creating shareholder value. He oversees the overall business and general management of the Group including spearheading its operations, optimising capital assets and human resources, identifying business opportunities, developing new markets, driving growth, managing business risks, establishing robust business disciplines and processes and managing relationships with customers, suppliers, bankers, business associates, advisors, government agencies, shareholders and the public at large. He also ensures that the Company maintains high standards of corporate governance and social responsibility wherever it does business and integrity of all its public disclosures.

Provision 3.3 (Lead Independent Director)

The Board has a lead independent Director to provide leadership in situations where the Executive Chairman is conflicted. The lead independent Director also provides feedback to the Executive Chairman after meetings of independent Directors. Mr Soh Chun Bin is the lead independent Director. He is available to shareholders where they have concerns and for which contact through the normal channels of communication with the Executive Chairman or the Management is inappropriate or inadequate.

Board Membership

Principle 4: The Board has a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors, taking into account the need for progressive renewal of the Board.

Provision 4.1 (Terms of reference of the Nominating Committee)

The written terms of reference of the Nominating Committee ("NC") have been approved and adopted, and they include the following:

(a) making recommendations to the Board on relevant matters relating to:

(i) the review of succession plans for Directors, in particular, the appointment and/ or replacement of the Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and key management personnel;

(ii) the process and criteria for evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Board Committees and Directors;

THE POSITIONS OF EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN AND CEO ARE HELD BY SEPARATE INDIVIDUALS TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE BALANCE OF POWER, INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY AND GREATER CAPACITY OF THE BOARD FOR OBJECTIVE DECISION-MAKING

(iii) the review of training and professional development programmes for the Board and its Directors; and

(iv) the appointment and re-appointment of Directors (including alternate Directors, if any);

(b) considering important issues as part of the process for the selection, appointment and re-appointment of Directors including the composition and progressive renewal of the Board and each Director's competencies, commitment, contribution and performance (eg. attendance, preparedness, participation and candour) including, if applicable, as an independent Director. All Directors will be required to submit themselves for re-nomination and re-appointment at regular intervals and at least once every three years;

(c) determining annually, and as and when circumstances require, whether a Director (including an alternate Director) is independent, bearing in mind the circumstances set forth under the Code and any other salient factors;

(d) assessing whether a Director is able to perform and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a director of the Company, taking into consideration the Director's number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments and where necessary recommending to the Board guidelines to address the competing time commitments that are faced when Directors serve on multiple boards;

(e) assessing and determining the independence status of the independent Directors;

(f) reviewing vigorously the independence status of any independent Director serving the Board beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment;

(g) working with the Board to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the Board Committee and the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board; and

(h) recommending to the Board how the Board's performance may be evaluated and proposing objective performance criteria.

Provision 4.2 (Composition of the NC)

The NC comprises Mr Soh Chun Bin, Mr Ong Beng Chye, Mr Lu King Seng, Mr Charles Antonny Melati and Mr Dhamma Surya, the majority of whom, including the NC Chairman, are independent. The NC Chairman is Mr Soh Chun Bin, the lead independent Director.

Provision 4.3 (Process for the selection, appointment and re-appointment of Directors)

With respect to the selection and appointment of new Directors to the Board, the Company procures search services, contacts and recommendations for the purposes of identifying suitably qualified and experienced candidates. The NC reviews the resume of the candidates and considers their skills, knowledge and experience, interviews the short-listed candidates and recommends the most suitable candidate(s) to the Board for approval.

Board appointments are made by way of a board resolution after the NC has, upon reviewing the resume of the proposed Director(s), conducting appropriate interviews and having regard to the Board diversity policy,

corporate governance

THE NC ENSURES THAT NEW DIRECTORS ARE AWARE OF THEIR DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS, AND DECIDES IF A DIRECTOR IS ABLE TO AND HAS BEEN ADEQUATELY CARRYING OUT THE DUTIES AS A DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE DIRECTOR'S NUMBER OF LISTED COMPANY BOARD REPRESENTATIONS AND OTHER PRINCIPAL COMMITMENT

recommended the proposed appointment(s) to the Board. Pursuant to the constitution of the Company, each Director is required to retire at least once every three years by rotation, and all newly appointed Directors who are appointed by the Board are required to retire at the next annual general meeting of the Company following their appointment. The retiring Directors are eligible to offer themselves for re-election.

The dates of initial appointment and last re-election of the Directors, together with their directorships in other listed companies and their principal commitments at the date of this Annual Report are set out below.

Director	Position	Date of Initial Appointment	Date of Last Re-election	Directorships in other listed companies	Other Principal Commitments
Charles Antonny Melati	Executive Chairman	24 May 2010	28 April 2020	–	–
Tung Kum Hon	Chief Executive Officer	1 December 2015	25 April 2019	Tien Wah Press Holdings Berhad	–
Dhamma Surya	Executive Director	24 May 2010	28 April 2021	–	–
Soh Chun Bin	Lead Independent Director	25 September 2012	28 April 2020	Triyards Holdings Limited ISOTeam Ltd. Lorenzo International Limited	Director ZICO Insights Law LLC
Ong Beng Chye	Independent Director	25 September 2012	28 April 2021	Hafary Holdings Limited ES Group (Holdings) Ltd IPS Securex Holdings Ltd. CapAllianz Holdings Ltd (fka CWX Global Limited) Alpina Holdings Ltd	Director Appleton Global Private Limited
Lu King Seng	Independent Director	25 September 2012	28 April 2021	TLV Holdings Limited JLogo Holdings Limited	Director Orion Advisory Pte Ltd Orion Business Advisory Pte Ltd Orion Polymer Pte Ltd
Jim Rogers	Independent Director	3 December 2012	25 April 2019	PJSC PhosAgro Ananti Inc. ENPlus Co. Ltd	Director Beeland Interests, Inc. Beeland Enterprises, Inc Beeland Holdings Pte Ltd JSC AgroGard-Finance Trustee Virtus Global Multi-Sector Income Fund Advisory Spanish Mountain Gold Genagro Limited Forbes & Manhattan Santiago Gold Fund

Key information regarding the Directors, including their shareholdings in the Company, is set out in the "Board of Directors" section and "Directors' Statement" section of this Annual Report.

The NC, in determining whether to recommend a Director for re-appointment, would have regard to the Director's performance and contribution to the Group and whether the Director has adequately carried out his or her duties as a director.

The NC has nominated Mr Charles Antonny Melati, Mr Tung Kum Hon and Mr Jim Rogers, who will retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting, for re-election by the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Provision 4.4 (Determining the independence of a Director)

As at the date of this Annual Report, the Board comprises seven Directors, of whom four are independent, namely, Mr Soh Chun Bin, Mr Ong Beng Chye, Mr Lu King Seng and Mr Jim Rogers.

The Directors are required to disclose to the Board their relationships with the Company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers, if any, which may affect their independence. If the Board, having taken into account the views of the NC, determines that such Directors are independent notwithstanding the existence of such relationships, the Company

THE NC AND THE BOARD HAVE REVIEWED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE RELEVENT DIRECTORS, WHOSE CONTRIBUTIONS WERE RELEVANT AND REASONED AND HAS EXERCISED INDEPENDENT JUDGEMENT

will disclose the relationships and its reasons in the Annual Report.

The independence of each Director is reviewed annually by the NC. Each independent Director is required to complete a checklist annually to confirm his independence based on the guidelines as set out in the Code. Based on the aforesaid, the NC and the Board consider Mr Soh Chun Bin, Mr Ong Beng Chye, Mr Lu King Seng and Mr Jim Rogers to be independent Directors.

Under Rule 210(5)(d)(iii) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, which is effective from 1 January 2022, a director will not be independent if he has been a director for an aggregate period of more than nine years and his continued appointment as an independent director has not been sought and approved in separate resolutions by (a) all shareholders and (b) shareholders excluding the directors and the chief executive officer of the company and their associates. Such resolutions may remain in force until the earlier of (i) the retirement or resignation of the director or (ii) the conclusion of the third annual general meeting of the company following the passing of the resolutions.

By 1 January 2022, each of Mr Lu King Seng, Mr Soh Chun Bin, Mr Ong Beng Chye and Mr Jim Rogers ("collectively, the "Relevant Directors") had served the Board beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment. Accordingly, the approval of the shareholders of the Company for the continued appointment of each of the Relevant Directors as an independent Director was sought and obtained via the aforesaid two-tier voting process at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 28 April 2021.

Provision 4.5 (Duties and obligations of the Directors)

The NC ensures that new Directors are aware of their duties and obligations. The NC also decides if a Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his or her duties as a director of the Company taking into consideration the Director's number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments. Such other listed company directorships and principal commitments of each Director are disclosed in the table under Provision 4.3 above.

The NC is satisfied that sufficient time and attention are being given by the Directors to the affairs of the Company, notwithstanding other listed company directorships and/or principal commitments of some Directors.

Board Performance

Principle 5: The Board undertakes a formal annual assessment of its effectiveness as a whole, and that of each of its board committees and individual directors.

Provision 5.1 (Performance criteria)

The NC recommends for the Board's approval the objective performance criteria and process for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, and of each Board Committee separately, as well as the contribution by the Board Chairman and each individual Director to the Board. Such criteria, which align with shareholder interest and allow for comparison with industry peers, include return on assets, return on equity, return on investment and total shareholder return as well as the Company's share price performance over a period of time.

Provision 5.2 (Assessment process)

A formal assessment process is in place to assess the effectiveness of the Board, the Board Committees and each Director annually. To date, the Board does not require the assistance of an external facilitator in relation to the assessment process.

In carrying out the assessment, each Director completes an assessment and evaluation form which contains objective performance criteria and factors such as the compositions and effectiveness of the Board and the Board Committees, quality of information and decision making, Boardroom activities, Board's relationship with the Management, contribution and performance, calibre and personality and a Director's skills, knowledge, experience and contributions. Assessment results are analysed and key areas for improvement and follow-up actions are highlighted and discussed at the Board meeting.

corporate governance

THE COMPANY HAS REMUNERATION SCHEMES (INCLUDING SHARE OPTION SCHEME AND PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN) TO ATTRACT, RETAIN AND MOTIVATE THE DIRECTORS FOR GOOD STEWARDSHIP AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL TO SUCCESSFULLY MANAGE THE COMPANY FOR THE LONG-TERM

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

Principle 6: The Board has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on director and executive remuneration, and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors and key management personnel. No director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

Provision 6.1 (Terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee)

The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee ("RC") have been approved and adopted. The functions of the RC include the following:

(a) reviewing and recommending to the Board a framework of remuneration for the Board and key management personnel;

(b) reviewing and recommending to the Board the specific remuneration packages for each Director as well as for the key management personnel;

(c) reviewing and recommending to the Board the terms of renewal of the service contracts of Directors;

(d) reviewing and recommending to the Board whether Executive Directors and key management personnel should be eligible for benefits under long-term incentive schemes, and evaluating the costs and benefits of long-term incentive schemes; and

(e) reviewing the Company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the Executive Directors' and key management personnel's contracts of service, to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses.

Provision 6.2 (Composition of the RC)

The RC comprises Mr Lu King Seng, Mr Soh Chun Bin and Mr Ong Beng Chye, all of whom are non-executive and independent Directors. The chairman of the RC is Mr Lu King Seng.

Provision 6.3 (Remuneration terms)

The RC considers all aspects of remuneration including but not limited to director fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options, share-based incentives and awards, benefits-in-kind and termination terms to ensure they are fair.

Provision 6.4 (Remuneration consultants)

The members of the RC are familiar with executive compensation matters as they manage their own businesses and/or are holding other directorships, and therefore do not currently need the assistance of an external expert. Nonetheless, the RC has access to appropriate external expert advice in the field of executive compensation, if required.

THE COMPANY HAS ESTABLISHED A PERFORMANCE-BASED REMUNERATION SYSTEM FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The RC's recommendations are submitted to the Board for endorsement. No Director is involved in deciding his own remuneration.

Level and Mix of Remuneration

Principle 7: The level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel are appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the company, taking into account the strategic objectives of the company.

Provision 7.1 (Performance-related remuneration)

A significant and appropriate proportion of Executive Directors' and key management personnel's remuneration is structured so as to link rewards to corporate and individual performance. Performance-related remuneration is aligned with the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders and promotes the long-term success of the Company.

In setting remuneration packages, the Company takes into account pay and employment conditions within the same industry and in comparable companies, as well as the Group's relative performance and the performance of individual Directors and key management personnel.

Remuneration for the Executive Directors includes a basic salary component, allowances together with other benefits in kind and a variable component based on the performance of the Group as a whole. The Company has entered into service agreements with its Executive Chairman, Mr Charles Antonny Melati, its Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director, Mr Tung Kum Hon and its Executive Director, Mr Dhamma Surya. Either party may terminate the service agreements at any time by giving the other party two to six months' notice in writing, or payment in lieu of notice.

Provision 7.2 (Non-executive Directors)

Non-executive Directors receive director fees for their effort and time spent, responsibilities and contributions to the Board, subject to shareholders' approval at annual general meetings. Given the size and operations of the Group, the RC considers the current fees adequately compensate the non-executive Directors, without over-compensating them as to compromise their independence.

Provision 7.3 (Attract, retain and motivate)

The Company has remuneration schemes (including the Geo Energy Share Option Scheme and the Geo Energy Performance Share Plan) to attract, retain and motivate the Directors to provide good stewardship of the Company and key management personnel to successfully manage the Company for the long term.

Disclosure on Remuneration

Principle 8: The company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation.

Provision 8.1 (Policy, criteria and breakdown)

Having regard to the nature of the business, structure and requirement of the Group, the Company has established a performance-based remuneration system for Executive Directors and key management personnel that is flexible and responsive to the market, comprising a base salary, other fixed allowances, together with benefits in kind, as well as a performance bonus which is based on the Group's performance and the individual's performance. For instance, Mr Charles Antonny Melati, the Executive Chairman, and Mr Tung Kum Hon, the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director, are entitled to receive a performance bonus based on the audited consolidated profit before tax of the Group in each financial year.

The level and mix of remuneration paid or payable to the Directors and key management personnel for 2021 are set out on the right:

Directors (in remuneration bands)	Salary & CPF %	Bonus & CPF %	Director's Fee %	Shares Grant %	Other Benefits %	Total %
Executive Chairman S$3,450,001 to S$3,600,000 Charles Antonny Melati[1]	22	77	–	–	1	100
Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director S$3,000,001 to S$3,150,000 Tung Kum Hon	24	69	–	6	1	100
Executive Director S$1,200,001 to S1,350,000 Dhamma Surya	51	47	–	–	2	100
Non-Executive and Independent Director S$150,001 to S$300,000 Jim Rogers	–	–	100	–	–	100
Non-Executive and Independent Director S$0 to S$150,000 Soh Chun Bin	–	–	100	–	–	100
Non-Executive and Independent Director S$0 to S$150,000 Ong Beng Chye	–	–	100	–	–	100
Non-Executive and Independent Director S$0 to S$150,000 Lu King Seng	–	–	100	–	–	100
Key Management Personnel (in remuneration bands)						
S$900,001 to S$1,050,000 Huang She Tong[1]	58	39	–	–	3	100
S$450,001 to S$600,000 Tan Sheng Hua, Adam	52	48	–	–	–	100
S$300,001 to S$450,000 Ng See Yong[1]	53	47	–	–	–	100
S$150,001 to S$300,000 Junanto	58	40	–	–	2	100
Karyono	72	24	–	–	4	100

Notes:

[1] Mr Charles Antonny Melati, Mr Huang She Thong and Mr Ng See Yong are brothers.

S$ - Singapore Dollars

CPF - Central Provident Fund contribution

Shares Grant - include share options and other share-based payments

corporate governance

THE BOARD RECOGNISES THE IMPORTANCE OF SOUND INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN SAFEGUARDING SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND THE GROUP'S ASSETS

The aggregate total remuneration (including CPF contributions and bonuses) paid to the top five key management personnel of the Group (who are not Directors or the Chief Executive Officer) for 2021 amounted to approximately S$2,373,559.

The Board is of the view that full disclosure of the specific remuneration of each individual Director and key management personnel (who are not Directors or the Chief Executive Officer) is not in the best interests of the Company, taking into account the sensitive nature of the subject, the competitive business environment the Group operates in and the potential negative impact such disclosure will have on the Group.

Provision 8.2 (Related employees)

Save for the above key management personnel and the following employees, there was no employee in the Group who was a substantial shareholder of the Company or an immediate family member of a Director, the Chief Executive Officer or a substantial shareholder of the Company, and whose remuneration exceeded S$100,000 during 2021:

Remuneration Band	Employee	Relationship
S$200,001 to S$250,000	Yanti Ng	Ms Yanti Ng is the sister of Mr Charles Antonny Melati (Executive Chairman)
S$200,001 to S$250,000	Lim Kok Wah, Eric	Mr Lim Kok Wah, Eric is the brother-in-law of Mr Charles Antonny Melati (Executive Chairman)
S$100,001 to S$150,000	Ruddy	Mr Ruddy is the nephew of Mr Dhamma Surya (Executive Director)
	Merda Surya	Ms Merda Surya is the daughter of Mr Dhamma Surya (Executive Director)
	Tee Yun Shan	Mr Tee Yun Shan is the nephew of Mr Charles Antonny Melati (Executive Chairman)

Provision 8.3 (Forms of remuneration)

During 2021, the Group paid basic salaries, allowances, CPF contributions and performance/variable bonuses as well as granted share options under the Geo Energy Share Option Scheme to Executive Directors, Chief Executive Officer and key management personnel.

The Company adopted the Geo Energy Share Option Scheme and the Geo Energy Performance Share Plan (together, the "Schemes") on 23 April 2018. The Schemes remain in force for a maximum of 10 years unless extended. The RC oversees and administers the Schemes in accordance with their terms. For additional details on the Schemes, please refer to the section of the Directors' Statement entitled "Share Incentive Schemes" on page 94 set out in this Annual Report.

The Board will continue its risk assessment process, which is an on-going process, with a view to improving the Group's internal controls system.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Risk Management and Internal Controls

Principle 9: The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls, to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders.

The Board recognises the importance of sound internal controls and risk management practices in safeguarding shareholders' interests and the Group's assets. The Group's internal controls and systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial information, and to safeguard and maintain accountability of assets. Procedures are in place to identify major business risks and evaluate potential financial implications, as well as for the authorisation of capital expenditure and investments.

The Board has formed an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Working Group to devise and implement an ERM framework, in consultation with the Company's ERM consultant, KPMG Services Pte. Ltd. ("KPMG"). The ERM Working Group, together with the head of departments, reviews and identifies the operational, financial and compliance risks faced by the Group and sets out the appropriate mitigating actions and monitoring mechanisms to respond to these risks and changes within the Group and the external business

The Company has remuneration schemes (including the Geo Energy Share Option Scheme and the Geo Energy Performance Share Plan) to attract, retain and motivate the Directors to provide good stewardship of the Company and key management personnel

environment to safeguard shareholders' interests and the Group's assets. The ERM framework which was established to facilitate the Board's assessment on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management system, lays out the governing policies, processes and systems pertaining to each of the key risk areas of the Group and assessments are made on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management system in managing each of these key risk areas, is approved by the Board, taking into consideration the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives. On an on-going basis, the ERM Working Group reviews all significant risks, control policies and procedures and highlights all significant risks issues, material matters, findings and recommendations to the Board and the ARC.

THE BOARD HAS FORMED AN ERM WORKING GROUP TO DEVISE AND IMPLEMENT AND ERM FRAMEWORK, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE COMPANY'S ERM CONSULTANT, KPMG

The Group internal auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Risk Services Pte Ltd, evaluated the related internal controls as part of the internal audit plan approved by the ARC. Any material non-compliance or weakness, including recommendations for improvements, is reported to the ARC. The ARC also reviews the effectiveness of actions taken by the Management on the recommendations made by the internal auditors in this respect.

In addition to the work performed by the internal auditors, the external auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, also perform tests of certain controls relevant to the preparation of the Group's financial statements. The external auditors report any significant deficiencies of such internal controls to the ARC.

A risk assessment survey was conducted by KPMG, together with the Board, the ERM Working Group and the head of departments, to identify and prioritise the top risks affecting the Group and providing counter-measures for the risks identified. The Board and management have also reviewed the adequacy, effectiveness and integrity of the Group's risk management including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls. The Board has also received the assurance referred to in Provision 9.2 (Assurance) below.

Based on the ERM framework and internal controls established and maintained by the Group, the work performed by the internal and external auditors as well as the ERM consultant, and reviews performed by the Management and the ARC, the Board, with the concurrence of the ARC, is of the opinion that the risk management and internal control systems in place as at 31 December 2021 are adequate and effective to address in all material respects the financial, operational, compliance and information technology within the current scope of the Group's business operations.

The Board notes that no system of internal controls can provide absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, fraud or other irregularities. The Board will continue its risk assessment process, which is an on-going process, with a view to improving the Group's internal controls system.

corporate governance

THE BOARD AND THE ARC DETERMINE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE SIGNIFICANT RISKS WHICH THE COMPANY IS WILLING TO TAKE IN ACHIEVING ITS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND VALUE CREATION

Provision 9.1 (Risk Committee)

The Board and the ARC determine the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Company is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and value creation. They are responsible for the governance of risk management matters including (a) monitoring the Company's risk of becoming subject to, or violating, any sanctions-related law or regulation; and (b) ensuring timely and accurate disclosures to SGX-ST and other relevant authorities.

Provision 9.2 (Assurance)

The Board has received assurance from:

(a) the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and

(b) the Chief Executive Officer and other key management personnel who are responsible, regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems.

Audit Committee

Principle 10: The Board has an Audit Committee which discharges its duties objectively.

The ARC will commission and review the findings of internal investigations into matters where there is any suspected fraud or irregularity, or failure of internal controls or infringement of any Singapore law, rule or regulation which has or is

THE ARC REVIEWED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GROUP BEFORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GROUP’S HALF-YEAR AND FULL-YEAR RESULTS AND THE BUSINESS UPDATES OF THE GROUP BEFORE THE FIRST AND THIRD QUARTERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

likely to have a material impact on the Group’s operating results and/or financial position.

The ARC has full authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference, full access to and cooperation from the Management, and full discretion to invite any director, key management personnel or other employee of the Group to attend its meetings and is given reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly and effectively.

During the year, the ARC reviewed the financial statements of the Group before the announcement of the Group's half-year and full-year results and the business updates of the Group before the first and third quarters' announcements. In the process, the ARC reviewed the key areas of Management's estimates and judgement applied for key financial issues including revenue recognition, impairment testing, provisioning policies, critical accounting policies and any other significant matters that might affect the integrity of the financial statements. The ARC also considered the report from the external auditors, including their findings on the significant risks and audit focus areas.

Significant matters that were discussed with Management and the external auditors have been included as Key Audit Matters ("KAMs") in the audit report for the financial year ended 31 December 2021. Please refer to pages 97 to 100 of the Annual Report.

In assessing each KAM, the ARC took into consideration the approach and methodology applied in the valuation of assets, as well as the reasonableness of the estimates and key assumptions used. In addition to the views from the external auditors, subject matter experts, such as independent valuers, were consulted where necessary. The ARC concluded that Management's accounting treatment and estimates in each of the KAMs were appropriate.

During the year, the ARC considered and approved the 2021 Audit Plan and the 2021 Internal Audit ("IA") Plan. In addition, the ARC reviewed the adequacy of internal control procedures, interested person transactions and the issues raised in IA reports. It also considered the reappointment of the external auditors as well as their remuneration.

The external auditors update the ARC on any changes in accounting standards impacting the financial statements of the Group before an audit commences.

The fees paid by the Group to the external auditors in 2021 for audit and non-audit services amounted to S$558,500 and S$33,100 respectively. The ARC, having undertaken a review of all non-audit services provided by the external auditors, is of the opinion that such services would not affect the independence of the external auditors.

The Company has complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual in relation to its external auditors.

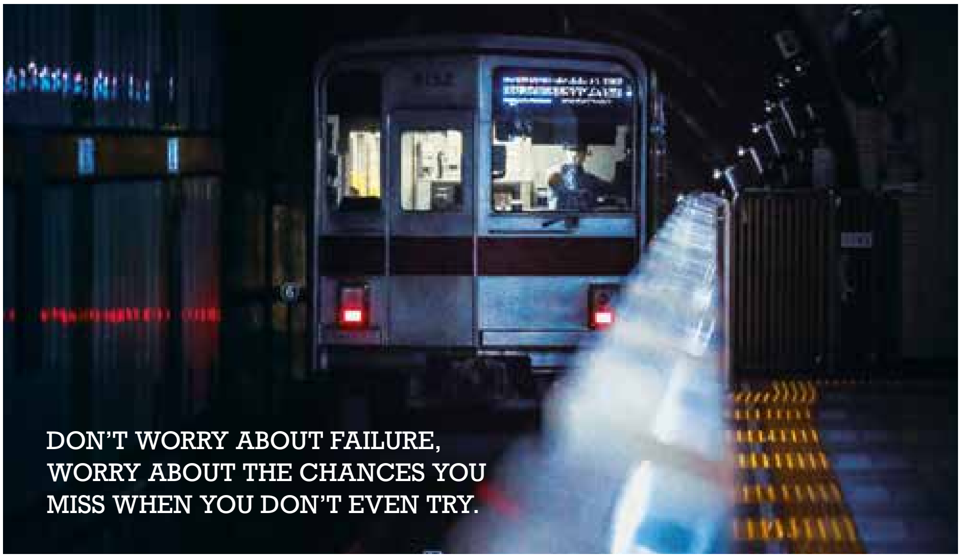
Provision 10.1 (Duties)

The written terms of reference of the ARC have been approved and adopted. The main duties and functions of the ARC include:

- reviewing the annual consolidated financial statements and the external auditors' report on those financial statements, and discussing any significant adjustments, major risk areas, changes in accounting policies, compliance with the financial reporting standards in Singapore, concerns and issues arising from their audits, including any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss in the absence of the Management, where necessary, before submission to the Board for approval;
- reviewing the periodic consolidated financial statements comprising the statements of comprehensive income and statements of financial position and such other information required by the SGX-ST Listing Manual, before submission to the Board for approval;
- reviewing the significant financial reporting issues and judgements so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and any announcements relating to the Company's financial performance;
- reviewing the assurance from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer on the financial records and financial statements;
- reviewing and reporting to the Board at least annually the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls (such review can be carried out internally or with the assistance of any competent third parties);
- reviewing the adequacy, effectiveness, independence, scope and results of the external audit and the Company's internal audit function;
- making recommendations to the Board on (i) the proposals to the shareholders on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors, and (ii) the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;
- meeting with the external auditors, and with the internal auditors, in each case without the presence of the Company's Management, at least annually;
- reviewing the policy and arrangements by which employees of the Group and any other persons may, in confidence, raise concern to the chairman of the ARC about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters. ARC will ensure that there are arrangements in place for such concerns to be raised and independently investigated, and for appropriate follow-up action to be taken;
- ensuring robust internal controls to mitigate the Group internal controls weaknesses and to oversee the annual internal audit procedures and follow up on the audit findings;
- reviewing the audit plans of the external auditors and internal auditors, and the results of the external and internal auditors' review and evaluation of the Group's system of internal controls;
- approving the hiring, removal, evaluation and compensation of the head of the internal audit function, or the accounting/auditing firm or corporation to which the internal audit function is outsourced;
- reviewing any interested person transactions falling within the scope of Chapter 9 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual;
- reviewing any potential conflicts of interest;
- approving internal control procedures and arrangements for all interested person transactions;

corporate governance

THE COMPANY HAS PUT IN PLACE A WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY WHICH SETS OUT THE PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYEES AND EXTERNAL PARTIES TO RAISE CONCERNS OR MAKE A REPORT ON MISCONDUCT OR WRONGDOING RELATING TO ANY ENTITY IN THE GROUP OR ANY OF ITS OFFICERS



- reviewing and recommending hedging policies and instruments, if any, to be implemented by the Company to the Board;

- enquiring the status of the existing Qualifying Assets (as defined in the Company's prospectus dated 10 October 2012 (the "Prospectus")) and determining if any of the Qualifying Assets should be removed from the QA List (as defined in the Prospectus);

- reviewing and approving the Promoter Interest Register (as defined in the Prospectus);

- undertaking such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board, and reporting to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the ARC; and

- undertaking generally such other functions and duties as may be required by law or the SGX-ST Listing Manual, and by such amendments made thereto from time to time.

