ANNUAL REPORT 2013

triangle energy
oil gas energy

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

JOHN E T TOWNER Executive Chairman
ROBERT LEMMEY Non-Executive Director
STEVEN HAMER Non-Executive Director
LEWIS JOHNSON Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

DARREN BROMLEY

REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit 7, 589 Stirling Highway Cottesloe WA 6011

TELEPHONE +61 (0)8 9286 8300
EMAIL admin@triangleenergy.com.au
FACSIMILE +61 (0)8 9385 5184
WEBSITE www.triangleenergy.com.au

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF BUSINESS

AUSTRALIA (Head office)
Unit 7, 589 Stirling Highway Cottesloe WA 6011

INDONESIA
Beltway Office Park, Tower A, 8th Floor Jln. TB Simatupang
No. 41 Jakarta Selatan 12550 Indonesia

BANKERS

WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION
275 Kent Street Sydney NSW 2000 Australia

BANK MANDIRI
Mandiri: Graha Mandiri 1st floor, Imam, Bonjol Street no 61
Jakarta Pusat Code Post: 10310
Indonesia

MENARA STANDARD CHARTERED
Ground Floor, Prof. DR. Satrio Street no 164
Jakarta Code Post: 12930
Indonesia

SECURITIES EXCHANGE LISTING

ASX LIMITED
20 Bridge Street Sydney NSW 2000
ASX Code: TEG

SHARE REGISTRY

SECURITY TRANSFER REGISTRARS PTY LTD
770 Canning Highway, Applecross WA 6153
Telephone (61 8) 9315 2333
Facsimile (61 8) 9315 2233

AUDITORS

BDO AUDIT (WA) PTY LTD
38 Station Street Subiaco WA 6008

SOLICITORS

RESOURCES LEGAL
1A Rosemead Road Hornsby NSW 2077

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EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholder

On behalf of the Board of Directors of your Company, I am very pleased to present the annual report of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited ("Triangle") for 2012/13.

During the year, Triangle has continued to successfully operate and produce gas from the Pase field in Aceh and has made significant progress towards securing a new long term Pase Production Sharing Contract ("PSC").

Triangle continues to achieve sufficient sustained gas flow to supply to the Indonesian Government owned LNG liquefaction plant located in Aceh (Arun LNG Plant). Gas production for the year was from three wells, A-1, A-5 and A-6 and totalled 514.3 MMcf which resulted in revenue on production of US$6.706M for 2012/13.

Triangle will partner with the Acehnese Government to acquire a new long term PSC for the Pase Block. During the year, Triangle was selected as the most qualified partner to operate the new PSC with the Acehnese Government. Our Company was selected by a committee of government appointed Acehnese industry experts following an open tender process.

Triangle and the Acehnese Government have entered into a Joint Venture to operate the new Pase PSC which we believe is a significant milestone and creates a precedent in Indonesia. We will be the first Oil and Gas company to partner with Aceh under the 2005 Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding.

In July 2013, Aceh Pase Global Energy Pte Ltd ("APGE") was incorporated in Singapore as the joint venture company to operate the PSC. APGE is 75% owned by Triangle and 25% by an Acehnese Government owned company Perusahaan Daerah Pembangunan Aceh ("PDPA"). The Acehnese Government has made a formal application to MIGAS on behalf of APGE requesting the award of a PSC.

Triangle's has officially been appointed as the temporary Operator of the Pase Block by SKK Migas until February 2014 or until the appointment of a definitive operator. During this period we will be working with the Aceh Government and the Indonesian Central Government on a new long term PSC award for APGE.

During the year, production and maintenance activities were routinely conducted across the Pase facilities and scale inhibitor injection continued on the A1 well. We are proud of our success in operating the field to a very high standard and have met all of SKK Migas' requirements in operations.

The Pase PSC's exciting potential and exploration opportunities were a key factor in the decision to acquire this PSC. Triangle has identified drillable structures within the Pase block that will be attractive to delineate and possibly boost reserves. The Company has assembled a very experienced technical team to explore this potential upside.

Upon being awarded the long term Pase PSC, the Company is planning for immediate redevelopment work and a four well drilling program in 2014/15.

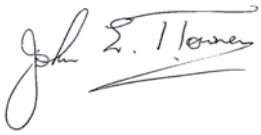
Triangle' wells are some of the highest temperature wells in Asia and are located in remote locations. Despite this Triangle has achieved an excellent safety record, having recorded no Lost Time Incidents since assuming production operations in July 2009.

Our Company has developed a reputation as a local employer of choice in Aceh and is actively involved in corporate social responsibility activities in Aceh including education and medical facilities and directly employs more than 40 Acehnese workers.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank my fellow directors, the management team, employees and contractors for all their hard work and dedication in 2012/13.

I especially thank all shareholders of your continuing support.

Yours sincerely



JOHN E T TOWNER
EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

▶ TRIANGLE AND THE ACEHNESE GOVERNMENT HAVE ENTERED INTO A JOINT VENTURE TO OPERATE THE NEW PASE PSC WHICH WE BELIEVE IS A SIGNIFICANT MILESTONE AND CREATES A PRECEDENT IN INDONESIA

DIRECTORS' REPORT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Your directors submit the annual financial report of the consolidated entity consisting of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited and the entities it controlled during the period for the financial year ended 30 June 2013. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report as follows:

DIRECTORS

The names of Directors who held office during or since the end of the year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

1 JOHN TOWNER

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
APPOINTED 20 NOVEMBER 2009

John Towner has experience in the resources industry combined with knowledge and expertise in public company capital raising and finance. He is renowned for taking oil and gas industry assets from start to public listing as exemplified by companies such as Sydney Gas Ltd (director 1999-2000), Sunshine Gas Limited (2002-2003) and New Guinea Energy Ltd (2005-2008), all of which he founded and are successfully listed on the ASX.

Through his private company, he acquired all the oil and gas assets of Amoco Australia and founded Sydney Gas Ltd, the first company to produce and retail gas in New South Wales from coal seams. John was also instrumental in the restructure of Anzon Investments to Anzon Energy Limited, a company that has successfully carried out oil exploration and production in South-East Asia. In 2005, John formed New Guinea Energy Ltd, focusing on oil and gas exploration and production in Papua New Guinea. New Guinea Energy listed on the ASX in December 2007. Mr Towner currently or in the last 3 years does not have any other Listed Company Directorships.

2 ROBERT LEMMEY

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
APPOINTED 28 JANUARY 2010

Robert (Rob) Lemmey is an experienced business development manager with in depth knowledge of the Indonesian Oil and Gas industry. Rob has more than thirty five years experience in the Oil and Gas industry across nineteen countries. Rob joined Halliburton in 1977 as an Engineer and remained with the company for thirty two years until the end of 2009. During this time Rob worked for many Halliburton companies in numerous locations, progressing from Engineer to Superintendent and ultimately to management positions including, District, Regional Managing Director, Country Manager, Country Business Development Manager and Technical Manager.

Rob has worked in Indonesia for more than fourteen of the past thirty years. He has developed a deep understanding of Indonesian business structures and Indonesian Oil and Gas procurement regulations. Rob is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers and the Western Australia Petroleum Club. Mr Lemmey currently or in the last 3 years does not have any other Listed Company Directorships.

3 STEVEN HAMER

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
APPOINTED 20 NOVEMBER 2009

Steven (Steve) Hamer has forty years of business experience working in both Australia and Indonesia. After completing a Bachelor of Science at Sydney University, Steve spent ten years with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. After leaving the Commonwealth Bank, Steve pursued hotel ownership, home unit-townhouse development and mining activities. His activities in the mining industry and commodity trading continue today with particular involvement in energy and mining in Indonesia. Mr Hamer currently or in the last 3 years does not have any other Listed Company Directorships.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Member of the Audit Committee.

4 LEWIS JOHNSON

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
APPOINTED 20 NOVEMBER 2009

Lewis Johnson has almost forty years experience in all Australian and International investment sectors, involving institutional investment / funds

management, development banking (corporate / project finance, private equity / venture capital), property, and stockbroking. He has been a member of numerous investment committees, advisory and corporate boards, and a director of several non-profit organisations. He is a graduate of the University of Melbourne (B.Comm) and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

For more than twenty years he had direct investment management responsibility for a large successful balanced retirement fund and remains actively involved in stockbroking. He is currently an Advisor with Bell Potter Securities Limited - a Member Firm of the ASX - and recently retired as a Director and Investment Manager of Bell Asset Management. Mr Johnson currently or in the last 3 years does not have any other Listed Company Directorships.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Chairman of the Audit Committee.

COMPANY SECRETARY

5 DARREN BROMLEY
APPOINTED 29 JUNE 2012

Darren Bromley was appointed Company Secretary of the Company on 29 June 2012 and has been Chief Financial Officer of the Group since April 2010. Darren holds a Bachelor of Business Degree in Finance, a Master of e-Business and has a great depth of business management and financial experience. He has previously held CFO positions at ASX listed entities Prairie Downs Metals Ltd and QRSciences Holdings Ltd and numerous Company Secretary positions.

INTERESTS IN THE SHARES AND OPTIONS OF THE COMPANY AND RELATED BODIES CORPORATE

The table below shows the relevant interests in shares and options of the company or a related body corporate were held by the directors as at the date of this report.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year consisted of gas production and exploration in Indonesia.

OPERATING RESULTS

The net loss of the Consolidated Entity after income tax for the year was $3.530M (2012 net loss: $5.598M). The loss consisted mostly of:

- Oil and gas sales revenues reduced to $6.629M (2012: $8.749M) due to decline of wells production;
- Operating expenses reduced to $2.408M (2012: $3.693M) due to less work-over activity on wells and more care and maintenance activity whilst negotiating a new PSC;
- Employee benefits expenses of $2.603M (2012: $2.288M);
- Share-based payments reduced to $0.349M (2012: $1.135M) due to the amortisation date of 23 August 2012 of the Share-based payments expense being a small proportion of the financial year;
- Depreciation of $0.091M (2012: $1.107M) as all fixed assets were depreciated to 23 August 2012. New assets acquired have been fully depreciated during the year;
- Workover, geological and geophysical expenses of $1.166M (2012: $5.337M) and less activity in this regard whilst waiting to be awarded a new PSC;
- Interest derivative expenses in relation to redemption of a convertible note of $1.745M (2012: $0.308M) due to the full redemption of the convertible note during the period.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The net assets of the Consolidated entity at 30 June 2013 decreased to $2.177M (2012: $5.364M). This resulted mostly from workover, geological and geophysical expenses of $1.166M (2012: $5.386M) for wells in the Pase field.

The write-down of fixed assets of $0.091M (2012: $1.107M) due to accounting standards requiring the Group to depreciate assets fully to the PSC expiry date contribute substantially to the financial position.

The consolidated net assets consisting largely of the following:

- $2.121M (2012: $5.190M) held in cash assets;
- $1.050M (2012: $3.233M) being trade and other receivables;
- $0.868M (2012: $0.687M) being trade and other payables;
- Nil (2012: $2.330M) in convertible note debt;

At 30 June 2013 the Consolidated Group had working capital of $2.022M (2012: $7.404M). Additional funds will be required to finance Triangle's operations in 2013/14. The group has not raised any funds during the reporting period to 30 June 2013.

During the year, the Company redeemed 3,500,000 USD1 Convertible Notes provided by Standard Chartered Private Equity Limited ("SCPEL"). Triangle carries no debt at 30 June 2013.

DIVIDENDS

During the financial year the Company did not pay a dividend (2012: nil).

INTERESTS IN THE SHARES AND OPTIONS

DIRECTORS	NUMBER OF PERFORMANCE RIGHTS	NUMBER OF FULLY PAID ORDINARY SHARES
John Towner	10,000,000	346,463,932
Robert Lemmey	15,000,000	13,333,333
Steven Hamer	-	81,849,207
Lewis Johnson	-	10,493,261

TREASURY POLICY

The Board is responsible for the treasury function and managing the Group's finance facilities. Treasury management is a recurring agenda item at meetings of the Board.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board takes a pro-active approach to risk management. The Board is responsible for ensuring that risks and also opportunities are identified on a timely basis and the Group's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the Board.

