

**ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED  
ANNUAL REPORT  
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2017**

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

**Eni House  
10 Ebury Bridge Road  
London SW1W 8PZ**

**Registered Number: 01020949**

THURSDAY



LD5 \*L774PMUP\* 31/05/2018 #175  
COMPANIES HOUSE

# **ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS AND REGISTERED OFFICE**

---

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

F Polo  
E Delfos  
G Ferrara  
F Rinaldi

### **SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE**

M Trezza  
Eni House  
10 Ebury Bridge Road  
London SW1W 8PZ

### **STATUTORY AUDITOR**

Ernst & Young LLP  
1 More London Place  
London  
SE1 2AF

**REGISTERED IN ENGLAND NO: 01020949**

# ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report of Eni Australia Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### Review of the business

#### Principal activities

The company's principal activity continues to be exploration, development and production of oil and gas reserves in Australia.

#### Results for the year

The results for the year are set out on page 8 of the financial statements. The loss for the financial year was \$10,998,000 (2016 – \$14,772,000 loss).

#### Key performance indicators

Key performance indicators of the company are set out below:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Operating loss	(9,349)	(13,038)	3,689
Net loss after tax	(10,998)	(14,772)	3,774
Net assets	181,655	192,653	(10,988)

The directors consider the performance of the company to be in line with the expectations. Revenue is not reported as the Woollybutt oil field has been in decommissioning since May 2012. Operating losses have decreased due to lower operating costs. Net assets decreased in 2017 due to the loss for the year.

#### Operational performance

The Woollybutt oil field (Permit WA-25-L with 65% company interest) was shut down on 16 May 2012 for "end of production life". Woollybutt field Well P & A (Plug & Abandon) is currently planned for 2019 followed by subsea decommissioning.

The exploration activities for the period to December 2017 are summarised as follows:

The NT/RL7 technical work continued to focus on CO2 sequestration studies with part of the work undertaken in conjunction with the Australian Government. In 2017 the Retention Lease commitment well was successfully swapped out for 3D broadband seismic reprocessing of the Evans Shoal 3D. In December 2017 the company purchased Shell's 32.5% working interest and became Operator of NT/RL7 with 65% interest. On the commercial side, engagement between Darwin LNG plant ("DLNG") and the NT/RL7 Joint Venture continued throughout the year, independently from the technical team studies. The dialogue focused on the potential backfill of DLNG using Evans Shoal gas. Engagement with other Operators who also have potential gas to backfill DLNG also took place throughout 2017.

NT/RL8 contains the Blackwood gas accumulation and was granted on 14 June 2016. The studies for the initial 5 year period include gas marketing, technical studies (seismic attributes & reservoir modelling), concept engineering and greenhouse gas management.

In AC/P21, 2017 saw the re-shaping of the Joint Venture with Sinopec and OPIC exiting the permit and Murphy Oil farming-in. The make-up of the new joint venture is the company Operator with 60% and Murphy Oil 40%. The year also saw the commencement of the acquisition of the Cygnus Phase 3 Multi-client 3D seismic data which covers the main part of AC/P21. In order to acquire, interpret and undertake a prospectivity review on the new dataset National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator ("NOPTA") granted the AC/P21 joint venture an 18 month extension of Year 5 with a new expiry date of 12 June 2019.

**STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**

---

***Operational performance (continued)***

In WA-362-P and WA-363-P, the interpretation and prospect generation on the new 2D seismic reprocessing of the EX00 and BD97 surveys was completed. A technical assurance review followed by an economic assurance review was conducted on the highlighted prospects and leads. The conclusion of the reviews were that each of the prospects had a very low Probability of Success and were well below the economic threshold for the region. At the end of 2017 it was decided not to enter into the next permit year (Year 4) which has a firm commitment of 3D seismic acquisition. Both permits were relinquished without penalty at the end of Year 3 on 22 February 2018.

WA-48-R (Hurricane gas and oil discovery) was relinquished at the end of the first retention lease period on 26 July 2017. The decision was made on the low likelihood of future commerciality of the Hurricane discovery and limited exploration potential.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The company, like other companies in the oil and gas sector, operates in an environment subject to inherent risks. The company aims to mitigate risks and manage and control the exposure where possible. The principal risks and uncertainties to the company are:

**Credit risk:** The potential exposure of the company to loss in the event of non-performance by counterparty. The company follows guidelines of the Eni S.p.A. treasury department on the choice of highly credit-rated counterparties in their use of financial and commodity instruments, including derivatives.