Whistleblowing Policy

The Company has put in place a whistleblowing policy which sets out the procedures for employees and external parties to raise concerns or make a report on misconduct or wrongdoing relating to any entity in the Group or any of its officers and provisions for keeping the identity of the whistleblower confidential and protection of the whistleblower from reprisal as well as arrangements for independent investigations of such concerns or reports and for appropriate follow up actions to be taken. The existence of such policy has been communicated to the employees and publicly disclosed.

The policy establishes a confidential line of communication to report concerns about possible improprieties to the ARC chairman or the lead independent Director and ensures the independent investigation and follow-up of reports made in good faith. The email addresses of the ARC chairman and the lead independent Director have been made available to employees in the Group. The Company will treat all information received confidentially and protect the identity of whistleblowers. Moreover, the Company is committed to ensuring protection of whistleblowers who have acted in good faith against reprisal and detrimental or unfair treatment.

The ARC is responsible for the overall oversight and monitoring of the whistleblowing policy and its implementation. In particular, the ARC reviews the whistleblowing policy from time to time and also reviews and considers all whistleblowing complaints to ensure independent, thorough investigation and appropriate follow-up actions. The outcome of each investigation is reported to the ARC. No whistleblowing reports were received in 2021.

Provision 10.2 (Composition of the ARC)

The ARC comprises Mr Ong Beng Chye, as the chairman, and Mr Soh Chun Bin and Mr Lu King Seng, as members, all of whom are non-executive and independent Directors. At least two members, including the chairman of the ARC, have recent and relevant accounting or related financial management expertise or experience.

Provision 10.3 (No interest in auditing firm)

No former partner or director of the Company's existing auditing firm is or can be a member of the ARC.

Provision 10.4 (Internal audit)

The Company outsources the internal audit function to an external professional firm. The primary reporting line of the internal audit function is to the ARC, which also decides on the appointment, termination and remuneration of the head of the internal audit function. The internal audit function has unfettered access to all the Company's documents, records, properties and personnel, including the ARC, and has appropriate standing within the Company.

ARC is satisfied that the IA is independent, adequately qualified (given, inter alia, its adherence to standards set by internationally recognised professional bodies) and resourced and has the appropriate standing in the Company to discharge its duties effectively.

Provision 10.5 (Meeting without presence of Management)

On an annual basis, the ARC meets with the external auditors and the internal auditors without the presence of Management.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENT

Shareholder Rights and Conduct of General Meetings

Principle 11: The company treats all shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. The company gives shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of its performance, position and prospects.

Provision 11.1 (Shareholder participation)

The Company provides shareholders with the opportunity to participate effectively in and vote at general meetings of shareholders and informs them of the rules governing general meetings of shareholders. Shareholders are informed of general meetings through notices published in the newspapers, through reports or circulars sent to all shareholders and via SGXNET. The Company encourages shareholders' participation during the general meetings. Resolutions are passed through a process of voting and shareholders are entitled to vote in accordance with established voting rules and procedures.

Pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meetings for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020, Annual General Meeting for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 ("2021 AGM") of the Company will be held by way of electronic means. Members may participate in the 2021 AGM by observing and/or listening to the 2021 AGM proceedings via live audio-visual webcast or live audio-only stream, submitting questions in advance of the 2021 AGM and appointing the chairman of the 2021 AGM as proxy to attend and vote on behalf. Details of the steps for pre-registration, submission of questions and voting at the 2021 AGM are set out in the Notice of AGM. Please refer to pages 160 to 166 of the annual report.

Provision 11.2 (Separate resolutions)

The Company tables separate resolutions at general meetings of shareholders on each substantially separate issue unless the issues are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal. Where the resolutions are "bundled", the Company explains the reasons and material implications in the notice of meeting.

Provision 11.3 (Directors' attendance)

All Directors attend general meetings of shareholders, and the external auditors are also present to address shareholders' queries about the conduct of audit and the preparation and content of the auditors' report. Directors' attendance at such meetings held during the financial year is disclosed on page 63 of this Annual Report.

Provision 11.4 (Absentia voting)

The Company's constitution allows for absentia voting at general meetings of shareholders.

Provision 11.5 (Minutes)

The Company publishes minutes of general meetings of shareholders on its corporate website as soon as practicable. The minutes record substantial and relevant comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the general meeting, and responses from the Board and Management.

Provision 11.6 (Dividend policy)

The Company has adopted a dividend policy to declare dividends of at least 30% of the Group's net profit attributable to owners of the Company, subject to debt covenants and capital requirements needed to support growth and investments. In view of the Group's performance, the Board has recommended a final cash dividend of S$0.05 per share for the financial year ended 2021.

Engagement with Shareholders

Principle 12: The company communicates regularly with its shareholders and facilitates the participation of shareholders during general meetings and other dialogues to allow shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.

Provision 12.1 (Communication)

The Company provides avenues for communication between the Board and all shareholders. To solicit and understand the views of shareholders, the Company seeks to maintain regular dialogue with its shareholders through briefings and by allowing them to share with Directors or senior management from time to time their views and concerns. The Company works with a professional firm in respect of its investor relation activities.

Provision 12.2 (Investor relations policy)

The Company has in place an investor relations policy which allows for an ongoing exchange of views so as to actively engage and promote regular, effective and fair communication with shareholders.

Briefing sessions for the media and analysts are conducted from time to time. Press statements and financial results are published on the Company website and SGXNET. An investor relations team supports the Chief Executive Officer in implementing the investor relations policy.

corporate governance

THE COMPANY STRIVES FOR TIMELINESS AND CONSISTENCY IN ITS DISCLOSURE TO SHAREHOLDERS TO KEEP ALL SHAREHOLDERS INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS OR CHANGES THAT ARE LIKELY TO HAVE A MATERIAL IMPACT ON THE PRICE OR VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES, THROUGH ANNOUNCEMENTS VIA SGXNET

The Company strives for timeliness and consistency in its disclosures to shareholders. It is the Company's policy to keep all shareholders informed of developments or changes that are likely to have a material impact on the price or value of the Company's securities, through announcements via SGXNET. Such announcements are communicated on an immediate basis, or as soon as possible where immediate disclosure is not practicable.

Provision 12.3 (Mechanism)

The Company's investor relations policy sets out the mechanism through which shareholders may contact the Company with questions and through which the Company may respond to such questions. As part of the policy, the Company regularly conveys pertinent information, gathers views or input, and addresses shareholders' concerns. In this regard, the Company provides timely information, including disclosure on corporate developments, to its shareholders via SGXNET announcements, media releases and its website and ensures that price-sensitive information is publicly released and is announced within the mandatory period. The Company does not practise selective disclosure. The views of shareholders are gathered at shareholder meetings where shareholders are permitted to ask questions and seek a better understanding of the Group.

MANAGING STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIPS

Engagement with Stakeholders

Principle 13: The Board adopts an inclusive approach by considering and balancing the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of the company are served.

Provision 13.1 (Engagement with stakeholders)

The Company identifies its investors, customers, employees, mining and infrastructure service providers, local communities and regulators as material stakeholders who may materially impact or be directly impacted by the Group's activities. Therefore, the Company has arrangements in place to engage with these material stakeholders and manage its relationships with them.

Stakeholder relations are managed by various departments at the corporate level and the investor relations team of the Group. Engagement includes periodic roadshow presentations and analyst briefings with investors, regular meetings with and feedback from contractors, customers and service providers, regular monthly management meetings and the employee feedback scheme as well as regular meetings with representatives of local communities to discuss the Group's corporate social responsibility activities.

Provision 13.2 (Strategy and key areas of focus)

The Company's strategy and key areas of focus in relation to the management of stakeholder relationships during 2021 were as follows:

- providing investors with relevant information about the Company and its activities and seeking their views on the Company's financial performance and activities;
- interacting with customers and mining and infrastructure service providers regularly to better understand each other's concerns and needs and working with them to address these concerns and needs;
- communicating with the Group's employees in various ways to ensure that the Company knows their concerns and that they are aligned with the Company's strategies;
- engaging the local communities where the Group operates and identifying and seeking to address their needs and concerns; and
- providing feedback to and complying with the regulations and policies of regulators.

Provision 13.3 (Website)

The Company currently maintains a corporate website at www.geocoal.com to communicate and engage with stakeholders.

sustainability

The Group is committed to run its business with corporate social responsibility concepts firmly embedded within its daily operations to protect the people, the environment and the local communities in which it operates

sustainability

YEAR-ON-YEAR, WE STRIVE TO INTEGRATE VARIOUS SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS INTO THE HEART OF OUR OPERATIONS AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

Health and Safety

- Zero fatalities in 2021
- Zero work-related ill health
- Zero reported incidents

Employees

- 1,134 training hours provided to all employees, an average of 5.8 hours per employee
- 197 employees across our operations, with 27% being less than 30 years old, 64% fall within 30-50 years old, and 8.6% are more than 50 years old

Community

- A total of US$0.5 million invested in community well-being
- Focused on supporting communities by improving public infrastructure

Environment

- In 2021, 686.51 tonnes of hazardous and non-hazardous waste were generated from two of our sites (PT. Sungai Danau Jaya (SDJ) and PT. Tanah Bumbu Resources (TBR)), a 17.4% increase from the previous year (584.74 tonnes)
- Groundwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas at BUMA sites for domestic use was 62,584 m^3, a 18.9% decrease from the year 2020 (77,194 m^3), while water consumption was 1,266 m^3, a slight increase from 2020 (1,132 m^3)
- Total energy consumption was 1,629,487.45 GJ and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were 120,592.20 tCO2e which is a 0.84% and 0.88% decrease in energy consumption and emissions, respectively as compared to the previous year

Shared Economic Value

At Geo Energy, we adopt an inclusive business approach to creating shared value, as it enhances our company's competitiveness, while simultaneously advancing the economic and social conditions in which we operate. Despite the challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, we continue to create long-term value for our stakeholders. This is accomplished through timely payments of dividends and taxes to our shareholders and local authorities, respectively, as well as community investment initiatives, employment of local workers and suppliers, and commitment to rewarding high-performing employees and contractors.

APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY

Year-on-year, we strive to integrate various sustainability considerations into the heart of our operations and decision-making processes. This statement acts as a summary of our 2021 Sustainability Report, which provides insight into the Group's management and performance of key environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. As a resource-based company in the field of coal mining, we are aware of our direct and indirect impacts on the environment and society. We understand that our operations pose inherent risks and opportunities, and strive to mitigate adverse impacts as much as possible through robust management practices and regular materiality assessments.

Sustainability Strategy and Management

When managing corporate sustainability, it is crucial to establish a governing body that is responsible for identifying risks and opportunities, implementing a sustainability strategy across operations, managing goal setting and ensuring overall accountability. Within Geo Energy, our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Working Group bears those responsibilities. The ERM Working Group is spearheaded by our CEO and Board of Directors, who endorse all sustainability initiatives and issue the final approval of the sustainability report and its contents.

Regular engagement with our stakeholders, particularly during these trying times, is equally as important towards our sustainability strategy and management, as it provides opportunities to further align practices with societal needs and expectations, while upholding our reputation. Driven by our purpose to create value for our stakeholders, we have effectively engaged with them to obtain their views and feedback on areas of interests through email and online platforms such as Zoom and Microsoft Teams.

Materiality

We conducted our first materiality assessment in 2017, which entailed a comprehensive analysis of key ESG issues that impacted our stakeholders and business. A defined set of criteria was used to prioritise the topics, and was benchmarked against industry peers, as well as global frameworks, specifically the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), World Coal Association, and Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Once the topics were categorised into high, medium, or low risk, we created a materiality matrix to highlight areas Geo Energy may need to focus its mitigation efforts. We continue to report our material issues based on the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI) standards and followed the AccountAbility (AA) 1000 recommended guidelines.

Materiality Assessment

The principles of a materiality assessment have proven to be effective in identifying and prioritising material sustainability matters applicable to the Group's business and its stakeholders. We have been engaging with Environmental Resources Management (S) Pte Ltd, a global sustainability consulting company, to review and update our materiality matrix.

We made minor changes in naming and categorising the material issues, these include:

- Moving Energy and Climate Change from medium to high materiality due to changing stakeholder expectations and strong ESG considerations. Climate-related risk disclosures become mandatory, with the TCFD framework being required and recommended. This would require deeper awareness, understanding, calculating and reporting of climate risks that affect the business in order to meet stakeholder interests; and
- Renaming Procurement Practices to Supply Chain Management to encompass more of Geo Energy's operations.

High Materiality

- Health and Safety
- Human Rights and Community Relations
- Corporate Governance and Risk Management
- Biodiversity
- Community Well-being
- Energy and Climate Change (moved from Medium)

Medium Materiality

- Water and Effluents
- Waste Management
- Human Capital Management

Low Materiality

- Customer Relationship Management
- Supply Chain Management (previously named as Procurement Practices)
- Digitalisation and Technology

sustainability

THE GROUP HAS CONDUCTED A REVIEW OF ALL OPERATIONS AND GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPED AN OVERARCHING SYSTEM, THE ESMS, FOLLOWING THE IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Our Approach to Corporate Governance

Establishing and maintaining robust governance practices in all areas in that we operate is fundamental to the Group's operations and underpins stakeholder trust, ensures accountability and transparency throughout our operations, and upholds business integrity. We strive to achieve various goals and targets, including:

- Protect stakeholders' interests and create long-term sustainable value;
- Ensure accountability and transparency throughout business operations;
- Establish an appropriate culture, values, and ethical standard of conduct at all levels;
- Uphold business integrity of zero tolerance of fraud, bribery and corruption;
- Provide a confidential channel for employees and external parties to raise concerns of business ethics and non-compliance; and
- Implement a clear and robust ERM Framework to safeguard the company against risks.

To achieve these goals, we have adopted the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principles and framework throughout our operations, which are overseen by our Board of Directors and Senior Management. These regulations are guided by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), the Singapore Exchange (SGX) listing rules and requirements, the Principles and Practice Guidance set forth in the Code of Corporate Governance 2018, and applicable Indonesian Mining Regulations.

THE GROUP MANAGES THE MATERIAL ISSUES WITH CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT, WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY AND ERM FRAMEWORK

The Group has conducted a review of all operations and governance, and developed an overarching system, the Environment and Social Management System (ESMS), following the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS). Implementation of the ESMS was led by the Head of Technical and Engineering across our operations. The ESMS states our commitment to environmental and social management by enhancing the processes to identify, assess and manage our environmental and social risk. Our practices are further enforced through the Group-wide Code of Ethics and Conduct, Whistleblowing Policy, Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy (ABC Policy), and ERM Framework.

The values, principles and expectations of professional conduct are upheld through our Code of Ethics and Conduct (the Code). The Code contains clear guidelines on how the Board of Directors, employees and associates are expected to behave, as well as the disciplinary actions taken in the event of non-compliance. The Code is complimented by policies such as the Whistleblowing Policy, and ABC Policy.

The Whistleblowing Policy provides a formal channel for employees and other stakeholders to report occurrences of malpractice within the organisation. All reports received through this channel are treated with confidentiality and impartiality, with no employee or third-party subject to consequences or retaliation for making a report in good faith. Our Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) reviews any significant report to ensure an adequate and timely investigative action and resolution. This mechanism ensures that we continue to maintain our business ethics and integrity, while protecting our employees. Our ARC received zero whistleblowing reports during this reporting period.

The Group adopts a zero-tolerance policy against bribery and corruption. As part of this commitment, we developed the ABC Policy that communicates principles and guidelines surrounding money laundering, gifts,

entertainment and hospitality expenses. Employees who breach the ABC Policy face prompt disciplinary action or termination, regardless of their role or status. In this reporting period, the Group has recorded zero confirmed cases of corruption and bribery.

Our Approach to Risk Management

The Board and Senior Management recognises the importance of risk management practices to safeguard stakeholders' interests and the Group's assets. These practices provide reasonable assurance for the integrity and reliability of financial information and safeguard the accountability of assets. As such, Geo Energy has formed an ERM Working Group, consisting of the CEO, CFO, and various business heads, to devise and implement an ERM Framework.

We conduct a rigorous cyclical risk identification and assessment process, along with monitoring and reporting across all aspects of our operations. The steps are as follows:

- At the operational level, key management personnel of the respective business units (the risk owners) together with the ERM working Group, identify potential risks.
- An annual risk workshop/ survey is held to prioritise the top risks affecting the Group and provide countermeasures for the risks identified. All identified risks are assessed, analysed and prioritised by their level of importance.
- The ERM Working Group outlines a course of action to minimise the impact of these risks and the expected costs relating to the mitigation actions.
- Each prioritised risk is then assigned to its respective Risk Owner, who is responsible for monitoring, controlling and reporting on the status and effectiveness of each risk response action to the ERM Working Group.
- The identified top risks will be presented to the ARC and the Board for review and approval of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal controls.

Key events and emerging trends faced by the Group in 2021 includes the increased uncertainty in regulatory changes, long-term decarbonisation plan to reduce reliance on coal in order to shift towards a net-zero emissions by 2060 and environmental sustainability.

A risk management survey was conducted by KPMG, the Group's ERM Consultant, with the Board of Directors and various business heads to review and identify the operational, financial, compliance, and information technology risks faced by the Group. Appropriate mitigation actions and monitoring mechanisms were then established to respond to the risks and changes within the Group and external business environment. All findings are reported to the ARC and the Board.

GEO ENERGY HAS ESTABLISHED SOUND PROCESSES AND SOLID GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES AROUND ITS PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

DIGITALISATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Management Approach and Commitment

Digitalisation and technology can promote higher process efficiency, reduce operational costs, and create better control of business operations. However, there is also the risk of data security breaches and technological issues. As COVID-19 has been a driver of digital transformation, it is crucial that the Group adapts to the current circumstances.

To ensure business continuity, we have provided stable and secure access to our networks, IT and data systems, and have established effective risk management of disruptions in digital systems that may affect our operations. Moving forward, we will continue to ensure safe and reliable VPN services while discouraging employees from using personal computers for work, update our Business Continuity Plan and remote working practices, review the effectiveness of our Enterprise Resource Planning system, and ensure compliance with IT policies and procedures.

OUR SUPPLY CHAIN

Procurement Activities

Geo Energy has established sound processes and solid governance structures around its procurement activities. The goal of our governance structure and policies is to provide clear guidance on all purchasing activities whilst also serving as an effective safeguard against all forms of unethical behaviours. We believe that having well-developed procurement policies will also foster financial conditions that support local communities to improve their standard of living. We recognise the importance of our relationship with local small businesses and endeavour to support them by sourcing services locally wherever possible.

Our procurement policies include:

- Criteria and processes for purchases and payables;
- Selection and annual evaluation of vendors; and
- Local Recruitment and Procurement Plan.

These policies are overseen by the Senior Management, HR department and Operation Department. Geo Energy aims to continue implementing clear procurement processes that align with Human Resources policy and the overarching ESMS, following IFC PS.

To measure our performance, we monitor activities during production to evaluate the implementation of ESMS commitments relative to the designated roles and responsibilities of the Group and other third-party subcontractors. Under our Local Recruitment and Procurement Plan, we maximise the employment of local workers and suppliers in our operations. Over the past year, 85% and 81% of our procurement budget

sustainability

WE ARE FULLY COMMITTED TO DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN OUR BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS BY PROVIDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL ROLES IN OUR COMPANY

were used on local products, and 15% and 18.9% of our procurement budget was spent on local services at the SDJ and TBR sites, respectively.

Managing Our Supply Chain

Supply chain management is vital for Geo Energy's growth and ability to deliver high-quality products and services to its customers. However, we are aware of the impacts our supply chain has on the environment, and consequently, society. These impacts include:

- Oil spills (soil or water surfaces);
- Fuel spills (soil or water surfaces);
- Spills or leakage of waste (soil or water surfaces); and
- Chemical spills (mostly soil or water surfaces).

These impacts are mitigated through adherence to our ESMS commitment.

CUSTOMERS RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

Management Approach

Geo Energy is committed to creating long-term sustainable value for our customers, as well as understanding customers' needs, improving customer satisfaction, and safeguarding customer privacy and user data against secondary purposes. We follow the approach of the stakeholder engagement process, which extends from information sharing and consultation, to participation, negotiation and information of partnerships. We use various tools to engage with our stakeholders, including websites, presentations and interviews via online platforms. This two-way approach means that customers can provide feedback on our services and products to ensure that they are recorded and handled appropriately by the marketing team, CEO and CFO.

To safeguard our customer's privacy and user data against secondary purposes, we adopt the following standards:

- Compliance with all relevant regulations; and
- Code of Ethics and Conduct.

We have identified room for improvement in our customer relationship management approach. Going forward, we will strive to maintain good relationships with our customers through regular engagement utilising our investor relations and marketing teams.

OUR EMPLOYEES

Human Capital Management

Human capital is the Group's most important resource and is not easily replaceable. Our people are the key to our Group's success. At Geo Energy, we are fully committed to diversity and inclusion in our business and operations by providing equal opportunities for all roles in our company. Employees are hired based on skills and competencies related to job requirements, regardless of race, religion, gender, age, and disability. We ensure all our procedures related to labour standards and human resources are aligned with best practices and applicable regulations. This is enforced through our Human Resource Policy that protects the rights of our employees.

In order to analyse the capabilities and skills of our employees, we have a sound Human Resource Management System to implement human capital management making it more effective and efficient. We refer to the company regulations approved by the Indonesian government for human resource mechanisms and training, labour relations, etc.

We adopted the following policies:

- Company Regulations approved by the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia for human resource mechanisms;
- Human Resource Policy;
- Whistleblowing Policy;
- Grievance Mechanism Policy; and
- Stakeholder Engagement Policy.

The grievance mechanism provides a process by which stakeholders, local communities, Geo's employees, mining contractors and third-party service providers, to raise their complaints, concerns and observations associated with mining activities. The whistleblowing policy provides an avenue for employees and external parties to raise concerns and offers reassurance that they will be protected from reprisals or victimisation for whistleblowing in good faith.

Our human capital management goals and targets:

- Encourage employees to have an effective mix of skills, attributes and attitudes;
- Encourage employees to self-upgrade and develop their skills in order to function successfully in their roles;

- Add value to the company; and
- Work towards improving the human rights aspects of our operations.

In 2021, we have a total of 197 employees with a female to male ratio of approximately 1:3, where 28 of them are new hires. The majority of employees (64%) lie within the 30 to 50-year age bracket and represent talented and experienced individuals capable of driving our business forward. We have also recorded a turnover rate of approximately 10%, which was in line with previous years.

Human Capital Development

The development and satisfaction of our employees are fundamental to our business sustainability. All of our employees are given equal opportunities to receive professional development and career progression. In order to maintain and grow the best talent, we provide training to our employees. The training opportunities are customised to the employee based on their roles and responsibilities, providing growth in specific areas for the greatest contribution to the Group. Performance and career development reviews are conducted regularly to highlight employee development and achieve work-related goals.

In 2021, the Group's workforce collectively received 1,134 training hours across 5 training programmes, averaging 5.8 hours per employee. The average training hours per employee is calculated as total training hours over total number of employees. The training programmes conducted during the year include:

- Business Continuity
- Accounting/Finance training on budgeting and withholding tax, and updates on IFRS
- Competency frontline Operation Management (Pengawas Operasional Pertama / POP)
- Competency Middle Operation Management (Pengawas Operasional Madya)
- Mining Safety Management System Implementation Training

To provide further job satisfaction while retaining key talent, the Group provides full-time employees with a wide range of attractive benefits, such as:

- Health care;
- Disability and invalidity coverage;
- Retirement provision; and
- Parental leave.

We also conduct ad-hoc employee satisfaction surveys which cover job satisfaction in terms of salary, relationships with superiors and colleagues, and promotions.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

COVID-19 Challenges

COVID-19 pandemic impacted business in Indonesia and Singapore with negative effects on human health and economies. Aligned with the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, we continue to implement preventive measures, including implementing employee work rotation/work from home arrangements, virtual meetings and self-isolation arrangements.

Further, we are committed to ensuring healthy and safe operations during this COVID-19 pandemic. Geo Energy continued to implement health and safety protocols, such as wearing masks, maintaining safe social distances, enforcing restrictions on employees going in and out of sites (including employee leave), and providing rapid antigen swab tests and other measures as appropriate and advised by governments. We also conduct our regular activities to promote health and safety, though some had to be performed online. As of the date of reporting, we have not seen any significant health and safety disruptions due to COVID-19.

The development and satisfaction of our employees are fundamental to our business sustainability

sustainability

WE WILL CONDUCT MONITORING AND REVIEWING PROCESSES TO MAINTAIN OUR ONGOING IMPROVEMENT, PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Geo Energy believes that the health and safety of our employees, contractors, and communities where we operate are essential to our business

Management Approach and Commitment

Geo Energy believes that the health and safety of our employees, contractors, and communities where we operate are essential to our business. It is our responsibility to embed a culture of accident prevention and risk management throughout our operations. Hence, we are committed to the creation of a safe and comfortable working environment, where all employees can perform their obligations with a low risk of injury or occupational illness, and where there is a minimal impact on the environment. To achieve this goal, we adhere to national health and safety laws as the minimum requirement to protect our employees, and adopt the following policies at our mine operations:

- Occupational Safety, Health and Environment (OHSE) Policy;
- Environmental, Health and Safety, and Social Management System (EHS&SMS); and
- Contractor Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Evaluation Policy (2018).

WE ARE COMMITTED TO CREATE A SAFE AND COMFORTABLE WORKING ENVIRONMENT, AND TARGET TO MAINTAIN ZERO INJURIES, ZERO ACCIDENTS AND NO OR LOW NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Our health and safety management programs are based on applicable local laws and regulations. On top of this, we also follow international best practice frameworks, such as Occupational Health and Safety Assessment (OHSAS) 18000 and various international and financing standards that are applicable to us. We are in the middle of migrating to another international best practice standard in occupational health and safety (OH&S), the ISO 45001. The new management system would ensure that our people are protected.

Our achievement on safety performance cannot be separated from the teamwork with BUMA, our mining contractor for our SDJ and TBR coal mines, as we target to maintain zero injuries, zero accidents and no/low negative environmental impacts. To achieve our target, we are committed to conduct monitoring and review processes to maintain our continual improvement, performance and effectiveness of management systems in accordance with the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) model.

Regular safety activities help ensure we achieve our safety targets. Safety patrols are undertaken daily by our safety team (Geo Energy and BUMA) to check the mining environment and workers. These include inspections on work attributes, speed limits, and compliance of safety signs. We also have a Health, Safety and Environment committee (Kesehatan, Keselamatan, Kerja dan Lingkungan Hidup, K3LH), led by the Kepala Tambang Teknik (Technical Mine Chief) and comprising all divisions, which conducts meetings once a month to discuss K3LH performance and issues. This committee is responsible for communicating occupational health and safety training to workers, as well as resolving health and safety performance-related issues.

To enhance the safety culture within our mining areas and ensure that the management plans and SOPs are implemented, we provide training for our entire workforce, including our subsidiaries, contractors and employees from local communities. This includes safety inductions (targeted towards new employees) and training on our SOPs and relevant safety and environment regulations. We also provide internal safety trainings based on the Training Needs Analysis according to each worker's position and exposure to potential hazards. Everyone in the organisation is encouraged to implement safety behaviours to minimise the risk of accidents, injuries and occupational illnesses.