The Company believes that it is crucial for all Board members to be a part of this process and as such has not established a separate risk management committee. Risk management is a recurring agenda item at meetings of the Board.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

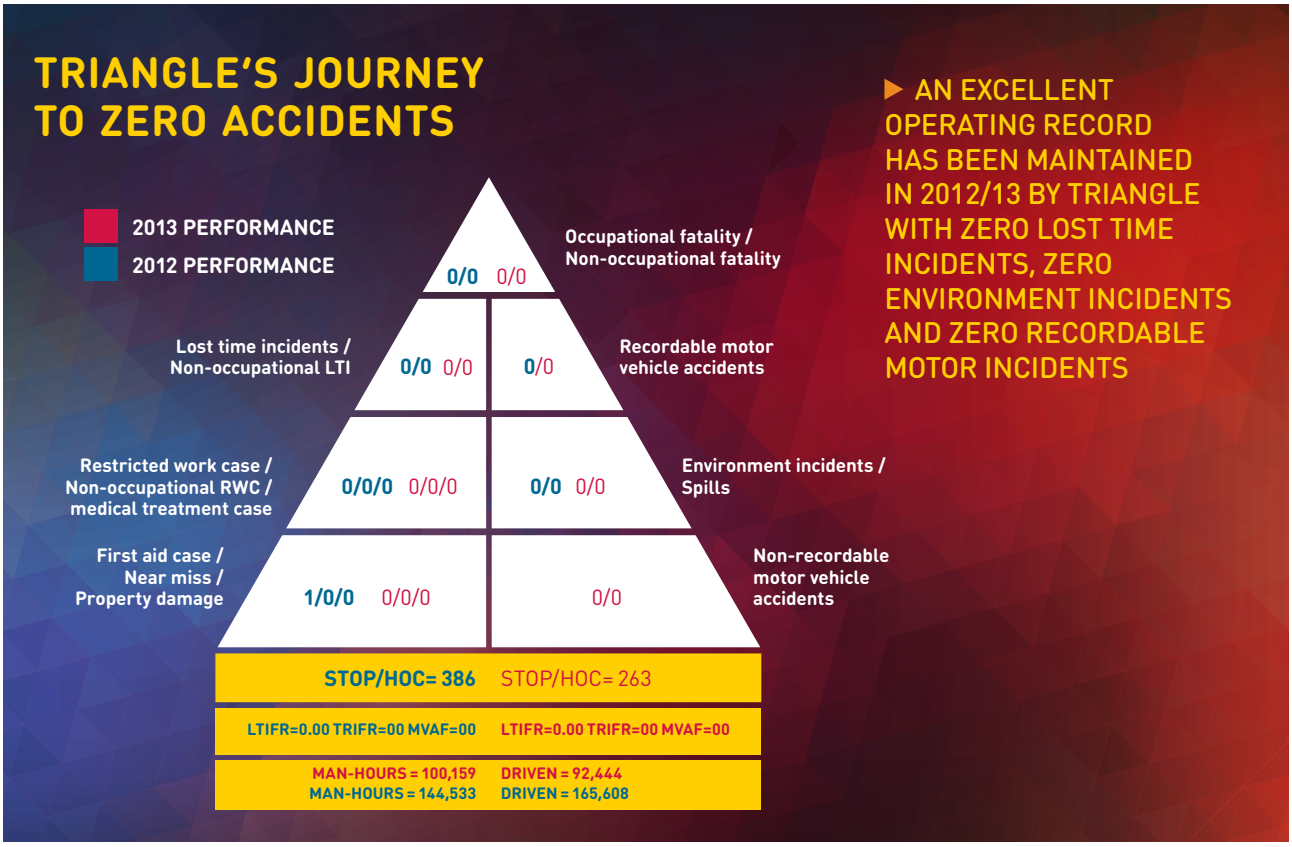
The Consolidated Entity's has an excellent safety record. Despite operating in a remote location in difficult operational conditions the Consolidated Entity had no Lost Time Incidents (LTIs) and zero recordable motor incidents in the financial year. The Consolidated Entity focuses on safety awareness and safe work processes especially in the field and occupational health and safety performance is continually monitored.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Consolidated Entity's operations are subject to environmental and other regulations. The Consolidated Entity has a policy of engaging appropriately experienced contractors and consultants to advise on and ensure compliance with environmental regulations in respect of its exploration activities. The Consolidated Entity monitors compliance with relevant legislation on a continuous basis and maintained its excellent operating record during the quarter of zero environment incidents.

STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity during the year.



▶ AN EXCELLENT OPERATING RECORD HAS BEEN MAINTAINED IN 2012/13 BY TRIANGLE WITH ZERO LOST TIME INCIDENTS, ZERO ENVIRONMENT INCIDENTS AND ZERO RECORDABLE MOTOR INCIDENTS

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

COMPANY ACTIVITIES

Triangle Energy (Global) Limited ("Triangle Energy") is a gas production and exploration company based in Perth with a wholly-owned subsidiary, Triangle Pase Inc. ("TPI"), based in Jakarta, Indonesia. TPI is the operator of the Pase PSC which covers two blocks which have a total area of 922km^2 in Aceh Province, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

TPI has produced gas and condensate from three wells at the Pase A&B Field from which Triangle Energy generates cash flow from the sale of gas through ExxonMobil's nearby facilities to the Arun LNG Plant. The majority of the gas produced is sold at premium LNG prices.

The Pase PSC has considerable exploration and development opportunities that Triangle Energy will pursue once a new PSC is granted. Triangle Energy is continuing to review participation in new opportunities within Indonesia and possible acquisition.

KEY ACTIVITIES 2012/13

PASE PSC

Production continued throughout the year from three wells, A1, A5 and A6 from the Pase field located in Aceh. Production and maintenance activities were routinely conducted across the facilities and scale inhibitor injection continued on A1.

Triangle will partner with the Acehnese Government to acquire a new long term Pase PSC. The parties have entered into a Joint Venture to operate the new long term Pase PSC. Triangle will be the first oil and gas company to partner with Aceh under the 2005 Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding.

Aceh Pase Global Energy Pte Ltd ("APGE") was incorporated in Singapore as the joint venture company to operate the new long term Pase PSC. APGE is 75% owned by Triangle and 25% by an Acehnese Government owned company Perusahaan Daerah Pembangunan Aceh ("PDPA"). The Acehnese Government has made a formal application to MIGAS on behalf of APGE requesting the award of a new PSC.

During the financial year the Company's technical team have identified drillable structures within the block that will be attractive to delineate and possibly boost reserves. Upon being awarded the long term Pase PSC, the Company is planning for immediate redevelopment work and a four well drilling program in 2014/15.

An excellent operating record has been maintained in 2012/13 by Triangle with zero Lost Time Incidents, zero environment incidents and zero recordable motor incidents.

▶ THE COMPANY'S TECHNICAL TEAM HAVE IDENTIFIED DRILLABLE STRUCTURES WITHIN THE BLOCK THAT WILL BE ATTRACTIVE TO DELINEATE AND POSSIBLY BOOST RESERVES

During the year Triangle carried-out maintenance on local infrastructure, provided medical supplies for local clinics and continued its employment and training program of local village staff.

MOROCCO

In December 2012 Triangle signed a Letter Of Intent covering six Moroccan exploration blocks with Morocco's Mines and Petroleum Office, ONHYM. The Company completed and submitted to ONHYM the proposed work programmes and applications for each licence and is awaiting ONHYM's review of these.

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

Triangle appointed Canaccord Genuity Asia (Hong Kong) and Cornerstone Corporate Pty Ltd (Perth) as Corporate Advisors.

OUR OBJECTIVES

Triangle Energy's objectives are to:

- Deliver high returns for shareholders by having a disciplined approach to technical and financial management;
- Optimise the company's existing assets by improving gas production and reducing operating costs to generate positive cashflows and profits;
- Undertake exploration activities to enhance the Company's portfolio of leads and prospects, and reserves and resources; and
- Act in a socially responsible manner towards: employee safety; the environment; and the communities in which the Company operates.

OUR FOCUS

Triangle Energy's focus is on:

- Establishing a new Pase PSC;
- Optimising gas production and reducing operating costs;
- Planning an exploration and development program;
- Growing cashflows and profits;
- Examining further growth strategies; and
- Operating safely and minimising environmental impact.

Aceh Pase Global Energy Pte Ltd ("APGE") was incorporated in Singapore as the joint venture company to operate the new long term Pase PSC. APGE is 75% owned by Triangle and 25% by an Acehnese Government owned company Perusahaan Daerah Pembangunan Aceh ("PDPA").

CHANGES IN CAPITAL STRUCTURE

In October 2012, 27,000,000 Options exercisable at $0.01 were issued to Standard Chartered Private Equity Limited pursuant to redemption of a Convertible Note Standstill Agreement.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW OF THE PASE PSC

The Pase PSC was signed between the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and Mobil Pase Inc (MPI) on 12 February 1981. MPI is now known as TPI and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Triangle Energy (Global) Ltd (via Triangle Energy Limited).

At the time of the Pase PSC assignment, the PSC covered a 30 year term, which was due to expire in February 2011. An additional 377 day period was subsequently added to the contract period as a result of the PSC's Force Majeure provisions, extending the expiry date of the PSC to 23 February 2012.

Triangle was provided with a further extension to operate the Pase PSC by BPMIGAS in August 2012 until a definitive operator was selected. During the year, Triangle has continued to work closely with the Acehnese Government to be selected as Operator and has achieved several milestones during this period.

A committee of Acehnese industry experts were appointed to carry out a tender process to seek the most qualified partner to operate the PSC with the Aceh Government. Triangle's successful rejuvenation and operation of the Pase field over the past three and a half years has been recognised and rewarded by the Acehnese Government with Triangle being selected in February 2013 as the most qualified partner to operate the PSC with the Acehnese Government.

Triangle and the Acehnese Government have entered into a Joint Venture to operate the new long term Pase PSC. Triangle will be the first oil and gas company to partner with Aceh under the 2005 Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding.

Aceh Pase Global Energy Pte Ltd ("APGE") was incorporated in Singapore as the joint venture company to operate the new long term Pase PSC. APGE is 75% owned by Triangle and 25% by an Acehnese Government owned company Perusahaan Daerah Pembangunan Aceh ("PDPA"). The Acehnese Government has recently made a formal application to MIGAS on behalf of APGE requesting the award of a new long term Pase PSC. The Acehnese government is currently working with the Indonesian Government to execute the award of a new 30 year Pase PSC to APGE. When complete, Pase will be the first PSC awarded under the new collaborative regime between Indonesia and Aceh regional government.

The current Production Split between TPI and GOI under the PSC is:

	OIL	GAS
Operator (TPI)	34.0909%	68.1818%
Government of Indonesia (GOI)	65.9091%	31.8182%

PASE LOCATION

Pase covers two fields, Pase A and Pase B with a total area of 922km². Pase is located in North Sumatra with well established gas infrastructure and supply facilities to cater to the growing Asian energy markets as well as local gas markets.

SKK Migas estimates that Pase has estimated reserves of 75 BCF of gas. Pase also holds significant potential exploration upside given the Pase block is located in a highly prolific area, with the southern part of the Pase block located 12 km south of the Arun Gas Field. The Arun Gas Field was one of the world's largest onshore gas discoveries with original reserves of about 20 TCF of condensate-rich gas and at its peak supplied 6.5MT of LNG to Japan and Korea.

THE LNG AND LOCAL GAS MARKET

TPI has an agreement whereby ExxonMobil Oil Indonesia Inc (EMOI), markets and sells gas from the Pase A&B Field through its well-established and maintained gas infrastructure to PT Arun LNG.

TPI receives payment at premium LNG prices via EMOI based on the percentage of metered TPI gas of the total gas sold by EMOI to the Arun LNG Processing Plant and to the PIM Fertilizer Plant. The LNG Sales Prices received by TPI from Arun gas purchase consortia are linked to oil prices and are at a premium to local gas market prices.

Triangle Energy, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, TPI, as with APGE is ideally situated to supply gas to the existing Arun LNG facility which is geographically and logistically ideally placed to fuel the growing LNG Demand in Asia with the growing domestic market .

EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE PASE A&B FIELD

Seismic coverage over the Pase A&B Field in the 1970s was very sparse and the data quality was poor. Only one strike and one dip line crossed the Pase A Field. In the early 1980s, approximately 1,000 km of seismic data was shot in the South Lhok Sukon and Pase areas. This data provided a grid of data approximately 2.5 by 2.5 km across the Pase A Field and less dense elsewhere in the PSC area. During 1990 and 1991 a further 172 km of 2D seismic data was acquired over the Pase PSC area, just over half being specifically shot for the Pase A Field.

No further 2D seismic acquisition has occurred since the 1991 survey. Several vintages of reprocessing have been performed, both for the Pase A Field area and for the steeply dipping Mountain Front area, with mixed results. A further Pase Field area reprocessing project was completed in 2002.

TPI has the opportunity to apply more advanced 3D seismic techniques over this area to identify further prospects and leads.

Nine of the wells were drilled in the southern portion of the Pase South Block. Only two wells did not encounter hydrocarbons, with two others being classed as exhibiting hydrocarbon shows. No wells have been drilled in the western portion of the Pase North Block.

ExxonMobil's exploration program did not favour small oil and gas prospects as it was looking for "gas elephants" to supply to other potential Arun Plants. Several shallow hydrocarbon discoveries were considered "non-commercial" by ExxonMobil in pursuing their gas strategy.

Given ExxonMobil's high cut-off point for discoverable reserves, the relatively smaller and shallower discoveries, and potential new prospects and leads represent important opportunities for Triangle Energy.

PAST PASE PRODUCTION HISTORY - MPI

ExxonMobil finally brought the Pase A & B Gas Field into production, 15 years after the initial gas discovery, in January 1998, at rates of about 25 MMcf per day. The gas flow rates increased to about 140 MMcf per day in 2003 before water broke through into the wells and the production declined in about March 2004, which is not unusual for fields with fractured reservoirs. Subsequently, production at the Pase A & B Gas Field was suspended in late 2006 and ExxonMobil began a divestment process for the Pase PSC.

2012/13 PASE PRODUCTION

Production in 2012/13 was from three wells. A-5, A-6 and A-1 and totalled 514.3 MMcf for the year. Operations and maintenance activities were routinely conducted across the facilities and continuous scale inhibitor injection initiated on A1 surface facilities. Production has recently decreased at A1 due to a suspected build up of down-hole scale. A hot rock acid treatment is being underway to remove the down-hole scale and restore normal production from A1.

2012/13 PASE TECHNICAL WORK

During the year, the Company continued maturing in-fill drilling opportunities to access up-dig gas adjacent to existing producing wells. The technical team continued reprocessing of 2D seismic data for in-fill locations in the Pase A and B Field.

SKK MIGAS approved Triangle Energy's Work Programme and Budget for 2013 and the organisational structure until 2015.

FUTURE WORK PROGRAM AND STRATEGY

TPI has identified a number of infield opportunities in Pase A and B culmination that can be delineated and matured to potentially increase APGE gas reserves once a new Pase PSC is established.