**Liquidity risk:** The risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. The company has access to a wide range of funding at competitive rates through the capital markets and banks, and also has support from the ultimate parent company, Eni S.p.A. if required. The company believes it has access to sufficient funding to meet currently foreseeable borrowing requirements.

**Operation risk:** The company's operations present industrial and environmental risks and are therefore subject to extensive government regulations concerning environmental protection and industrial security. The broad scope of these activities involves a wide range of operational risks such as those of explosion, fire or leakage of toxic products, and production of non-biodegradable waste. Since exploration and production activities may take place on sites that are ecologically sensitive, each site requires a specific approach to minimise the impact on the related ecosystem, biodiversity and human health.

**Financial risk:** The company is not exposed to significant interest rate risks. The company is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations relating to non-USD (mainly AUD) expenditures and receipts. Effective management of exchange rate risk is performed at the Eni Group level, within the central finance department which matches opposite positions of the group operating subsidiaries and hedges net positions using derivatives (such as currency swaps, forwards and options).

On behalf of the Board



F Rinaldi  
Director

13 March 2018

# **ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

---

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### **Future developments**

Future developments of the company are detailed in the strategic report.

### **Dividends**

No dividend was paid during the year (2016 – \$nil).

### **Branches outside the UK**

The company has a branch office registered in Perth, Australia.

### **Directors**

The present directors of the company are listed on page 1 and have held office throughout the year with the following exceptions:

- L Piro resigned as a director on 5 January 2017
- C De Marco was appointed as a director on 5 January 2017 and resigned as a director on 12 June 2017.
- F Rinaldi was appointed as a director on 12 June 2017.
- R Pasqua resigned as a director on 13 June 2017.
- G Ferrara was appointed as a director on 13 June 2017.

Certain directors benefit from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report.

### **Going concern**

The directors are satisfied that the company has adequate internal resources and also has support from the ultimate parent company, Eni S.p.A., if required, to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

As a consequence, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company is well placed to manage its business risks and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- made judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- stated whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

## ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED

### DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

---

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements (continued)

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Provision of information to auditor

The directors, as at the date of this report, have confirmed that insofar as they are aware there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board



M Trezza  
Secretary

13 March 2018

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

---

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Eni Australia Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eni Australia Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 22, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

---

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4 and 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

William Testa (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
London

19 March 2018



**ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Other income	2	25,299	27,282
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>25,299</b>	<b>27,282</b>
Other service costs and expenses	3	(6,534)	(7,755)
Labour costs	6	(27,729)	(30,978)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	10,11	(385)	(1,587)
<b>Operating loss</b>	4	<b>(9,349)</b>	<b>(13,038)</b>
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(1,777)	(1,454)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	75	113
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		<b>(11,051)</b>	<b>(14,379)</b>
Taxation credit/(charge)	9	53	(393)
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(10,998)</b>	<b>(14,772)</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(10,998)</b>	<b>(14,772)</b>

All results are from continuing operations and are attributable to the equity holder.

**ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	<b>Share Capital</b>	<b>Capital Contribution Reserve</b>	<b>Retained Deficit</b>	<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>
	<b>\$ 000</b>	<b>\$ 000</b>	<b>\$ 000</b>	<b>\$ 000</b>
Balance at 1 January 2016	32,199	496,500	(321,274)	207,425
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(14,772)	(14,772)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	<b>32,199</b>	<b>496,500</b>	<b>(336,046)</b>	<b>192,653</b>
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(10,998)	(10,998)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>32,199</b>	<b>496,500</b>	<b>(347,044)</b>	<b>181,655</b>


**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	12	293	293
Trade and other receivables	13	5,021	5,208
Cash and cash equivalents	14	7,598	15,730
		<u>12,912</u>	<u>21,231</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	10	241,289	241,951
Property, plant and equipment	11	5,003	6,131
Deferred tax asset	17	18,864	19,886
		<u>265,156</u>	<u>267,968</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>278,068</u>	<u>289,199</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	15	12,338	13,910
Borrowings	16	31,205	28,107
Provisions	18	3,873	3,119
		<u>47,416</u>	<u>45,136</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	18	48,997	51,410
		<u>48,997</u>	<u>51,410</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>96,413</u>	<u>96,546</u>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>			
Share capital	19	32,199	32,199
Capital contribution reserve		496,500	496,500
Retained deficit		(347,044)	(336,046)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<u>181,655</u>	<u>192,653</u>
<b>Total shareholders' equity and liabilities</b>		<u>278,068</u>	<u>289,199</u>

The financial statements from page 8 to 25 were approved by the Board on signed by an authorised director on behalf of the Board, at a later date.