Occupational Health and Safety Programmes

We continue to utilise the established Environmental, Health and Safety, and Social Management System (EHS&SMS). We developed the EHS&SMS based on relevant national regulations, international financing standards (such as the IFC PS), and international standards for management systems (OHSAS 18001:2007).

Our EHS&SMS shows how to identify and evaluate risks, hazards and impacts; and outlines the controls and mitigation measures required in our operations. As part of the EHS&SMS implementation, we will conduct monitoring and reviewing processes to maintain our ongoing improvement, performance and effectiveness of management system in accordance with the PDCA model. Additionally, we follow international best practice frameworks such as Occupational Health and Safety Assessment (OHSAS) 18000 and other international standards that are applicable to us. Currently, we are adjusting our standards to meet ISO 45001, the best practice standard in occupational health and safety, which will improve our management system and ensure our people are protected.

We follow our internal standard operating procedure, SOP-008-HSE-2017: Hazard Report, to report any hazards. Should any accident occur, the accident investigation process will be conducted according to SOP-022-HSE-2017 and controls will be carried out immediately to prevent any reoccurrences. The K3LH committee must then promptly conduct an IBPR (Idenditifikasi Bahaya dan Penilaian Resiko), a hazard identification and risk assessment, to review of the accident.

Our employees perform their work in accordance with the Job Safety Analysis (JSA). Supervisors are to identify the risk of high consequence injuries in work activity and update the JSA before communicating it to the employees and prior to commencement of any work. Any new hazards will be reported directly to the supervisors, who are responsible for updating the JSA.

Aside from daily safety patrols undertaken by the safety team, there are also regular inspections conducted by field supervisors to ensure that the work area is safe. Our team will check the safety of working areas, namely pits or front, disposal, workshop, hazardous and toxic waste storage, and warehouses. We also have a safety rewards program held on a monthly basis to incentivise employees that actively participate in applying positive safety behaviours, such as observing hazards or closing out remaining safety concerns within the mine area. As part of our safety rewards program, all employees will participate in a weekly and monthly safety talk program. This program has broadened the insight of all employees into the importance of health, safety, work and environmental concerns and helped to achieve greater engagement of all employees with safe work procedures and our HSE rules.

Geo Energy, its subsidiaries and the mining operators will ensure that any personnel performing tasks within the project boundaries with the potential to cause and/or be exposed to environmental and social risks, shall receive appropriate education,

sustainability

WE ESTABLISH TRAINING PROGRAMMES TO INCREASE AWARENESS AND THE OVERALL SAFETY CULTURE WITHIN OUR OPERATIONS, AND AIM TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY MINIMISING THE OCCURRENCE OF UNSAFE CONDITIONS AND UNSAFE ACTIONS

training or experience for EHS responsibilities and site requirements during project activities. Such programmes are established to increase awareness and the overall safety culture within our operations, and aim to prevent accidents by minimising the occurrence of unsafe conditions and unsafe actions, which are the direct cause of an accident's occurrence.

We provide health services to our workers using the state-led scheme through Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) and Mandiri health services to cure non-occupational health concerns through external clinic services. Other health services include COVID-19 screening with rapid antigen swabs for all workers in post off duty, field break, and post out of site; annual medical check-up (MCU); and health status follow-up for workers with a health notification from annual MCU. Health programme bulletins are shared with all employees on a Work Group channel and Information Board.

We are in the process of recruiting medical staff and providing medical and emergency equipment to the site. We also provide health insurance to all employees, which covers non-occupational medical and health care services to prevent illness due to work activity. In the event of an accident, our employees can dial in to the Emergency Response Centre that will dispatch their Emergency Response Team (ERT) and provide the necessary first aid. We also communicate with our employees on health and safety topics in various ways, such as safety talks, coordination meetings and daily meetings by the K3LH committee to promote health and safety. Together with our mining contractor, the HSE (Health Safety Environment) team provides a door-to-door program to educate our employees' family about health, especially fatigue management. Employee routine health control is also provided to those who require the service, based on their medical history.

WE ARE PROUD TO ACHIEVE ZERO FATALITIES AND WORK-RELATED INJURIES FROM OUR SDJ AND TBR MINES AND NO OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES OCCURRED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Contractor Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Management System

We have developed the Contractor HSE Evaluation Policy (2018), a framework that enables us to effectively supervise, monitor, oversee and manage our contractor selection appointment process, and to evaluate the existing contractors appointed in terms of HSE requirements.

BUMA, our business partner and mining contractor, works with us on our employees' safety. In addition to the Contractor HSE Evaluation Policy (2018), BUMA also applies international standards (i.e., ISO 45001:2018) and complies with Indonesian regulations (i.e., Permen ESDM 26/2018 & Kepmen 1827/2018) in their health and safety services. BUMA also has a HIRADC (Hazard Identification Risk Analyse Document Control) procedure in place for work-related hazards and a JSA procedure for non-daily routine activities, as well as training programs and competency monitoring fulfilment according to the job qualification and job description for each employee.

To protect the health and safety of employees, BUMA has a safety, health, and environment collective labour agreement, where employees have the right to reject work that has a critical high-risk condition and no control.

Operational Health and Safety Performance

Monitoring our health and safety performance is a key factor to evaluate if our health and safety programs are well implemented. Through our strong commitments and health and safety programs, we are proud to achieve zero fatalities and work-related injuries from about 3 million hours of work at the SDJ mine and about 4 million hours at the TBR mine in 2021. We are grateful that no occupational illnesses occurred during the reporting period.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Management Approach and Commitment

Geo Energy respects the human rights of our employees and contract workers regardless of their working status, in line with international human rights conventions, such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention and Singapore's Employment Act. The law provides for the basic terms and conditions at work for employees covered by the act. Foreign employees holding a work pass are also covered by the Employment of Foreign Manpower Act, which outlines an employer's responsibilities and obligations for employing foreigners.

We believe that strong relationships are built on trust and respect, hence, respecting human rights assists in maintaining a positive relationship with stakeholders, supports a stable operating environment, improves the company's reputation and builds a sustainable business. With that in mind, we aim to improve the human rights aspects of all our operations, which is key for our continued success.

Stakeholder Engagement and Community Relations

As of the current reporting date, we have conducted a total of 54 social impact assessments, which includes gender impact assessments. We also have a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) in place, where we will initiate a stakeholder engagement process by identifying and mapping relevant parties

WE ARE COMMITTED TO MINIMISING ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND UPHOLDING HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS WHEREVER WE OPERATE

to form the foundation of our plans and strategies for engagement activities. Our grievance mechanism also serves to support affected stakeholders by being able to raise concerns associated with our operations.

SUPPORTING COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

Supporting Community Livelihoods

Mirroring our strong commitment to our stakeholders in creating long-term sustainable value, we are highly committed to creating a positive and lasting impact to the communities where we operate. We believe that strong relationships are built on trust and respect, as such obtaining and maintaining community support and a social license to operate is key for our continued success. We focus on community development to strengthen trust, minimise business risks and increase business continuity. The Group's involvement includes building and maintaining a harmonious relationship with the community through active engagement during the processes of preparation, execution, control, and rehabilitation of mine sites. We use the following approaches:

- Implement our Stakeholder Engagement Policy in all our operational areas; and
- Develop a grievance mechanism process for affected stakeholders to raise concerns associated with our operations.

Under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), we will initiate a stakeholder engagement process by identifying and mapping relevant parties to form the foundation of our plans and strategies for engagement activities.

We are highly committed to creating a positive and lasting impact to the communities where we operate. Our goals in supporting communities are to:

- Improve the livelihood of the communities; and
- Improve and raise the overall living standards of the local communities.

To achieve our goals, we always take a proactive approach towards community needs when running our business. We continue our Corporate Social Responsibility journey by empowering local communities and reporting on our progress towards maximising benefits for all. This may include strengthening stakeholders' trust through our efforts in community development, as the trust helps minimise business risks and improve stability. Other than the grievance mechanism process, we also periodically host meetings with stakeholders to proactively address any stakeholder's concerns, as well as report on our community work to the government-related agencies.

Community Development Programmes

In this reporting period, we have invested approximately US$0.5 million for community investment in Singapore and Indonesia. The positive impacts of these community investments included supporting school and mosque activities in local communities, and even received special appreciation from the local government for the tahfidz house construction. We have contributed approximately US$54,000 towards service and infrastructure investments in several areas, based on local communities' needs as outlined below:

- School Paving block installation in Makmur Village;
- Installation of mosque paving blocks in Mekar Jaya Village;
- Tahfidz house construction in Sumber Baru Village and Purwdadi Village;
- Donation of materials to the mosque and futsal field;
- Cow donation for Eid al-Adha; and
- Food donations for flood victims.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Management Approach and Commitment

At Geo Energy, we are committed to minimising environmental risks and upholding high environmental standards wherever we operate. We always seek to manage our environmental footprint by employing robust environmental management practices.

sustainability

WE TAKE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP SERIOUSLY TO MAINTAIN GOOD STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS. WE ARE COMMITTED TO COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

As a resource-based company, we realise that we create considerable environmental impacts and that it is imperative for us to carefully manage these impacts.

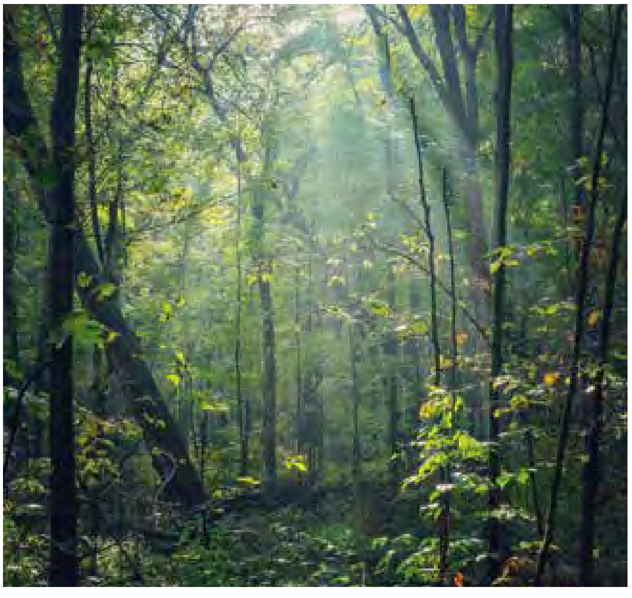
To manage these impacts, we implemented an integrated environmental management approach based on ISO 14001: 2015 on Environmental Management Systems (EMS). We developed an overarching Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) across all our assets to align our environmental management approach to other international best practice standards, such as the Equator Principles III and the IFC PS.

We take environmental stewardship seriously to maintain good stakeholder relationships. This is done by informing stakeholders of our actions through periodic reporting of monitoring results to Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah (BLHD - Regional Environment Agency). In addition, the agency conducts direct inspections of company operations through site visits and fieldwork.

We focus on avoiding and preventing negative impacts. Where negative environmental impacts are unavoidable, we maximise our efforts of mitigating and remediating environmental impacts. With that in mind, together with the ESMS in place, the organisation's mine site workers and mining contractors have worked towards minimising environmental risks and maintained minimal negative impacts from the organisation's operations.

Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

We are committed to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. We are proud to say that we had zero cases of non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations in 2021, and we will always be committed to uphold this high standard for all of our assets.



BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity Impact Management

As a resource-based company, it is crucial that we and our mining contractor understand the impacts on biodiversity, and it is imperative for us to manage our ecological footprint across our mining areas. In addition to our commitment in employing robust environmental management practices to manage the company's impacts on biodiversity, we also adopt the approach of investing in the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity for a healthy ecosystem.

Other than adopted the EMS and overarching ESMS, the following approach is adopted across our operations to manage biodiversity impacts:

- Avoid selecting assets located at or near areas of high biodiversity value; and
- Mitigate and remediate environmental and ecological impacts where impacts are unavoidable.

Mitigation and Remediation

Our assets, as well as the subcontractor's assets, do not reside in nor are situated near protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value. Nonetheless, we recognise that the nature of our operations will cause some negative impacts on biodiversity. With unavoidable negative impacts, we optimise our mitigating and remediating efforts to minimise the impact to as low as practicable.

Our mitigation and remediation efforts were done through land reclamation and rehabilitation. Together with BUMA, we employ an industry standard approach for land reclamation by preserving materials over the coal seam or ore body. Once a mining activity is completed, we return the preserved materials and rehabilitate the landscape by spreading topsoil and cover crop to maintain the soil quality and fertility. We engage with third-parties to oversee, manage and implement measures during the land reclamation process.

In 2021, structuring activities were carried out at SDJ and TBR. The total land reclamation for SDJ (148.3 ha) and TBR (33.4 ha) is approximately 181.7 ha, an increase of 33.6% total land reclaimed from the previous year.

WATER AND EFFLUENTS

Water Effluent Management

We are committed to protect and preserve shared water resources through the sound treatment of wastewater and managing the environment and public health risks. Our goal is to employ water and wastewater management practices based on best management standards and applicable water quality regulations. By having a healthy wastewater management system, we could protect and conserve water resources, as well as avoiding risks to the environment and public health of communities around the mine sites.

We conduct daily and monthly monitoring of our effluent water and apply treatment to ensure its water quality complies with applicable water quality standards before discharge. Our treatment process involves the removal of hazardous pollutants, normalisation of pH, and required treatments as per applicable water quality regulation at our settling pond before release.

In 2021, 51,655 m^3 of water has been discharged and over 90% of water discharged to surface water sources was categorized as freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids). There were no significant water-related impacts to communities and there were no incidents of non-compliance regarding the discharge limits.

Water Consumption

We are committed to maintaining efficient water usage to reduce our water consumption. We aim to employ water management practices based on best management standards, with stringent management implementation to ensure we minimise our impacts to water resources, especially in water-stressed areas.

As of the reporting period, the total amount of groundwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas for domestic use was 62,584 m^3, a 18.9% decrease from the year 2020 (77,194 m^3), while water consumption was about 1,266 m^3, a slight increase from 2020 (1,132 m^3). This shows an improvement in efficient water use for domestic activities, as water consumption was not affected despite the reduced water withdrawal.

Going forward, we will continue to implement our management system to ensure we minimise our impacts to water resources. Periodically, the company reports all monitoring results to BLHD. In addition, BLHD conducts direct inspections of company's operations.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Management of Our Impacts

Our mining operations deal with many forms of waste on a daily basis from liquid to solid waste. To reduce our waste-related impacts, our operations strictly implement an international guideline on waste management, in addition to complying with applicable local regulations. The handling and disposal of all our waste are managed by an approved waste management contractor where they have strict adherence to industry standards and local environmental regulations, especially when handling toxic and hazardous waste. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is the foundation of our waste management and streamlines the handling and storage of waste from our production by-products. With our employees' safety as our top priority, we provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and training in handling hazardous waste.

In 2021, 686.51 tonnes of hazardous and non-hazardous waste were generated from SDJ and TBR, a 17.4% increase than the previous year total of 584.74 tonnes.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Toxic and hazardous waste (or B3) includes used oil, used hoses, used filters, used batteries, contaminated material, etc. In 2021, 539 tonnes of hazardous waste were generated and transported to our third-party vendor, which is a 26.5% increase compared to the previous year total of 426 tonnes. This waste from the operational activities of SDJ and TBR are managed by following government regulations and the B3 waste management permit obtained by SDJ and TBR, starting from temporary storage, to being sent to a licensed third party for further management by other legal and qualified institutions.

To prevent environmental pollution and accidents associated with B3 waste, our operations strived to reduce generations of this waste by optimising the storage of raw materials, substituting materials, modifying processes, and other reduction efforts.

This waste is then packaged and labelled according to its characteristics and type before being stored in a place that aligns with the requirements of the Decree of the Head of the Environmental Impact Management Agency. Transportations of hazardous waste by licensed third party vendors is accompanied with relevant transportation documents and technical provisions.

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

In 2021, a total of 147.51 tonnes of non-hazardous waste have been generated, a 7.1% decrease from the previous year total of 158.74 tonnes. Non-hazardous waste generated is collected every day from the office and dormitory then transported and disposed of at the Final Disposal Site provided by the government.

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Understanding Climate-Related Risks to the Business

Geo Energy recognises the need to accelerate its actions to address the climate crisis, i.e. the contribution to global efforts to limit the increase in global temperature, and to improve the Group's resilience to potential climate impacts. We also recognise the importance of managing climate-related risks, as well as maximising the opportunities from climate change, to ensure a sustainable long-term future for our operations.

sustainability

WE ARE COMMITTED TO CONTINUOUSLY UPHOLD THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINE ON WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR INTERNAL OPERATIONS, COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL REGULATIONS

In line with the SGX requirements, we are working towards developing our climate-related financial disclosures as per the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). This will help us understand the impact of climate change on our business and inform relevant stakeholders on the climate-related risks and opportunities from our business operations.

As a first step, we have conducted a gap analysis of our current processes to assess the four areas - governance, strategy, risk management, and metric and targets.

Energy Performance

We are committed to managing our energy impacts through the best practice EMS approach, complying with applicable environmental regulations, and taking appropriate operational initiatives, where possible. Additionally, our coal is characterised as low ash, low sulphur and low energy, which is increasingly in demand as higher environmental concern promotes the need for high quality, low sulphur and low ash coals. It provides excellent economic and technical benefits as the low-pollutant content allows us to meet the stringent emission standards and comply with environmental regulations.

Most of our energy consumption is used for mining activities (i.e. fuel for mining unit), while the other portion is used to support mining activities, such as electrical needs in mess/food hall, lighting in mine, employee dormitory, etc. Therefore, we have implemented energy efficiency measures, including reduced lighting and air conditioner usage, and use of energy-efficient equipment at our site office. The energy consumption at our sites is also regularly monitored, which includes monitoring of fuel sources to power our mobile and operational equipment, as well as electricity consumption and fuel gas used for our supporting facilities. Energy conservation campaigns to improve awareness and reduce fuel consumption for mobile equipment are conducted yearly. We report all monitoring results to ESDM & BLHD periodically. In addition, ESDM & BLHD will also conducts direct inspections of our operations.

In 2021, there has been a reduction in energy consumption as a direct result of energy conservation initiatives, even though we have increased our assets in our mines and offices. The total energy consumption at our SDJ and TBR mines and offices was 1,629,487.45 GJ, a decrease of 0.84% from the previous year.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Performance

We recognise that our business is energy intensive and emits greenhouse gases (GHG). We are committed to managing these impacts through a best practice EMS approach and taking appropriate operational initiatives, where possible. As such, our focus is to minimise impacts and comply with applicable environmental regulations.

Our GHG inventory includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. Our fuel (diesel and liquefied petroleum gas LPG) and electricity usage are consolidated on an annual basis. Scope 1 GHG emissions cover direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, including diesel-fuel consumption and the small amount of fuel gas used in supporting facilities. Scope 2 GHG emissions cover indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling. Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on electricity purchased from the national grid for site offices. Emission factors of all sources are considered based on the best measurement practice We also consider Scope 3 emissions limited to the operations of our sub-contractor BUMA on the SDJ and TBR sites, and includes a similar emissions profile to what has been listed under Scopes 1 and 2.

Our emissions mainly come from units that support mining activities, which consists of movable units (heavy equipment) and immovable units (e.g. genset). These emissions were measured during operational control, such as periodic services and monitoring of Industrial Hygiene (IH) to measure emission qualities by a qualified vendor. The parameters used for measurement and the standard used are outlined below:

- Movable unit: opacity (Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 05 - 2006 tentang Ambang Batas Emisi Gas Buang Kendaraan Bermotor Lama)[1]; and
- Immovable units: opacity, NO_2, SO_2, CO, base particulate, flow rate (Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 04 - 2014 tentang Baku Mutu Emisi Kegiatan Pertambangan Sumber Emisi Kegiatan Penunjang)[2].

[1] Minister of Environment Regulation No.05-2006 concerning threshold of exhaust gas emissions for old motorised vehicles
[2] Minister of Environment Regulation No.04-2014 concerning quality standards for emissions for mining activities emission sources for supporting activities

Financial statements

directors' statement

The directors present their statement together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Geo Energy Resources Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

In the opinion of the directors, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company as set out on pages 103 to 151 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

1 DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Charles Antonny Melati
Tung Kum Hon
Dhamma Surya
Soh Chun Bin
Ong Beng Chye
Lu King Seng
James Beeland Rogers Jr

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate.

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share capital, share options, warrants and debentures of the Company and related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 except as follows:

Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered in name of directors		Shareholdings in which directors are deemed to have an interest	
	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	At end of year
Ordinary shares of the Company				
Charles Antonny Melati [(a)]	293,345,406	293,345,406	-	-
Tung Kum Hon [(b)]	10,000,000	12,000,000	-	-
Dhamma Surya [(a)]	57,159,453	58,659,453	-	-
Ong Beng Chye	400,000	1,900,000	-	-
Lu King Seng	300,000	900,000	-	-
Soh Chun Bin	-	1,500,000	-	-
James Beeland Rogers Jr [(a)]	3,400,000	3,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

(a) Charles Antonny Melati ("CAM") and James Beeland Rogers Jr ("JR") entered into an agreement dated 3 January 2013 to grant JR, on the day after the expiry of CAM's one-year share moratorium (given in connection with the Company's initial public offering) a call option over 2,000,000 shares of the Company (owned or to be owned by CAM). The call option's exercise price is S$0.35 per share, with exercise period of 10 years, commencing 1 January 2015. The call option is exercisable in whole or in part and subject to conditions precedent. The number of shares under the call option is subject to adjustment provisions. Dhamma Surya has provided an undertaking, guaranteeing the obligations of CAM under the aforesaid agreement to grant a call option to JR over 2,000,000 shares. The call option was subsequently terminated on 1 March 2022.

(b) On 13 January 2017, Master Resources International Limited ("Master Resources") entered into an agreement with Tung Kum Hon for the transfer of 10,000,000 ordinary shares of the Company held by it for a consideration of S$1.00.

The directors' interests in the shares of the Company at 21 January 2022 were the same as at 31 December 2021.

4 SHARE OPTIONS

Share Incentive Schemes

The Geo Energy Share Option Scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") and the Geo Energy Performance Share Plan (collectively, the "Schemes") were approved and adopted by the shareholders of the Company at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23 April 2018.

directors' statement

The Schemes are administered by the Remuneration Committee in accordance with their terms. The members of the Remuneration Committee are:

Lu King Seng (Chairman)
Ong Beng Chye
Soh Chun Bin

The Schemes shall remain in force for a maximum period of 10 years unless extended with the approval of the shareholders of the Company.

The aggregate number of shares issued or issuable under the two Schemes shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares in the Company (excluding treasury shares, if any) from time to time.

Controlling shareholders of the Company and their associates are not eligible to participate in the Schemes.

Subject to the rules of the Share Option Scheme (the "Rules"), options granted under the Share Option Scheme shall be exercisable as follows:

(a) in the case of options exercisable at a price equal to the average of the last dealt prices for the shares of the Company on The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited over the five consecutive market days immediately preceding the date of offer of the options (the "Market Price"), a period commencing after the first anniversary of the date of offer and expiring on the tenth anniversary of the date of offer; and

(b) in the case of options exercisable at a discount to the Market Price (subject to a maximum discount of 20% of the Market Price), a period commencing after the second anniversary of the date of offer and expiring on the tenth anniversary of the date of offer,

provided that options shall be exercised, in the case where the options are granted to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, before the end of ten years from the date of offer or in the case where the options are granted to non-executive directors of the Company and employees of any associated company, before the end of five years from the date of offer.

On 11 January 2019, the Company granted an aggregate 24,850,000 share options to eligible directors and selected employees of the Company and its subsidiaries pursuant to the Share Option Scheme at an exercise price of S$0.19 per share. The grant of such options and the exercise thereof are subject to the Rules. In 2019, 1,750,000 share options granted were forfeited as the option holders ceased to be full-time employees of the Company. During the year, 20,680,000 share options have been exercised. No employee of the Company and its subsidiaries has received 5% or more of the total options available under the Share Option Scheme. No options have been granted at a discount.

The information on directors of the Company participating in the Schemes is as follows:

	At beginning of financial year	Options granted during the financial year	Options exercised during the financial year	At end of financial year
Tung Kum Hon	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-
Dhamma Surya	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-
Soh Chun Bin	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-
Ong Beng Chye	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-
Lu King Seng	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-
James Beeland Rogers Jr	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
	9,500,000	-	8,000,000	1,500,000

5 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The members of the audit and risk committee of the Company (the "Audit and Risk Committee") as at the date of this statement are:

Ong Beng Chye (Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and Independent Director)
Soh Chun Bin (Lead Independent Director)
Lu King Seng (Independent Director)

The Audit and Risk Committee carries out the functions specified in section 201B (5) of the Singapore Companies Act. The main functions of the Audit and Risk Committee includes the following:

(i) review the annual consolidated financial statements and the external auditors' report on those financial statements, and discuss any significant adjustments, major risk areas, changes in accounting policies, compliance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore, concerns and issues arising from their audits, including any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss in the absence of management, where necessary, before submission to the board of directors (the "Board") for approval;

(ii) review the periodic consolidated financial statements comprising the statements of comprehensive income and statements of financial position and such other information required by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual (the "SGX-ST Listing Manual"), before submission to the Board for approval;

(iii) make recommendations to the Board on the proposals to the shareholders on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors, and approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;

(iv) review any interested person transactions falling within the scope of Chapter 9 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual;

(v) review any potential conflicts of interest;

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

(vi) review the policy and arrangements by which employees of the Group and any other persons may, in confidence, raise concern to the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters and ensure that there are arrangements in place for such concerns to be raised and independently investigated, and for appropriate follow-up action to be taken. To disclose the existence of a whistle-blowing policy in the Annual Report and disseminate the procedures and channel for raising such concerns;

(vii) undertake such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board, and report to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the Audit and Risk Committee;

(viii) review and recommend hedging policies and instruments, if any, to be implemented by the Company to the Board;

(ix) enquire the status of the existing Qualifying Assets (as defined in the Company's prospectus dated 10 October 2012 (the "Prospectus")) and determine if any of the Qualifying Assets should be removed from the QA List (as defined in the Prospectus);

(x) review and approve the Promoter Interest Register (as defined in the Prospectus); and

(xi) undertake generally such other functions and duties as may be required by law or the SGX-ST Listing Manual, and by such amendments made thereto from time to time.

The Audit and Risk Committee has recommended to the directors that Deloitte & Touche LLP be nominated for re-appointment as external auditors of the Group at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

6 AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS

Charles Antonny Melati

Tung Kum Hon

25 March 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Geo Energy Resources Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 103 to 151.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and of the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). 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 Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Appropriateness of carrying amounts of mining properties [Note 13] and deferred stripping costs [Note 12]	
As at 31 December 2021, the net carrying value of the Group's mining properties (Note 13) and deferred stripping costs (Note 12) of US$119,805,046 and US$47,782,687 respectively, represented 70.9% of total non-current assets and 31.9% of total assets in the Group's statement of financial position. Due to the volatility in coal prices, there is a risk that the recoverable amounts of the mining properties and deferred stripping costs are lower than the carrying amounts, resulting in potential impairment to be recognised.	Our audit procedures on the assessment of recoverable amounts of the mining properties and deferred stripping costs was led by the Group audit team, supplemented by specific procedures by the component auditor, which included, among others: • We evaluated the design and implementation of management's controls over the impairment assessment process, including the identification of indicators of impairment, determination of cash generating units ("CGU") and estimation of recoverable amounts for each CGU. • We assessed the competency, reputation and objectivity of the independent qualified person appointed by the Group in providing the Reports and considered the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used.