There is also exploration potential available within the Pase PSC which has had no seismic shot over the area since 1991. Seismic acquisition (2D & 3D) will be used to assess identifiable leads and to mature into drillable prospects.

The proposed future work program for APGE involves:

- Redrill selected infill wells;
- Acquisition of new 2D and 3D seismic;
- G&G and remapping the entire Pase PSC;
- Exploration drilling of new prospects; and
- Appraisal drilling of new discoveries.

The latest technology will be used to generate new maps as part of the Geological & Geophysical (G&G), reprocessing and re-Interpretation of existing seismic data work programs.

OTHER ASSETS

REIDS DOME TENEMENT (PL 231, BOWEN BASIN, QUEENSLAND)

The Reids Dome Tenement (PL 231) covers an area of 181 km^2 on the western flank of the Bowen Basin in Queensland. The Reid's Dome Gas Field is situated within Reids Dome Tenement and based on initial reservoir studies, a reserve of up to 1 Bcf of gas is indicated for the three wells drilled on the Reids Dome Gas Field prior to November 1994.

The 1993 appraisal well in the Reids Dome Gas Field, drilled by Victoria Petroleum N.L. Aldinga North-1, flowed gas at a rate of 1.2 million cubic feet per day.

In late June 2006 the Primero-1 well was drilled to 1,565 metres in the northern part of the Reids Dome Tenement, twinning the original shallow gas discovery well, AOE-1. Early success was encountered in July 2006 with Primero-1 testing a gas flow of 2.8 million cubic feet per day from the field's shallow gas sand at 150 metres. Drilling of the deeper target encountered numerous oil and gas shows in the original heavily mud invaded AOE-1. Additional gas zones were intersected in the Reid's Dome Beds around 1,500 metres.

Following the completion of drilling at Primero-1, an extensive testing program was commenced to determine the reserves of the Reids Dome Gas Field at the shallow horizon with a view to the potential commercialisation of the gas field, subject to sufficient gas reserves being proved.

The Reids Dome Tenement is 40% owned by Senex Energy N.L., 40% owned by Dome Petroleum Resources plc and 20% owned by Triangle Energy (Global) Limited. Senex Energy Limited is the operator of the Reids Dome Tenement, by virtue of a joint venture agreement. Triangle has recently signed a binding term sheet to acquire from Senex a 40% interest in, and operatorship of the Reid's Dome gas field in Queensland (PL-231), subject to Department of Natural Resources and Mines approval.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to exploration has been reviewed and signed off by Mr Witan Odakar Ardjakusumah (TPI Exploration Manager). Witan's qualifications include: Master of Science in Petroleum Geology, Bandung Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia. Witan has over 33 years experience in the oil & gas industry working globally for KAPEX, EMP, Lasmo, Kondur and Semco. For in excess of 26 years, he has been working on significant New Ventures and Exploration projects in Indonesia and SE Asia. Witan is a Member of American Association of Petroleum Geologist, Indonesian Association of Geologist, Indonesian Association of Geophysicist and IPA (Indonesia Petroleum Association).

Information in this report that relates to operations has been reviewed and signed off by Mr Robert Lemmey (TEG non-executive Director and Country Manager - Indonesia) who has over 44 years experience in the oil & gas industry, including Senior Executive roles with Haliburton in SE Asia. Robert has been an active Member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers since 1983 .For

further details on Triangle Energy and the Pase PSC, refer to the "Independent Geologist's Report on the Exploration and Production Assets of Triangle Energy Limited" by Roger Whyte, 22 September 2009. This report was published as part of BDO Kendalls' Independent Expert's Report for the Company (dated 8 October 2009), which was part of the Notice of Annual General Meeting that was released to the ASX on 19 October 2009. It is located on the company website under Investors / Corporate Presentations.

TENEMENT SCHEDULE

PROJECT NAME	TENEMENT	INTEREST
Reids Dome	PL231	20%

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with oil and gas businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause the actual results to differ materially, including but not limited to: price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, reserves and resources estimates, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative changes, fiscal and regulatory developments, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

These risks should be considered within the context of Triangle Energy's operations in Australia and Indonesia (Jakarta and Aceh Province, North Sumatra). For example, there is a risk of a new Pase PSC not being granted or not granted on commercial terms that are sufficiently attractive for Triangle Energy (Global) Limited (TEG), its wholly-owned subsidiary, Triangle Pase Inc., and the TEG Board to justify the continuing commitment of capital and personnel.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As part of TPI's "Licence to Operate" in the Aceh Province TPI, and TEG, are very aware of their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) in the local communities near the Pase Fields. Numerous CSR activities have been undertaken during the year, including:

- Medical supplies were provided for a local clinic;
- Assistance with grading of land for a proposed high school;
- Employing staff from local villages to support families and communities.

REMUNERATION REPORT

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the key management personnel of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited (the "company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2013. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel ("KMP") who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and includes the five executives in the Parent and the Group receiving the higher remuneration.

The table below shows the gross revenue, profits/losses and share price of the Consolidated Entity at the end of the respective financial years.

(i) DIRECTORS

John Towner
Executive Chairman
Appointed 20 November 2009

Robert Lemmey
Non-executive Director
Appointed 28 January 2010

Lewis Johnson
Non-executive Director
Aappointed 20 November 2009

Steven Hamer
Non-executive Director
Appointed 20 November 2009

(ii) EXECUTIVES

Duncan Nuttall
Chief Executive Officer
Appointed 1 July 2011

Darren Bromley
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Appointed 29 June 2012

Robert Towner
Corporate Development & Strategy
Appointed 1 January 2013

REMUNERATION PHILOSOPHY

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

(i) NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Board's policy is to remunerate Non-Executive Directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to its Non-Executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually.

The maximum aggregate annual remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is subject to approval by the shareholders in general meeting. The shareholder share determined the maximum aggregate remuneration amount to be $250,000 per year. The Directors have resolved that the fees payable to Non-Executive directors for all Board activities are $50,000 per year.

(ii) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The objective of the Company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and conforms to market best practice for delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

(i) competitiveness and reasonableness;
(ii) acceptability to shareholders;
(iii) performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation;
(iv) transparency; and
(v) capital management.

The Company has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complimentary to the reward strategy of the organisation. There is no relationship between remuneration and company performance, except for the performance rights noted in the following sections that only vest upon renewal of the groups PSC.

Alignment to shareholders' interests:

(i) focuses on sustained growth in shareholder wealth; and
(ii) attracts and retains high calibre executives.
(iii) Alignment to program participants' interests:
(iv) rewards capability and experience; and
(v) provides a clear structure for earning rewards.
(vi) KPIs are not used to determine remuneration.

BASE PAY AND BENEFITS

Structured as a total employment cost package which may be delivered as a combination of cash and prescribed non-financial benefits at the executives' discretion. Base pay is reviewed annually to ensure the executives' pay is competitive with the market. There are no guaranteed base pay increases included in any executives' contracts.

INCENTIVE COMPENSATION

Incentive compensation is provided to executives by way of the Triangle Energy employee rights plan. Each year the remuneration committee reviews the appropriate incentive compensation to be awarded to each executive.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY

	30 JUNE 2010	30 JUNE 2011	30 JUNE 2012	30 JUNE 2013
Revenue from continuing operations	$13.882M	$16.817M	$8.749M	$6.629M
Net profit/ (loss)	$6.638M	$0.395M	($5.610M)	($3.530M)
Share price	$0.021	$0.052	$0.009	$0.007

The Triangle Energy Employee Rights Plan is designed to provide incentives for executives to deliver shareholder returns. Under the plan, participants are granted rights which vest if certain performance targets are met and the employees are still employed by the group at the end of the vesting period. Participation is at the board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to receive any guaranteed benefits.

Current vesting conditions for rights issued under the Triangle Energy employee rights plan with performance criteria is the renewal of the Pase PSC. Although the Board may vest some or all of the Rights of a participant even if a performance condition or other vesting condition has net been satisfied. No other conditions have been attached to these rights. Due to the timeframe of the Pase PSC renewal, these have been categorised as Short Term incentives. There are no Long Term incentives.

The relative proportions of executive remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as shown in the table below.

SERVICE AGREEMENTS

There are no retirement allowances or other benefits paid to directors.

John Towner
Executive Chairman

- The agreement between the Company and the Executive Chairman Mr John Towner is for an indefinite period and no formal contract is in place.

Remuneration and terms of employment for other Key Management Personnel are formalised in consultancy and employment agreements. The major provisions relating to remuneration are set out below.

Robert Lemmey
Director and Country Manager - Indonesia

- Term of agreement – indefinite from 28 January 2010;
- Base salary of $350,000;
- Jakarta house rental, Indonesian income tax, golf club membership, private health insurance, car and driver expenses are paid by the Company;
- No superannuation is payable under the agreement; and
- Contract may be terminated early by either party with three months notice.

Duncan Nuttall
Chief Executive Officer

- Term of agreement – 1 year from 2 August 2013;
- Base salary of $480,000 with a cash consideration of $250,000. Mr Nuttall is entitled to participate in a performance bonus scheme including share rights on terms including vesting conditions determined by the Executive Chairman and if required the Board from time to time. The value of those rights shall be deemed to be $230,000 per annum (in addition to the cash);
- No superannuation is payable under the agreement; and
- Contract may be terminated early by either party with one months notice, subject to termination payments as outlined below.

Darren Bromley
Company Secretary / Chief Financial Officer

- Term of agreement – 2 years from 12 April 2012;
- Base fee of $240,000;
- Superannuation of 10% is payable under the agreement; and
- No performance based benefits payable under the agreement.
- Contract may be terminated early by either party with three months notice, subject to termination payments as outlined below.

Robert Towner
Head of Corporate Development and Strategy

- The agreement between the Company and Mr Robert Towner, Head of Corporate Development and Strategy, is for an indefinite period and no formal contract is in place.

TERMINATION BENEFITS

Post-employment benefits include accrued long service leave to Mr Bromley, which is due and payable after every three consecutive years of service. No other termination benefits are payable.

EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE PLAN

The Company has an Employee Rights Plan approved by shareholders in November 2010 under which the Directors are able to offer rights in respect of ordinary shares in the Company to eligible persons.

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

	FIXED REMUNERATION		AT RISK - STI	
NAME	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012
DIRECTORS OF TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED				
John Towner	91%	65%	9%	35%
Robert Lemmey	95%	79%	5%	21%
OTHER KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE GROUP				
Duncan Nuttall	60%	18%	40%	82%
Darren Bromley	96%	82%	4%	18%
Robert Towner	100%	-	0%	-

2012/13	CASH SALARY & FEES $	NON-CASH BENEFITS $	SUPER-ANNUATION $	TERMINATION $	SECURITY-BASED PAYMENTS* $	TOTAL $
DIRECTORS						
J Towner	425,000	-	-	-	44,575	469,575
R Lemmey	352,893	251,614[1]	-	-	29,717	634,224
S Hamer	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
L Johnson	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
EXECUTIVES						
D Nuttall	250,000	-	-	-	169,602	419,602
D Bromley	190,000	-	24,300	-	9,344	223,644
R Towner[2]	125,000	-	-	-	-	125,000
	1,442,893	251,614	24,300	-	253,238	1,972,045

[1] Jakarta house rental, Indonesian income tax, golf club membership, private health insurance, car and driver.
[2] Appointed 1 January 2013
* The value at date of grant calculated in accordance with AASB 2 Share-based Payment vested during the year as part of remuneration.

2011/12	CASH SALARY & FEES $	NON-CASH BENEFITS $	SUPER-ANNUATION $	TERMINATION $	SECURITY-BASED PAYMENTS* $	TOTAL $
DIRECTORS						
J Towner	425,000	-	-	-	224,443	649,443
R Lemmey	358,274	210,798[1]	-	-	149,628	718,700
S Hamer	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
A Sierakowski[2]	12,500	-	-	-	-	12,500
L Johnson	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
A. Morrison[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Godfrey[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVES						
D Nuttall	100,000	-	-	-	446,398	546,398
R Clark[5]	255,940	-	-	-	57,627	313,567
D Bromley[6]	227,383	-	24,944	-	54,873	307,200
	1,479,097	210,798	24,944	-	932,969	2,647,808

[1] Jakarta house rental, Indonesian income tax, golf club membership, private health insurance, car and driver.
[2] Ceased 5 October 2011
[3] Appointed 7 December 2011, ceased 28 June 2012
[4] Appointed 7 December 2011, ceased 28 June 2012
[5] Ceased 28 June 2012
[6] Appointed Chief Financial Officer 12 April 2010, appointed Company Secretary 28 June 2011
* The value at date of grant calculated in accordance with AASB 2 Share-based Payment vested during the year as part of remuneration.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Details of rights in relation to ordinary shares in the company provided as remuneration to each Director of Triangle Energy and each of the key management personnel of the parent entity and the group are set out below. When the performance rights vest each right converts into one ordinary share of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited. Further information on the rights is set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

The assessed fair value at grant date of rights granted to the individual is allocated equally over the period from grant date to vesting date, and the amount is included in the remuneration tables above. Fair values at grant date are determined using a Black-Scholes pricing model that takes into account the vesting conditions, the term of the right, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share.

DETAILS OF REMUNERATION: SHARE BASED COMPENSATION BENEFITS

For each grant of rights included in the table below, the percentage of the available grant that vested in the financial year and the percentage that was forfeited because the person did not meet the service and performance criteria is set out below. The unvested rights will vest upon the award of the Pase PSC providing the service conditions are met.