6 March 2018 and were

On behalf of the Board

  
G Ferrara  
Director  
13 March 2018

# ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

---

A summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year is set out below.

### General Information

The company is a limited liability company, by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England. The company acts as a participant in consortia involved in the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas in Australia. As a participant, the company receives from the operators, returns of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the consortia, the company's shares of which are incorporated into its accounting records. The financial statements reflect the company's share of each activity as a participant in consortia as governed by their joint operating agreement.

### Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with UK GAAP, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (b) The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- (c) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- (d) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
  - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and
  - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets.
- (e) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135c-135e of IAS 36, Impairment of Assets;
- (f) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (g) the requirements of paragraphs 91 – 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- (h) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors in relation to standards not yet effective;
- (i) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures; and
- (j) the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Eni S.p.A. The group financial statements of Eni S.p.A are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 1.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life as follows:

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| • Office assets, fixtures and fittings | 3 years |
| • IT hardware                          | 2 years |

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

---

**Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

Property, plant and equipment includes oil and gas properties representing the company's share of expenditure in respect of exploration, appraisal and development costs of fields where a decision to exploit their reserves has been made, field development programme approval has been granted and capital expenditure incurred when the fields are in production. Interest costs incurred during the development stage of fields are capitalised from the date at which field development programme approval is granted until production commences.

These assets, except proven mineral interests, are depreciated using the unit of production method based on proved developed oil and gas reserves for each field in production at the balance sheet date. Proven mineral interests are depreciated using the unit of production method based on proved developed and undeveloped oil and gas reserves for each field in production at the balance sheet date. When there is a change in the estimated total recoverable proved developed reserves of a field, the undepreciated cost is written off over the revised remaining reserves.

**Intangible assets – exploration and appraisal costs**

Exploration costs represent the company's share of expenditure by consortia and previously as operator on the exploration of the sea bed for oil and natural gas up to the date of any decision to exploit various finds.

Where no decision has been made by the balance sheet date to exploit a find, the costs are accounted for in accordance with the successful efforts method. The cost of drilling exploratory wells is carried forward as an intangible asset if in the opinion of the directors there is a reasonable prospect of development of the related fields commencing within three years of commencement of drilling. Costs of exploratory dry holes are written off at the time that the wells are determined to be dry and all licence fees, geological and geophysical expenses are written off as incurred.

Where a decision has been made to exploit a find, the exploration costs are carried forward. In the period after a decision has been made to exploit a find but before field development programme approval has been granted, any pre-development costs that are incurred are also capitalised and carried forward. When field development programme approval is granted, the exploration and pre-development costs of that field are reclassified as oil and gas properties within property, plant and equipment. Exploration wells that are being drilled at the year-end are included in non-current assets as exploration and appraisal costs until the results of the drilling are determined.

**Exploration rights**

Payments for exploration rights in connection with a right to explore (or their extension) in an exploration area are now accounted for in the same way as other exploration costs. Consequently they are capitalised as intangible assets pending determination of whether the exploration and appraisal activities in the reference areas are successful or not whereas previously the capitalised costs were amortised over the license period.

Unproved exploration rights are reviewed at each reporting date to confirm that there is no indication that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. This review includes confirming that exploration drilling is still under way or firmly planned, or that it has been determined, or work is under way to determine that the discovery is economically viable based on a range of technical and commercial considerations and that sufficient progress is being made on establishing development plans and timing. If no future activity is planned or the exploration rights have expired, the carrying value is written off through the income statement.

In the event of a discovery of proved reserves (i.e. upon recognition of proved reserves and internal approval for development), the entire balance of the related exploration rights, initially recognised as unproved, is transferred to "proved exploration rights" in intangible assets. From the commencement of production, proved exploration rights are amortised according to the unit of production method (UoP) over total proved reserves. This policy has been adopted retrospectively. The company has recognised deferred tax assets related to tax losses to offset the deferred tax liabilities on all exploration assets, when applicable.