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Management has obtained the Resource and Reserve reports and Exploration Target report (the "Reports") for all mines held by the Group which give an indication of the reserve volumes used in the value in use calculations. These Reports are issued by an independent qualified person in accordance with The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Using the above Reports, management's assessment of the recoverable amounts of the mining properties and deferred stripping costs, determined based on the value in use calculations of the underlying mines, is a judgmental process which requires the estimation of the forecasted coal prices, projected production volumes and discount rates. Inappropriate management estimates made in the impairment assessment may result in a significant impact on the carrying amounts of the mining properties and deferred stripping costs. The Group has made disclosures on the above critical judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty in Notes 3(e) and 3(f) to the financial statements respectively.	• We obtained the Reports issued by an independent qualified person appointed by the Group and based on the Reports, assessed if there is any unexpected reduction in reserve volumes used in the value in use calculations. • We obtained and challenged the assumptions used in the value in use calculations of the underlying coal mines (forecasted coal prices, projected production volumes and discount rates) and evaluated the reasonableness of these assumptions by comparing them to available industry, economic and financial data. • We engaged our internal valuation specialists to review the appropriateness of the discount rates and forecasted coal prices used by management in the value in use calculations. • We reviewed management's budget process by comparing the actual financial performance against previously forecasted results. • We performed independent sensitivity analysis in regards to the discount rates and forecasted coal prices as these are the significant key assumptions in the value in use calculations. • We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements.
Recoverability of receivables arising from advance payments for coal purchase and deposit paid for acquisition of business [Note 8(a)]	
As at 31 December 2021, the Group has credit-impaired financial assets amounting to US$11,944,106 (2020: US$15,325,619) net of allowance of cumulative expected credit loss ("ECL") amounting to US$20,321,288 (2020: US$13,848,393). The receivables became credit-impaired in prior period ended 31 December 2020 following the failure to deliver the coal by the third party coal mine owner (the "coal mine owner") which was an event of default thereby rendered the associated prepayments immediately repayable on demand, the failure to refund the deposit for acquisition of business that did not materialise and the financial difficulties of the coal mine owner observed by management based on information available to the Group.	Our audit procedures on the recoverability of receivables arising from advance payments for coal purchase and deposit paid for acquisition of business focused on: • The application of forward-looking economic scenarios used in the ECL model and the related probability of occurrence under different economic scenarios. • The appropriateness of management's basis and key assumptions applied in the ECL calculation, including the expected net future cash flows, expected recovery time and discount rate used.

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
In determining the ECL for credit-impaired receivables, management takes into account the probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible future outcomes, the time value for money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. This is a key audit matter as the determination of ECL on the receivables requires significant management judgement and is subject to a high level of estimation uncertainty. The Group has made disclosures on the key sources of estimation uncertainty in Note 3(c) to the financial statements.	Our audit procedures include the following: • Obtained and reviewed the coal purchase contracts, prepayment contracts and the conditional sale and purchase agreement for acquisition of business. • Assessed management's judgements in determining the forward-looking economic scenarios and the related probability of occurrence used in the ECL model. • Evaluated the appropriateness of the basis and key assumptions used by management in assessing the ECL, including the expected net future cash flows, the expected recovery time and the discount rate used. • Performed independent sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions used in determining the ECL. • Corroborated key management assumptions in relation to the coal mine owner's operations and developments in the current year ended 31 December 2021 that were built into the forward-looking economic scenarios through interview performed with the coal mine owner's senior management. • Independently corroborated management's assumptions to information available in public domain. • Ascertained existence and continued operation of coal mine owner's key assets referred to within the forward-looking scenarios through performing site visit to coal mine owner's logistic operations and mines. • Obtained legal representation from and held discussion with the Group's legal counsel to ascertain the legal standing and ongoing proceedings in relation to the coal mine owner. • Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Fair value of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") [Note 8(b)]	
As at 31 December 2021, the fair value of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement measured at FVTPL is estimated to be US$6,553,509 (2020: US$6,380,457) with a fair value loss of US$Nil (2020: US$5,189,099) recognised in profit or loss during the year. In January 2018, the Group entered into a Cooperation Agreement with certain debtors' related corporations and a third party (collectively known as the "Vendors") and a common controlling shareholder of the Vendors to conduct joint mining activities on the underlying coal mines owned by the Vendors' related corporations. The joint mining activities was expected to commence after the completion of due diligence on the economical and technical feasibility of the underlying coal mines. Based on the Cooperation Agreement, a portion of the cash profit from the sale of coal shall be used by the Vendors to settle the outstanding trade and other receivables. Accordingly, the fair value of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement is dependent on the value in use of the underlying coal mines under the Cooperation Agreement. This is a key audit matter as the determination of the underlying coal mines' value in use, which affects the fair value of the trade and receivables, involves significant judgment and management's estimates on forecasted coal prices and discount rate. The Group has made disclosures on the key sources of estimation uncertainty and fair value measurement of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement in Note 3(d) and Note 4(c)(vi) to the financial statements.	Our audit procedures on the fair value of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement was led by the Group audit team, supplemented by specific procedures performed by the component auditor, which included, among others: • We evaluated the design and implementation of management's controls over the assessment of the fair value of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement. • We performed the following procedures to assess the reasonableness of management's estimation of the value in use of the underlying coal mines under the Cooperation Agreement: - Inquired management for agreements, if any, subsequent to the Cooperation Agreement signed in January 2018, amendment to Cooperation Agreement and the Master Agreement signed in September 2019. - Obtained and reviewed management's internal due diligence on the ownership, economical and technical feasibility of the underlying coal mines and the approved production quota for 2022. - Obtained and challenged the key assumptions used in the value in use calculations of the underlying coal mines (forecasted coal prices, forecasted production volume and discount rate) and evaluated the reasonableness of these assumptions by comparing them to available industry, economic and financial data. - Engaged our internal valuation specialists to review the appropriateness of the discount rates and forecasted coal prices used by management in the value in use calculations. - Performed independent sensitivity analysis in regards to the discount rates and forecasted coal prices as these are the significant key assumptions in the value in use calculations. • We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act, SFRS(I)s and IFRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group'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 SSAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) 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.

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

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

(d) 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED

(e) 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.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Chua How Kiat.

Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

25 March 2022

statements of financial position

As at 31 December 2021

	Note	Group		Company	
		2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and bank balances	7	**190,595,157**	52,662,193	**11,173,163**	17,558,432
Trade and other receivables	8	**62,403,946**	53,046,383	**59,979,221**	28,023,984
Deposits and prepayments	9	**12,201,135**	20,105,463	**209,368**	147,056
Inventory	10	**24,128,714**	20,769,393	**-**	-
Total current assets		**289,328,952**	146,583,432	**71,361,752**	45,729,472
Non-current assets					
Trade and other receivables measured at fair value through profit or loss	8	**6,553,509**	6,380,457	**-**	-
Tax recoverable	8	**7,591,486**	-	**-**	-
Restricted cash deposits	7(d)	**4,956,322**	4,968,196	**-**	-
Deposits and prepayments	9	**18,960,622**	18,881,759	**8,383**	105,218
Investment in subsidiaries	11	**-**	-	**178,745,819**	178,745,819
Deferred stripping costs	12	**47,782,687**	53,928,081	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment	13	**127,482,815**	137,573,184	**5,253,232**	15,448
Right-of-use assets	14	**17,733,347**	755,357	**-**	577,304
Deferred tax assets	22	**5,167,415**	2,891,849	**230,767**	339,766
Other non-current asset	15	**153,698**	153,698	**153,698**	153,698
Total non-current assets		**236,381,901**	225,532,581	**184,391,899**	179,937,253
Total assets		**525,710,853**	372,116,013	**255,753,651**	225,666,725
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	**115,851,006**	79,236,212	**29,122,937**	52,395,309
Current portion of lease liabilities	17	**5,151**	404,280	**-**	391,518
Current portion of bank borrowing	18	**365,052**	-	**365,052**	-
Financial guarantee liability		**-**	-	**-**	771,771
Income tax payable		**40,875,944**	-	**-**	-
Total current liabilities		**157,097,153**	79,640,492	**29,487,989**	53,558,598
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	**1,438,167**	1,743,503	**53,144,443**	-
Lease liabilities	17	**12,467**	166,845	**-**	166,845
Bank borrowing	18	**3,355,778**	-	**3,355,778**	-
Notes payable	19	**-**	58,760,656	**-**	-
Provisions	21	**1,942,847**	2,612,852	**-**	113,890
Financial guarantee liability		**-**	-	**-**	585,700
Deferred tax liabilities	22	**12,757,471**	10,545,697	**-**	-
Total non-current liabilities		**19,506,730**	73,829,553	**56,500,221**	866,435
Capital, reserves and non-controlling interests					
Share capital	23	**109,415,916**	106,513,187	**109,415,916**	106,513,187
Treasury shares	24	**(2,150,021)**	-	**(2,150,021)**	-
Capital and other reserves	25	**2,756,791**	3,081,094	**5,010,643**	5,327,150
Translation reserve	26	**4,850,836**	5,000,555	**4,463,927**	4,464,506
Retained earnings		**232,910,895**	103,867,477	**53,024,976**	54,936,849
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**347,784,417**	218,462,313	**169,765,441**	171,241,692
Non-controlling interests		**1,322,553**	183,655	**-**	-
Total equity		**349,106,970**	218,645,968	**169,765,441**	171,241,692
Total liabilities and equity		**525,710,853**	372,116,013	**255,753,651**	225,666,725

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Revenue	28	**641,888,828**	306,757,154
Cost of sales		**(380,656,363)**	(260,528,499)
Gross profit		**261,232,465**	46,228,655
Other income	29	**4,235,055**	110,835,999
General and administrative expenses		**(15,254,084)**	(14,171,801)
Other expenses	30	**(5,447,463)**	(6,153,505)
Allowance for expected credit loss on trade and other receivables	8	**(6,472,895)**	(13,764,074)
Finance costs	31	**(4,206,206)**	(18,110,378)
Profit before income tax		**234,086,872**	104,864,896
Income tax expense	32	**(55,010,822)**	(9,715,696)
Profit for the year	33	**179,076,050**	95,149,200
Other comprehensive income:			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	27	**(153,825)**	(39,401)
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	27	**567,735**	2,423
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**413,910**	(36,978)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**179,489,960**	95,112,222
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**177,937,668**	94,909,608
Non-controlling interests		**1,138,382**	239,592
		179,076,050	95,149,200
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**178,351,062**	94,872,323
Non-controlling interests		**1,138,898**	239,899
		179,489,960	95,112,222
Earnings per share:	35		
Basic (cents)		**12.68**	6.78
Diluted (cents)		**12.66**	6.78

statements of changes in equity

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital US$ (Note 23)	Treasury Shares US$ (Note 24)	Capital and other reserves US$ (Note 25)	Translation reserve US$ (Note 26)	Retained earnings US$	Equity attributable to owners of the Company US$	Non-controlling interests US$	Total equity US$
Group								
Balance at 1 January 2020	106,513,187	-	2,829,180	5,131,676	8,864,033	123,338,076	(56,244)	123,281,832
Total comprehensive income for the year:								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	94,909,608	94,909,608	239,592	95,149,200
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(131,121)	93,836	(37,285)	307	(36,978)
Total	-	-	-	(131,121)	95,003,444	94,872,323	239,899	95,112,222
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:								
Deemed capital contribution	-	-	237,043	-	-	237,043	-	237,043
Share-based payment (Note 37)	-	-	14,871	-	-	14,871	-	14,871
Total	-	-	251,914	-	-	251,914	-	251,914
Balance at 31 December 2020	106,513,187	-	3,081,094	5,000,555	103,867,477	218,462,313	183,655	218,645,968
Total comprehensive income for the year:								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	177,937,668	177,937,668	1,138,382	179,076,050
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(149,719)	563,113	413,394	516	413,910
Total	-	-	-	(149,719)	178,500,781	178,351,062	1,138,898	179,489,960
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:								
Issue of share capital	2,902,729	-	-	-	-	2,902,729	-	2,902,729
Repurchases of shares	-	(2,150,021)	-	-	-	(2,150,021)	-	(2,150,021)
Deemed capital contribution	-	-	125,226	-	-	125,226	-	125,226
Exercise of share options (Note 37)	-	-	(441,733)	-	441,733	-	-	-
Dividends (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	(49,899,096)	(49,899,096)	-	(49,899,096)
Effects of change in a subsidiary's functional currency	-	-	(7,796)	-	-	(7,796)	-	(7,796)
Total	2,902,729	(2,150,021)	(324,303)	-	(49,457,363)	(49,028,958)	-	(49,028,958)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**109,415,916**	**(2,150,021)**	**2,756,791**	**4,850,836**	**232,910,895**	**347,784,417**	**1,322,553**	**349,106,970**

statements of changes in equity

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital US$ (Note 23)	Treasury shares US$ (Note 24)	Capital and other reserves US$ (Note 25)	Translation reserve US$ (Note 26)	Retained earnings (Accumulated losses) US$	Total equity US$
Company						
Balance at 1 January 2020	106,513,187	-	5,075,236	4,464,506	(18,652,768)	97,400,161
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	73,589,617	73,589,617
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:						
Deemed capital contribution	-	-	237,043	-	-	237,043
Share-based payment (Note 37)	-	-	14,871	-	-	14,871
Total	-	-	251,914	-	-	251,914
Balance at 31 December 2020	106,513,187	-	5,327,150	4,464,506	54,936,849	171,241,692
Total comprehensive income for the year:						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	47,545,490	47,545,490
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(579)	-	(579)
Total	-	-	-	(579)	47,545,490	47,544,911
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:						
Issue of share capital	2,902,729	-	-	-	-	2,902,729
Repurchases of shares	-	(2,150,021)	-	-	-	(2,150,021)
Deemed capital contribution	-	-	125,226	-	-	125,226
Exercise of share options (Note 37)	-	-	(441,733)	-	441,733	-
Dividends (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	(49,899,096)	(49,899,096)
Total	2,902,729	(2,150,021)	(316,507)	-	(49,457,363)	(49,021,162)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**109,415,916**	**(2,150,021)**	**5,010,643**	**4,463,927**	**53,024,976**	**169,765,441**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

consolidated statement of cash flows

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Operating activities		
Profit before income tax	**234,086,872**	104,864,896
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**16,826,655**	15,772,989
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**2,167,975**	490,837
Amortisation of deferred stripping costs	**6,415,296**	6,061,714
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(13,643)**	(907)
Share-based payment expense	**125,226**	251,914
Amortisation of deferred gain	**(241,689)**	(296,741)
Write-back of allowance for inventory written-down	**(936,751)**	(516,370)
Fair value loss on trade and other receivables	**-**	5,189,099
Allowance for expected credit loss on trade and other receivables	**6,472,895**	13,764,074
Gain on repurchases of the Notes	**-**	(106,636,932)
Premium on early redemption of the Notes	**1,183,740**	-
Amortisation of transaction costs of the Notes	**426,346**	6,220,187
Interest expense	**3,779,860**	11,890,191
Interest income	**(3,904,662)**	(3,663,795)
Retirement benefit obligations	**(16,874)**	362,367
Net foreign exchange gains	**(158,077)**	(256,718)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**266,213,169**	53,496,805
Trade and other receivables	**(24,484,846)**	(13,708,712)
Deposits and prepayments	**6,192,207**	19,808,282
Inventories (Note A)	**(2,869,512)**	(4,187,831)
Trade and other payables	**37,690,472**	2,825,982
Cash generated from operations	**282,741,490**	58,234,526
Income tax paid	**(14,163,505)**	(4,599,914)
Income tax refund	**4,224,717**	2,698,302
Retirement benefit obligation paid	**(15,336)**	(6,468)
Net cash from operating activities	**272,787,366**	56,326,446
Investing activities		
Interest received	**417,925**	1,053,395
Refund of (Advance payments for) purchase of property, plant and equipment	**1,649,497**	(6,056,939)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(6,188,349)**	(1,783,028)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**48,764**	2,433
Net cash used in investing activities	**(4,072,163)**	(6,784,139)
Financing activities		
Increase in deposits pledged	**(100)**	(136)
Decrease (Increase) in restricted cash deposits	**22,112**	(737,771)
Interest paid for the Notes	**(4,813,876)**	(16,513,447)
Interest paid for lease liabilities	**(10,781)**	(26,273)
Repayment of obligations under lease liabilities (Note B)	**(20,104,919)**	(473,452)
Proceeds from bank borrowing	**3,872,437**	-
Repayment of bank borrowing	**(151,607)**	-
Repurchases of the Notes	**-**	(118,115,068)
Early redemption of the Notes	**(60,370,740)**	-
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	**2,902,730**	-
Repurchases of shares	**(2,150,021)**	-
Dividend paid	**(49,899,096)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities	**(130,703,861)**	(135,866,147)

consolidated statement of cash flows

31 December 2021

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**138,011,342**	(86,323,840)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**47,662,057**	133,996,173
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	**(78,478)**	(10,276)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 7)	**185,594,921**	47,662,057

Notes to consolidated statement of cash flows:

A) During the year, the Group capitalised US$4,148,065 (2020 : US$4,325,105) of depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 13) and US$1,492,795 (2020 : US$1,762,697) of amortisation of deferred stripping costs (Note 12) as inventory.

B) During the year, there was an addition to right-of-use asset of US$19,515,470 (2020 : US$Nil) (Note 14) relating to exclusive rights given by a third party for the Group to use its land for purpose of overburden disposal areas. In addition, the Group and Company early terminated its lease of an office premise, with the net book value of the right-of-use asset of US$192,223 offset against the outstanding lease liabilities.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

1 GENERAL

The Company (Registration No. 201011034Z) is incorporated in Singapore with its principal place of business and registered office at 7 Temasek Boulevard, Suntec Tower 1 #39-02, Singapore 038987 (31 December 2020 : 12 Marina Boulevard, #16-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 3, Singapore 018982). The Company is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

The consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States dollars to enhance the comparability of the Group's financials to other companies in the coal mining industry.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding and provision of management support services.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2022.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in SFRS(I) 1-2 or value in use in SFRS(I) 1-36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

a) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

b) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS - On 1 January 2021, the Group and the Company adopted all the new and revised SFRS(I) pronouncements that are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised SFRS(I) pronouncements does not result in changes to the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following SFRS(I)s pronouncements relevant to the Group and Company were issued but not effective:

<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021</u>

- Amendment to SFRS(I) 16: *Covid-19-Related Rent Consessions beyond 30 June 2021*

<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022</u>

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 3: *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16: *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s 2018-2020

<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023</u>

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) Practice Statement 2: *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-8: *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-12: *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

Management anticipates that the adoption of the above SFRS(I)s, SFRS(I) INTs and amendments to SFRS(I) in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION - The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable SFRS(I) Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under SFRS(I) 9, or when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in profit or loss.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS - Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments (see below). The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under the SFRS(I) are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-12 *Income Taxes* and SFRS(I) 1-19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment transactions of the acquiree or the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment awards transactions with share-based payment awards transactions of the acquirer in accordance with the method in SFRS(I) 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with SFRS(I) 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that standard.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests and entitling their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interest at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Group obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and is subject to a maximum of one year from acquisition date.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets
Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

Amortised cost and effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "other income" line item.

Foreign exchange gains and losses
The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate as at each reporting date. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the "other income" or "other expenses" line item.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group recognises lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a simplified approach based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ("12m") ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Significant increase in credit risk
In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations, namely the coal mining industry.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default
The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; or

b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; or

c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or

d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy
The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses
The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial;
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors;
- Nature of collaterals for finance lease receivables; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Warrants

Warrants issued are classified as equity. Warrants are measured at fair value at the date of grant and the proceeds are apportioned to warrants using the relative fair value approach.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not 1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, 2) held-for-trading, or 3) designated as FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial guarantee contracts
A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with SFRS(I) 9; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Foreign exchange gains and losses
For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost as at each reporting date, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Company and the Group have a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

LEASES - Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases as classified as operating lease.

<u>The Group as lessee</u>
The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statements of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate; or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statements of financial position.

The Group applies SFRS(I) 1-36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in Note 2 - Impairment of Tangible Assets.

INVENTORY - Inventories are classified as follows:

- Coal: These are coals that are extracted from mining activities and available for sale.
- Marketing coal: These are coals purchased with the intention to sell in the near future.

Coal inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of coal inventories is determined using the weighted average cost method. Costs include direct material, overburden removal (deferred stripping costs), mining, processing, labour incurred in the extraction process and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead costs directly related to mining activities. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

Marketing coal inventories are recorded at fair value less costs to sell. Unrealised gains and losses from the changes in fair values are reported in cost of goods sold.

DEFERRED STRIPPING COSTS - Overburden and other mine waste materials are often removed during the initial development of a mine site in order to access the mineral deposit. This activity is referred to as development stripping. The directly attributable costs are capitalised under mining properties. Capitalisation of development stripping costs ceases at the time that saleable material begins to be extracted from the mine.

Production stripping commences from the point saleable materials are being extracted from the mine. Stripping costs incurred during the production phase might benefit current period production and improve access to ore bodies in future periods. Where benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the current period, these costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing inventory. Where a benefit of improved access exists, the costs are recognised as part deferred stripping costs when the following criteria are met:

- It is probable that the future economic benefits (improved access to the coal body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the entity;
- The entity can identify the component of the coal body for which access has been improved; and
- The costs relating to the stripping activity associated with that component can be measured reliably.

In identifying the components of the ore body, mining operations personnel will analyse the Group's mine plans. Generally, a component will be subset of the total ore body and a mine may have several components, for example, certain quantities of coal within separate mining pits.

The deferred stripping costs is initially measured at cost, which is the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improve access to the identified component of ore, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs.

When the costs of stripping to improve access to an ore body are not clearly distinguishable from the costs of producing current inventories, i.e. there is a mixture of waste and ore being removed, the stripping costs are allocated based on a relevant measure of production. This production measure is calculated for the identified component of the ore body. The Group uses the expected volume of waste extracted compared with the actual volume for a given volume of ore production.

Notes to Financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The deferred stripping costs is subsequently amortised using the unit-of-production method over the life of the identified component of the ore body for which access has been improved. Economically recoverable reserves, which comprise proven and probable reserves, are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body. The deferred stripping costs is then carried at cost less depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Construction-in-progress for qualifying assets, includes borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than construction-in-progress, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

	Number of years
Leasehold property	Over terms of lease
Temporary housing facility	2
Jetty	4
Machineries	4
Motor vehicles	4
Equipment and furniture	4
Computer and software	4

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

Mining properties are classified as an asset under property, plant and equipment. Mining properties include mining rights and costs capitalised to develop the mine up to the production phase. The economic benefits from the assets are consumed in a pattern which is linked to the production level. These assets are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis. Depreciation starts from the date when commercial production commences.

The estimated useful lives, mining reserves, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, if there is no certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP - Club membership with indefinite useful life is not amortised, is classified as other non-current asset and is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment loss.

IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE ASSETS - At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so 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 (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

PROVISIONS - Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS - Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value of the equity instrument at the date of the grant. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based payments are set out in Note 25 and Note 37. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At the end of the reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in the profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the other reserve.

REVENUE RECOGNITION - The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Sales of coal; and
- Mining services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Sale of coal
Revenue from the sale of coal (coal mining and coal trading) is recognised when control of the coal has transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the coal has been delivered to a contractually agreed location. Following the transfer of control, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the coal, has the primary responsibility when on selling the coal and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the coal. Consequentially, a receivable is recognised by the Group as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. A contract liability arises from advances received from third party customers.

Mining services
The Group provides mining contracting and project management services for mining activities conducted at third party mines. Such services are of short duration and recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time, in the period in which the services are provided by the Group.

OTHER INCOME - The Group recognises other income from the following major sources:

Rental services
Rental services are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Interest income
Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Gain on repurchases of notes payable
Gain on repurchases of notes payable is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy as described under 'Derecognition of Financial Liabilities' in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Dividend income
The Company's dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Notes to Financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

BORROWING COSTS - Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS - Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense when employees have rendered the services entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

The cost of providing defined post-employment benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

The retirement benefits obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENT - Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

INCOME TAX - Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Except for investment properties measured using the fair value model, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Notes to Financial statements

31 December 2021

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model of the Group whose business objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The Group has not rebutted the presumption that the carrying amount of the investment properties will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION - The individual financial statements of each Group entity are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are presented in United States dollars, which is not the functional currency of some entities within the Group.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations (including comparatives) are expressed in United States dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items (including comparatives) are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the header of translation reserve.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss. Any exchange differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are derecognised, but they are not reclassified to profit or loss.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities (including monetary items that, in substance, form part of the net investment in foreign entities), and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the header of translation reserve.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand and at banks and deposits and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

SEGMENT REPORTING - An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenue and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to members of management and the chief operating decision makers who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2021

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Coal reserves
Management has obtained the Resource and Reserve reports and Exploration Target report (the "Reports") for all mines held by the Group which give an indication of the reserve volumes used in the value in use calculations. These Reports are issued by an independent qualified person in accordance with The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is obtained during the operation of a mine, estimates of coal reserves may change. Such changes may impact the Group's reported financial position and results, including amongst others, on items such as (i) impairment assessment of the Group's mining properties and deferred stripping costs; (ii) depreciation and amortisation charges; and (iii) inventory cost.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the financial year, management determined that the useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on the industry practice and the Group's operational environment.

(b) Depreciation of mining properties
The amounts recorded for depreciation as well as the recovery of the carrying value of mining properties depends on the estimates of coal reserves and the economic lives of future cash flows from related assets. The primary factors affecting these estimates are technical engineering assessments of producible quantities of coal reserves in place and economic constraints such as the assumptions related to anticipated commodity prices and the costs of development and production of the reserves. The carrying amounts of the Group's mining properties are disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements.

(c) Calculation of loss allowance
When measuring ECL, the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

For credit-impaired receivables, management takes into account the probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value for money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Future economic conditions may differ to the scenarios outlined, the impact of which will be accounted for in the future reporting periods.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and key assumptions including the probability of occurrence under different economic scenarios, expected net future cash flow, expected recovery year and discount rate used, are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

(d) Trade and other receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss
As disclosed in Note 8(b), the fair value of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement is determined using discounted cash flow approach. Under the approach, future cash flows are estimated based on present value of expected payments, discounted using the entity's discount rate. The expected payments are determined based on the coal sold from the underlying coal mines under the Cooperation Agreement.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2021

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (cont'd)

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Discount rate
- Forecasted coal prices
- Forecasted production volume

The future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate of 12.1% (2020 : 13.5%).

The fair value measurement of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement is disclosed in Note 4(c)(vi) to the financial statements.

(e) Deferred stripping costs

Certain mining costs, principally those that relate to the stripping of waste and which relate to future economically recoverable coal to be mined, are included in deferred stripping costs. These costs are deferred and subsequently taken to the cost of producing inventory by way of amortisation of deferred stripping costs. The estimated waste incurred to improve access to remaining ore reserves, estimates of coal reserves and the remaining life of the mine are regularly assessed by the management to ensure the carrying value and rate of deferral is appropriate taking into consideration the available facts and circumstances from time to time.

The carrying amounts of the Group's deferred stripping costs are disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements.

(f) Impairment review of deferred stripping costs and mining properties

The Group assesses annually whether its deferred stripping costs and mining properties exhibit any indication of impairment. Should there be any indicator of impairment, the Group then estimates the recoverable amounts based on value in use calculations. These calculations require the use of judgement and estimates.

The carrying value of deferred stripping costs and mining properties are reviewed regularly during the financial year, taking into consideration the available facts and circumstances, and to the extent to which the capitalised value exceeds its recoverable value, the excess is provided for or written-off in the financial year in which this is determined.

As discussed in Note 3(i), the Group has engaged an independent qualified person to estimate the proved and probable coal reserves. Management uses the reserves to form the basis for their impairment review, and may adjust such valuation with other estimates which may include discount rates and production volumes that are not covered by the independent qualified person.

The carrying amounts of the Group's deferred stripping costs and mining properties are disclosed in Notes 12 and 13 to the financial statements respectively.