The maximum value of the rights yet to vest has been determined as the amount of the grant date fair value of the rights that is yet to be expensed.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

NAME	NUMBER OF RIGHTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR	VALUE OF RIGHTS AT GRANT DATE* $	VALUE OF RIGHTS AT GRANT DATE*	VALUE OF RIGHTS AT VESTING DATE* $	NUMBER OF RIGHTS LAPSED DURING THE YEAR	VALUE AT LAPSE DATE ** $
DIRECTORS OF TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED						
John Towner	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Lemmey	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE GROUP						
Duncan Nuttall	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darren Bromley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Towner	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The value at grant date calculated in accordance with AASB2 Share-based payment of rights granted during the year as part of remuneration. These have been valued at the share price on the grant date of the performance rights.

** The value at lapse date of rights that were granted as part of remuneration and that lapsed during the year because a vesting condition was not satisfied. The value is determined at the time of lapsing, but assuming the condition was satisfied.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION BENEFITS (RIGHTS)

NAME	YEAR GRANTED	VESTED %	FORFEITED %	FINANCIAL YEARS IN WHICH RIGHTS MAY VEST	MAXIMUM TOTAL VALUE OF GRANT YET TO VEST $
John Towner	2010	100%	-	-	-
Robert Lemmey	2010	100%	-	-	-
Darren Bromley	2011	100%	-	-	-
Duncan Nuttall	2011 & 2012	100%	-	-	-

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director are shown in the table below.

Board business during the year has also been affected by execution of circulated resolutions by Directors.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During the financial year the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the Directors and officers of the Company against a liability incurred by such Directors and officers to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The nature of the liability and the amount of the premium has not been disclosed due to confidentiality of the insurance contracts. The Company has not otherwise during or since the end of the year, indemnified, or agreed to indemnify an officer or an auditor of the Company, or of any related body corporate, against a liability incurred by such an officer or auditor.

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

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

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

In the opinion of the Directors, no items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature have arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which have been significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Consolidated Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Group in subsequent financial years, other than the following:

- In July 2013, TEG agreed on terms with the Aceh Government owned company Perusahaan Daerah Pembangunan Aceh ("PDPA") to incorporate a joint venture company, Aceh Pase Global Energy Pte. Ltd. ("APGE"). The Singapore incorporated company is 75% owned by Triangle and 25% by PDPA. The company will work together with the Aceh Government to facilitate the award of the Pase PSC via the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' agency MIGAS.
- In August 2013, the Indonesian Upstream Oil & Gas Regulator SKK Migas has confirmed that TPI should continue to operate the Pase PSC for a further 6 months or until a definitive operator is selected, what ever occurs first.
- In September 2013, the Company announce a $1.5M capital raising from sophisticated investors pursuant to Section 708 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company signed a Lead Manager and Broker Mandate with Perth-based CPS Capital Group to place on a best endeavours basis 187.5 million shares at $0.008 each to raise $1,500,000 before costs. At the date of this report, the placement was not closed.

PROCEEDINGS

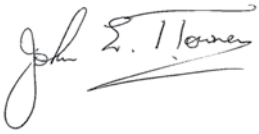
AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* requires our auditors, BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd to provide the directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the annual report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 20 and forms part of this directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Non-audit services provided by our auditors, BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd, and their related entities, are set out below. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*and *APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountant*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd and their related entities received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



JOHN E T TOWNER

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

DATE: 13 SEPTEMBER 2013

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

	DIRECTORS' MEETINGS		AUDIT COMMITTEE	
	NUMBER ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	NUMBER ATTENDED	NUMBER ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	NUMBER ATTENDED
J Towner	9	9	-	-
R Lemmey	9	9	-	-
S Hamer	9	8	1	1
L Johnson	9	9	1	1

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

	2013 $	2012 $
BDO Corporate Tax (WA) Pty Ltd:	6,636,993	8,783,166
Tax Compliance and advice	**6,636,993**	**8,783,166**


TRIANGLE ENERGY MAP OF PASE LOCATION IN NORTH SUMATRA
MALACCA STRAIT
ARUN LNG PLANT & NSO-ONSHORE FACILITIES
30" P/LINE (100KM)
MALAYSIA
SUMATRA
JAKARTA
LHOKSEUMAWE
CUNDA
RAYEU
ARUN FACILITIES
ARUN
30 KM
42" GAS & 10" CONDENSATE P/LINE
LHOK SUKON
RAYEU B
ALUR RAMBONG
35KM
30" GAS & CONDENSATE PIPELINE
SLS FACILITIES
PIM FERTILIZER PLANT
ACEH FERTILIZER PLANT
LIQUID NATURAL GAS (LNG) PLANT
PASE GAS FIELDS
PASE A PRODUCTION FACILITIES
ROAD
PIPELINE
PASE
WELLS

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited is responsible for establishing the corporate governance framework of the Group having regard to the ASX Corporate Governance Council ('CGC') published guidelines as well as its corporate governance principles and recommendations.

In fulfilling its obligations and responsibilities to its various stakeholders, the Board of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited ('Triangle Energy' or the 'Company') is an advocate of corporate governance. The Board has adopted corporate governance policies and practices consistent with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's "Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 2nd edition" (Recommendations) where considered appropriate for a company of Triangle Energy's size and nature.

This document describes the progress by Triangle Energy in addressing these guidelines. The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is structured below with reference to the eight principles, and in a table which references the recommendations to each of these principles.

The CGC's published guidelines are as follows:

PRINCIPLE 1	Lay solid foundations for management and oversight
PRINCIPLE 2	Structure the board to add value
PRINCIPLE 3	Promote ethical and responsible decision making
PRINCIPLE 4	Safeguard integrity in financial reporting
PRINCIPLE 5	Make timely and balanced disclosure
PRINCIPLE 6	Respect the rights of shareholders
PRINCIPLE 7	Recognise and manage risk
PRINCIPLE 8	Remunerate fairly and responsibly

PRINCIPLE 1 – LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

"COMPANIES SHOULD ESTABLISH AND DISCLOSE THE RESPECTIVE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD AND MANAGEMENT."

The main function of the Board is to set strategic objectives for the Company, supervising and guiding management through the implementation process. The aim is for the Board to provide the entrepreneurial leadership required for the Company to evolve within a framework of prudent and effective risk management.

Triangle Energy has adopted a formal Board Charter delineating the roles, responsibilities, practices and expectations of the Board collectively, the individual directors and senior management. A copy of the Board Charter is on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under the "Corporate Governance" section.

The Board of Triangle Energy ensures that each member understands their roles and responsibilities and ensures regular meetings (formally approximately 10 times a year but no less than six times per year, and informally with regular phone calls with the Executive Chairman) so as to retain full and effective control of the Company.

The Board specifically applies an emphasis on the following:

- Setting the strategic aims of Triangle and overseeing management's performance within that framework;
- Making sure that the necessary resources (financial and human) are available to the Company and its senior executives to meet its objectives;
- Overseeing management's performance and the progress and development of the Company's strategic plan;
- Selecting and appointing suitable Executive Directors with the appropriate skills to help the Company in the pursuit of its objectives;
- Determining the remuneration policy for the Board members, Company Secretary and Senior Management;
- Controlling and approving financial reporting, capital structures and material contracts;
- Ensuring that a sound system risk management and internal controls are in place;
- Setting the Company's values and standards;
- Undertaking a formal and rigorous review of the Corporate Governance policies to ensure adherence to the ASX Corporate Governance Council;
- Ensuring that the Company's obligations to shareholders are understood and met;
- Ensuring the health, safety and well-being of employees in conjunction with the senior management team, including developing, overseeing and reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's occupational health and safety systems to assure the well-being of all employees;
- Ensuring an adequate system is in place for the proper delegation of duties for the effective operative day to day running of the Company without the Board losing sight of the direction that the Company is taking; and
- Any other matter considered desirable and in the interest of the Company.

The Executive Directors are responsible for:

- The executive management of the company's operations;
- Policy direction of the operations of Triangle;
- The efficient and effective operation of Triangle; and
- Ensuring all material matters affecting Triangle are brought to the Board's attention.

In addition to these responsibilities, the Executive Chairman is responsible for the following:

- Providing the necessary direction required for an effective Board;
- Ensuring that all the Directors receive timely and accurate information so that they can make informed decisions on matters of the Company;

- Ensuring that the Board collectively and individual directors' performance is assessed annually; and
- Encouraging active engagement from all members of the Board.
- The Company Secretary is responsible for the application of best practice in corporate governance and also supports the effectiveness of the Board by:
- Ensuring a good flow of information between the Board, its committees, non-executive directors and executive directors;
- Monitoring policies and procedures of the Board;
- Advising the Board through the Chairman of corporate governance policies;
- Providing support and advice to individual directors, various board committees, senior executives and the Board in general;
- Conducting and reporting matters of the Board, including the despatch of Board agendas, briefing papers and minutes;
- Ensuring that compliance systems relating ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act are maintained and the Company and Board adhere to those; and
- Disseminating regulatory news announcement to the ASX.

PRINCIPLE 2 - STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE

"COMPANIES SHOULD HAVE A BOARD OF AN EFFECTIVE COMPOSITION, SIZE AND COMMITMENT TO ADEQUATELY DISCHARGE ITS RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES."

The Triangle Energy board has been structured in such a way so as to provide an adequate mix of proficient directors that lead the Board with enterprise, integrity and judgement. The Board acts in the best interest of the Company and its stakeholders. The Board is directed on the principles of transparency, accountability and responsibility.

In determining whether a director is independent, according to the Board Charter, the Board considers whether the director:

- is a substantial shareholder of the Company or an officer of, or otherwise associated directly with, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
- is employed, or has previously been employed in executive capacity by the Company or another group member, and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the board;
- has within the last three years been a principal of a material professional adviser or a material consultant to the Company or another group member, or an employee materially associated with the service provided;
- is a material supplier or customer of the Company or another group member, or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer; and
- has a material contractual relationship with the Company or other group member other than as a Director of the Company.

The ASX council guidelines recommend that ideally the Board should constitute a majority of independent directors. The Board currently consists of four Directors; three of whom are considered to be Non-Executive Directors of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited: Messrs Lewis Johnson, Rob Lemmey and Steve Hamer. Of this group, only Mr Lewis Johnson is considered to be an independent director. Mr John Towner (Executive Chairman) who is the major shareholder of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited (holding 23.78% of shares on issue) is a non-independent director.

The Board believes the composition of the Board is appropriate at this stage of the Company's development. The Board endeavours to review this policy from time to time.

A copy of the Board Charter and the *Board Performance Evaluation Policy* are on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under the "Corporate Governance" section.

PRINCIPLE 3 - PROMOTE ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING

"COMPANIES SHOULD ACTIVELY PROMOTE ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING."

Triangle Energy is aware that law and regulations alone is no guarantee of fair practice and thus to ensure the integrity of its operations, it has adopted a code of ethics and conduct to sustain its corporate culture.

Triangle Energy's ethical rules demand high standards of integrity, fairness, equity and honesty from all Directors, Senior Management and Employees. Triangle Energy expects its employees to understand that the company acts morally and that the main goal of the Company is to maximise shareholders value.

The Code of ethics and conduct include the following issues:

- Avoiding conflicts of interest and reporting of any related-party transactions;
- Ensuring protection and proper use of company assets;
- Discharging Directors and Officer's duties responsibly and ethically;
- Maintaining commercial sensitive information confidential;
- Dealing fairly with customers, suppliers, employees and competitors;
- Ensuring effective relationships and a safe working environment;
- Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations (including Environment, Health and Safety); and
- Encouraging the reporting of illegal and unethical behaviour.

The Company has adopted a *Company Code of Conduct*, *Continuous Disclosure Policy* and *Share Trading Policy* which can be accessed on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under "Corporate Governance". The *Share Trading Policy* has been changed to ensure compliance with the new ASX Listing Rules on "Trading Policy" (LR 12.9 to 12.11) and "Content of Trading Policy" (LR 12.12).

The Board will develop a *"Diversity" Policy* to address the ASX Corporate Governance Council's three new recommendations on diversity. The Oil & Gas Industry is known for its limited gender diversity. However, Triangle Energy has attracted female employees to a number of significant positions within the Company. The Executive Chairman's personal assistant and the Indonesian Office Manager are all women. In addition, Triangle Energy's accounting and exploration teams both have female staff members.

PRINCIPLE 4 - SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

"COMPANIES SHOULD HAVE A STRUCTURE TO INDEPENDENTLY VERIFY AND SAFEGUARD THE INTEGRITY OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REPORTING."

Triangle Energy has a financial reporting process which includes half year and full-year results which are signed off by the Board before they are released to the market.

The Audit Committee has been developed as per the guidelines of good corporate governance and its responsibilities are delineated in the Audit Committee Charter. Current members of the Audit Committee are Messer's Johnson (Chairman) and Hamer.

The Board and Audit Committee fulfils its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities, as well as advises on the modification and maintenance of the company's financial reporting, internal control structure, external audit functions, and appropriate ethical standards for the management of the Company.

The Board and Audit Committee is empowered to investigate any matter brought to its attention with full access to all books, records, facilities, and personnel of the Company and the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisers as it determines necessary to carry out its duties.

The CFO reports in writing on the propriety of compliance on internal controls and reporting systems and ensures that they are working efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

The Committee also advises on the modification and maintenance of the Company's risk management systems, the Company's risk profile, compliance and control and assessment of effectiveness.

The Company has adopted an Audit Committee Charter, which can be accessed on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under "Corporate Governance".

PRINCIPLE 5 - MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

"COMPANIES SHOULD PROMOTE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE OF ALL MATERIAL MATTERS CONCERNING THE COMPANY."

Triangle Energy has adopted a formal policy dealing with its disclosure responsibilities.