**Interests in joint arrangements**

IFRS 11 defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

---

**Interests in joint arrangements (continued)**

IFRS 11 classifies joint arrangements into two types i.e. joint operations and joint ventures. A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The company participates in joint operations which involve the joint control of assets used in the company's oil and gas exploration and producing activities. Interests in joint operations are recognised by including the company's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenses on a line-by-line basis. Liabilities and expenses incurred directly in respect of interests in joint operations are accounted for on an accrual basis. Income from the sale or use of the company's share of the output of joint operations, and its share of joint operation expenses, are recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to/from the company and their amount can be measured reliably.

**Inventories**

Inventories consist of materials and supplies. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and represent the company's share of stocks belonging to the consortia of which it is a member. Cost is determined by the weighted average method and comprises direct purchase costs, cost of production, transportation and manufacturing expenses. Net realisable value is determined by reference to prices existing at the balance sheet date.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the company's current bank accounts and cash short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Deposits held with Eni Finance International S.A. are included in this classification.

**Foreign currencies**

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted to US Dollars at rates ruling at the date of the transaction. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand (\$'000), unless otherwise indicated. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income with the exception of differences arising on the consolidation of branches held in foreign currencies, which are taken directly to reserves.

The functional and reporting currency of the company is US Dollars as the majority of its assets and transactions are US dollar denominated. The year-end exchange rate in AUD Dollars is 0.781561 (2016 – 0.72239).

**Taxation**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. 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.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

---

**Taxation (continued)**

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of intangible assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that the timing of their reversal coincides. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

**Petroleum resource rent tax**

Petroleum resource rent tax is provided on the taxable profits of fields subject to petroleum resource rent tax at a rate of 40% (2016 – 40%). Provision for deferred petroleum resource rent tax is made using the liability method. As petroleum resource rent tax is largely specific to individual fields and field lives are finite, provision is made in full for those fields expected to pay significant tax. Provision is made for temporary differences in respect of capital and revenue expenditure and the decommissioning and restoration provision.

**Revenue**

Other income comprises revenue from the provision of services, and often miscellaneous income. This income is recognised when the services are provided.

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when: (i) there is a current obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event; (ii) it is probable that the settlement of that obligation will result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits; and (iii) the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date or to transfer it to third parties at that time.

**Decommissioning provision**

The estimated cost of dismantling the production and related facilities and site restoration at the end of the economic life of each field is recognised in full as a decommissioning provision when the asset is installed as the ground/environment is disturbed at the field location. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future decommissioning cost, and an offsetting entry to property, plant and equipment is also recognised. The increase in the provision with the passage of time (unwinding of discount) is recognised as interest expense. The asset is depreciated on a unit of production basis. Changes to the present value of the estimated future decommissioning cost are accounted for as adjustments to the provision and property, plant and equipment.

**Financial instruments**

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available for sale, and held to maturity. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

***Financial assets - Loans and receivables***

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

---

**Financial instruments (continued)**

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

*Financial liabilities - Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial recognition date and only if the conditions in IAS 39 are satisfied.

Other financial liabilities are classified in the balance sheet as Trade and other payables.

**Operating leases**

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the period to the review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate is shorter than the full lease term, in which case the shorter period is used.

**Pension**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions payable for the year are charged in the statement of comprehensive income.

**Use of accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions**

The company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS101. These require the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses reported in the financial statements, as well as amounts included in the notes thereto, including discussion and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Estimates made are based on complex or subjective judgements, past experience and other assumptions deemed reasonable in consideration of the information available at the time. The accounting policies and areas that require the most significant judgements and estimates to be used in the preparation of the financial statements are in relation to the accounting for oil and natural gas activities, specifically in the determination of proved and proved developed reserves, impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, decommissioning provision and recovery of deferred tax assets. Although the company uses its best estimates and judgements, actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

A summary of significant estimates follows:

**a) Oil and gas activities**

Engineering estimates of the company's oil and gas reserves are inherently uncertain. Although there are authoritative guidelines regarding the engineering criteria that must be met before estimated oil and gas reserves can be designated as "proved", the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and engineering and geological interpretation and judgement.

Oil and natural gas reserves have a direct impact on certain amounts reported in the financial statements. Estimated proved reserves are used in determining depreciation and depletion expenses and impairment expense. Depreciation rates on oil and gas assets using the units of production basis are determined from the ratio between the amount of hydrocarbons extracted in the quarter and proved developed reserves existing at the end of the quarter increased by the amounts extracted during the quarter.