Sensitivity to demand for coal and consideration of Paris Convention

Management has taken the assumption during the impairment assessment that throughout the remaining life of mines, there will continue to be a ready market for thermal coal with no significant demand decline in the immediate future due to the policies arising from the Paris convention with thermal coal still remaining as a transition fuel for several decades before a viable comparable alternative and transition thereof will be realized. Where coal is displaced as a fuel for power generation at a pace more rapid than presently augured, it may result in lower commodity prices including coal which may have bearing on the impairment assessment.

The sensitivities are presented on the basis of price fluctuations alone with no mitigating actions assumed, therefore the impairments, where applicable, are likely higher than would actualize. In actual practice, were coal prices to reduce significantly, management would adopt alternative strategies and plans to manage the operating costs and alter mining plans to reduce the overall impact to the recoverable amounts of the mines and preserve the underlying economic value of the mines.

The government of Indonesia wherein the coal mines are geographically located has committed to reduced carbon emission by 2030 and a net zero emissions by 2060 but has neither announced nor passed into legislations specific provisions in relation to the Paris convention aside from a proposed carbon tax to power plants which do not translate to direct financial implications for the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2021. Accordingly, no revisions were made to the assumptions undertaken for impairment analysis for the current financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Further, the impairment assessments factor in operating cash flows from SDJ Mine until 2027, TBR mine until 2028 and BEK Mine until 2034 with STT Mine projected to both commence and complete mining in 2023, which reduces the exposure of the Group to declining coal prices due to the Paris Convention as management assumes that the policies by governments to achieve the 2060 target would have yet gained full traction by 2030 and with more prominent policies and effects towards the later part of the targeted 2060.

(g) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in Singapore and Indonesia. In determining the income tax liabilities, management is required to estimate the amount of capital allowances and deductibility of certain expense in each jurisdiction. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the year in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management estimate is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (cont'd)

The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Company's current income tax payable, prepaid income tax and deferred tax provision are disclosed in the statement of financial position, Note 8 and Note 22 to the financial statements, respectively.

(h) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries and amounts due from subsidiaries

Management has carried out a review of the recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiaries and the amounts due from subsidiaries, having regard to the existing performance of the relevant subsidiaries and the carrying value of the net tangible assets in these subsidiaries.

Management has estimated the recoverable amount based on the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. The fair value less costs of disposal is determined by reference to the estimated realisable values of the net tangible assets of the subsidiaries. In 2019, impairment losses of US$7,131,486 and US$8,598,520 were recognised for investment in subsidiaries and amount due from a subsidiary, respectively. No further impairment for investment in subsidiaries was required during the year, however the impairment loss for an amount due from a subsidiary of US$8,598,520 was reversed during the year, following receipt from the subsidiary.

The carrying amounts of the Company's investment in subsidiaries and amounts due from subsidiaries are disclosed in Notes 11 and 8 to the financial statements respectively.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	Group		Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Financial assets				
At amortised cost (including cash and bank balances)	**239,424,839**	109,329,851	**71,160,767**	45,687,634
At fair value through profit or loss	**6,553,509**	6,380,457	**-**	-
Financial liabilities				
At amortised cost	**115,950,335**	111,970,372	**85,821,400**	52,236,734
Lease liabilities	**17,618**	571,125	**-**	558,363
Financial guarantee liability	**-**	-	**-**	1,357,471

(b) Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

The Group and Company do not have any financial instruments which are subjected to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements or similar netting agreements.

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Group's and the Company's overall financial risk management policies and objectives seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group and Company. Management regularly reviews the Group's and the Company's business and operational activities to identify areas of significant business risks, as well as appropriate measures through which to control and mitigate these risks. On an on-going basis, management reviews all significant control policies and procedures, and highlights all significant matters to the Board of Directors and the audit and risk committee. There has been no significant change to the Group's and the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The Group and Company do not hold or issue derivative financial instrument for speculative purposes. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis indicated below.

(i) Foreign exchange risk management

The Group's and the Company's foreign currency exposure during the year arises from United States dollars, Indonesia rupiah and Singapore dollars. The Group and Company do not hedge against foreign exchange exposure as the exposure is managed primarily by using natural hedges that arise from offsetting assets and liabilities that are denominated in the same foreign currencies.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in currency other than the respective Group entities' functional currencies are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Group				
United States dollars	**16,411,925**	21,376,901	**16,281,876**	10,125,992
Indonesia rupiah	**96,469,359**	74,771,510	**65,624,876**	67,471,293
Singapore dollars	**2,279,475**	2,639,155	**667,273**	1,369,818
Company				
Singapore dollars	**1,573,771**	1,467,082	**382,880**	1,119,760

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31 December 2021

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Foreign currency sensitivity
The following table details the sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the relevant foreign currencies against the functional currency of each Group entity. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where they gave rise to an impact on the Group's and the Company's profit.

If the relevant foreign currency weakens by 5% against the functional currency of each Group entity, the Group's and the Company's profit before income tax will increase (decrease) by:

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Group		
United States dollars	**6,502**	562,545
Indonesia rupiah	**1,542,224**	365,011
Singapore dollars	**80,610**	63,467
Company		
Singapore dollars	**59,545**	17,366

If the relevant foreign currency strengthens by 5% there would be an equal and opposite impact on the Group's and the Company's profit or loss shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(ii) Interest rate risk management
The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate risk are restricted to their interest bearing bank balances, trade and other receivables, and deposits, lease liabilities, bank borrowing and notes payable as disclosed in Notes 7, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 19 to the financial statements respectively.

No interest rate sensitivity was performed since the Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate on their variable rate borrowing is not significant.

(iii) Overview of the Group's exposure to credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at 31 December 2021, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the Group arises from:

- the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statements of financial position; and
- the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the financial guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised as disclosed in Note 4(c)(iv). The related loss allowance is disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

The Group minimises credit risk via advance payments from customers, sales secured by letters of credit, strict credit terms and regular monitoring of customers' financial standing.

The Group develops and maintains its credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Group uses its own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Group's and the Company's current credit risk framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses (ECL)
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The table below detail the credit quality of the Group's and the Company's financial assets and other items, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

	Note	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
				US$	US$	US$
Group						
2021						
Trade receivables	**8**	**Performing**	**Lifetime ECL**	**18,577,520**	**-**	**18,577,520**
Trade receivables	**8**	**In default**	**Lifetime ECL**	**942,808**	**(942,808)**	**-**
Other receivables	**8**	**Performing**	**12-month ECL**	**3,865,720**	**-**	**3,865,720**
Other receivables	**8**	**In default**	**Lifetime ECL**	**32,987,928**	**(21,043,822)**	**11,944,106**
Deposits	**9**	**Performing**	**12-month ECL**	**9,486,014**	**-**	**9,486,014**
					(21,986,630)	
2020						
Trade receivables	8	Performing	Lifetime ECL	20,273,010	-	20,273,010
Trade receivables	8	In default	Lifetime ECL	947,554	(947,554)	-
Other receivables	8	Performing	12-month ECL	6,717,402	-	6,717,402
Other receivables	8	In default	Lifetime ECL	29,901,030	(14,575,411)	15,325,619
Deposits	9	Performing	12-month ECL	9,383,431	-	9,383,431
					(15,522,965)	
Company						
2021						
Other receivable – third party	**8**	**Performing**	**12-month ECL**	**1,857**	**-**	**1,857**
Amount receivable from subsidiaries	**8**	**Performing**	**12-month ECL**	**59,977,364**	**-**	**59,977,364**
Deposits	**9**	**Performing**	**12-month ECL**	**8,383**	**-**	**8,383**
					-	
2020						
Other receivables – third party	8	Performing	12-month ECL	520	-	520
Amount receivable from subsidiaries	8	Performing	12-month ECL	28,023,464	-	28,023,464
Amount receivable from a subsidiary	8	In default	Lifetime ECL	8,598,520	(8,598,520)	-
Deposits	9	Performing	12-month ECL	105,218	-	105,218
					(8,598,520)	

(iv) Credit risk management

The Group minimises credit risk by adopting a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Group uses its own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors and continuously monitors its exposures and credit ratings of its counterparties.

As at 31 December 2021, 72% (2020 : 66%) of the Group's revenue are derived from customers in China, which represent concentration risk within this geographical location. There is concentration of credit risk as 99% (2020 : 89%) of the Group's trade receivables, excluding those under Cooperation Agreement, at the end of the financial year relate to three customers (2020 : five customers). The Group minimises its credit risk by securing most of its sales with letters of credit. The Group minimises its credit risk by securing most of its sales with letters of credit.

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of reporting period.

The Company has an amount due from a subsidiary which accounted for 50% (2020 : 45%) of the Company's other receivables.

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The Group is also exposed to credit risk relating to the other receivables of US$32,265,394 due from a third party coal mine owner (the "coal mine owner") pursuant to the coal purchase and prepayments contracts entered into between the Group and the coal mine owner in 2019. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations to deliver coal or to make full payments of the amount outstanding plus interest accrued, the maximum exposure for the Company as of 31 December 2021 relating to these receivables is US$32,265,394 (2020 : US$29,174,012), without considering the personal guarantee obtained from a director of the coal mine owner.

Following the early redemption of Senior Notes by a subsidiary of the Company, the maximum amount the Company could be forced to settle under the financial guarantee, if the full guaranteed amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee is US$Nil (2020 : US$59.2 million).

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure of the Group and Company.

Further details of credit risk on trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

(v) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and Company will not be able to meet their financial obligations as they fall due. The Group and Company have been able to service all its debts obligations and fund their operations through internal funds, lease liabilities, bank borrowings and notes payable.

The Group and Company closely monitor the working capital requirements and minimises its liquidity risk by ensuring sufficient available funds and credit lines.

Liquidity risk analysis

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group and Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. The adjustment column represents the possible future cash flows attributable to the instrument included in the maturity analysis which are not included in the carrying amount of the financial liability on the statements of financial position.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or within 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	After 5 years	Adjustment	Total
	%	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group						
2021						
Non-interest bearing	**-**	**112,229,505**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**112,229,505**
Lease liabilities (fixed rate)	**3.55**	**6,146**	**13,409**	**-**	**(1,937)**	**17,618**
Bank borrowing (variable rate)	**1.38 to 2.36**	**416,507**	**1,723,043**	**1,994,268**	**(412,988)**	**3,720,830**
Total		**112,652,158**	**1,736,452**	**1,994,268**	**(414,925)**	**115,967,953**
2020						
Non-interest bearing	-	53,209,716	-	-	-	53,209,716
Lease liabilities (fixed rate)	4.33 to 7.46	415,502	167,731	-	(12,108)	571,125
Notes payable (fixed rate)	9.16	4,734,960	62,777,678	-	(8,751,982)	58,760,656
Total		58,360,178	62,945,409	-	(8,764,090)	112,541,497
Company						
2021						
Non-interest bearing	**-**	**28,956,127**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,956,127**
Loan from subsidiaries (fixed rate)	**5**	**2,657,222**	**62,856,044**	**-**	**(12,368,823)**	**53,144,443**
Bank borrowing (variable rate)	**1.38 to 2.36**	**416,507**	**1,723,043**	**1,994,268**	**(412,988)**	**3,720,830**
Total		**32,029,856**	**64,579,087**	**1,994,268**	**(12,781,811)**	**85,821,400**
2020						
Non-interest bearing	-	52,236,734	-	-	-	52,236,734
Lease liabilities (fixed rate)	4.33	402,554	167,731	-	(11,922)	558,363
Financial guarantee liability	-	771,771	585,700	-	-	1,357,471
Total		53,411,059	753,431	-	(11,922)	54,152,568

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31 December 2021

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Following the early redemption of Senior Notes by a subsidiary of the Company, the maximum amount that the Company could be forced to settle under the financial guarantee contract, if the full guaranteed amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee, is US$Nil (2020 : US$59.2 million).

Non-derivative financial assets

All the financial assets of the Group and Company as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are repayable on demand or due within one year from the end of the reporting period, except for restricted cash deposits, non-current trade and other receivables, and non-current deposits as disclosed in Notes 7(d), 8 and 9 to the financial statements respectively.

(vi) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Some of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value as at each reporting date.

The following table gives information about how the fair value of the financial assets is determined (in particular, the valuation technique and inputs used).

Financial assets	Fair value at 31 December		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2021 US$	2020 US$				
Group						
Trade and other receivables measured at FVTPL [Note 8(b)]	**6,553,509**	6,380,457	Level 3	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on present value of expected payments, discounted using the entity's discount rate. The expected payments are determined based on the coal sold from the underlying coal mines under the Cooperation Agreement.	Forecasted coal prices: US$62 to US$73 (2020 : US$55 to US$64) per tonne. Discount rate : 12.1% (2020 : 13.5%) per annum.	3% decrease in forecasted coal prices will result in decrease in fair value of US$1,650,000 (2020: US$1,540,000). 80 basis points increase in discount rate will result in decrease in fair value of US$220,000 (2020 : US$210,000). The equivalent increase in forecasted coal price and decrease in discount rate will result in the changes in fair value of the opposite direction.

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The change in the fair value of the other receivables of the Company measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to US$Nil (2020: US$5,189,099). The fair value is assessed in aggregate under the discounted cash flow method as described in the Group's trade and other receivables valuation technique mentioned above. This is because the receivables of the Group and the Company are both recoverable through the same underlying coal mines. Accordingly, only one set of discounted cash flow is used.

Other than as disclosed above, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

(d) Capital management policies and objectives

The Group and Company manage their capital to ensure that the Group and Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structures of the Group consist of debt, which includes the lease liabilities (Note 17) and bank borrowing (Note 18) and equity attributable to owners of the Company, which comprises issued capital, treasury shares, reserves and retained earnings.

The capital structures of the Company consist of debt, which comprises bank borrowing (Note 18) and loans from subsidiaries (Note 5), and equity attributable to owners of the Company, which comprises issued capital, treasury shares, reserves and retained earnings.

The Group's net debt to equity ratio as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Total debt [i]	**3,738,448**	60,423,050
Cash and bank balances	**(190,595,157)**	(52,662,193)
Net (cash) debt	**(186,856,709)**	7,760,857
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	**347,769,738**	218,462,313
Net (cash) debt to equity ratio	**(54%)**	4%

[i] Total debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (including interest payable recorded in other payables), as described in Notes 16, 17 and 18.

The Group's and the Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

5 RELATED COMPANIES TRANSACTIONS

Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the Company's group of companies.

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related companies of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed. The intercompany balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand, except as discussed below.

During the year, the Company received loans from two subsidiaries totalling US$53,144,443 (2020 : US$Nil). The balances are unsecured, bears interest rate of 5% per annum and are due for repayment in 5 years' time.

6 OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Some of the Group's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

There are no significant transactions between the Group and related parties, other than those disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes.

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel are as follows:

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Short-term benefits	**7,807,367**	5,336,002
Post-employment benefits	**58,446**	80,577
Share-based payment	**125,226**	244,640
Total	**7,991,039**	5,661,219

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is determined by the performance of individuals and market trends.

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7 CASH AND BANK BALANCES AND RESTRICTED CASH DEPOSITS

	Group		Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Cash on hand	**3,775**	3,762	**375**	320
Cash at banks [a]	**103,589,630**	47,658,295	**5,172,030**	17,558,112
Deposits [b]	**87,001,752**	5,000,136	**6,000,758**	-
Total cash and bank balances	**190,595,157**	52,662,193	**11,173,163**	17,558,432
Restricted cash deposits (non-current) [d] [e]	**4,956,322**	4,968,196	**-**	-
	195,551,479	57,630,389	**11,173,163**	17,558,432
Less: Deposit pledged [c]	**(5,000,236)**	(5,000,136)		
Less: Restricted cash deposits (non-current) [d] [e]	**(4,956,322)**	(4,968,196)		
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**185,594,921**	47,662,057		

(a) The average effective interest rate of the cash at banks was 0.73% (2020 : 0.54%) per annum.

(b) The effective interest rate of the fixed deposits ranged from 0.07% to 2.02% (2020 : 0.38% to 2.53%) per annum.

(c) Included in this balance as at 31 December 2021 were pledged deposits totalling US$5,000,000 (2020 : US$5,000,000) relating to the issuance of banker's guarantees to a third party, for the purpose of securing the right to use a third party's land for the Group's mining activities.

(d) As at 31 December 2021, the Group placed restricted cash deposits totalling US$4,956,322 (2020 : US$4,968,196) with relevant government authorities for the purpose of ensuring fulfilment of compliance in respect of the Group's reclamation and rehabilitation obligations.

(e) The effective interest rate of the restricted cash deposits ranged from 2.90% to 3.54% (2020 : 3.57% to 4.88%) per annum.

Management considered that the ECL for bank balances and pledged bank deposits is insignificant as at 31 December 2021.

8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Current assets:				
At amortised costs:				
Trade receivables from:				
- Third parties	**19,520,328**	21,220,564	**-**	-
Less: Allowance for ECL [c]	**(942,808)**	(947,554)	**-**	-
	18,577,520	20,273,010	**-**	-
Other receivables comprise of:				
- Subsidiaries (Note 5)	**-**	-	**59,977,364**	36,621,984
- Third parties [a] [d]	**36,833,423**	36,610,544	**31**	520
Less: Allowance for ECL [c]	**(21,043,822)**	(14,575,411)	**-**	(8,598,520)
	15,789,601	22,035,133	**59,977,395**	28,023,984
- Goods and Services Tax ("GST") receivables	**174,834**	168,099	**-**	-
- Value added Tax ("VAT") receivables	**25,347,342**	1,245,621	**-**	-
- Prepaid income tax	**2,494,424**	9,316,632	**-**	-
- Interest receivables	**20,225**	7,888	**1,826**	-
Total	**62,403,946**	53,046,383	**59,979,221**	28,023,984
Non-current assets:				
At amortised costs:				
Tax recoverable [e]	**7,591,486**	-	**-**	-
At fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"):				
Trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement [b]	**21,199,909**	21,028,446	**3,136,660**	3,138,249
Less: Cumulative changes in fair value	**(14,646,400)**	(14,647,989)	**(3,136,660)**	(3,138,249)
	6,553,509	6,380,457	**-**	-
Total	**14,144,995**	6,380,457	**-**	-

The credit period granted to customers is generally between 30 to 60 days (2020 : 30 to 60 days). Settlement of receivables from export sales averages 30 days while settlement of receivables from domestic sales takes up to 60 days. No interest is charged on the outstanding balances, other than those described in Notes 8(a) and 8(b) below. Allowance for ECL for trade receivables has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

In determining the ECL, the Group and Company consider the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtor operates and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

In determining the ECL for credit-impaired receivables, management takes into account the probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible future outcomes, the time value for money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Accordingly, the Group made an allowance for ECL of US$6,472,895 (2020 : US$13,848,393) during the year. In 2020, the Group recorded a reversal of allowance for ECL of US$84,319 following receipts from a debtor.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

A receivable is written-off when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. No trade and other receivables have been written-off.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables with customers, excluding trade receivables under Cooperation Agreement, based on the Group's provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the allowance for ECL based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer base:

	Trade receivables - days past due				
Group	Current US$	1 - 30 days US$	31 - 90 days US$	> 90 days US$	Total US$
2021					
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**16,128,737**	**2,448,783**	**-**	**942,808**	**19,520,328**
Lifetime ECL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(942,808)**	**(942,808)**
					18,577,520
2020					
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	20,172,776	-	94,071	953,717	21,220,564
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	(947,554)	(947,554)
					20,273,010

(a) Credit-impaired receivables arising from advance payments for coal purchase

On 20 September 2019, the Group signed a conditional sale and purchase agreement ("CSPA") with a third party coal mine owner (the "coal mine owner") to acquire interest in two mining concessions. The consideration was US$25,000,000 of which a refundable deposit of US$2,500,000 was paid upon the execution of the CSPA and the remaining US$22,500,000 was payable upon the completion of the acquisition. However, the coal mine owner was unable to fulfill certain conditions precedent to the CSPA. Consequentially, the CSPA was terminated on 31 March 2020. The refundable deposit of US$2,500,000 was included as other receivables and became immediately repayable.

On 20 September 2019, the Group signed a coal purchase contract with the coal mine owner for delivery of 1,200,000 tonnes of coal and made advance payment of US$22,500,000. The coal was expected to be delivered across 20 shipments over a period of 6 months up to 30 September 2020 and extended to 31 December 2020 as agreed by both parties. However, the coal delivery did not take place as intended due to depressed coal prices arising from COVID-19. According to the terms of the coal purchase and prepayment contracts, the advance payment is immediately repayable when the coal mine owner fails to perform its obligations to deliver coal.

As such, the advance payment became repayable on demand and was reclassified to other receivables as at 31 December 2020. The balance bears an interest rate of 11% per annum.

On 24 December 2019, the Group entered into another coal purchase contract with the coal mine owner for 300,000 tonnes of coal and made a further advance payment of US$10,000,000. The coal was expected to be delivered across 5 shipments from the date of contract until 29 February 2020 and extended to 29 April 2020 as agreed by both parties. The coal mine owner had delivered 250,590 tonnes of coal, representing utilisation of the advance payment of US$8,150,000 prior to the termination of the coal purchase contract on 15 May 2020. Accordingly, the remaining advance payment of US$1,850,000 became repayable on demand and was reclassified to other receivables. The outstanding balance bears an interest rate of 12% per annum.

The receivables are secured by a personal guarantee obtained from a director of the coal mine owner.

The total receivables and interest accrued outstanding as at 31 December 2021 amounted to US$32,265,394 (2020: US$29,174,012). As a result of the failure to deliver the coal by the coal mine owner since 2020 and to refund the deposit paid for the acquisition of the two mining concessions, as well as the financial difficulties of the coal mine owner observed by management based on information available to the Group, management determined that the receivables are credit-impaired.

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8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

For a financial asset that is credit-impaired at the reporting date, the expected credit losses are measured as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss.

In determining the ECL, management has considered the following:

- The forward-looking economic scenarios used in the expected credit loss model and the related probability of occurrence under different economic scenarios.
- The basis and assumptions applied in the ECL calculation, including the expected net future cash flows (valuation of vessels, the underlying mines and utilisation of road and jetty), expected recovery time and discount rate used.

Key assumptions used in determining ECL for credit-impaired receivables are as follows:

Forward-looking economic scenario	Probability of the forward-looking economic scenario occurring	Expected net future cash flows	Expected recovery time	Discount rate
2021				
Base case	**60%**	**100%**	**8 years**	**8.1%**
Downside	**40%**	**13%**	**1 year**	**8.1%**
2020				
Base case	90%	100%	7.5 years	8%
Downside	10%	20%	1 year	8%

Based on the above assessment, a loss allowance of US$6,472,895 has been charged to the profit or loss during the year (2020 : US$13,848,393).

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the impacts of the possible changes in key assumptions, with all other variables held constant, to the Group's allowance for ECL in respect of the receivables from the coal mine owner is as follows:

	5% increase in the probability of downside scenario occurring US$	5% decrease in the expected net future cash flows under base case scenario US$	0.5 year increase in expected recovery time under base case scenario US$	50 basis point increase in discount rate under both scenarios US$
2021				
Increase in allowance for ECL	**540,000**	**403,000**	**281,000**	**261,000**
2020				
Increase in allowance for ECL	527,000	737,000	556,000	502,000

(b) Receivables under Cooperation Agreement measured at FVTPL

In January 2018, the Group entered into a Cooperation Agreement with certain debtors' related corporations and a third party (collectively known as the "Vendors") and a common controlling shareholder of the Vendors to conduct joint mining activities on the two coal mines owned by the Vendors' related corporations. The joint mining activities was expected to commence after the completion of due diligence on the economical and technical feasibility of the underlying coal mines. Based on the Cooperation Agreement, a portion of the cash profit from the sale of coal shall be used by the Vendors to settle the outstanding trade and other receivables which amounted to US$21,199,909 (2020 : US$21,028,446) as at 31 December 2021.

The Cooperation Agreement is secured by a personal guarantee of the controlling shareholder of the Vendors.

In January 2019, the Group signed an amendment to the Cooperation Agreement with the Vendors' related corporations and common controlling shareholder of the Vendors to extend the period for the completion of due diligence to September 2019. In 2019, the Vendors obtained the renewal of the mining license in respect of the underlying coal mines to 2028 and 2029, respectively. Due to the post COVID-19 pandemic effects on coal mining industry in Indonesia and Indonesia's new DMO regulation to manage coal supply in the country that posed restrictions on operations, management has agreed to extend the completion of due diligence to 20 September 2022. The vendors obtained the production quota for 2022 of the main coal mine which has commenced operations.

The balance bears an interest rate of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation interest rate + 0.5% per annum effective from 1 January 2019. The interest charged in 2021 of US$183,588 (2020 : US$348,214) is included as part of the balance of trade and other receivables under Cooperation Agreement.

The receivables are classified as financial instruments measured at FVTPL under SFRS(I) 9 *Financial Instruments*, as the receivables do not meet the solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") test. SPPI test requires that the contractual terms of the financial asset (as a whole) give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding, that is cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Given the timing and amounts of the receivables to be recovered under Cooperation Agreement could not be fixed, and contingent upon the occurrence of the commencement of mining activities, the instrument does not meet SPPI test and hence is classified as financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

As per Note 3(d) and Note 4(c)(vi), the fair value of the trade and other receivables is determined using discounted cash flow method where future cash flows are estimated based on present value of expected payments, discounted using the entity's discount rate. The expected payments are determined based on the coal sold from the underlying coal mines under the Cooperation Agreement.

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31 December 2021

8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

As of 31 December 2021, there was a change to the estimated fair value of the receivables of US$6,553,509 (2020: US$6,380,457) and no further fair value loss was recognised in profit or loss during the year (2020 : fair value loss of US$5,189,099) (Note 30).

The information about how the fair value of the receivables is determined (in particular, the valuation technique and inputs used) are set out on Note 4(c)(vi) to the financial statements.

(c) The table below shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade and other receivables in accordance to SFRS(I) 9:

	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired US$
Group	
Balance as at 1 January 2020	1,769,436
Addition	13,848,393
Reversal	(84,319)
Exchange differences	(10,546)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	15,522,964
Addition	6,472,895
Exchange differences	(9,229)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**21,986,630**

The Group's trade and other receivables that are determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period relate to debtors that have defaulted on payments. Except as mentioned in Notes 8(a) and 8(b), these trade and other receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

(d) In 2020, included in this balance was an amount provided by a subsidiary of the Company, PT Mitra Nasional Pratama ("MNP"), to a third party of US$5,423,609 to assist in its exploration and drilling activities and for permit approval process. The exploration works failed to materialise after numerous extensions and the agreement was subsequently terminated. The balance has been fully repaid in January 2021.

(e) Included in this balance is tax recoverable of approximately US$3.8 million (IDR53 billion) in respect of a subsidiary for capitalisation of an intercompany loan as equity that the Indonesian Tax Office assessed in 2016. Management has sought the advice of professional tax consultants and holds the view that the imposed tax is without merit under the tax law.

In May 2021, the Tax Court issued decision letter No. PUT-115715.15/2014/PP/MXVIIIA Year 2021 which rejected the Group's appeal. In June 2021, the Group has paid the principal and penalty with total amount of approximately US$3.8 million (IDR53 billion).

In August 2021, the Group has filed a Judicial Review application to the Supreme Court against the Tax Court decision. The Supreme Court has not issued the relevant Judicial Review Decision as of the date of financial statements. Taking reference from the advice of the Group's legal counsel, management holds the view that it has strong basis for the Judicial Review as the imposed tax is without merit under the prevailing tax laws. Accordingly, the payment is recorded as tax recoverable.