The Board has designated the Company Secretary as the person responsible for overseeing and coordinating disclosure of information to the ASX as well as communicating with the ASX.

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules the Company immediately notifies the ASX of information:

- concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities; and
- that would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the Company's securities.

The policy also addresses the company's obligations to prevent the creation of a false market in its securities. Triangle Energy ensures that all information necessary for investors to make an informed decision is available on its website.

The Executive Chairman has ultimate authority and responsibility for approving market disclosure which, in practice, is exercised in consultation with the Board and executives of the Company.

In addition, the Board will also consider whether there are any matters requiring continuous disclosure in respect of each and every item of business that it considers.

The Company has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Policy, which can be accessed on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under "Corporate Governance".

PRINCIPLE 6 - RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

"COMPANIES SHOULD RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS AND FACILITATE THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF THOSE RIGHTS."

Triangle Energy is aware that regular and constructive two-way communications between the Company and its shareholders can help investors understand what the Board of directors is planning to achieve and how the company intends to set about achieving its objectives.

The Company respects the rights of its shareholders and to facilitate the effective exercise of those rights, the Company is committed to:

- communicating effectively in a timely and accurate way with shareholders through releases to the market via the ASX, Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Reports, Half-Yearly Reports, Annual Reports, the general meetings of the Company and any information mailed to shareholders;
- sending a notice of any general meetings to which they are entitled to attend together with an explanatory memorandum of proposed resolutions (as appropriate). If shareholders cannot attend the General Meeting, they are entitled to lodge a proxy in accordance with the Corporations Act and the Company's Constitution.
- giving shareholders ready access to balanced and understandable information about the Company and corporate proposals;
- making it easy for shareholders to participate in general meetings of the Company; and

- requesting the external auditor to attend the annual general meeting and be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

The address made by the Executive Chairman and/or the Executive Director to the Annual General Meeting is released to the ASX.

All ASX announcements are accessible via the Company's website.

The Company has adopted a *Shareholder Communication Policy*, which can be accessed on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under "Corporate Governance".

PRINCIPLE 7 - RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

"COMPANIES SHOULD ESTABLISH A SOUND SYSTEM OF RISK OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL."

Triangle Energy's policy is to regularly review processes and procedures to ensure the effectiveness of its internal systems control, so as to keep the integrity and accuracy of its reporting and financial results at a high level at all times.

Internal controls are devised and enforced to ensure, as far as practicable in the given circumstances, the orderly and efficient conduct of the business. They include measures to safeguard the assets of the Company, prevent and detect fraud and error, ensure the accuracy and completeness of accounting records and ensure the timely preparation of reliable financial information.

The Board's Charter clearly establishes that it is responsible for ensuring that a sound system risk management and internal controls are in place.

The Board has decided that due size, composition and structure of the Board, there is no current requirement for the formation of a separate Risk Committee outside the Board forum. As such, the roles of this Committee will be performed by the Board, as and when necessary, but with an Independent Director as the Chairman.

The Executive Chairman and CFO are required to state to the Board, in writing, that to the best of their knowledge the integrity of the financial statements is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which operates efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

The Executive Chairman and CFO are also required to report at board meetings on the areas they are responsible for, including material business risks and provide an annual written report to the Board summarizing the effectiveness of the Company's management of material business risks.

Given the speculative nature of the Company's business it is subject to general risks and certain specific risks. Triangle Energy recognises that the risks which could affect the results of the Company include:

- Share market;
- Economic and government risks (Indonesia and Australia);
- Future capital needs;
- Oil & Gas Sector risks;
- Insurance risks;
- Competition risk;
- Exploration and development risks;
- Commercialisation;
- Environmental risks;
- Commodity price volatility and exchange rate risks;
- Acquisitions; and
- Sustainability of future profitability.

The Company has adopted a Risk Management Policy, which can be accessed on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under "Corporate Governance".

PRINCIPLE 8 - REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

"COMPANIES SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE LEVEL AND COMPOSITION OF REMUNERATION IS SUFFICIENT AND REASONABLE AND THAT ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PERFORMANCE IS CLEAR."

The Company is committed to remunerating its executives in a manner that is market-competitive and consistent with best practice as well as supporting the interests of shareholders.

Consequently, the Board ensures that executive remuneration follows the guidelines of good governance and the criteria for remuneration are as follows:

- fixed salary that is determined from a review of the market and reflects core performance requirements and expectations;
- a performance bonus designed to reward actual achievement by the individual of performance objectives and for materially improved Company performance;
- participation in the Performance Rights Plan (which is yet to be approved by shareholders); and
- statutory superannuation.

The Company's objective is to establish and maintain a Board that consists of experienced and motivated directors who possess appropriate skills and expertise to promote the Company's success. The policy of the Company is to seek to ensure a clear relationship between director performance, the role they perform and remuneration received.

In relation to the payment of bonuses, issue of securities and other incentive payments, discretion is exercised by the Board having regard to both the Company's performance and the performance of the director concerned. Details of the Company's remuneration policy are contained in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report in this Annual Report.

The Company has adopted a Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter, which can be accessed on the Company's website: **www.triangleenergy.com.au** under "Corporate Governance".

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38 Station Street
Subiaco, WA 6008
PO Box 700 West Perth WA 6872
Australia

13 September 2013

Board of Directors
Triangle Energy (Global) Limited
Unit 7, 589 Stirling Highway
COTTESLOE WA 6011

Dear Sirs,

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY BRAD MCVEIGH TO THE DIRECTORS OF TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED

As lead auditor of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Brad McVeigh
Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd
Perth, Western Australia

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTES	CONSOLIDATED 2013 $	CONSOLIDATED 2012 $
Revenue	2	6,636,993	8,783,166
Total revenue		**6,636,993**	**8,783,166**
Operating expenses	2	(2,408,044)	(3,692,836)
Gross profit from operating activities		4,228,949	5,090,330
Exploration write off	2	(15,425)	(5,096)
Finance Costs	2	(1,598,475)	(316,911)
Other expenses	2	(6,145,034)	(12,674,986)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		**(3,529,985)**	**(7,906,663)**
Income tax expense	3	-	2,309,126
Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations		**(3,529,985)**	**(5,597,537)**
Net Profit/(loss) for the year		**(3,529,985)**	**(5,597,537)**
Other comprehensive Income			
Items that may be realised through profit and loss			
Financial derivative income		-	1,360,973
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(5,411)	528,124
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(5,411)**	**1,889,097**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited		**(3,535,396)**	**(3,708,440)**
Non-controlling interest		**-**	**-**
		(3,535,396)	**(3,708,440)**
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	7	**(0.25)**	**(0.40)**
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	7	**N/A**	**N/A**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTES	CONSOLIDATED 2013 $	CONSOLIDATED 2012 $
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,120,609	5,190,292
Trade and other receivables	10	1,050,355	3,233,001
Derivative financial instruments	5	-	245,731
Other assets		303,127	295,733
Total Current Assets		3,474,091	8,964,757
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	27,563	100,335
PSC interest		127,551	127,551
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	14	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		155,114	227,886
Total Assets		3,629,205	9,192,643
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	868,449	687,245
Other payables	12	234,535	217,473
Borrowings		-	2,575,319
Total Current Liabilities		1,102,984	3,480,037
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	13	349,013	349,013
Total Non-Current Liabilities		349,013	349,013
Total Liabilities		1,451,997	3,829,050
Net Assets		2,177,208	5,363,593
Equity			
Issued capital	15	7,101,732	7,101,732
Reserves	16	782,597	438,997
Accumulated losses	16	(5,707,121)	(2,177,136)
Total Equity		2,177,208	5,363,593

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTES	CONSOLIDATED 2013 $	CONSOLIDATED 2012 $
		INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		8,124,368	8,640,978
Payments to suppliers and employees		(8,490,088)	(17,907,320)
Interest received		8,135	34,536
VAT refund received		807,484	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	9	449,899	(9,231,806)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of non-current assets		(15,982)	(237,405)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(15,982)	(237,405)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares (net of costs)		-	2,000,000
Proceeds from borrowings – convertible note funding (net of costs)		(3,739,425)	3,340,820
Payment of dividends		(1,654)	(4,816)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(3,741,079)	5,336,004
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,307,160)	(4,133,206)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		5,190,292	8,967,556
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		237,477	355,892
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		2,120,609	5,190,292

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	CONSOLIDATED				
	ISSUED CAPITAL $	ACCUMU-LATED LOSSES $	FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RESERVES $	SHAREBASED PAYMENT RESERVE $	TOTAL EQUITY $
Balance at 1 July 2011	5,093,232	3,420,401	(1,788,311)	572,737	7,298,059
Transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders					
Shares issued during the year capital raising	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Shares issued during the year immediate vesting of rights	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
Share rights issued during the year which have not yet vested	-	-	-	1,126,447	1,126,447
Comprehensive Income					
Profit/(Loss) for period	-	(5,597,537)	-	-	(5,597,537)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	528,124	-	528,124
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**(5,597,537)**	**528,124**	**-**	**(5,069,413)**
Balance at 30 June 2012	**7,101,732**	**(2,177,136)**	**(1,260,187)**	**1,699,184**	**5,363,593**
Balance at 1 July 2012	7,101,732	(2,177,136)	(1,260,187)	1,699,184	5,363,593
Transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders					
Share rights issued during the year which have not yet vested	-	-	-	349,012	349,012
Comprehensive Income					
Profit/(Loss) for period	-	(3,529,985)	-	-	(3,529,985)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(5,411)	-	(5,411)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**(3,529,985)**	**(5,411)**	**349,012**	**(3,186,384)**
Balance at 30 June 2013	**7,101,732**	**(5,707,121)**	**(1,265,598)**	**2,048,196**	**2,177,209**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law.

The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis which have been measured at fair value. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The Company is a gas production and exploration company based in Perth with a wholly-owned subsidiary, Triangle Pase Inc. ("TPI"), based in Jakarta, Indonesia. TPI is the 100% holder and operator of the Pase PSC which covers two blocks which have a total area of 922km2 in Aceh Province, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting which assumes that the Group will be able to meet its commitments, realise its assets, discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business and meet the production budgets. In arriving at this position, the Directors recognise the Company is dependent upon grant of a new Pase PSC and various funding alternatives to meet these commitments including share placements or other methods.

The Directors believe that at the date of signing the financial statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that having regard to matter set out above, the Group will be able to raise sufficient funds to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

In the event that the Group does not achieve the matters as set out above, there is significant uncertainty whether the Group will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at amounts stated in the financial statements.

ROUNDING

The company presents these financial statements rounded to the nearest dollar.

(B) ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES ON INITIAL APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group has reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2013. These are outlined in the table below:

REFERENCE	TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE OF STANDARD	IMPACT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT	APPLICATION DATE FOR GROUP
AASB 9 (issued December 2009 and amended December 2010)	Financial Instruments	Amends the requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets. The available-for-sale and held-to-maturity categories of financial assets in AASB 139 have been eliminated. AASB 9 requires that gains or losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income.	Periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015	Adoption of AASB 9 is only mandatory for the year ending 30 June 2016. The Entity has not yet made an assessment of the impact of these amendments.	1 July 2015

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

REFERENCE	TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE OF STANDARD	IMPACT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT	APPLICATION DATE FOR GROUP
AASB 10 (issued August 2011)	Consolidated Financial Statements	Introduces a single 'control model' for all entities, including special purpose entities (SPEs), whereby all of the following conditions must be present: • Power over investee (whether or not power used in practice) • Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from investee • Ability to use power over investee to affect the Entity's returns from investee. • Introduces the concept of 'defacto' control for entities with less than 50% ownership interest in an entity, but which have a large shareholding compared to other shareholders. This could result in more instances of control and more entities being consolidated.	Annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013	When this standard is first adopted for the year ended 30 June 2014, there will be no impact on transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements because the Entity does not have any special purpose entities. The Entity does not have 'defacto' control of any entities with less than 50% ownership interest in an entity.	1 July 2013
AASB 11 (issued August 2011)	Joint Arrangements	Joint arrangements will be classified as either 'joint operations' (where parties with joint control have rights to assets and obligations for liabilities) or 'joint ventures' (where parties with joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement).	Annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013	When this standard is first adopted for the year ended 30 June 2014, there will be no impact on transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements because the Entity has not entered into any joint arrangements.	1 July 2013
AASB 12 (issued August 2011)	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Combines existing disclosures from AASB 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, AASB 128 *Investments in Associates* and AASB 131 *Interests in Joint Ventures*. Introduces new disclosure requirements for interests in associates and joint arrangements, as well as new requirements for unconsolidated structured entities.	Annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013	As this is a disclosure standard only, there will be no impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, additional disclosures will be required for interests in associates and joint arrangements, as well as for unconsolidated structured entities.	1 July 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

REFERENCE	TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE OF STANDARD	IMPACT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT	APPLICATION DATE FOR GROUP
AASB 13 (issued September 2011)	Fair Value Measurement	AASB 13 establishes a single framework for measuring fair value of financial and non-financial items recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position or disclosed in the notes in the financial statements. Additional disclosures required for items measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, as well as items merely disclosed at fair value in the notes to the financial statements. Extensive additional disclosure requirements for items measured at fair value that are 'level 3' valuations in the fair value hierarchy that are not financial instruments	Annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013	When this standard is adopted for the first time for the year ended 30 June 2014, additional disclosures will be required about fair values.	1 July 2013
AASB 119 (reissued September 2011)	Employee Benefits	Employee benefits expected to be settled (as opposed to due to settled under current standard) wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period are short-term benefits, and therefore not discounted when calculating leave liabilities. Annual leave not expected to be used wholly within 12 months of end of reporting period will in future be discounted when calculating leave liability.	Annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013	When this standard is first adopted for 30 June 2014 year end, annual leave liabilities will be recalculated on 1 July 2012 as long-term benefits because they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. This will result in a reduction of the annual leave liabilities recognised on 1 July 2012, and a corresponding increase in retained earnings at that date	1 July 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

REFERENCE	TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE OF STANDARD	IMPACT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT	APPLICATION DATE FOR GROUP
AASB 2011-4 (issued July 2011)	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements	Amendments to remove individual key management personnel (KMP) disclosure requirements from AASB 124 to eliminate duplicated information required under the *Corporation Act 2001*	Annual periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013	When this standard is first adopted for the year ended 30 June 2014 the Entity will show reduced disclosures under Key Management Personnel note to the financial statements	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-5 (issued June 2012)	Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2009-2011 Cycle	Non-urgent but necessary changes to IFRSs (IAS1, IAS 16 & IAS 32)	Periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013	When this standard is first adopted for the year ended 30 June 2013, there will be no material impact.	1 July 2013
IFRS (issued December 2011)	Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	Entities are no longer required to restate comparatives on first time adoption. Instead, additional disclosures on the effects of transition are required.	Annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015	As comparatives are no longer required to be restated, there will be no impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, additional disclosures will be required on transition, including the quantitative effects of reclassifying financial assets on transition.	1 July 2015

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(C) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial report was authorised for issue on in accordance with a resolution of Directors on 13 September 2013.