Proved developed oil and gas reserves are reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Additional oil and gas expected to be obtained through the application of fluid injection, or other improved recovery techniques, for supplementing the natural forces and mechanisms of primary recovery will generally be included as proved developed reserves only after testing by a pilot project, or after the operation of an installed programme, has confirmed through production response that increased recovery will be achieved.



**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

---

**Use of accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions (continued)**

Proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, that is, prices and costs as at the date that the estimate is made.

- (i) Reservoirs are considered proved if reserves that can be economically produced are supported by either actual production or conclusive formation tests. The area of a reservoir considered proved includes: (a) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil or oil-water contacts, if any, or both, and; (b) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir.
- (ii) Reserves that can be produced economically through the application of improved recovery techniques (such as fluid injection) are generally only included in the proved classification if successful testing by a pilot project, or the operation of an installed programme in the reservoir, provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or programme was based.
- (iii) Estimates of proved reserves do not include the following: (a) crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that may become available from known reservoirs but are classified separately as indicated additional reserves; (b) crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, the recovery of which is subject to reasonable doubt because of uncertainty as to geology, reservoir characteristics, or economic factors; and (c) crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that may be recovered from oil shales, coal and other such sources.

**b) Impairment of assets**

Eni assesses its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate the carrying values of the assets are not recoverable. Such indicators include changes in the company's business plans, changes in commodity prices leading to unprofitable performance and, for oil and gas properties, significant downward revisions of estimated proved reserve quantities.

Determination as to whether and how much an asset is impaired involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters such as future commodity prices, the effects of inflation and technology improvements on operating expenses, production profiles and the outlook for global or regional market supply and demand conditions for crude oil, natural gas, commodity chemicals and refined products, and the discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

**c) Decommissioning provision**

Obligations to remove property, plant and equipment and restore land or seabed require significant estimates in calculating the amount of the obligation and determining the amount required to be recorded at present value in the financial statements. Estimating future decommissioning obligations is complex. It requires management to make estimates and judgements with respect to removal obligations that will come to term many years into the future and contracts and regulations are often unclear as to what constitutes removal. In addition, the ultimate financial impact of environmental laws and regulations is not always clearly known as asset removal technologies and costs constantly evolve in the countries where the company operates, as well as political, environmental, safety and public expectations. The subjectivity of these estimates is also increased by the accounting method used that requires entities to record the value of a liability for decommissioning obligations in the period when it is incurred (typically, at the time, the asset is installed at the production location). The recognised decommissioning obligations are based on future retirement cost estimates and incorporate many assumptions such as: expected recoverable quantities of crude oil and natural gas, abandonment time, future inflation rates and the discount rate.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

---

**Use of accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions (continued)**

**d) Recovery of deferred tax assets**

Judgement is required to determine which arrangements are considered to be a tax on income as opposed to an operating cost. Judgement is also required to determine whether deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilised tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the company will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations (which are impacted by production and sales volumes, oil and natural gas prices, reserves, operating costs, decommissioning costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions) and judgement about the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. In addition, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the company operates could limit the ability of the company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

# ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1 Parent undertakings

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Eni International B.V. a company incorporated in the Netherlands.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Eni S.p.A., a company incorporated in Italy with registered office at Piazzale Enrico Mattei, 1 00144 Rome, will produce consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, which will be available from its website ([www.eni.com](http://www.eni.com)) or on request to Eni S.p.A., Via Emilia 1, 20097 San Donato Milanese, Italy.

The parent company of the largest and smallest group into which the company is consolidated is Eni S.p.A.

### 2 Other income

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Recharges to group undertakings	<u>25,299</u>	<u>27,282</u>
	<u>25,299</u>	<u>27,282</u>

### 3 Other service costs and expenses

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Parent company	<u>7,300</u>	<u>5,353</u>
Third parties	<u>(766)</u>	<u>2,402</u>
	<u>6,534</u>	<u>7,755</u>

### 4 Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging / (crediting) the following amounts in relation to the branch, included within other service costs and expenses:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Depreciation and amortisation (note 10 and note 11)	385	1,587
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	2,090	(705)
Loss on disposal of assets	16	13
Auditors' remuneration		
- Audit of the company's financial statements	71	64
Operating lease charges	3,087	2,913

### 5 Directors' remuneration

The director's emoluments were as follows. The emoluments include \$247,000 deferred bonus (2016 - \$194,000).