Also included in this balance is tax recoverable of approximately US$3.8 million (IDR53 billion) in respect of underpayment of corporate tax by a subsidiary of the Group that the Indonesian Tax Office assessed in 2019. In June 2021, the Group has paid the principal and penalty with total amount of approximately US$3.8 million (IDR53 billion) and filed an objection with the assessment by the Indonesian Tax Office. Management has sought the advice of professional tax consultants and holds the view that it has reasonable basis to support its claim that the imposed tax is without merit under the prevailing tax laws. Accordingly, the payment is recorded as tax recoverable.

9 DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Current assets:				
Prepayments	**12,201,135**	20,105,463	**209,368**	147,056
Advance payments for purchase of coal	**1,525,460**	1,543,196	**-**	-
Less: Impairment loss on advance payments for purchase of coal [(b)]	**(1,525,460)**	(1,543,196)	**-**	-
	-	-	**-**	-
Total	**12,201,135**	20,105,463	209,368	147,056
Non-current assets:				
Deposits [(a)]	**9,486,014**	9,383,431	**8,383**	105,218
Prepayments	**4,980,698**	3,171,730	**-**	-
Advance payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	**4,493,910**	6,326,598	**-**	-
Total	**18,960,622**	18,881,759	**8,383**	105,218

(a) Included in this balance is the Group's deposit for land use right, held at amortised costs of US$9,476,474 (2020 : US$9,277,043).

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9 DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (cont'd)

Movement in deposits for land use right are as follows:

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
At beginning of year	**9,277,043**	9,081,373
Add: Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost credited to profit or loss (Note 29)	**199,431**	195,670
At end of year	**9,476,474**	9,277,043

Management considered that the ECL for deposits for land use right is insignificant as at 31 December 2021.

(b) Movement in impairment loss on advance payments for purchase of coal are as follows:

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
At beginning of year	**1,543,196**	1,565,842
Exchange differences	**(17,736)**	(22,646)
At end of year	**1,525,460**	1,543,196

10 INVENTORY

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Coal	**24,128,714**	20,769,393

The cost of inventory recognised as an expense includes a write-back of allowance for inventory written-down of US$936,751 (2020 : US$516,370) (Note 33) due to price increases.

11 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	**80,980,515**	80,980,515
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(7,131,486)**	(7,131,486)
	73,849,029	73,849,029
Deemed investment (a)	**97,009,790**	97,009,790
Fair value of a financial guarantee contract (Note 19)	**7,887,000**	7,887,000
	178,745,819	178,745,819

(a) The amount is stated at cost as it is deemed to be part of the Company's equity investments in the subsidiaries, as the amounts are interest-free, payable at discretion of the borrowers when they are able to do so.

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11 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Principal activities/ Country of incorporation and operation	Effective equity interest of the Company	
		2021	2020
		%	%
Geo Coal International Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Coal trading/Singapore.	**100**	100
PT Geo Energy Coalindo [(b) (d)]	Investment holding/Indonesia.	**99.00**	99.00
Borneo International Resources Pte. Ltd. [(a) (f)]	Investment holding/Singapore.	**100**	100
Geo Energy Investments Ltd. [(e) (f)]	Investment holding/ Cayman Island.	**100**	100
Geo Energy International (HK) Limited [(f)]	Investment holding/Hong Kong.	**100**	100
Geo Coal International (HK) Limited [(c)]	Coal trading/Hong Kong.	**100**	100
<u>Held by Geo Energy International (HK) Limited</u>			
Geo Ventures Global Pte. Ltd. [(a) (f)]	Investment holding/Singapore.	**100**	100
<u>Held by Geo Energy Investments Ltd.</u>			
STT Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. [(a) (f)]	Investment holding/Singapore.	**100**	100
Fortune Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. [(a) (f)]	Coal trading/Singapore.	**100**	100
<u>Held by STT Coal Resources Pte. Ltd.</u>			
PT Tunas Bara Abadi Tolindo [(d) (f)]	General trading/Indonesia.	**99.90**	99.90
<u>Held by PT Tunas Bara Abadi Tolindo</u>			
PT STT Tunas Bara [(d) (f)]	General trading and services/Indonesia.	**99.10**	99.10
<u>Held by PT STT Tunas Bara</u>			
PT Surya Tambang Tolindo [(d) (f)]	Coal mining/Indonesia.	**99.06**	99.06
<u>Held by Fortune Coal Resources Pte. Ltd.</u>			
PT Satui Jasabara [(d) (f)]	General trading/Indonesia.	**99.90**	99.90
<u>Held by PT Satui Jasabara</u>			
PT Satui Energi [(d) (f)]	General trading/Indonesia.	**98.90**	98.90
<u>Held by PT Satui Energi</u>			
PT Tanah Bumbu Resources [(b) (d)]	Coal mining/Indonesia.	**97.91**	97.91
<u>Held by PT Geo Energy Coalindo</u>			
PT Mitra Nasional Pratama [(b) (d)]	Mining services/Indonesia.	**98.01**	98.01
PT Sumber Bara Jaya [(b) (d) (f)]	Mining services/Indonesia.	**98.90**	98.90
PT Geo Tebo Power Inti [(d) (f)]	Power generation/Indonesia.	**98.92**	98.92
PT Geo Energy Trading [(d) (f)]	General trading/Indonesia.	**98.92**	98.92
<u>Held by PT Mitra Nasional Pratama</u>			
PT Geo Online Indonesia [(d) (f)]	Multimedia supplier, business and management consultant services/ Indonesia	**97.97**	97.97
<u>Held by PT Sumber Bara Jaya</u>			
PT Bumi Enggang Khatulistiwa [(b) (d)]	Coal mining/Indonesia.	**98.88**	98.88
<u>Held by Borneo International Resources Pte. Ltd.</u>			
PT Era Tiga Putra [(d) (f)]	Investment holding/Indonesia.	**99.00**	99.00

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11 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Name of subsidiaries	Principal activities/ Country of incorporation and operation	Effective equity interest of the Company	
		2021	2020
		%	%
Held by PT Era Tiga Putra			
PT Karunia Mitra Berkat [(d) (f)]	Investment holding/Indonesia.	**98.97**	98.97
Held by PT Karunia Mitra Berkat			
PT Sungai Danau Jaya [(b) (d)]	Coal mining/Indonesia.	**98.96**	98.96

Notes

(a) Audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore.

(b) Audited by Imelda & Rekan, Jakarta, Indonesia (a member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited).

(c) Audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Hong Kong (a member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited).

(d) Under the Indonesian Company Law, a limited liability company incorporated in Indonesia is required to have a minimum of two shareholders. As a result, certain subsidiaries are held by a non-controlling interest party.

(e) Audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore for sole purpose of inclusion of their financial position and operation results in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(f) The subsidiaries were dormant during the year.

There were no significant restrictions on the Company or its subsidiaries' ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Group.

12 DEFERRED STRIPPING COSTS

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Cost:		
At beginning and end of year	**73,044,407**	73,044,407
Accumulated amortisation:		
At beginning of year	**19,116,326**	11,786,972
Amortisation	**6,145,394**	7,329,354
At end of year	**25,261,720**	19,116,326
Carrying amount:		
At end of year	**47,782,687**	53,928,081
At beginning of year	**53,928,081**	61,257,435

Total amortisation of deferred stripping costs was allocated as follows:

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Charged to profit or loss (Note 33)	**6,415,296**	6,061,714
Capitalised as inventory	**1,492,795**	1,762,697
	7,908,091	7,824,411
Less: Amount previously capitalised as inventory, charged to profit or loss during the year	**(1,762,697)**	(495,057)
	6,145,394	7,329,354

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13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold property	Temporary housing facility	Jetty	Machineries	Motor vehicles	Equipment and furniture	Computer and software	Mining properties	Construction in progress	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group										
Cost:										
At 1 January 2020	2,359,325	464,942	904,844	1,271,347	118,712	886,352	739,962	216,914,522	250,248	223,910,254
Additions	-	1,872	-	-	-	2,650	-	3,045,119	34,242	3,083,883
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,627)	(770)	(4,728)	(21,984)	-	-	(33,109)
Exchange differences	(25,200)	-	-	(2,318)	(583)	(5,661)	(3,064)	-	(2,518)	(39,344)
At 31 December 2020	2,334,125	466,814	904,844	1,263,402	117,359	878,613	714,914	219,959,641	281,972	226,921,684
Additions	5,004,008	17,924	22,613	22,075	1,156	295,217	3,948	957,199	82,718	6,406,858
Disposals	-	(4,421)	-	-	(6,371)	(373,862)	(19,716)	-	-	(404,370)
Transferred from right-of-use assets (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	539,566	-	-	-	-	539,566
Reclassification	-	116,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	(116,959)	-
Exchange differences	(19,738)	-	-	(1,816)	(110)	(4,434)	(1,992)	-	-	(28,090)
At 31 December 2021	**7,318,395**	**597,276**	**927,457**	**1,283,661**	**651,600**	**795,534**	**697,154**	**220,916,840**	**247,731**	**233,435,648**
Accumulated depreciation:										
At 1 January 2020	482,251	271,252	834,139	1,217,767	54,586	720,782	576,564	60,496,423	-	64,653,764
Depreciation	129,386	16,234	18,053	32,637	19,311	85,201	73,120	17,963,862	-	18,337,804
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,627)	(616)	(3,953)	(21,387)	-	-	(31,583)
Exchange differences	(2,136)	-	-	(2,318)	(1,596)	(1,975)	(3,034)	-	-	(11,059)
At 31 December 2020	609,501	287,486	852,192	1,242,459	71,685	800,055	625,263	78,460,285	-	82,948,926
Depreciation	160,731	17,747	23,705	22,591	58,978	53,685	60,243	16,251,935	-	16,649,615
Disposals	-	(4,053)	-	-	(5,096)	(373,053)	(19,716)	-	-	(401,918)
Transferred from right-of-use assets (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	369,485	-	-	-	-	369,485
Exchange differences	(5,159)	-	-	(1,816)	(86)	(3,803)	(1,985)	-	-	(12,849)
At 31 December 2021	**765,073**	**301,180**	**875,897**	**1,263,234**	**494,966**	**476,884**	**663,805**	**94,712,220**	**-**	**99,553,259**

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13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	Leasehold property	Temporary housing facility	Jetty	Machineries	Motor vehicles	Equipment and furniture	Computer and software	Mining properties	Construction in progress	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group (cont'd)										
Accumulated impairment:										
At 1 January 2020, 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,399,574**	**-**	**6,399,574**
Carrying amount:										
At 31 December 2021	**6,553,322**	**296,096**	**51,560**	**20,427**	**156,634**	**318,650**	**33,349**	**119,805,046**	**247,731**	**127,482,815**
At 31 December 2020	1,724,624	179,328	52,652	20,943	45,674	78,558	89,651	135,099,782	281,972	137,573,184

Management has carried out a review of the recoverable amount of the mining properties based on value in use calculations, using discount rates of 8.7% (2020 : 8.6% to 10.5%).

Based on the assessment, no further impairment loss has been made to the Group's mining properties during the year. As of 31 December 2021, the accumulated impairment of a mining property was US$6,399,574 (2020 : US$6,399,574).

Management determined the following assumptions to be sensitive to the value in use calculation:

- Discount rates
- Forecasted coal prices
- Forecasted production volume

As at 31 December 2020 and 2021, the impacts of the possible changes in a key assumption, with all other variables held constant, to the Group's allowance for impairment loss in respect of one of the mining properties is as follows:

	80 basis points increase in discount rate		3% decrease in forecasted coal prices	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Impairment loss of a mining property increases by	**-**	933,000	**-**	3,068,000

	Equipment and furniture	Computer and software	Leasehold property	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Company				
Cost:				
At 1 January 2020	398,805	47,060	-	445,865
Additions	866	-	-	866
Disposal	(970)	(1,411)	-	(2,381)
At 31 December 2020	398,701	45,649	-	444,350
Additions	283,824	-	5,004,008	5,287,832
Disposal	(365,565)	(19,716)	-	(385,281)
At 31 December 2021	**316,960**	**25,933**	**5,004,008**	**5,346,901**
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2020	374,812	40,530	-	415,342
Depreciation	12,206	3,573	-	15,779
Disposal	(808)	(1,411)	-	(2,219)
At 31 December 2020	386,210	42,692	-	428,902
Depreciation	16,186	1,738	31,315	49,239
Disposal	(364,756)	(19,716)	-	(384,472)
At 31 December 2021	**37,640**	**24,714**	**31,315**	**93,669**
Carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2021	**279,320**	**1,219**	**4,972,693**	**5,253,232**
At 31 December 2020	12,491	2,957	-	15,448

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31 December 2021

13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

Total depreciation of property, plant and equipment was allocated as follows:

	Group 2021	Group 2020
	US$	US$
Charged to profit or loss (Note 33)	**16,826,655**	15,772,989
Capitalised as inventory	**4,148,065**	4,325,105
	20,974,720	20,098,094
Less: Amount previously capitalised as inventory, charged to profit or loss during the year	**(4,325,105)**	(1,760,290)
	16,649,615	18,337,804

14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

In 2021, the Group lease its motor vehicles and land for overburden disposal area, with lease term of 3 years and between 6 - 7 years, respectively. In 2020, the Group and Company lease their office premise and motor vehicles, with lease term of 3 years and between 3 - 5 years, respectively.

	Motor vehicles	Leasehold property	Land	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group				
Cost:				
At 1 January 2020	705,016	1,153,341	-	1,858,357
Exchange differences	(981)	-	-	(981)
At 31 December 2020	704,035	1,153,341	-	1,857,376
Additions	25,712	-	19,515,470	19,541,182
Disposals	(163,349)	(1,153,341)	-	(1,316,690)
Transferred to property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	(539,566)	-	-	(539,566)
Exchange differences	(1,120)	-	-	(1,120)
At 31 December 2021	**25,712**	**-**	**19,515,470**	**19,541,182**
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2020	385,747	224,261	-	610,008
Depreciation	106,391	384,446	-	490,837
Exchange differences	1,174	-	-	1,174
At 31 December 2020	493,312	608,707	-	1,102,019
Depreciation	8,158	352,411	1,807,406	2,167,975
Disposals	(130,679)	(961,118)	-	(1,091,797)
Transferred to property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	(369,485)	-	-	(369,485)
Exchange differences	(877)	-	-	(877)
At 31 December 2021	**429**	**-**	**1,807,406**	**1,807,835**
Carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2021	**25,283**	**-**	**17,708,064**	**17,733,347**
At 31 December 2020	210,723	544,634	-	755,357

	Motor vehicle	Leasehold property	Total
	US$	US$	US$
Company			
Cost:			
At 1 January and 31 December 2020	163,349	1,153,341	1,316,690
Disposals	(163,349)	(1,153,341)	(1,316,690)
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2020	130,679	224,261	354,940
Depreciation	-	384,446	384,446
At 31 December 2020	130,679	608,707	739,386
Depreciation	-	352,411	352,411
Disposals	(130,679)	(961,118)	(1,091,797)
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31 December 2020	32,670	544,634	577,304

15 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSET

This represents transferable club membership stated at cost. No impairment loss was recognised during the year.

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Company 2021	Company 2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Current liabilities:				
Trade payables due to:				
- Third parties	**71,497,046**	29,278,463	**-**	-
Other payables comprise of:				
- Third parties	**2,014,948**	1,104,584	**183,605**	74,896
- Subsidiaries (Note 5)	**-**	-	**23,297,982**	49,624,287
- GST payables	**166,810**	158,575	**166,810**	158,575
- VAT payables	**396,622**	62,521	**-**	-
- Withholding tax payables	**2,662,410**	455,742	**-**	-
- Deferred gain [(a)]	**360,665**	297,018	**-**	-
- Deposits received	**77,090**	-	**18,051**	-
- Advance payments from customers [(b)]	**34,994**	25,052,640	**-**	-
- Accrued interest on notes payable (Note 19)	**-**	1,091,269	**-**	-
- Accrued interest on loans from subsidiaries (Note 5)	**-**	-	**564,461**	-
- Accruals [(c)]	**38,640,421**	21,735,400	**4,892,028**	2,537,551
Total	**115,851,006**	79,236,212	**29,122,937**	52,395,309
Non-current liabilities:				
Other payables comprise of:				
- Deferred gain [(a)]	**1,438,167**	1,743,503	**-**	-
- Loan from subsidiaries (Note 5)	**-**	-	**53,144,443**	-
Total	**1,438,167**	1,743,503	**53,144,443**	-

The credit period on purchases is up to 60 days (2020 : 60 days). No interest is charged on the outstanding balances.

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31 December 2021

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (cont'd)

(a) In November 2018, the Group assigned a coal sales contract to a third party who also subscribed to the Company's shares (Note 23) and warrants (Note 25). The deferred gain represents the fair value gain arising from the assignment of the coal sales contract which will be amortised over the expected life of PT Tanah Bumbu Resources ("TBR") mine on a unit-of-production basis. During the year, amortisation of US$241,689 (2020 : US$296,741) was credited to the Group's profit or loss (Note 33).

(b) These represent payments received in advance for coal which is expected to be delivered within twelve months (2020 : twelve months). During the year, the Group received US$Nil (2020 : US$10,006,685) in advance payments.

A contract liability arises from these advances received from third party customers when payment is initially received. The following table shows amount of revenue recognised in the current reporting period relating to brought-forward contract liabilities.

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Amounts received in advance of delivery	**25,017,646**	29,542,395

(c) Accruals principally comprise of amounts outstanding for on-going costs.

17 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
The Group as lessee		
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1	**6,146**	415,502
Year 2	**13,409**	167,731
	19,555	583,233
Less: Unearned interest	**(1,937)**	(12,108)
	17,618	571,125
Analysed as:		
Current	**5,151**	404,280
Non-current	**12,467**	166,845
	17,618	571,125
The Company as lessee		
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1	**-**	402,554
Year 2	**-**	167,731
	-	570,285
Less: Unearned interest	**-**	(11,922)
	-	558,363
Analysed as:		
Current	**-**	391,518
Non-current	**-**	166,845
	-	558,363

The Group and Company do not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Group's treasury function.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's lease liabilities are secured by right-of-use assets (Note 14).

18 BANK BORROWING

	Group and Company	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Secured borrowing at amortised cost:		
Bank loan	**3,720,830**	-
	3,720,830	-
Analysed as:		
Current	**365,052**	-
Non-current	**3,355,778**	-
	3,720,830	-

A commercial property loan of US$3,872,437 (2020 : US$Nil) was drawn on 26 July 2021. Repayments commenced on 26 August 2021 and will continue until 26 July 2031. The loan is secured by the Company's office premise at 7 Temasek Boulevard, Suntec Tower 1 #39-02, Singapore 038987, with carrying value of US$4,972,693 (Note 13) (2020 : US$Nil). The loan bears interest rate of 1.38% per annum in its first year, 1.58% per annum in its second year, 1.98% per annum in its third year and 2.25% below the bank's prevailing Commercial Financing Rate in its subsequent years.

19 NOTES PAYABLE

In 2017, the Group, through its subsidiary, Geo Coal International Pte. Ltd. ("GCI"), issued guaranteed senior fixed rate notes (the "Notes") with aggregate nominal value of US$300 million which carried fixed interest of 8.0% per annum and is repayable on 4 October 2022.

The Notes were listed on the SGX. They were unsecured and guaranteed by the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company. The guarantees were effectively subordinated to secure obligations of each guarantor, to the extent of the value of assets serving as security. In 2017, the Company recognised the fair value of the above financial guarantee of US$7,887,000 on the statement of financial position as deemed investment in a subsidiary (Note 11) and a financial guarantee liability.

During the year, amortisation of the financial guarantee obligation of US$1,357,471 (2020 : US$1,378,011) was credited to the Company's profit or loss. In 2020, the Company had also credited a fair value gain of US$1,618,349 to profit or loss following the change in the fair value of the financial guarantee liability as a result of the Group's repurchases of its Senior Notes.

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19 NOTES PAYABLE (cont'd)

The net carrying amount of the Notes was stated net of transaction costs totalling US$13,715,412. Such costs were amortised over the life of the Notes by charging the expenses to profit or loss and increasing the net carrying amount of the Notes with the corresponding amount. During the year, the outstanding amount of US$426,346 was amortised following the early redemption of the Notes (2020 : accumulated amortisation amounted to US$13,289,068).

Repurchase of the Notes in 2020
In 2020, the Group had repurchased US$224,752,000 in aggregate principal amount of the Notes in a series of open market transactions and through Tender Offer. The aggregate amount paid in 2020 for the repurchased Notes including the accrued interests were US$124,695,473. The repurchased Notes were cancelled in accordance with the terms of the Notes and the indenture governing them.

Management estimated the fair value of the Notes as at 31 December 2020 following the repurchases to be approximately US$44,765,318. The fair value measurement was classified under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and was calculated based on the mid-price extracted from Bloomberg as at 31 December 2020. There was no change to the valuation technique and no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy in 2020.

Early redemption of the Notes in 2021
Among other things, the Notes contained an optional redemption clause as described below:

- At any time on or after 4 October 2020, GCI may redeem the Notes in whole or in part at a redemption price equal to the 104% or 102% of principal amount if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing 4 October 2020 or 2021 respectively, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

All outstanding Notes have been redeemed on 10 October 2021. Accordingly, the Group recorded a premium of US$1,183,740 in its profit or loss upon the redemption of the Notes (Note 30).

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Nominal value of Notes issued	**300,000,000**	300,000,000
Transaction costs	**(13,715,412)**	(13,715,412)
At date of issue	**286,284,588**	286,284,588
Cumulative interest accrued	**69,327,321**	65,604,716
Cumulative amortisation of transaction costs	**13,715,414**	13,289,068
Cumulative interest paid	**(69,327,323)**	(64,513,447)
Cumulative amount repurchased	**(189,206,034)**	(128,835,294)
Cumulative gain on repurchases	**(111,977,706)**	(111,977,706)
Premium on early redemption	**1,183,740**	-
Total	**-**	59,851,925
Interest payable within one year included in other payables (Note 16)	**-**	(1,091,269)
Liability (non-current) at end of year	**-**	58,760,656

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20 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	1 January 2021 US$	Financing cash flows (i) US$	Non-cash changes: New lease liabilities US$	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movement US$	Non-cash changes: Other changes (ii) US$	31 December 2021 US$
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	571,125	(20,104,919)	19,522,770	17,861	10,781	**17,618**
Bank borrowing (Note 18)	-	3,720,830	-	-	-	**3,720,830**
Notes payable:						
- Senior Notes (Note 19)	58,760,656	(60,370,740)	-	-	1,610,084	**-**
- Accrued interest on notes payable (Note 16)	1,091,269	(4,813,876)	-	-	3,722,607	**-**
	60,423,050	(81,568,705)	19,522,770	17,861	5,343,472	**3,738,448**

	1 January 2020 US$	Financing cash flows (i) US$	Non-cash changes: New lease liabilities US$	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movement US$	Non-cash changes: Other changes (ii) US$	31 December 2020 US$
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	1,030,263	(499,725)	-	14,314	26,273	571,125
Notes payable:						
- Senior Notes (Note 19)	277,292,469	(118,115,068)	-	-	(100,416,745)	58,760,656
- Accrued interest on notes payable (Note 16)	5,776,302	(16,513,447)	-	-	11,828,414	1,091,269
	284,099,034	(135,128,240)	-	14,314	(88,562,058)	60,423,050

(i) The cash flows comprise the repurchases of the Notes and repayments of the Notes, lease liabilities as well as net proceeds from bank borrowing in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(ii) Other changes include interest accruals, amortisation of transaction costs, gain on repurchases of the Notes, premium on early redemption of the Notes and utilisation of the deposit paid in prior year against outstanding lease liabilities upon early termination of lease.

21 PROVISIONS

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group and Company have made the following provisions:

	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$	Company 2021 US$	Company 2020 US$
Retirement benefit obligations (Note A)	**1,326,289**	1,862,739	**-**	-
Provision for rehabilitation (Note B)	**616,558**	636,223	**-**	-
Provision for reinstatement costs (Note C)	**-**	113,890	**-**	113,890
	1,942,847	2,612,852	**-**	113,890

(A) Retirement benefit obligations

	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Present value of unfunded obligations	**1,326,289**	1,862,739
Changes in the present value of the defined obligations:		
Opening defined benefit obligations	**1,862,739**	1,458,490
Employee benefits (credit) expense (Note 33)	**(16,831)**	362,367
Remeasurement, (credited) charged to other comprehensive income (Note 27):		
- Actuarial gains from changes in experience adjustments	**(73,322)**	(112,369)
- Actuarial (gains) losses from financial assumptions	**(410,197)**	187,073
- Actuarial gains from changes in demographic adjustments	**-**	(3,053)
Benefits paid	**(15,336)**	(6,468)
Exchange differences	**(20,764)**	(23,301)
Closing defined benefit obligations	**1,326,289**	1,862,739

Employee benefits expense comprised:

	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Current service cost	**239,984**	249,732
Interest cost	**91,400**	112,635
Past service cost and gain from curtailment	**(348,215)**	-
Total	**(16,831)**	362,367

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21 PROVISIONS (cont'd)

The Group's subsidiaries recognised defined post-employment benefits in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Labor Law No. 13 year 2003. No funding has been made to the defined benefit scheme.

The actuarial valuation of present value of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 by KKA Riana & Rekan (formerly known as PT. Padma Radya Aktuaria). The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Valuation at	
	2021	2020
Discount rate per annum	**7.25%**	7.00%
Expected rate of salary increases per annum	**7.5%**	10%
Mortality rate *	**100% TMI3**	100% TMI3
Disability rate	**5% TMI4**	5% TMI3
Resignation rate	**5% per annum until age 35 then decrease linearly to 0% at age 55 years**	5% per annum until age 35 then decrease linearly to 0% at age 55 years
Normal retirement age	**55 years**	55 years

* Standard Ordinary Mortality table in Indonesia ("TMI")

Sensitivity analysis was not performed on each of the significant actuarial assumption, in view that the changes in the actuarial assumptions are not expected to be material.

(B) Provision for rehabilitation

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
At beginning of year	**636,223**	677,738
Reversals	**(37,104)**	(69,831)
Interest accretion charged to profit or loss (Note 31)	**18,834**	31,361
Exchange differences	**(1,395)**	(3,045)
At the end of year	**616,558**	636,223

This includes the net present value of the costs expected to be incurred for the rehabilitation of mining properties. Management uses a discount rate of 15% (2020 : 15%).

The Group has not provided for certain costs relating to rehabilitation as these activities will be undertaken by the owner of the land in which the Group performs its mining activities.

(C) Provision for reinstatement costs

	Group and Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
At beginning of year	**113,890**	109,747
Interest accretion charged to profit or loss (Note 31)	**5,620**	4,143
Utilised	**(119,510)**	-
At the end of year	**-**	113,890

This represented net present value of the costs expected to be incurred for reinstating the leased office premise. Management used a discount rate of 5% (2020 : 5%). During the year, the provision for reinstatement cost was fully utilised upon termination of the lease of office premise.

22 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (ASSETS)

	Group		Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Deferred tax assets	**(5,167,415)**	(2,891,849)	**(230,767)**	(339,766)
Deferred tax liabilities	**12,757,471**	10,545,697	**-**	-
	7,590,056	7,653,848	**(230,767)**	(339,766)

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22 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (ASSETS) (cont'd)

The following are the major deferred tax (assets) liabilities recognised by the Group and Company and the movements thereon, during the year:

	Retirement benefit	Tax losses	Accelerated tax depreciation	Deferred stripping costs	Others [a]	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group						
At 1 January 2020	(315,271)	(16,162,289)	2,096,997	12,872,777	2,845,556	1,337,770
(Credited) Charged to profit or loss [Note 32(A)]	(72,928)	9,730,587	14,851	(2,783,149)	(521,334)	6,368,027
Credited to other comprehensive income [Note 32(B)]	(74,074)	-	-	-	-	(74,074)
Exchange differences	60,277	331,645	(20,593)	(288,823)	(60,381)	22,125
At 31 December 2020	(401,996)	(6,100,057)	2,091,255	9,800,805	2,263,841	7,653,848
Charged (Credited) to profit or loss [Note 32(A)]	12,159	955,395	607,474	(1,362,180)	(193,915)	18,933
Charged (Credited) to other comprehensive income [Note 32(B)]	93,688	-	-	-	(177,904)	(84,216)
Exchange differences	12,094	(34,625)	3,506	-	20,516	1,491
At 31 December 2021	**(284,055)**	**(5,179,287)**	**2,702,235**	**8,438,625**	**1,912,538**	**7,590,056**

[a] Others mainly comprise of timing differences arising from prepaid jetty and hauling costs of US$2.7 million (2020 : US$3.0 million).