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted in Australia. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the AASB.

(D) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the separate financial statements of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited ("Company" or "Parent") and its subsidiaries as at 30 June each year (the "Group"). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Control exists where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing when the Group controls another entity.

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting (refer note 1(m)).

Unrealised gains or transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

The group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in a adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to owners of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited.

When the group ceases to have control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint controlled entity or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(E) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values 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 are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(E) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS CARRIED FORWARD

The recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation costs carried forward has been reviewed by the Directors. In conducting the review, the recoverable amount has been assessed by reference to the higher of "fair value less costs to sell" and "value in use". In determining value in use, future cash flows are based on:

- Estimates of ore reserves and mineral resources for which there is a high degree of confidence of economic extraction;
- Estimated production and sales levels;
- Estimated future commodity prices;
- Future costs of production;
- Future capital expenditure; and/or
- Future exchange rates

Variations to expected future cash flows, and timing thereof, could result in significant changes to the impairment test results, which in turn could impact future financial results.

PROVISION FOR RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A provision for restoration and rehabilitation is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of development activities undertaken, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations include the costs of abandoning sites, removing facilities and restoring the affected areas.

The provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the balance date. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at each balance date.

The initial estimate of the restoration and rehabilitation provision is capitalised into the cost of the related asset and amortised on the same basis as the related asset, unless the present obligation arises from the production of inventory in the period, in which case the amount is included in the cost of production for the period. Changes in the estimate of the provision for restoration and rehabilitation are treated in the same manner, except that the unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognised as a finance cost rather than being capitalised into the cost of the related asset.

RECOVERY OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences as management considers that it is probable that sufficient future tax profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits over the next two years together with future tax planning strategies.

(F) SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited.

(G) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Both the functional and presentation currency of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars. The functional currency of the foreign operations, Triangle Pase Inc., is United States dollars (US$).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(G) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION (CONTINUED)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

At the balance date, the assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited at the exchange rate on that date. The Group's profit or loss is translated at the weighted average exchange rate for the year.

The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to a separate component and recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

(H) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(I) SALE OF GOODS

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

(II) SALE OF CONDENSATE

Condensate revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer

(III) INTEREST INCOME

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield of the financial asset.

(IV) DIVIDENDS

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits. However, the investment may need to be tested for impairment as a consequence.

(I) LEASES

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised at their fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Statement of Financial Position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the general policy on borrowing costs.

Finance lease assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(J) INCOME TAX

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(J) INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Triangle Energy (Global) Limited recognises both its own current and deferred tax amounts and those current tax liabilities, current tax assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits and unused tax losses which its has assumed from its controlled entities within the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts payable or receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group. Any difference between the amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(K) OTHER TAXES

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST and VAT except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(L) BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, including business combinations involving entities or business under common control, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition-related costs are expenses as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

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

Contingent consideration is classified as either equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(M) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(M) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS (CONTINUED)

An assessment is also made at each balance date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(N) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash comprises cash at bank and on hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(O) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any allowance for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging from 30 days to 45 days.

Impairment of trade receivables is continually reviewed and those that are considered to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms.

(P) INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Cost is allocated on an average basis and includes direct material, labour, related transportation costs to the point of sale and other fixed and variable overhead costs directly related to oil and gas production activities.

(Q) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING

The Group has not used derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations

(R) FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets in the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale investments, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets under contracts that require delivery of the assets within the period established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(I) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets classified as held for trading are included in the category 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(R) FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(II) HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognised amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(III) LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(IV) AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

Available-for-sale investments are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as any of the three preceding categories. After initial recognition available-for sale investments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance date. For investments with no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

(S) IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group assesses at each balance date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

(I) FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

(II) FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT COST

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value (because its fair value cannot be reliably measured), or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(S) IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(III) AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

If there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale investment is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Reversals of impairment losses for equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognised in profit. Reversals of impairment losses for debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss if the increase in an instrument's fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

(T) INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements, after initially being recognised at cost. The associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate. Goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment in associate is not tested separately, rather the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset. If an impairment is recognised, the amount is not allocated to the goodwill of the associate.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends receivable from associates are recognised in comprehensive income as a component of other income.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivable and loans, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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

(U) INTEREST IN A JOINTLY CONTROLLED OPERATION

The Group has an interest in a joint venture that is a jointly controlled operation. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. A jointly controlled operation involves use of assets and other resources of the venturers rather than establishment of a separate entity. The Group recognises its interest in the jointly controlled operation by recognising the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs. The Group also recognises the expenses that it incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the sale of goods or services by the jointly controlled operation.

(V) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Machinery and equipment - over 5 - 15 years depending upon the nature of the asset, or over the term of the PSC
- Plant and equipment - over 2 - 15 years depending upon the nature of the asset, or over the term of the PSC
- Oil and gas properties - over the term of the PSC

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

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(V) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

(I) IMPAIRMENT

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each balance date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the cost of sales line item. However, because land and buildings are measured at revalued amounts, impairment losses on land and buildings are treated as a revaluation decrement.

(II) REVALUATIONS

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation on buildings and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence, which is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the Statement of Financial Position, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss.

Any revaluation decrease is recognised in profit or loss, except that a decrease offsetting a previous revaluation increase for the same asset is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve for that asset.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amounts of the assets and depreciation based on the assets' original costs.

Additionally, any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the assets.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from the assets' fair values at the balance date.

(III) DERECOGNITION AND DISPOSAL

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or losses arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(W) GOODWILL

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(W) GOODWILL (CONTINUED)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than a segment based on the segment reported in accordance with AASB 8 *Segment Reporting*.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this manner is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

(X) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

(Y) 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 an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate assets but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value or management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

(Z) EMPLOYEE LEAVE BENEFITS

(I) WAGES, SALARIES, ANNUAL LEAVE AND SICK LEAVE

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the balance date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(II) LONG SERVICE LEAVE

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits however due to the infancy of the Group, no long service leave has been accrued.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(AA) SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the TEG Employee Rights Plan. Information relating to these schemes is set out in Note 18.

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

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(BB) ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(CC) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(DD) EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and

(ii) at least one of the following conditions is also met:

(a) the exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or

(b) exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the balance date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortised of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(DD) EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION (CONTINUED)

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset (for the cash generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

Where a decision has been made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then reclassified to development.

(EE) DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Development expenditure is recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified to development expenditure once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the related mineral resource is demonstrable. Where commercial production in an area of interest has commenced, the associated costs together with any forecast future capital expenditure necessary to develop proved and probable reserves are amortised over the estimated economic life of the mine on a units-of-production basis.

Changes in factors such as estimates of proved and probable reserves that affect unit-of-production calculations are dealt with on a prospective basis.

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
(A) REVENUE		
Sale of gas	6,135,441	8,386,095
Sale of condensate	493,417	362,535
Bank interest	8,135	34,536
Financial derivative income	-	1,360,973
	6,636,993	10,144,139
(B) OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(71,374)	(105,938)
	(71,374)	(105,938)
(C OPERATING EXPENSES		
Production operating costs	758,282	1,913,880
Field office administration	1,649,762	1,778,956
	2,408,044	3,692,836
(D) IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		
Reid's Dome impairment	15,425	5,096
	15,425	5,096
(E) OTHER EXPENSES		
Jakarta administration	699,160	717,964
Consulting expenses	336,179	1,058,890
Accounting expenses	19,720	54,758
Audit fees	71,667	111,333
Convertible note fees	-	68,180
Legal expenses	18,292	104,569
Employee benefits expense	2,219,855	2,065,053
Share based payments	349,012	1,134,947
Superannuation	27,900	32,728
Directors fees	100,000	112,500
Depreciation of non-current assets	90,521	1,107,002
ASX and share registry fees	37,600	50,969
Telecommunications	54,063	65,831
Exxon Mobil production revenue payments expense	124,431	169,342
Travel	441,743	461,012
Work-over preparation geological and geophysical expenses	1,166,272	5,337,482
Rehabilitation expense	-	48,463
Due Diligence and project generation expense	163,937	303,192
Donations and community liaison	-	489,273
Operating Lease Expense	-	60,221
Payroll tax	6,002	77,565
Rental expense	48,033	60,221
Other administration expenses	126,063	344,464

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Major components of income tax expense for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012 are:		
Statement of comprehensive income		
Current income		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of previous current income tax	-	(2,309,126)
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Benefit from previously unrecognised tax loss used to reduce deferred tax expense	-	-
Income tax expense (benefit) reported in statement of comprehensive income	-	(2,309,126)
A reconciliation of income tax expense (benefit) applicable to accounting profit before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Company's effective income tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012 is as follows:		
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	(3,529,985)	(7,906,663)
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	(3,529,985)	(7,906,663)
At the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2012: 30%)	(1,058,995)	(2,371,999)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-deductible expenses	112,008	342,970
NANE related expenses	962,278	848,621
Effect of tax rate in Indonesia	-	-
Temporary differences and tax loss not recognised	235,803	188,434
Other Items	(251,093)	991,974
Adjustments in respect of previous current income tax		(2,309,126)
At effective income tax rate of 0% (2012: 0%)	-	(2,309,126)
Income tax expense reported in statement of comprehensive income	-	(2,309,126)
	-	(2,309,126)

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Accruals	128,706	104,704
Business Related Costs	468	42,667
Capitalised Expenditure	54,668	-
Tax Losses	2,360,311	1,914,772
	2,544,152	2,062,143
Deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Prepaid expenditure	150	-
Financial derivative income	-	405,655
	150	405,655
Net deferred tax asset not recognised	2,544,002	1,656,488

The tax losses do not expire under current legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilise the benefits.

The potential deferred tax asset has not been brought to account at 30 June 2013 as the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard the realisation of the asset as probable. This asset will only be obtained if:

(a) The company and its controlled entity derive future assessable income of an amount and type sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the tax losses to be realised;

(b) The company and its controlled entity continue to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation; and

(c) No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the company and its controlled entity in realising the benefit from the deductions for the tax losses.

Triangle Pase Inc. ("TPI") has received taxation advice allowing it to write down their Indonesian "Corporate and Dividends Tax" liability of $2.309M in 2012 including penalty interest as the tax is to be deferred and only calculated upon the PSC achieving the "equity split" stage in relation to cost recovery. TPI does not expect to achieve "equity split" prior to a new PSC being awarded and hence has written off the liability.

NOTE 4: BORROWINGS

CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The parent entity issued 3,500,000 8% convertible notes for $3.409M (USD3.5M) on 8 December 2011. The notes were convertible into ordinary shares of the parent entity at the option of the holder, or repayable on 8 December 2014. The conversion price was $0.03 per share. The Notes were unsecured obligations of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited.

The convertible note issue comprised of a first tranche of US$3.5m and a second tranche of US$6.5m. The first tranche was issued on 8 December 2011. The second tranche was subject to a number of conditions, including Triangle Energy shareholder approval (received at shareholder meeting on 14 February 2012), Foreign Investment Review Board ("FIRB") approval and Pase PSC renewal conditions. Triangle did not achieve PSC renewal by 30 June 2012 and therefore the second Tranche has lapsed.

In October 2012, 27,000,000 Options exercisable at $0.01 were issued to Standard Chartered Private Equity Limited pursuant to redemption of a Convertible Note Standstill Agreement for an expense of $44,696.

During the year, the convertible note was redeemed in full. At the reporting date, there were no convertible notes remaining.

NOTE 4: BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The convertible notes are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	NOTE	CONSOLIDATED 2013 $	CONSOLIDATED 2012 $
Face value of notes issued		-	3,409,000
FX adjustment		-	(34,536)
Interest accrued		-	(308,123)
Derivative asset from forward foreign exchange rate	5	-	245,731
Derivative liability from conversion option	5	-	(438,553)
		-	2,873,519

Interest expense is calculated by applying the interest rate of 8% to the liability component.