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Emoluments	<u>1,992</u>	<u>1,909</u>

The amounts for remuneration include the following in respect of the highest paid director:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Emoluments	<u>1,325</u>	<u>1,272</u>

# ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 6 Labour costs and employee information

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Wages and salaries	24,885	28,151
Pension costs	2,844	2,827
	<u>27,729</u>	<u>30,978</u>

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year, excluding contracted staff, was 131 (2016 – 131).

### 7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provision (note 18)	1,414	1,247
Other interest payable – group company	334	172
Other interest payable – third parties	29	35
	<u>1,777</u>	<u>1,454</u>

### 8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Bank Interest		
Group company	34	-
Third parties	41	113
	<u>75</u>	<u>113</u>

### 9 Taxation

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Foreign tax – current year	-	-
Foreign tax – prior year adjustment	-	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	-	-
<b>Deferred foreign tax</b>	1,022	903
<b>Petroleum Resource Rent Tax</b>	(1,075)	(510)
<b>Total tax</b>	<u>(53)</u>	<u>393</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

9 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the period is higher (2016-higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax applicable to oil and gas exploration and production companies in the UK non ring fence tax of 19.25% (2016- 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	<b>(11,051)</b>	<b>(14,379)</b>
Taxation on loss before tax at 20% (2016 – 20%)	(2,127)	(2,876)
Income not taxable	1,536	569
Expenditure not allowable for tax	(3)	(2)
Deferred foreign tax	1,022	903
Petroleum revenue resource tax	(1,075)	(510)
Unrecognised loss carried forward	594	2,309
<b>Total Tax</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>393</b>

10 Intangible assets

	\$'000
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2017	295,606
Additions	162
Exploration costs and licence fees written off	-
Transfer to decommissioning asset (note 18)	(28,440)
Disposals	-
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>267,328</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2017	53,655
Charge for year (note 4)	424
Transfer to decommissioning asset	(28,040)
Disposals	-
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>26,039</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>241,289</b>
 At 31 December 2016	 <b>241,951</b>

# ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 11 Property, plant and equipment

	Oil & gas properties \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2017	165,093	15,956	181,049
Transfer to decommissioning asset	28,440	-	28,440
Change of estimate (note 18)	(1,735)	-	(1,735)
Additions	-	184	184
Disposals	-	(98)	(98)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>191,798</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>207,840</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2017	164,759	10,159	174,918
(Credit) / charge for the year (note 4)	(1,335)	1,296	(39)
Transfer to decommissioning asset	28,040	-	28,040
Disposals	-	(82)	(82)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>191,464</b>	<b>11,373</b>	<b>202,837</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>5,003</b>
At 31 December 2016	334	5,797	6,131

### 12 Inventories

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Materials and supplies	293	293

### 13 Trade and other receivables

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Amounts owed by parent company	927	78
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,565	3,791
Other debtors	232	1,087
Prepayments and accrued income	297	252
	<b>5,021</b>	<b>5,208</b>

### 14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		
Group undertaking	1,197	666
Third parties	6,401	7,064
Short term deposit – group undertaking		8,000
	<b>7,598</b>	<b>15,730</b>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15 Trade and other payables

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Trade creditors	3,315	2,699
Amounts owed to parent company	2,729	1,332
Amounts owed to group undertakings	113	792
Other creditors	2,538	278
Accruals and deferred income	3,643	8,809
	<u>12,338</u>	<u>13,910</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are in respect of the provision of consultancy and other general services.

16 Borrowings

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Short term borrowing		
Group undertaking	<u>31,205</u>	<u>28,107</u>

17 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences using a tax rate of 17% (2016 – 17%) in respect of UK non ring fence activity, 30% (2016 – 30%) in respect of corporate tax and 28% (2016 – 28%) in respect of Petroleum Revenue Resource Tax on assets held in Australia. The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:

Deferred corporation tax

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
At 1 January	(19,886)	(20,789)
Credited to the statement of comprehensive income	<u>1,022</u>	<u>903</u>
At 31 December	<u>(18,864)</u>	<u>(19,886)</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset where there is a legally enforceable right of offset and there is an intention to settle the balances net. The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the period are shown below:

Deferred tax liabilities

	Accelerated Capital Allowances \$ '000	Total \$ '000
At 1 January 2016	72,112	71,112
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	-	-
At 1 January 2017	<u>72,112</u>	<u>72,112</u>
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	-	-
At 31 December 2017	<u>72,112</u>	<u>72,112</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17 Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets	Decommissioning Provision \$ '000	Tax losses \$ '000	Total \$ '000
At 1 January 2016	20,789	72,112	92,901
Credited to the statement of comprehensive income	(903)	-	(903)
At 1 January 2017	19,886	72,112	91,998
Credited to the statement of comprehensive income	(1,022)	-	(1,022)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>18,864</b>	<b>72,112</b>	<b>90,976</b>

Deferred tax assets have been offset against the deferred tax liabilities above with the exception of the deferred tax asset on the decommissioning provision. The net deferred tax liability to be disclosed as a non-current liability is therefore \$nil (2016 - \$nil) for continued operations. The deferred tax asset relating to decommissioning is \$18,864,000 (2016 - \$19,886,000) and is disclosed as a non-current asset.

The deferred corporation tax asset calculated at the rate of 17% (2016 - 17%) for UK and at the rate of 30% for Australia which was not recognised in the financial statements amounted to:

	2017 unprovided amount \$'000	2016 unprovided amount \$'000
Accelerated capital allowances carried forward	133,186	132,457
Unrecognised tax losses carried forward – UK	9,140	8,576
	<b>142,326</b>	<b>141,033</b>
	2017 unprovided amount \$'000	2016 unprovided amount \$'000
Unrecognised tax losses carried forward – Australia	115,278	112,088

The directors consider it unlikely that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences could be deducted; therefore the deferred tax asset has not been recognised.

18 Provisions

	Leave provision \$'000	Decommissioning \$'000	Insurance Provision \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2017	4,664	49,710	155	54,529
Unwinding of discount (note 7)		1,414		1,414
Change in estimate (note 10 and 11)	875	(1,735)	20	(840)
Utilised in the year		(2,233)		(2,233)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>47,156</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>52,870</b>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

18 Provisions (continued)

Leave provision

The provision of \$5,539,000 relates to annual leave and long leave service owed to employees. Employees will be entitled to long leave service after ten years of service, however they will be entitled to a pro-rata payment after seven years of service if the employee terminates his/her employment with the company, \$3,873,000 of the leave provision is a current liability.

Decommissioning provision

A provision of \$47,156,000 has been recognised for decommissioning costs remaining relating to producing oil fields in which the company was a participant. The provision has been estimated using existing technology, existing life of field estimates, current decommissioning cost estimates and discounted using the directors' assessment of an appropriate risk adjusted discount rate of 2.8% (2016 – 2.661%). The project for decommissioning commenced in 2012 and is expected to be completed between 2018 and 2019.

Insurance provision

The provision of \$175,000 relates to insurance premiums to be imposed on the company by its oil insurance provider.

19 Share capital

	2017 '000	2016 '000
Allotted and fully paid £1 ordinary equity shares	<u>£20,000</u>	<u>£20,000</u>
US Dollar equivalent	<u>\$32,199</u>	<u>\$32,199</u>

Under the Companies Act 2006, there is no requirement for the company to have an authorised share capital and the company's Article of Association do not set a maximum amount of shares that the company may allot.

20 Capital commitments

The company has interests in various consortia engaged in exploration and development of oil and gas. As a member of these consortia, the company is committed to pay its share of the costs of development. Currently there is no capital expenditure commitment for development in 2017 (2016 – \$nil).

In addition to development expenditure, the company is committed to pay its share of the costs of exploration, which is estimated to involve capital expenditure in 2018 of approximately \$4.2 million (2017 – \$2.6 million).

21 Operating lease commitments

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and Buildings	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Not later than one year	<u>2,700</u>	<u>2,727</u>
Later than one year and no later than five years	<u>5,201</u>	<u>7,977</u>
	<u>7,901</u>	<u>10,704</u>

# ENI AUSTRALIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

---

### 22 Joint operation

<i>Name of license</i>	<i>Place of operation</i>	<i>Interest held</i>
AC/P-21 (Ashmore Cartier area)	Australia	60%
WA-362-P (Carnarvon Basin)	Australia	66.7%
WA-363-P (Carnarvon Basin)	Australia	66.7%
WA-25-L (Woollybutt Production field – Carnarvon Basin)	Australia	65%
NT/RL8 – (Bonaparte Basin, previously NT/P68)	Australia	100%
NT/RL7 – (Bonaparte Basin, previously NT/P48)	Australia	65%
WA-22-L East Spar field, North of Woollybutt)	Australia	65%
AC/P-21 (Ashmore Cartier area)	Australia	60%