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Tax losses	Total
	US$	US$	US$
Company			
At 1 January 2020	(12,189)	(350,095)	(362,284)
Credited (Charged) to profit or loss	(14,803)	37,321	22,518
At 31 December 2020	(26,992)	(312,774)	(339,766)
Charged to profit or loss	21,447	87,552	108,999
At 31 December 2021	**(5,545)**	**(225,222)**	**(230,767)**

At the end of the financial year, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with undistributed earnings of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised is US$272,550,000 (2020 : US$109,437,000). No deferred tax liability has been recognised in respect of these differences because the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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23 SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company			
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number of ordinary shares		US$	US$
At beginning of year	**1,399,273,113**	1,399,273,113	**106,513,187**	106,513,187
Exercise of share options	**20,680,000**	-	**2,902,729**	-
At end of year	**1,419,953,113**	1,399,273,113	**109,415,916**	106,513,187

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and a right to dividend income when declared by the Company.

Share options over ordinary shares granted under the Geo Energy Share Option Scheme

As at 31 December 2021, directors and selected employees held options over 2,420,000 ordinary shares (all of which are vested) in aggregate. The number of options and their expiry dates are as follows:

Date of grant	Number of options	Expiring on:
11 January 2019	**1,500,000**	11 January 2024
11 January 2019	**920,000**	11 January 2029
	2,420,000	

As at 31 December 2020, directors and selected employees held options over 23,100,000 ordinary shares (all of which are vested) in aggregate. The number of options and their expiry dates are as follows:

Date of grant	Number of options	Expiring on:
11 January 2019	6,000,000	11 January 2024
11 January 2019	17,100,000	11 January 2029
	23,100,000	

Share options granted under the Share Option Scheme carry no rights to dividend and no voting rights. Further details of the Share Option Scheme are contained in Note 37.

24 TREASURY SHARES

	Group and Company			
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number of ordinary shares		US$	US$
At beginning of year	**-**	-	**-**	-
Repurchased during the year	**8,900,000**	-	**2,150,021**	-
At end of year	**8,900,000**	-	**2,150,021**	-

The Company acquired 8,900,000 of its own shares through purchases on the Singapore Exchange during the year. The total amount paid to acquire the share was US$2,150,021 and has been deducted from shareholders' equity. The shares are held as treasury shares.

25 CAPITAL AND OTHER RESERVES

During the year, the Group and Company recorded deemed capital contribution amounting to US$125,226 (2020 : US$237,043) for the issuance of shares by a shareholder of the Company to a director as share-based payment.

On 11 January 2019, the Group announced the grant of share options pursuant to the Geo Energy share option scheme. A total of 24,850,000 options was granted at the exercise price of S$0.19 per share. Details regarding these equity-settled share-based payments are set out in Note 37.

In November 2018, the Group issued 74,000,000 unquoted warrants for a consideration of S$1 pursuant to the assignment of coal sales contract for TBR mine [Note 16(a)]. Each warrant entitles the holder to subscribe for one new ordinary share at the exercise price of S$0.33 per share for the exercise period of two years at any time from the date of issue up to and including 19 November 2020. The fair value measurement is classified under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The estimated fair value of the warrants granted on 5 November 2018, determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model, was US$713,786. The warrants had expired in 2020.

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26 TRANSLATION RESERVE

The foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency, USD.

27 COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations:		
- Arising during the year	**(153,825)**	(39,401)
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Remeasurement, credited (charged) to other comprehensive income [Note 21(A)]:		
- Actuarial gains from changes in experience adjustments	**73,322**	112,369
- Actuarial gains (losses) from financial assumptions	**410,197**	(187,073)
- Actuarial gains from changes in demographic adjustments	**-**	3,053
Deferred tax [Note 32(B)]:		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	**(106,374)**	15,763
- Effects of change in prevailing tax rate to 22%	**-**	32,347
- Other adjustments recognised in current year relating to deferred tax on components of other comprehensive income in prior years	**190,590**	25,964
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**413,910**	(36,978)

28 REVENUE

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time:		
Sale of coal:		
- Coal mining	**641,888,828**	297,574,385
- Coal trading	**-**	9,182,769
Total	**641,888,828**	306,757,154

29 OTHER INCOME

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Interest income [(a)]	**629,692**	1,220,517
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**13,643**	907
Interest charged under Cooperation Agreement [Note 8(b)]	**183,588**	348,214
Interest charged under coal purchase contracts [Note 8(a)]	**3,091,382**	2,095,064
Amortisation of deferred gain (Note 16)	**241,689**	296,741
Gain on repurchases of the Notes	**-**	106,636,932
Others	**75,061**	237,624
Total	**4,235,055**	110,835,999

(a) This includes interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost of US$199,431(2020 : US$195,670) [Note 9(a)].

30 OTHER EXPENSES

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Effect of legal claim against a subsidiary [(a)]	**2,500,000**	-
Premium on early redemption of Notes	**1,183,740**	-
Fair value loss on trade and other receivables [Note 8(b)]	**-**	5,189,099
Foreign exchange loss – net	**801,958**	152,188
Other non-operating expenses incurred on mining	**951,399**	705,424
Others	**10,366**	106,794
Total	**5,447,463**	6,153,505

(a) A subsidiary of the Group was facing civil claim against an unrelated, third party supplier amounting to US$2,500,000. In April 2021, a court judgement was made in favour of the supplier. Management has filed for a Judicial Review which is still in process as of the date of the financial statements.

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31 FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Interest expense on:		
- Notes payable:		
- Senior Notes (Note 19)	**3,722,605**	11,828,414
- Amortisation of transaction costs (Note 19)	**426,346**	6,220,187
- Lease liabilities	**10,781**	26,273
- Bank borrowing	**22,020**	-
Imputed interest on:		
- Provisions [Notes 21(B) and 21(C)]	**24,454**	35,504
Total	**4,206,206**	18,110,378

32 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(A) Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Income tax:		
- Current	**54,567,481**	2,026,575
- Underprovision in prior years	**424,408**	1,321,094
Deferred tax (Note 22):		
- Current	**1,921,915**	6,750,224
- Effect of change in tax rate from 25% to 22% in 2020	**-**	(344,259)
- Overprovision in prior years	**(1,902,982)**	(37,938)
Income tax expense	**55,010,822**	9,715,696

Income tax for Singapore incorporated companies is calculated at 17% (2020 : 17%) of the estimated assessable income for the year.

In 2017, certain subsidiary of the Company was awarded the status of a Global Trading Company by the International Enterprise Singapore under the Global Trader Programme ("GTP"), which granted the subsidiary a concessionary income tax rate of 10% on qualifying transactions for a period of 3 years from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2020. This incentive was subject to the achievement of certain business volume and other terms and conditions. The GTP status had lapsed in 2020.

Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions. The majority of the Company's subsidiaries operate in Indonesia and hence, they are subject to the Indonesian tax law. In accordance to the Indonesian tax law No. 36/2008, the fourth amendment of tax law No. 7/1983 on income taxes, the corporate tax rate was set at 25%. On 31 March 2020, the Indonesian government issued the Government Regulation in lieu of Law No. 1 Year 2020 which regulates the adjustment of corporate income tax rate for domestic tax payers and permanent establishments to become 22% for the fiscal years 2020-2021 and 20% for the fiscal year 2022.

The total charge for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Profit before income tax	**234,086,872**	104,864,896
Tax at statutory rate of 22% (2020 : 22%) *	**51,499,112**	23,070,277
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	**20,627,616**	10,343,672
Tax effect of income that are not taxable in determining taxable profit	**(16,162,639)**	(21,368,167)
Tax exemption	**(17,262)**	(9,878)
Effect of different tax rates of companies operating in other jurisdictions	**542,569**	(3,572,473)
Effect of concessionary tax rate of 10% granted under GTP	**-**	336,673
Effect of change in tax rate from 25% to 22% in 2020	**-**	(344,259)
Reversal of write-off of tax losses of prior years	**-**	(23,305)
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to current and deferred tax of prior years	**(1,478,574)**	1,283,156
Income tax expense	**55,010,822**	9,715,696

* Statutory income tax is calculated at a rate in which the Company's significant subsidiaries are domiciled, i.e. Indonesian income tax rate.

(B) Income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Deferred tax (Note 27):		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	**106,374**	(15,763)
- Effects of change in prevailing tax rate to 22%	**-**	(32,347)
- Other adjustments recognised in current year relating to deferred tax on components of other comprehensive income in prior years	**(190,590)**	(25,964)
Total deferred tax on components of other comprehensive income	**(84,216)**	(74,074)

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33 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Directors' remuneration	**6,224,735**	4,510,801
Employee benefits expense (including directors' remuneration)	**12,798,343**	9,433,400
Costs of defined contribution plans (included in employee benefits expense)	**356,908**	347,205
Costs of defined benefit plans (included in employee benefits expense) [Note 21(A)]	**(16,831)**	362,367
Cost of inventory recognised as expense	**258,288,489**	191,912,552
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	**16,826,655**	15,772,989
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 14)	**2,167,975**	490,837
Amortisation of deferred stripping costs (Note 12)	**6,415,296**	6,061,714
Write-back of allowance for inventory written-down (Note 10)	**(936,751)**	(516,370)
Share-based payment expense	**125,226**	251,914
Audit fees paid/payable to:		
- Auditors of the Company	**243,340**	228,903
- Member firm of the Auditors of the Company	**172,273**	157,589
Non-audit fees paid/ payable to:		
- Auditors of the Company	**17,934**	17,502
- Member firm of the Auditors of the Company	**-**	7,262

34 DIVIDENDS

On 14 May 2021, the Company paid a final one-tier tax-exempt dividend of S$0.008 per share (total dividend of US$8,383,901) to its shareholders in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020.

On 16 June and 1 September 2021, the Company paid interim one-tier tax-exempt dividends of S$0.005 per share (total dividend of US$10,471,287) to its shareholders in respect of the year ended 31 December 2021.

On 26 November 2021, the Company paid an interim one-tier tax-exempt dividend of S$0.03 per share (total dividend of US$31,043,908) to its shareholders in respect of the year ended 31 December 2021.

In addition, the directors proposed a final one-tier tax-exempt dividend of S$0.05 per share (total dividend of approximately US$52,006,980). The dividend is subject to approval from shareholders and accordingly, has not been included as a liability in these financial statements.

35 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the following data:

	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Earnings for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	**177,937,668**	94,909,608
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for purpose of basic earnings per share	**1,402,928,264**	1,399,273,113
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares:		
- Share options	**2,420,000**	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for purpose of diluted earnings per share	**1,405,348,264**	1,399,273,113

36 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance, the Group's chief operating decision makers have focused on the business operating units which in turn, are segregated based on their services. This forms the basis of identifying the segments of the Group under SFRS(I) 8.

Operating segments are aggregated into a single reportable operating segment if they have similar economic characteristic, such as long-term average gross margins, and are similar in respect of nature of services and process, type of customers, method of distribution, and if applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment.

The Group's reportable segments under SFRS(I) 8 are therefore as follows:

Segment		Principal activities
Coal mining	-	Production and sale of coal produced from operating own coal mines.
Coal trading	-	Purchase and sale of coal from third parties.
Mining services	-	Mining contracting and project management for mining activities conducted at third party mines.

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36 SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

Segment revenue represents revenue generated from external and internal customers. Segment results represent the profit earned from each segment after allocating costs directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Assets and liabilities are not allocated by segment as they are not considered critical by the chief operating decision maker in resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segments:

	Revenue		Gross profit		EBITDA		Profit before income tax	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Group								
Coal mining	**641,888,828**	297,574,385	**261,232,465**	45,677,424	**285,034,598**	66,695,897	**261,431,896**	45,957,413
Coal trading	**-**	9,182,769	**-**	551,231	**-**	551,231	**(6,472,895)**	(13,297,161)
Mining services	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	(5,189,099)
	641,888,828	306,757,154	**261,232,465**	46,228,655	**285,034,598**	67,247,128	**254,959,001**	27,471,153
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment					**-**	-	**(671,042)**	(790,697)
Other gains (losses) - net					**318,527**	2,893,532	**(1,411,842)**	109,675,922
Group administration costs and directors' remuneration					**(14,457,815)**	(13,129,192)	**(14,583,042)**	(13,381,104)
Finance costs					**-**	-	**(4,206,203)**	(18,110,378)
					270,895,310	57,011,468	**234,086,872**	104,864,896

Revenue represents revenue generated from external customers.

Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' remuneration, finance costs and income tax expense.

Segment EBITDA represents the profit, excluding non-cash gains and losses, earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' remuneration, finance costs, income tax expense.

notes to financial statements

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36 SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

Other segmental information

The following is an analysis of the Group's other segmental information by reportable segments:

	Coal mining		Coal trading		Mining services		Unallocated		Total	
	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Group										
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**16,516,182**	15,473,129	**-**	-		-	**310,473**	299,860	**16,826,655**	15,772,989
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**1,807,406**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**360,569**	490,837	**2,167,975**	490,837
Amortisation of deferred stripping costs	**6,415,296**	6,061,714	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**6,415,296**	6,061,714
Amortisation of transaction costs of Notes	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**426,346**	6,220,187	**426,346**	6,220,187
Gain on repurchases of the Notes	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	(106,636,932)	**-**	(106,636,932)
Write-back of allowance for inventory written-down	**(936,751)**	(516,370)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(936,751)**	(516,370)
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**(199,431)**	(195,670)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(199,431)**	(195,670)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(13,643)**	(907)	**(13,643)**	(907)
Interest charged under Cooperation Agreement	**-**	-	**-**	-	**183,588**	348,214	**-**	-	**183,588**	348,214
Interest charged under coal purchase contracts	**-**	-	**3,091,382**	2,095,064	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3,091,382**	2,095,064
Fair value loss on trade and other receivables	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	5,189,099	**-**	-	**-**	5,189,099
(Reversal of) Allowance for expected credit loss on trade and other receivables	**-**	(84,319)	**6,472,895**	13,848,393	**-**	-	**-**	-	**6,472,895**	13,764,074
Share-based payment expense	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**125,226**	251,914	**125,226**	251,914

notes to financial statements

31 December 2021

36 SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

Geographical segments

The Group's information about the segment revenue by geographical market is detailed below:

	Revenue	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
China	**462,648,292**	201,502,172
Indonesia	**96,255,038**	81,765,232
South Korea	**32,840,591**	9,545,448
India	**18,394,875**	5,308,776
Vietnam	**17,580,964**	5,374,537
Philippines	**11,056,538**	1,149,079
Thailand	**3,112,530**	-
Pakistan	**-**	2,111,910
Total	**641,888,828**	306,757,154

The Group's information about the segment assets by geographical location are detailed below:

	Non-current assets	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Indonesia	**192,230,881**	201,158,411
Singapore	**5,415,576**	750,237
Total	**197,646,457**	201,908,648

Major customer information

The Group's revenue derived from customers who individually account for 10% or more of the Group's revenue is detailed below:

	Coal mining		Coal trading		Mining services and others		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Customers								
Top 1st [(a)]	**310,720,512**	120,554,056	**-**	-	**-**	-	**310,720,512**	120,554,056
Top 2nd [(a)]	**234,913,278**	95,255,097	**-**	9,182,769	**-**	-	**234,913,278**	104,437,866

(a) Pertains to coal off-takers, whereby the coal sales are attributed to regional countries.

notes to financial statements

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37 SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

The Company has a Share Option Scheme for eligible directors and selected employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Scheme is administered by the Remuneration Committee. On 11 January 2019, the Company granted an aggregate 24,850,000 share options at an exercise price of S$0.19 per share. In 2019, 1,750,000 share options granted were forfeited as the option holders ceased to be full-time employees of the Company. During the year, 20,680,000 share options have been exercised and the corresponding share option reserve of US$441,733 has been reclassified to equity.

	Group and Company			
	2021		2020	
	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price S$	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price S$
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**23,100,000**	**0.19**	23,100,000	0.19
Exercised during the year	**(20,680,000)**	**0.19**	-	-
Outstanding and exercisable at the end of the year	**2,420,000**	**0.19**	23,100,000	0.19

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the year was S$0.32 (2020 : S$Nil). The options outstanding at the end of the year have a weighted average exercise price of S$0.19 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 3.9 years.

The fair value for share options granted was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The inputs into the model were as follows:

Weighted average share price	**S$0.19**
Weighted average exercise price	**S$0.19**
Expected volatility	**28%**
Expected life	**5 to 10**
Risk-free rate	**2%**
Expected dividend yield	**5%**

Expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's share price over the previous year. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

The Group recognised total share-based payment expense of US$Nil (2020 : US$14,871) relating to the Share Option Scheme during the year.

38 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The Group had announced its entering into conditional share purchase agreement with PT Titan Infra Energy ("TIE"), PT Jaya Utama Indonesia ("JUI") and some of its affiliates in 2019 on the Proposed Acquisition of one of its affiliates which own coal mining assets in South Sumatra, and signed coal purchase agreements and prepayment supplement for the purchase and sale of coal in the Group's ordinary course of business. The prepayments for the coal purchase, of which US$24.35 million were outstanding as at 31 December 2021, are guaranteed by one of the directors of TIE.

A direct shareholder of TIE and a direct shareholder of JUI (the "Claimants") have filed lawsuits in the Central Jakarta District Court in June 2020 against TIE and JUI, some of their affiliates, one of the directors of TIE, Geo Ventures Global Pte. Ltd. ("GVG") and Geo Coal International Pte. Ltd. ("GCI") (both subsidiaries of the Company) (collectively as "Defendants"), alleging that the conditional share purchase agreement dated 20 September 2019 in relation to the Proposed Acquisition and the coal purchase agreements and prepayment supplement entered into between GCI and TIE have prejudiced their interests and are null and void, and are claiming for damages of approximately US$34,300,000 (IDR500 billion), excluding penalty and interest, against the Defendants (the "Claims"). During the year, the Central Jakarta District Court dismissed the case in favour of the Defendants. The Claimants have subsequently filed an appeal against the Central Jakarta District Court's decision but yet to make the submission for the memorandum of appeal.

Taking reference from legal advice, the Company holds the view that the legal claim and appeal has neither merit nor strong legal basis. No provision has been recognised on the claim for damages by the Claimants as the management does not consider that there is any probable loss.

statistics of shareholdings

As at 15 March 2022

Issued and fully paid-up capital	:	S$152,443,548.73
Number of issued shares	:	1,420,873,113
Number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares)	:	1,408,973,113
Number of Treasury Shares	:	11,900,000
Class of shares	:	Ordinary shares
Voting rights	:	On a poll – One vote per ordinary share

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of shareholdings	No. of shareholders	%	No. of shares	%
1 - 99	8	0.31	449	0.00
100 – 1,000	67	2.59	41,350	0.00
1,001 – 10,000	862	33.36	6,414,340	0.46
10,001 – 1,000,000	1,593	61.65	110,148,080	7.82
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	54	2.09	1,292,368,894	91.72
TOTAL	**2,584**	**100.00**	**1,408,973,113**	**100.00**

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name	No. of shares	%
1	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	225,204,133	15.98
2	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	169,018,155	12.00
3	CHARLES ANTONNY MELATI	97,345,406	6.91
4	UOB KAY HIAN PRIVATE LIMITED	87,751,900	6.23
5	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	86,330,148	6.13
6	CGS-CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	62,621,270	4.44
7	DHAMMA SURYA	58,659,453	4.16
8	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	57,526,696	4.08
9	ABN AMRO CLEARING BANK N.V.	52,034,700	3.69
10	MACQUARIE CAPITAL SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LIMITED	45,003,700	3.19
11	KGI SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD	44,804,620	3.18
12	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE.) LIMITED	37,799,515	2.68
13	MORGAN STANLEY ASIA (SINGAPORE) SECURITIES PTE LTD	37,770,200	2.68
14	DB NOMINEES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	36,065,000	2.56
15	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	22,813,800	1.62
16	IFAST FINANCIAL PTE. LTD.	15,422,700	1.09
17	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	15,399,300	1.09
18	TAN SONG KAR	12,500,000	0.89
19	TUNG KUM HON	12,000,000	0.85
20	MAYBANK SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	10,829,298	0.77
	TOTAL	**1,186,899,994**	**84.22**

statistics of shareholdings

As at 15 March 2022

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDINGS

(As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders as at 15 March 2022)

Name of Shareholder	Direct Interest (No. of Shares)	%[1]	Deemed Interest (No. of Shares)	%[1]
Master Resources International Limited[2]	218,326,287	15.50	-	-
Huang She Thong[3]	29,825,620	2.12	218,326,287	15.50
Charles Antonny Melati	293,345,406	20.82	-	-
Heah Theare Haw	106,000,096	7.52	-	-
International Resources Investment Ltd[4]	86,999,500	6.17	-	-
Cheng Xin Investment Pte. Ltd.[4]	-	-	86,999,500	6.17
Lenny Limanto[5]	-	-	86,999,500	6.17

Notes:-

(1) Based on the issued share capital of the Company comprising 1,408,973,113 ordinary shares (excluding treasury shares) as at 15 March 2022.

(2) Master Resources International Limited ("Master Resources") is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. The shareholders of Master Resources are Charles Antonny Melati (19.6%), Huang She Thong (26.4%), Richard Kennedy Melati (18%), Ng See Yong (18%) and Yanto Melati (18%). All of the foregoing shareholders are also directors of Master Resources.

(3) Huang She Thong holds 26.4% of the shares in Master Resources. As such, Huang She Thong is deemed to be interested in the 218,326,287 Shares held by Master Resources by virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act 1967.

(4) International Resources Investment Ltd holds 86,999,500 Shares and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cheng Xin Investment Pte. Ltd. ("Cheng Xin"). As such, Cheng Xin is deemed to be interested in the 86,999,500 Shares held by International Resources Investment Ltd.

(5) Lenny Limanto is the sole beneficial owner of Cheng Xin. Accordingly, Lenny Limanto is deemed to be interested in the 86,999,500 Shares held by International Resources Investment Ltd.

PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDING IN PUBLIC'S HANDS

Based on the information available to the Company as at 15 March 2022, approximately 41.95% of the Company's shares listed in the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ('SGX-ST") was held in the hands of the public. Accordingly, the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

other information

Dealing In Securities

The Company provides guidance to its directors and other officers with regard to dealings by the Company and its directors and other officers in its securities. The Company advises its directors and other officers not to deal in the Company's securities on short-term considerations or when they are in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information. The Company prohibits dealings in its securities by its directors and other officers during the period commencing two weeks before the announcement of the Company's half-yearly financial statements and quarterly business updates and one month before the announcement of the Company's full-year financial statements, and ending on the date of the announcement of the result.

Interested Person Transactions

The Company has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reviewed and/or approved by the Audit and Risk Committee, and that the transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders. In 2021, there was no interested person transaction which value exceeded S$100,000.

Material Contracts

There were no material contracts of the Group involving the interests of its chief executive officer, each director or controlling shareholder, either still subsisting at the end of 2021 or if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

Disclosure of Information on Directors Seeking Re-Election

Mr Charles Antonny Melati, Mr James Beeland Rogers Jr and Mr Tung Kum Hon are the Directors seeking re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company to be convened on 28 April 2022 ("AGM") (collectively, the "Retiring Directors" and each a "Retiring Director").

Pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, the following is the information relating to the Retiring Directors as set out in Appendix 7.4.1 to the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST:

	MR CHARLES ANTONNY MELATI	**MR JAMES BEELAND ROGERS JR**	**MR TUNG KUM HON**
Date of Appointment	24 May 2010	3 December 2012	1 December 2015
Date of last re-appointment	28 April 2020	25 April 2019	25 April 2019
Age	51	80	63
Country of principal residence	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The Board of Directors of the Company has considered, among others, the recommendation of the Nominating Committee ("NC") and has reviewed and considered the qualification, work experiences, contribution and performance, attendance, preparedness, participation, candour and suitability of Mr Charles Antonny Melati for re-election as Director of the Company. The Board has reviewed and concluded that Mr Charles Antonny Melati possesses the experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to contribute towards the core competencies of the Board.	The Board of Directors of the Company has considered, among others, the recommendation of the Nominating Committee ("NC") and has reviewed and considered the qualification, work experiences, contribution and performance, attendance, preparedness, participation, candour and suitability of Mr James Beeland Rogers Jr for re-election as Director of the Company. The Board have reviewed and concluded that Mr James Beeland Rogers Jr possess the experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to contribute towards the core competencies of the Board.	The Board of Directors of the Company has considered, among others, the recommendation of the Nominating Committee ("NC") and has reviewed and considered the qualification, work experiences, contribution and performance, attendance, preparedness, participation, candour and suitability of Mr Tung Kum Hon for re-election as Director of the Company. The Board have reviewed and concluded that Mr Tung Kum Hon possess the experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to contribute towards the core competencies of the Board.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Executive Mr Charles Antonny Melati is responsible for the overall strategic directions and expansion plans for the growth and development of the Group.	Non-Executive	Executive Mr Tung Kum Hon is responsible for the overall business and general management of the Group.
Job Title (e.g. Lead ID, AC Chairman, AC Member etc.)	Executive Chairman, Chairman of the Board and member of the Nominating Committee.	Independent Director	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Professional qualifications	• Graduated with Ordinary Level General Certificate of Education	• Bachelor's Degree in History, Yale University • Second Bachelor's Degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from Balliol College, Oxford University	• Certified Public Accountant • Certified Chartered Accountant • Member of the Singapore Institute of Directors

Disclosure of Information on Directors Seeking Re-Election

	MR CHARLES ANTONNY MELATI	MR JAMES BEELAND ROGERS JR	MR TUNG KUM HON
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	May 2010 to present: Executive Chairman – Geo Energy Resources Limited	Mr James Beeland Rogers Jr previously served as Advisor of CQS Cayman Limited Partnership and Laguna Bay Pastoral Company Pty Ltd and Senior Advisor of Latitude Technologies Limited	Mr Tung previously served as Chief Financial Officer/ Executive Director of Shanghai Asia Holdings Limited, Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director of Bellzone Mining Plc and Chief Operating Officer of its related corporation
Shareholding interest in the listed issuer and its subsidiaries	Direct interest: 293,345,406	Direct interest: 3,400,000	Direct interest: 12,000,000
Any relationship (including immediate family relationships) with any existing director, existing executive officer, the issuer and/or substantial shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	Mr Charles Antonny Melati, Mr Huang She Thong (Country Head/CEO of Indonesia and Head of Marketing) and Mr Ng See Yong (Group Head, Corporate and Human Resource) are brothers.	No	No
Conflict of Interest (including any competing business)	No	No	No
Undertaking (in the format set out in Appendix 7.7) under Rule 720(1) has been submitted to the listed issuer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other Principal Commitments Including Directorships			
Past (for the last 5 years)	NIL	Ocean Capital Advisors LLC Crusader Resources Limited Genagro Limited Duff & Phelps Select Energy MLP Fund Inc. Virtus Total Return Fund Inc. Sirius International Insurance Group Ltd	NIL
Present	Geo Energy Investment Ltd Geo Energy International (HK) Limited Geo Coal International (HK) Limited STT Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. Fortune Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. PT Libra Melati Investment PT Simpang Rupat Sejahtera PT Bintan Royal International Hotel PT Pilar Mediatama Sejahtera Glory Bros Trading Pte Ltd Master Resources International Limited PT Trans Maritim Pratama	Anantic Inc. Beeland Interests, Inc. Beeland Enterprises, Inc. Beeland Holdings Pte Ltd PJSC PhosAgro JSC AgroGard-Finance Virtus Global Multi-Sector Income Fund ENPlus Co. Ltd Spanish Mountain Gold Forbes & Manhattan Santiago Gold Fund Genagro Limited	Tien Wah Press Holdings Berhad STT Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. Fortune Coal Resources Pte. Ltd. Geo Energy Investment Ltd Geo Energy International (HK) Limited Geo Coal International (HK) Limited Anline Associate Pte. Ltd.