NOTE 5: DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	245,731
	-	245,731
Current liabilities		
Option of conversion to shares	-	(438,553)
	-	(438,553)

NOTE 6: SEGMENT REPORTING

DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENTS

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions. Reportable segments have been identified as follows:

- Indonesian exploration
- Australian corporate

The Board monitors performance of each segment.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following tables present revenue and profit information and certain asset and liability information regarding business segments for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012.

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013	INDONESIAN EXPLORATION $	AUSTRALIAN CORPORATE $	CONSOLIDATED $
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	6,628,858	-	6,628,858
Interest	5,863	2,272	8,135
Inter-segment sales	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	**6,634,721**	**2,272**	**6,636,993**
Segment net operating profit/(loss) after tax			
Expenses			
Interest expense	-	(1,745,205)	(1,745,205)
Depreciation and amortisation	(77,195)	(13,326)	(90,521)
Impairment assets	-	(15,425)	(15,425)
Income tax benefit	-	-	-
Segment assets			
Total assets	2,976,307	652,898	3,629,205
Segment liabilities			
Total liabilities	(720,188)	(731,809)	(1,451,997)

NOTE 6: SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012	INDONESIAN EXPLORATION $	AUSTRALIAN CORPORATE $	CONSOLIDATED $
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	8,748,630	-	8,748,630
Interest	4,094	30,442	34,536
Inter-segment sales	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	**8,752,724**	**30,442**	**8,783,166**
Segment net operating profit/(loss) after tax	-	-	-
Expenses			
Interest expense	-	(316,911)	(316,911)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,095,104)	(11,898)	(1,107,002)
Impairment assets	-	(5,096)	(5,096)
Income tax benefit	2,309,126	-	2,309,126
Segment assets			
Capital expenditure	75,428	24,907	100,335
Other assets	5,619,216	3,473,093	9,092,308
Segment liabilities			
Total liabilities	(493,383)	(3,335,667)	(3,829,050)

NOTE 7: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 CENTS	2012 CENTS
(A) BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(0.25)	(0.40)
(B) DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	N/A	N/A
	2013 NUMBER	2012 NUMBER
(C) WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES USED AS THE DENOMINATOR		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,424,975,458	1,396,947,225
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,424,975,458	1,396,947,225

(D) INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CLASSIFICATION OF SECURITIES

RIGHTS

Unvested rights are considered to be potential ordinary shares and have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive. The unvested rights have not been included in the determination of basic earnings per share.

NOTE 8: DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid by the Group in respect of the year ended 30 June 2013. (2012: Nil)

NOTE 9: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
(A) RECONCILIATION TO CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR		
Cash at bank and in hand	2,120,609	5,190,292
Balances per statement of cash flows	2,120,609	5,190,292
(B) INTEREST RATE RISK EXPOSURE		
Weighted average interest rate exposure for 2013 is 3.125% (2012: 4.333%). The Group's and the Parent Entity's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 17.		
(C) RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (loss) for the year	(3,529,985)	(5,597,537)
Non cash flows in operating loss:		
- Depreciation	90,521	1,107,002
- Impairment loss	15,425	5,096
- VAT refund rejections	170,179	-
- Effective interest charge	1,745,205	-
- Derivative non-cash charges	(335,369)	-
- Foreign exchange loss's	(237,477)	870,762
- Share based payments expense	349,012	1,134,947
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade debtors	1,176,337	(107,970)
- (Increase)/decrease in other receivables	805,953	(21,761)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(116,846)	(2,063,507)
- Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	316,944	18,653
- Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	-	(2,247,902)
- Increase/(decrease) in loans	-	(2,329,588)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	449,899	(9,231,806)

NOTE 10: CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
Trade receivables		
Deferred gas sales proceeds	804,207	1,980,544
GST recoverable	12,837	35,619
VAT recoverable	233,311	1,216,838
	1,050,355	3,233,001

(i) the average credit period on sales of goods and rendering of services is 75 days and therefore all trade debtors are within their terms. No allowance has been made for estimated irrecoverable trade receivable amounts arriving from the past sale of goods and rendering of services, determined by reference to past default experience. No receivables have been impaired during the year.

(ii) Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their fair value is deemed to be their carrying value.

(iii) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above.

(iv) Refer to Note 17 for more information on the risk management policy of the group and the credit quality of the group's trade receivables.

PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED

As at 30 June 2013, VAT recoverable of $0.233M (2012: $1,217M) were past due but not impaired. These relate to VAT Tax receivable from operations in Indonesia. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

Up to 3 months	29,260	82,577
3 to 6 months	33,332	32,693
6 months and over	170,719	1,101,568
	233,311	1,216,838

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	CONSOLIDATED	
	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $	TOTAL $
Year ended 30 June 2012		
At 1 July 2011, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	1,085,573	1,085,573
Additions	121,764	349,192
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,107,002)	(1,334,430)
At 30 June 2012, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	100,335	100,335
Year ended 30 June 2013		
At 1 July 2012, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	100,335	100,335
Additions	17,749	17,749
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(90,521)	(90,521)
At 30 June 2013, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	27,563	27,563
At 30 June 2012		
Cost or fair value	1,844,590	1,844,590
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,744,255)	(1,744,255)
Net carrying amount	100,335	100,335
At 30 June 2013		
Cost or fair value	2,090,790	2,090,790
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,995,514)	(2,063,227)
Foreign exchange loss	(67,713)	-
Net carrying amount	27,563	27,563

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WORKOVER

All cost related with workover program are expense directly because there is no future economic benefit that flow to the entity. The workover program didn't increase the wells performance. Workover expenditure is allocated to TPI's cost recovery pool.

NOTE 12: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CURRENT)

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables (i)	365,666	423,770
Accrued expenses	137,867	206,699
Payroll liabilities	38,699	48,078
Under lifting – gas sales	319,173	-
Dividend payable in trust	7,044	8,698
	868,449	687,245
Other Payables		
Share buy-back funds in trust	6,771	6,814
Government share of oils sales	84,979	57,248
2% production revenue royalty payment	28,723	34,215
Employee entitlements (ii)	114,062	119,196
	234,535	217,473

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.
(ii) Employee entitlements have been classified as current as the group expects that all employee's will take their accrued leave within 12 months of balance date

NOTE 13: PROVISIONS

Non-current		
Provision for rehabilitation	349,013	349,013
	349,013	349,013

No additional provisions have been raised during the year

NOTE 14: EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the following phases:		
Exploration and evaluation phase – at cost		
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Acquired as part of Triangle Energy Limited transaction	-	-
Expenditure incurred	15,425	5,096
Impairment of deferred exploration expenditure	(15,425)	(5,096)
Total deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure	-	-

The recoupment of costs carried forward in relation to areas of interest in the exploration and evaluation phases are dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas. During the prior year, it was determined that the group's exploration targets were impaired, and therefore the full amount has been provided for. No further expenditure has been incurred on this asset during the year.

NOTE 15: ISSUED CAPITAL

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
ORDINARY SHARES		
1,424,975,458 (2012: 1,424,975,458) issued and fully paid shares	7,101,732	7,101,732
Share issue costs	-	-
Net equity	7,101,732	7,101,732
	NO.	$
MOVEMENTS IN ORDINARY SHARES ON ISSUE		
At 1 July 2011	1,357,808,791	5,093,000
Shares issued during the reporting period for cash		
• November 2011 share placement	66,666,667	2,000,000
• March 2012 vested performance rights	500,000	8,500
At 30 June 2012	1,424,975,458	7,101,732
At 1 July 2012	1,424,975,458	7,101,732
• No share issues	-	-
At 30 June 2013	1,424,975,458	7,101,732

NOTE 16: RETAINED EARNINGS AND RESERVES

(A) ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
Movements in retained earnings / (accumulated losses) were as follows:		
Balance at beginning of financial year	(2,177,136)	3,420,401
Net profit for the year	(3,529,985)	(5,597,537)
Dividends	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	(5,707,121)	(2,177,136)

(B) RESERVES

Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	(1,260,187)	(1,788,311)
- Gain/(loss) on translation of foreign controlled entities	(5,411)	528,124
Balance at end of financial year	(1,265,598)	(1,260,187)
Share based payment reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,699,184	572,737
- Issue of 27,000,000 unlisted $0.01 options	44,696	-
- Amortisation of vested share rights	304,316	1,126,447
Balance at end of financial year	2,048,196	1,699,184

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries. It is also used to record the effect of hedging net investments in foreign operations.

SHARE BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

The share based payment reserve is used to record the value of share based payments provided to employees, including Key Management Personnel, as part of their remuneration

NOTE 17: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(A) CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits. The capital structure of the Group consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings. None of the Group's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements. Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax and general administrative outgoings.

(B) CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,120,609	5,190,292
Trade and other receivables	804,207	1,980,544
Other financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	868,449	606,566
Other financial liabilities	234,535	217,473

(C) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Group is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk) and liquidity risk. The Group seeks to minimise the effect of these risks, however it has not used derivative financial instruments to hedge these risk exposures to date. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

(D) MARKET RISK

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices.

(E) FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. To date, exchange rate exposures are not managed by utilising forward foreign exchange contracts. The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the balance date explained in Australian dollars are as follows:

	LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	2013 $	2012 $	2013 $	2012 $
US dollars	-	2,575,319	238,768	3,051,588
Singapore dollars	54,073	-	-	-
	54,073	2,575,319	238,768	3,051,588

NOTE 17: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(E) FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

FOREIGN CURRENCY SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Group's core operations are located in Indonesia and are mostly exposed to US Dollar (USD). The group operates in South East Asia and there are occasional material transactions in Singapore Dollars (SGD).

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the Australian dollar against the USD. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number indicates an increase in profit or loss and other equity where the Australian Dollar strengthens against the respective currency. For a weakening of the Australian Dollar against the respective currency there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity and the balances below would be negative.

	IMPACT +10% CONSOLIDATED		IMPACT -10% CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $	2013 $	2012 $
Profit or loss				
US dollars[1]	26,107	46,872	(26,107)	(46,872)
Singapore dollars[2]	6,849		(6,849)	

1 This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on USD receivables and payables at year end in the Group. The Group's sensitivity to foreign currency during the period has increased due to the production in Indonesia where the oil and gas industry transacts in USD.

2 This is attributable to the exposure outstanding on SGD receivables and payables at year end in the Group

INTEREST RATE RISK SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates non-derivative instruments at the balance date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the change in interest rates.

At balance date, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's:

- net profit would increase by $1,302 and decrease by $1,302 (2012: $3,985) calculated on a weighted average interest rate of 3.125% (2012: 4.333%). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on cash deposits.

(F) COMMODITY PRICE RISK

The group is exposed to commodity price risk. This arises from being a producer of oil and gas and revenues will be determined by the market price of commodities.

GAS

net profit would increase by $613,544 and decrease by $613,544 (2012: $838,609) calculated on 10% variation in the price of crude oil. This is mainly attributable to the TPI's exposure to the market price for the commodity.

OIL

net profit would increase by $49,342 and decrease by $49,342 (2012: $36,254) calculated on 10% variation in the price of crude oil. This is mainly attributable to the TPI's exposure to the market price for the commodity.

(G) CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group uses publicly available financial information and its own trading record to rate its major customers. Cash is only held with institutions of a rating of AA or above

NOTE 17: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Group trades only with recognised, credit worthy third parties. In Indonesia, trade receivables, (balances with oil and gas purchasers) have not exposed the Group to any bad debts to date.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

(H) LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk is the inability to access funds, both anticipated and unforeseen, which may lead to the Group being unable to meet its obligations in an orderly manner as they arise.

The Group's liquidity position is managed to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet financial commitments in a timely and cost effective manner. The Group is primarily funded through on-going cash flow, debt funding and equity capital raisings, as and when required. All cash and cash equivalents, debtors and trade and other payables mature within 6 months of balance date, and therefore their carrying value is the same as their contractual cashflows.

Management also regularly monitors actual and forecast cash flows to manage liquidity risk.

CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS $	6 – 12 MONTHS $	BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $	BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $	OVER 5 YEARS $	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS $	CARRYING AMOUNT (ASSETS)/ LIABILITIES $
At 30 June 2013							
Non-derivatives							
Trade payables	(868,449)	-	-	-	-	-	(868,449)
Borrowings (excluding finance leases)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives							
Derivative liability on option exercise price	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative asset on FX differences convertible notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2012							
Non-derivatives							
Trade payables	(423,770)	-	-	-	-	(423,770)	(423,770)
Borrowings (excluding finance leases)	(3,737,502)	-	-	-	-	(3,737,502)	(2,136,766)
Total non-derivatives	(4,161,272)	-	-	-	-	(4,161,272)	(2,560,536)
Derivatives							
Derivative liability on option exercise price	(438,553)	-	-	-	-	-	(438,553)
Derivative asset on FX differences convertible notes	245,731	-	-	-	-	-	245,731
Total derivatives	(192,822)	-	-	-	-	-	(192,822)

NOTE 18: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

TEG EMPLOYEE RIGHTS PLAN

The establishment of the TEG Employee Rights Plan was approved by shareholders at the 2010 annual general meeting. The Employee Rights Plan is designed to provide incentives for employees and consultants (including executive directors) to deliver long-term shareholder returns. Under the plan, participants are granted share rights some which vested immediately and the remainder only vest if the Group achieves an extension of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) in Indonesia. Participation in the plan is at the board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits. The share based payments expense recognised for employee and consultant services received during the year is shown in the table below:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	349,012	1,134,947
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	349,012	1,134,947

During the 2013 year, the board did not grant any rights to Directors, employees or consultants.