Disclosure of Information on Directors Seeking Re-Election

	MR CHARLES ANTONNY MELATI	MR JAMES BEELAND ROGERS JR	MR TUNG KUM HON
Disclose the following matters concerning an appointment of director, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, general manager or other officer of equivalent rank. If the answer to any question is "yes", full details must be given.			
a) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any bankruptcy law of any jurisdiction was filed against him or against a partnership of which he was a partner at the time when he was a partner or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a partner?	No	No	No
b) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any law of any jurisdiction was filed against an entity (not being a partnership) of which he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive, at the time when he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity, for the winding up or dissolution of that entity or, where that entity is the trustee of a business trust, that business trust, on the ground of insolvency?	No	No	No
c) Whether there is any unsatisfied judgment against him?	No	No	No
d) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving fraud or dishonesty which is punishable with imprisonment, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such purpose?	No	No	No

Disclosure of Information on Directors Seeking Re-Election

	MR CHARLES ANTONNY MELATI	MR JAMES BEELAND ROGERS JR	MR TUNG KUM HON
e) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such breach?	No	No	No
f) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, judgment has been entered against him in any civil proceedings in Singapore or elsewhere involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or a finding of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part, or he has been the subject of any civil proceedings (including any pending civil proceedings of which he is aware) involving an allegation of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part?	No	No	No
g) Whether he has ever been convicted in Singapore or elsewhere of any offence in connection with the formation or management of any entity or business trust?	No	No	No
h) Whether he has ever been disqualified from acting as a director or an equivalent person of any entity (including the trustee of a business trust), or from taking part directly or indirectly in the management of any entity or business trust?	No	No	No
i) Whether he has ever been the subject of any order, judgment or ruling of any court, tribunal or governmental body, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from engaging in any type of business practice or activity?	No	No	No

Disclosure of Information on Directors Seeking Re-Election

	MR CHARLES ANTONNY MELATI	MR JAMES BEELAND ROGERS JR	MR TUNG KUM HON
j) Whether he has ever, to his knowledge, been concerned with the management or conduct, in Singapore or elsewhere, of the affairs of:– i. any corporation which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing corporations in Singapore or elsewhere; or ii. any entity (not being a corporation) which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing such entities in Singapore or elsewhere; or iii. any business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing business trusts in Singapore or elsewhere; or iv. any entity or business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, in connection with any matter occurring or arising during that period when he was so concerned with the entity or business trust?	No	No	No
k) Whether he has been the subject of any current or past investigation or disciplinary proceedings, or has been reprimanded or issued any warning, by the Monetary Authority of Singapore or any other regulatory authority, exchange, professional body or government agency, whether in Singapore or elsewhere?	No	No	No

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ("AGM") of Geo Energy Resources Limited ("Company") will be held by way of electronic means on Thursday, 28 April 2022 at 10.00 a.m. to transact the following businesses:

(* For details on how to participate in the AGM, please read the information set out under the heading "**IMPORTANT NOTES**" in this notice.)

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 together with the Directors' Statement and the Independent Auditor's Report thereon.
   (Resolution 1)

2. To declare a final dividend of S$0.05 per ordinary share one-tier tax exempt for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
   (Resolution 2)

3. To re-elect Mr Charles Antonny Melati, who is retiring by rotation in accordance with Regulation 109 of the Company's Constitution and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
   (Resolution 3)
   (See Explanatory Note 1)

4. To re-elect Mr James Beeland Rogers Jr, who is retiring by rotation in accordance with Regulation 109 of the Company's Constitution and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
   (Resolution 4)
   (See Explanatory Note 2)

5. To re-elect Mr Tung Kum Hon, who is retiring by rotation in accordance with Regulation 109 of the Company's Constitution and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
   (Resolution 5)
   (See Explanatory Note 3)

6. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of S$505,000 for the financial year ending 31 December 2022, to be paid half-yearly in arrears.
   (Resolution 6)

7. To re-appoint Messrs Deloitte & Touche LLP as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.
   (Resolution 7)

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as Ordinary Resolutions with or without modifications:

8. **AUTHORITY TO ALLOT AND ISSUE SHARES**

   (A) That, pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act Chapter 50, and the listing rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), approval be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to:

   (i) issue shares in the capital of the Company whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise;

   (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options that might or would require shares to be issued or other transferable rights to subscribe for or purchase shares (collectively, "Instruments") including but not limited to the creation and issue of warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares; and/or

   (iii) issue additional Instruments arising from adjustments made to the number of Instruments previously issued in the event of rights, bonus or capitalisation issues,

   at any time to such persons and upon such terms and for such purposes as the Directors of the Company may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

Notice of Annual General Meeting

(B) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by the shareholders may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors of the Company while the authority was in force,

provided always that:

(a) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed 50% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings, if any) of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) below), of which the aggregate number of shares (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of the Company does not exceed 20% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings, if any) of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) below);

(b) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (a) above, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings, if any) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings, if any) of the Company at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for:

(i) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;

(ii) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time this Resolution is passed; and

(iii) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;

(c) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Constitution of the Company; and unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, such authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier."

(Resolution 8)
(See Explanatory Note 4)

9. **AUTHORITY TO OFFER AND GRANT OPTIONS AND ALLOT AND ISSUE SHARES UNDER THE GEO ENERGY SHARE OPTION SCHEME**

"That approval be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to offer and grant options from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Geo Energy Share Option Scheme (the "Scheme") and allot and issue from time to time such number of shares in the capital of the Company as may be required to be issued pursuant to the exercise of options under the Scheme and do all such acts and things as may be necessary or expedient to carry the same into effect, provided always that the aggregate number of shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Scheme and other share-based incentive scheme(s) of the Company shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares, if any) in the capital of the Company from time to time."

(Resolution 9)
(See Explanatory Note 5)

10. **AUTHORITY TO GRANT AWARDS AND ALLOT AND ISSUE SHARES UNDER THE GEO ENERGY PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN**

"That approval be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to grant awards from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Geo Energy Performance Share Plan (the "Plan") and allot and issue from time to time such number of shares in the capital of the Company as may be required to be issued pursuant to the vesting of awards under the Plan and do all such acts and things as may be necessary or expedient to carry the same into effect, provided always that the aggregate number of shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Plan and other share-based incentive scheme(s) of the Company shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares, if any) in the capital of the Company from time to time."

(Resolution 10)
(See Explanatory Note 6)

Notice of Annual General Meeting

11. **PROPOSED RENEWAL OF THE SHARE BUY-BACK AUTHORITY**

"That:

(a) for the purposes of and in accordance with Section 76C and 76E of the Companies Act (Chapter 50)(the "Companies Act"), the listing rules of the SGX-ST and such other laws and regulations as may for the time being be applicable, the exercise by the Directors of the Company of all the powers of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire from time to time issued ordinary shares in the capital of the company ("Shares") not exceeding in aggregate the Maximum Limit (as hereafter defined), at such price or prices as may be determined by the Directors from time to time up to the Maximum Price (as hereafter defined), whether by way of:

(i) market purchases transacted on the SGX-ST through the SGX-ST's trading system through one or more duly licensed stockbrokers appointed by the Company for the purpose (each a "Market Purchase"); and/or

(ii) off-market purchases (if effected otherwise than on the SGX-ST) in accordance with any equal scheme(s) as may be determined or formulated by the Directors as they consider fit, which scheme(s) shall satisfy all the conditions prescribed by the Companies Act and the listing rules of the SGX-ST (each an "Off-Market Purchase"),

on the terms set out in the appendix dated 12 April 2022 and to be issued together with the Notice of AGM, be and is hereby authorised and approved generally and unconditionally ("Share Buy-Back Authority");

(b) unless varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting, the authority conferred on the Directors of the Company pursuant to the Share Buy-Back Authority may be exercised by the Directors at any time and from time to time during the period commencing from the date of the passing of this Resolution and expiring on the earlier of:

(i) the date on which the next AGM of the Company is held or required by law to be held;
(ii) the date on which the purchases or acquisitions of Shares by the Company pursuant to the Share Buy-Back Authority are carried out to the full extent authorised; and
(iii) the date on which the authority conferred by the Share Buy-Back Authority is revoked or varied;

(c) in this Resolution:

"Average Closing Price" means the average of the closing market prices of a Share over the last five Market Days, on which transactions in the Shares were recorded, immediately preceding the date of the Market Purchase by the Company or the date of the making of the offer (as defined below) pursuant to the Off-Market Purchase, as the case may be, and deemed to be adjusted in accordance with the listing rules of the SGX-ST for any corporate action that occurs after the relevant five-day period;

"date of the making of the offer" means the date on which the Company announces its intention to make an offer for the purchase or acquisition of Shares from Shareholders, stating therein the purchase price (which shall not be more than the Maximum Price for an Off-Market Purchase calculated on the foregoing basis) for each Share and the relevant terms of the equal access scheme for effecting the Off-Market Purchase;

"Market Day" means a day on which the SGX-ST is open for securities trading;

"Maximum Limit" means that number of issued Shares representing 10% of the total number of issued Shares as at the date of the passing of this Resolution (excluding any treasury shares and subsidiary holdings as at that date); and

"Maximum Price", in relation to a Share to be purchased or acquired, means the purchase price (excluding brokerage, commission, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses) which shall not exceed, in the case of a Market Purchase, 105% of the Average Closing Price and, in the case of an Off-Market Purchase pursuant to an equal access scheme, 120% of the Average Closing Price; and

(d) the Directors of the Company and/or each of them be and are hereby authorised to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing such documents as may be required) as they and/or he may consider expedient or necessary to give effect to the transactions contemplated and/or authorised by this Resolution."

(Resolution 11)
(See Explanatory Note 7)

12. To transact any other ordinary business which may be properly transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Record Date and Payment Date

Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books and the Register of Members of the Company will be closed at 5.00 p.m. on 29 April 2022 for the purpose of determining shareholders' entitlements to the final dividend at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 28 April 2022.

Duly completed and stamped transfers (together with all relevant documents of or evidencing title) received by the Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632 up to 5.00 p.m. on 29 April 2022 will be registered to determine shareholders' entitlements to the final dividend. Subject as aforesaid, shareholders whose Securities Accounts with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited are credited with ordinary shares of the Company as at 5.00 p.m. on 29 April 2022 will be entitled to the final dividend.

The proposed final dividend, if so approved by shareholders, will be paid on 10 May 2022.

By Order of the Board

Lee Wei Hsiung
Company Secretary
Date: 12 April 2022

Explanatory Notes:

1) Mr Charles Antonny Melati will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as Chairman of the Board and a member of the Nominating Committee.

   Mr Charles Antonny Melati has confirmed that he does not have any relationships (including immediate family relationships) with the other Directors, the Company or its substantial shareholders. Please refer to the "Information on Directors seeking Re-election" section of the Annual Report of the Company for detailed information required pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual.

2) Mr James Beeland Rogers Jr has confirmed that he does not have any relationships (including immediate family relationships) with the other Directors, the Company or its substantial shareholders. Please refer to the "Information on Directors seeking Re-election" section of the Annual Report of the Company for detailed information required pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual.

3) Mr Tung Kum Hon has confirmed that he does not have any relationships (including immediate family relationships) with the other Directors, the Company or its substantial shareholders. Please refer to the "Information on Directors seeking Re-election" section of the Annual Report of the Company for detailed information required pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual.

4) Ordinary Resolution 8 proposed above, if passed, will authorise and empower the Directors from the date of this Meeting until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting, or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, or when revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, whichever is earlier, to allot and issue shares in the Company. The maximum number of shares which the Directors may issue under this resolution shall not exceed the quantum as set out in the resolution.

5) Ordinary Resolution 9 proposed above, if passed, will authorise and empower the Directors of the Company to offer and grant options in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme and allot and issue shares in the Company as may be required to be issued pursuant to the exercise of options under the Scheme provided that the aggregate number of shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Scheme and other share-based incentive scheme(s) of the Company shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares, if any) in the capital of the Company. This authority is in addition to the general authority to issue shares sought under Resolution 8.

6) Ordinary Resolution 10 proposed above, if passed, will authorise and empower the Directors of the Company to grant awards in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and allot and issue shares in the Company as may be required to be issued pursuant to the vesting of awards under the Plan provided that the aggregate number of shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Plan and other share-based incentive scheme(s) of the Company shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares, if any) in the capital of the Company. This authority is in addition to the general authority to issue shares sought under Resolution 8.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

7) Ordinary Resolution 11 proposed above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire ordinary shares of the Company by way of Market Purchases or Off-Market Purchases of up to 10% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company as at the date of the AGM of the Company at which this Ordinary Resolution is passed. The rationale for, the authority and limitation on, the sources of the funds to be used for the purchase or acquisition and the financial effects of the purchase or acquisition of the ordinary shares by the Company pursuant to the Share Buy-Back Authority are set out in greater detail in the appendix dated 12 April 2022 and issued together with the Annual Report 2021.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. Pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meetings for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020, this Annual General Meeting of the Company ("AGM") will be conducted solely by way of electronic means. Accordingly, this Notice of AGM and Proxy Form are made available to members via publication on the SGX website at https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements and on the Company's website at www.geocoal.com. For convenience, printed copies of this Notice of AGM and the proxy form ("Proxy Form") will also be sent by post to members.

2. This AGM will be conducted solely via a live audio-video webcast and a live audio-only stream. Members of the Company will not be able to attend the AGM in person. Members may however participate in the AGM by observing and/or listening to the AGM proceedings via live audio-visual webcast or live audio-only stream, submitting questions in advance of the AGM and appointing the chairman of the AGM ("Chairman of the Meeting") as proxy to attend and vote on their behalf at the AGM. Details of the steps for pre-registration, submission of questions and voting at the AGM are set out below.

3. Procedures for members who wish to observe and/or listen to the AGM proceedings

   (a) Members who wish to observe and/or listen to the AGM proceedings must complete the following steps:

      (i) Members must pre-register at the website https://bit.ly/GEO2022AGM by 10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022. Pre-registration will open at 8.00 a.m. on 12 April 2022.

      (ii) The Company will verify the members' shareholding status after the close of pre-registration. Only members who pre-register by 10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022 and have ordinary shares in the Company in their names as at 10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022 ("Participating Members") may observe and/or listen to the AGM proceedings.

      (iii) The Company will send to the Participating Members an email containing login and dial-in details (including a weblink and a telephone number) to access the AGM proceedings ("Confirmation Email").

   (b) If a member pre-registers by 10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022 but does not receive the Confirmation Email by 12.00 p.m. on 27 April 2022, the member should contact the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte Ltd, by telephone at 6536 5355 during Monday to Friday, from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. (excluding Public Holiday), or by email to AGM.TeamE@boardroomlimited.com.

4. Procedures for members who wish to submit questions relating to the resolution to be tabled at the AGM

   (a) Members will not be able to ask questions during the live audio-video webcast or the live audio-only stream of the AGM proceedings. Members who pre-register to observe and/or listen to the AGM proceedings may submit questions relating to the resolution to be tabled at the AGM to the Chairman of the Meeting via the website https://bit.ly/GEO2022AGM by 10.00 a.m. on 19 April 2022.

   (b) The Board of Directors of the Company ("Board") will endeavour to address, during the AGM, substantial and relevant questions (as determined by the Board in its sole opinion) submitted by Participating Members. However, there may not be sufficient time to address all such questions.

5. Procedures for members who wish to vote at the AGM

   (a) Members who wish to vote on the resolution to be tabled at the AGM must submit in advance the Proxy Form, appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as their proxy and directing him to vote for or vote against the resolution at the AGM by indicating such instructions in the Proxy Form. Members may submit the Proxy Form via email or by post.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

(b) The duly completed and signed Proxy Form must be submitted in the following manner:

(i) if via email, please scan and email a PDF copy of the duly completed and signed Proxy Form to the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. at AGM.TeamE@boardroomlimited.com.

(ii) if by post, please send the duly completed and signed Proxy Form to the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632.

(c) Given the restriction orders and elevated safe distancing measures to deal with the COVID-19 situation in Singapore, members are strongly encouraged to submit the duly completed and signed Proxy Form via email.

(d) The duly completed and signed Proxy Form, whether sent via email or by post, must be received by the Company's Share Registrar by 10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022.

6. Persons who hold shares through relevant intermediaries

(a) Persons who hold shares through relevant intermediaries (as defined in Section 181(6) of the Companies Act 1967), including an investor who holds shares under the Central Provident Fund Investment Scheme ("CPF Investor") and/or the Supplementary Retirement Scheme ("SRS Investor"), and who wish to participate in the AGM by (i) observing and/or listening to the AGM proceedings via live audio-visual webcast or live audio-only stream; (ii) submitting questions in advance of the AGM; and/or (iii) appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to attend and vote on their behalf at the AGM, should contact the relevant intermediaries (which would include, in the case of CPF Investors and SRS Investors, their respective CPF agent banks and SRS operators) through which they hold such shares as soon as possible in order to make the necessary arrangements for them to participate in the AGM.

(b) CPF Investors or SRS Investors who wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy should approach their respective CPF agent banks or SRS operators to submit their votes by 5.00 p.m. on 18 April 2022.

(c) The Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF Investors or SRS Investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.

7. The proxy, who is the Chairman of the Meeting, need not be a member of the Company.

8. The Proxy Form shall be under the hand of the member or by his/her attorney duly authorised in writing, or if the member is a corporation, under seal or under the hand of its attorney duly authorised in writing. The power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which the instrument of proxy is signed on behalf of the member or duly certified copy of that power of attorney or other authority (failing previous registration with the Company), shall be attached to the instrument of proxy.

9. The duly executed Proxy Form must be deposited at the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632 not less than 72 hours before the time fixed for holding the AGM in order for the proxy to be entitled to attend and vote at the AGM.

10. A Depositor's name must appear on the Depository Register maintained by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited 72 hours before the time fixed for holding the AGM in order for the Depositor to be entitled to vote at the AGM.

11. As there may be new measures (including new guidance or requirements for the holding or conduct of meetings) to deal with the evolving COVID-19 situation in Singapore, the Company may have to change the AGM arrangements at short notice. The Company will announce any changes to the holding or conduct of the AGM via the SGXNet at https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements and its website at https://www.geocoal.com. Members are advised to check the SGXNet and the Company's website regularly for updates on the AGM.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

Where a member of the Company submits (a) an application to pre-register to participate in the AGM via live webcast, (b) questions relating to the resolutions to be tabled for approval at the AGM, and/or (c) an instrument appointing a proxy to vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, the member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purposes of (a) processing the member's application to pre-register to participate in the AGM via live webcast and providing the member with any technical assistance where possible, (b) addressing any selected questions submitted by the member and following up with the member where necessary, (c) the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of the proxy appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and (d) the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, proxy lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines, and (ii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's action or omission.

GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED
(Company Registration No. 201011034Z)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Proxy Form

IMPORTANT:

1. This Annual General Meeting ("AGM") is being conducted solely via a live audio-video webcast and a live audio-only stream pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meetings for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020. Accordingly, this Proxy Form is made available to members on SGXNet at https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements and on the Company's website at https://www.geocoal.com. For convenience, the Annual Report 2021 and the Notice of Annual General Meeting are made available on these two websites together with this Proxy Form.
2. Alternative arrangements relating to attendance at the AGM via electronic means (including arrangements by which the meeting can be electronically accessed via live audio-video webcast or live audio-only stream), submission of questions to the Chairman of the Meeting in advance of the AGM, addressing of substantial and relevant questions at the AGM and voting by appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy at the AGM, are set out in the Notice of AGM dated 12 April 2022.
3. **Due to the current Covid-19 restriction orders in Singapore, a member will not be able to attend the AGM in person. Members must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to attend and vote on their behalf at the AGM if such members wish to exercise their rights at the AGM**.
4. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and SRS investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them. CPF or SRS investors who wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy should approach their respective CPF Agent Banks or SRS Operators by 5.00 p.m. on 18 April 2022 to submit their votes.
5. By submitting this Proxy Form, the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of AGM dated 12 April 2022.
6. **Please read the important notes overleaf which contain instructions on, inter alia, the appointment of the Chairman of the Meeting as a member's proxy to attend and vote on his/her/its behalf at the AGM**.

*I/We (Name) ______________________ (*NRIC/Passport No./Company Registration No.) ______________

of ____(Address) being a member of Geo Energy Resources Limited (the "Company"), hereby appoint the Chairman of the Meeting, as *my/our proxy to attend and to vote for *me/us on *my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company to be convened and held by electronic means on Thursday, 28 April 2022 at 10.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof. *I/We direct the Chairman of the Meeting to vote for or against or abstain from voting on the resolutions to be proposed at the AGM as indicated hereunder. In the absence of specific direction in respect of a resolution, the appointment of the Chairman of the Meeting as *my/our proxy for that resolution will be treated as invalid.

No.	Resolutions	For**	Against**	Abstain**
ORDINARY BUSINESS				
1.	To receive and adopt the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 together with the Directors' Statement and the Independent Auditor's Report thereon.			
2.	To declare a final dividend of S$0.05 per ordinary share one-tier tax exempt for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.			
3.	To re-elect Mr Charles Antonny Melati as Director.			
4.	To re-elect Mr James Beeland Rogers Jr as Director.			
5.	To re-elect Mr Tung Kum Hon as Director.			
6.	To approve the payment of Directors' fees of S$505,000 for the financial year ending 31 December 2022, to be paid half-yearly in arrears.			
7.	To re-appoint Messrs Deloitte & Touche LLP as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.			
SPECIAL BUSINESS				
8.	To authorise the Directors to allot and issue shares.			
9.	To authorise the Directors to offer and grant options and allot and issue shares under the Geo Energy Share Option Scheme.			
10.	To authorise the Directors to grant awards and allot and issue shares under the Geo Energy Performance Share Plan.			
11.	To approve the renewal of the Share Buy-Back Authority.			

* Please delete accordingly.
** If you wish to exercise all your votes "For" or "Against" or "Abstain", please indicate with an "X" within the box provided. Alternatively, please indicate the number of votes as appropriate.

Dated this __________ day of ______________________ 2022

Total Number of Ordinary Shares Held	

____

Signature(s)/Common Seal of Members

Fold and seal here. Do not staple

IMPORTANT NOTES

1. If you have Ordinary Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore), you should insert that number of Ordinary Shares. If you have Ordinary Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of Ordinary Shares. If you have Ordinary Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and Ordinary Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of Ordinary Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the Proxy Form shall be deemed to relate to all the Ordinary Shares held by you.

2. **Due to the current Covid-19 restriction orders in Singapore, a member will not be able to attend the AGM in person. Members must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to attend and vote on their behalf at the AGM if such members wish to exercise their rights at the AGM**. This Proxy Form is made available to members on SGXNet at https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements and on the Company's website at https://www.geocoal.com.

   Where a member (whether individual or corporate) appoints the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy, he/she/it must give specific instructions as to voting, or abstention from voting, in respect of a resolution in this Proxy Form, failing which the appointment of the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy for that resolution will be treated as invalid.

3. The Chairman of the Meeting, as proxy, need not be a member of the Company.

4. The duly completed and signed Proxy Form appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy must be submitted to the Company in the following manner:

   (a) if via email, please scan and email a PDF copy of the duly completed and signed Proxy Form to the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at AGM.TeamE@boardroomlimited.com.

Please glue and seal along this edge

Airmail Printed Matter	Affix postage stamp

Geo Energy Resources Limited
Company's Share Registrar
Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd.
1 Harbourfront Avenue,
#14-07 Keppel Bay Tower,
Singapore 098632

Please glue and seal along this edge

   (b) if by post, please send the duly completed and signed Proxy Form to the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue, #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632.

   in either case, this Proxy Form must be received by the Company's Share Registrar by **10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022**.

   Given the restriction orders and elevated safe distancing measures to deal with the COVID-19 situation in Singapore, members are strongly encouraged to submit the duly completed and signed Proxy Form via email.

5. This Proxy Form appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy must be under the hand of the appointer or by his/her attorney duly authorised in writing or, where it is executed by a corporation, be executed under its common seal or signed on its behalf by an attorney or duly authorised officer of the corporation. Where this Proxy Form is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with this Proxy Form, failing which this Proxy Form may be treated as invalid.

6. The Company shall be entitled to reject this Proxy Form, if it is incomplete, improperly completed, illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in this Proxy Form. In addition, in the case of a member whose Ordinary Shares are entered against his/her/its name in the Depository Register, the Company may reject this Proxy Form if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have Ordinary Shares entered against his/her/its name in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

7. A Depositor shall not be regarded as a member of the Company entitled to vote at the AGM unless his/her/its name appears on the Depository Register 72 hours before the time set for the AGM.

Fold here

Singapore Office
7 Temasek Boulevard #39-02
Suntec Tower One
Singapore 038987

Jakarta Office
The Suites Tower, Lantai 17
Jl. Boulevard Pantai Indah Kapuk,
No. 1 Kav. OFS,
Jakarta 14470

Shareholder Inquiries
Information about the Company, including all quarterly earnings release and financial results, can be accessed via our website at www.geocoal.com.

Shareholder inquiries can also be directed to Investor Relations via email at geoenergy@financialpr.com.sg or by calling (65) 6438 2990.

Design Agency
Equity Communications Pte Ltd
2 Jalan Kilang Barat #02-01
Singapore 159346
www.equity.com.sg

ABOUT GEO ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED
(Bloomberg Ticker: GERL SP)
GEO ENERGY GROUP is a coal mining group, established since 2008, with offices in Singapore and Jakarta, Indonesia and production operations in Kalimantan, Indonesia. Geo Energy has been listed on the Mainboard of Singapore Stock Exchange since 2012.

Forward Looking Statements
The statements contained in this annual report that are not historical facts are “forward-looking” statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of substantial risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company’s control and actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these statements for a variety of factors. These forward-looking statements are statements based on the Company’s current intentions, beliefs and expectations about among other things, the Company’s financial condition, prospects, growth, strategies and the industry in which the Company operates. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes”, “expects”, “may”, “will”, “could”, “should”, “intends”, “estimates”, “plans”, “assumes” or “anticipates” or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. In addition, from time to time, the Company or its representatives have made or may make forward-looking statements orally or in writing. Furthermore, such forward-looking statements may be included in, but are not limited to, press releases or oral statements made by or with the approval of an authorised executive officer of the Company. No assurance can be given that such future results will be achieved; actual events or results may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these statements as a result of risks and uncertainties facing the Company and its subsidiaries. Forward looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and may often do differ materially from actual results. There is no certainty or assurance as at the date of this annual report that any transaction disclosed in this annual report will proceed or be completed or that no changes will be made to the terms thereof. Many of these risks and uncertainties relate to factors that are beyond the Company’s ability to control or estimate precisely, such as changes in taxation and fiscal policy, future market conditions, currency fluctuations, the behaviour of other market participants, the actions of governmental regulators and other risk factors such as the Company’s ability to continue to obtain financing to meet its liquidity needs, changes in the political, social and regulatory framework in which the Company operates or in economic or technological trends or conditions, including inflation and consumer confidence, on a global, regional or national basis. Such risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to vary materially from the future results indicated, expressed or implied in such forward looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this annual report speak only as of the date of this annual report and the Company undertakes no duty to update any of them publicly in light of new information or future events, except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation.

... for the future