During the 2012 year, the board granted rights to employees and consultants as per the following table:

RECIPIENT	NUMBER OF RIGHTS THAT VEST IMMEDIATELY	NUMBER OF RIGHTS THAT VEST UPON PSC RENEWAL	TOTAL NUMBER OF RIGHTS
Employees and consultants	500,000	25,000,000	25,500,000

Rights granted to employees and consultants vesting immediately are valued at the 5 day VWAP share price of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited on the ASX on the acceptance date of the offer to recipients. Rights to vest upon the award of the Pase PSC have been calculated proportionally from the acceptance date, to the expiry of the PSC extended to 23 August 2012.

NOTE 19: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS – GROUP AS LESSEE

The Group has entered into commercial leases on office premises. These leases have an average life of between 1 and 2 years with an option to renew included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2013 $	2012 $	2013 $	2012 $
Within one year	249,307	31,339	-	-
After one year but not more than five years	99,913	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-
	349,220	31,339	-	-

FINANCE LEASE AND HIRE PURCHASE COMMITMENTS

The Group has no finance leases or hire purchase contracts for items of plant and machinery.

REMUNERATION COMMITMENTS

The Group has no remuneration commitments arising from service contracts of key management personnel referred to in the Remuneration Report that are not recognised as liabilities and are not included in the key management personnel compensation.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities as 30 June 2013 (2012: none)

NOTE 20: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table.

NAME	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	% EQUITY INTEREST		INVESTMENT ($'000)	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Triangle Energy Limited	Australia	100	100	-	-
Triangle Pase Inc.	Cayman Islands	100	100	-	-
Triangle Mussy Energy Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	-	-
Aceh Global Energy Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100	-	-

Triangle Energy (Global) Limited is the ultimate Australian Parent Entity and ultimate Parent of the Group.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that were entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

RELATED PARTY		INCOME FROM RELATEDPARTIES $	EXPENDITURE RELATEDPARTIES $	AMOUNTSOWED BY RELATED PARTIES $	AMOUNTSOWED TO RELATED PARTIES $
Consolidated					
Entities with significant influence over the Group:					
Triangle Energy Limited	2013	-	-	-	2,533,419
Triangle Pase Inc		-	-	-	11,294,377
Triangle Energy Limited	2012	-	-	2,652,818	-
Triangle Pase Inc		-	-	-	6,192,464

ENTITIES WITH SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OVER THE GROUP

- Jarrad Street Corporate Pty Ltd owns 22.28% of the ordinary shares in Triangle Energy (Global) Limited (2012: 22.28%).

NOTE 20: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE (CONTINUED)

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2013 $	2012 $
TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES		
Mandolin Pty Ltd *(Mr John Towner is a Director)*		
- Management and consulting fees	425,000	425,000
- Office rent (Perth)	25,000	30,000
Cornerstone Corporate Pty Ltd *(Mr Robert Towner is a Director)*		
- Consulting fees	166,503	-
PT Prestige Petroleum *(a company associated with Mr Steven Hamer)*		
- Consulting fees	22,000	264,000
- Office rent (Jakarta)	-	8,464
PT Himalaya Assert Management *(a company associated with Mr Steven Hamer)*		
- Office rent (Jakarta)	-	32,422

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Sales to and purchases from related parties are made in arm's length transactions both at normal market prices and on normal commercial terms.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

For the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group has not made any allowance for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties due to solid payment history (2012: $nil). An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates to determine whether there is objective evidence that a related party receivable is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, the Group recognises an allowance for the impairment loss.

LOANS TO RELATED PARTIES

At Balance Date, Triangle Energy (Global) Limited had borrowed $2.533M from its wholly owned subsidiary Triangle Energy Limited to fund on-going operations. In 2012, the Company had loaned $2.653M to its wholly owned subsidiary Triangle Energy Limited to fund on-going operations. The loan is non-interest bearing and has no specific repayment date nor is it subject to any contract. The balance is eliminated on Group consolidation.

NOTE 21: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

FINANCIAL POSITION

	30 JUNE 2013 $	30 JUNE 2012 $
Assets		
Current assets	5,275,150	8,119,615
Non-current assets	-	-
Total assets	5,275,150	8,119,615
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	564,910	2,965,844
Non-current liabilities	2,533,419	-
Total liabilities	3,098,329	2,965,844
Equity		
Issued capital	18,483,587	18,483,587
Accumulated losses	(18,558,149)	(15,233,186)
Reserves		
Share based payment reserve	2,048,196	1,699,184
Foreign currency translation	203,186	203,186
Total equity	2,176,820	5,152,771

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 $	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012 $
Loss for the year	(3,324,963)	(7,918,942)
Other comprehensive income	-	1,360,973
Total comprehensive loss	(3,324,963)	(6,557,969)

NOTE 22: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES DISCLOSURES

(A) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	30 JUNE 2013 $	30 JUNE 2012 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,442,893	1,479,097
Post-employment benefits	251,614	210,798
Long-term benefits	24,300	24,944
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	1,718,807	1,714,839

(B) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL SHARE HOLDINGS

2013	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR OR APPOINTMENT DATE	GRANTED AS REMUNERATION	ISSUED ON EXERCISE OF OPTIONS	OTHER CHANGES	BALANCE AT END OF YEAR OR DATE OF RESIGNATION
DIRECTORS					
J Towner	346,463,932	-	-	-	346,463,932
R Lemmey	13,333,333	-	-	-	13,333,333
L Johnson	10,493,261	-	-	-	10,493,261
S Hamer	81,849,207	-	-	-	81,849,207
EXECUTIVES					
D Nuttall	7,806,060	-	-	-	7,806,060
D Bromley	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
R Towner	1,700,000	-	-	107,515	1,807,515
	463,645,793	-	-	107,515	463,753,308
2012					
DIRECTORS					
J Towner	346,463,932	-	-	-	346,463,932
R Lemmey	13,333,333	-	-	-	13,333,333
A Sierakowski	14,684,445	-	-	-	14,684,445
L Johnson	10,493,261	-	-	-	10,493,261
S Hamer	81,849,207	-	-	-	81,849,207
A Morrison	-	-	-	-	-
P Godfrey	-	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVES					
R Clark	28,571,790	-	-	(3,300,000)	25,271,790
D Nuttall	7,806,060	-	-	-	7,806,060
D Bromley	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
	505,202,028	-	-	(3,300,000)	501,902,028

NOTE 22: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(C) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OPTION HOLDINGS

2013	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR OR APPOINTMENT DATE	GRANTED AS REMUNERA-TION	OPTIONS EXERCISED	NET CHANGE OTHER	BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	TOTAL	VESTED AS AT END OF PERIOD	
							EXERCISABLE	NOT EXERCISABLE
DIRECTORS								
J Towner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Lemmey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Hamer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVES								
D Nuttall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Bromley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Towner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012								
DIRECTORS								
J Towner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Lemmey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Sierakowski	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Hamer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Morrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. Godfrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVES								
D Nuttall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Bromley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE 22: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(D) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL SHARE RIGHTS HOLDINGS

2013	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR OR APPOINTMENT DATE	GRANTED AS REMUNERATION	RIGHTS VESTED TO SHARES	NET CHANGE OTHER	BALANCE AT END OF YEAR OR DATE OF RESIGNATION
DIRECTORS					
J Towner	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000
R Lemmey	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
L Johnson	-	-	-	-	-
S Hamer	-	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVES					
D Nuttall	23,000,000	-	-	-	23,000,000
D Bromley	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
R Towner	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50,000,000	-	-	-	50,000,000
2012					
DIRECTORS					
J Towner	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000
R Lemmey	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
A Sierakowski	-	-	-	-	-
L Johnson	-	-	-	-	-
S Hamer	-	-	-	-	-
A Morrison	-	-	-	-	-
P. Godfrey	-	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVES					
D Nuttall	-	23,000,000	-	-	23,000,000
R Clark	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
D Bromley	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Total	29,000,000	23,000,000	-	-	52,000,000

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

NOTE 23: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

In the opinion of the Directors, no items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature have arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which have been significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Consolidated Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Group in subsequent financial years, other than the following:

- In July 2013, TEG agreed on terms with the Aceh Government owned company Perusahaan Daerah Pembangunan Aceh ("PDPA") to incorporate a joint venture company, Aceh Pase Global Energy Pte. Ltd. ("APGE"). The Singapore incorporated company is 75% owned by Triangle and 25% by PDPA. The company will work together with the Aceh Government to facilitate the award of the Pase PSC via the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' agency MIGAS.
- In August 2013, the Indonesian Upstream Oil & Gas Regulator SKK Migas has confirmed that TPI should continue to operate the Pase PSC until a definitive operator is selected.
- In September 2013, the Company announce a $1.5M capital raising from sophisticated investors pursuant to Section 708 of the Corporations Act 2001. The Company signed a Lead Manager and Broker Mandate with Perth-based CPS Capital Group to place on a best endeavours basis 187.5 million shares at $0.008 each to raise $1,500,000 before costs. At the date of this report, the placement was not closed.

NOTE 24: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

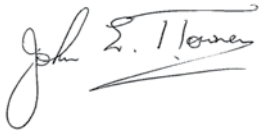
The auditor of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

	2013 $	2012 $
ASSURANCE SERVICES		
Amounts received or due and receivable by BDO Audit (WA)Pty Ltd for:		
An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the Group	71,667	58,200
	71,667	58,200
NON- ASSURANCE SERVICES		
BDO Corporate Tax (WA) Pty Ltd – Australian Tax Compliance	8,329	40,636
	79,996	98,836

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

1. In the opinion of the Directors of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited (the 'Company'):
   a. the accompanying financial statements, notes and the additional disclosures are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:
      i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
      ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
   b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
   c. the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.
2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

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



JOHN E T TOWNER
EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
DATED THIS 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2013

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Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1(c), the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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38 Station Street
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PO Box 700 West Perth WA 6872
Australia

13 September 2013

Board of Directors
Triangle Energy (Global) Limited
Unit 7, 589 Stirling Highway
COTTESLOE WA 6011

Dear Sirs,

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY BRAD MCVEIGH TO THE DIRECTORS OF TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED

As lead auditor of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Brad McVeigh
Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd
Perth, Western Australia

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information in accordance with Listing Rules of the ASX Limited.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

NAME	SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL
Jarrad Street Corporate Pty Ltd	317,547,860	22.28
Ucan Nominees Pty Ltd	188,288,807	13.21
PT Prestige Global Petroluem	81,849,207	5.74
Bull Kenneth John	79,000,000	5.54
	740,753,795	51.98

The number of shares held by the substantial shareholders as at 25 August 2013.

VOTING RIGHTS

The shares carry the right to one vote for each share held.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 6 SEPTEMBER 2012

SIZE OF HOLDING	HOLDERS
1 - 1,000	85
1,001 - 5,000	58
5,001 - 10,000	31
10,001 - 100,000	359
100,001 -	540
	1,074

On 25 August 2013, 347 holders held less than a marketable parcel of $500 worth of shares in the Company.

TOP TWENTY SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 25 AUGUST 2013

SHAREHOLDER	NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES	% HELD OF ISSUED ORDINARY CAPITAL
Jarrad Street Corporate Pty Ltd	317,547,860	22.28
Ucan Nominees Pty Ltd	188,288,807	13.21
PT Prestige Global Petroluem	81,849,207	5.74
Bull Kenneth John	79,000,000	5.54
Pouvoir Pty Ltd	51,376,667	3.61
National Nominees Limited	32,384,196	2.27
Milwal Pty Ltd	28,033,334	1.97
All Bar 1 Pty Ltd	26,571,792	1.86
Mandolin Pty Ltd	21,416,072	1.50
JP Morgan Nominees Aust Ltd	20,615,184	1.45
MSF Nominees Pty Ltd	19,499,999	1.37
Darina Enterprises Pty Ltd	19,499,999	1.37
Nefco Nominees Pty Ltd	15,931,727	1.12
Mr Robert Mervyn Lemmey	13,333,333	0.94
Spinifex Holdings Pty Ltd	12,725,000	0.89
Supergom Holdings Pty Limited	10,493,261	0.74
Mr Gary Forsyth	10,040,000	0.70
Torwood Resources Limited	9,665,462	0.68
Mr J & L Peterson <J & L Peterson S/F A/C>	9,500,000	0.67
Hsbc Custody Nominees Ltd	9,301,633	0.65
Twenty largest shareholders	977,073,533	68.57
Others	447,901,925	31.43
	1,424,975,458	100.00

EMPLOYEE SHARE RIGHTS HOLDINGS

Distribution of Rights holders as at 25 August 2013.

Share Rights granted under Employee Rights Plan subject to performance vesting criteria.

SIZE OF HOLDING	HOLDERS
1 - 1,000	0
1,001 - 5,000	0
5,001 - 10,000	0
10,001 - 100,000	0
100,001 - and over	9
	9

HOLDER OF 20% OR MORE:	
Mr Duncan Nuttall	40.53%
Mr John Towner	26.43%
	72.24%

TOP TWENTY RIGHTS HOLDERS AS AT 25 AUGUST 2013

RIGHT HOLDER	NUMBER OF RIGHTS	% HELD
Mr Duncan Nuttall	23,000,000	40.53
Mr John Towner	15,000,000	26.43
Mr Robert Lemmey	10,000,000	17.62
Mrs Raewyn Clark	2,000,000	3.52
Mr Darren Bromley	2,000,000	3.52
Ms Jeanette Radici	2,000,000	3.52
Mr Iqbal Assaat	2,000,000	3.52
Mr Djakfah Husein	500,000	0.88
Ms Dewi Risma	250,000	0.44
	56,750,000	100.00

UNLISTED OPTION HOLDINGS

27,000,000 Unlisted Options exercisable at $0.01 expiring 26 September 2014 are held by Standard Chartered Private Equity Limited.

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