ASX Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

New Hope Corporation Limited ABN 38 010 653 844

A. Statutory Results

Current reporting period From 1 August 2022 to 31 July 2023
Previous reporting period From 1 August 2021 to 31 July 2022

B. Results for Announcement to the Market

Statutory Results	2023 $000	2022 $000	Movement
Revenue from Ordinary Activities	**2,754,498**	2,552,395	Up 7.9%
Profit from Ordinary Activities after Tax attributable to Members	**1,087,402**	983,009	Up 10.6%
Net Profit for the Period attributable to Members	**1,087,402**	**983,009**	**Up 10.6%**

C. Brief Explanation of Figures Reported

This report is based on the audited Financial Statements of the Company. The Independent Auditor's Report, which was unmodified, is included within the Company's Annual Financial Report for the period ending 31 July 2023 which accompanies this Appendix 4E.

For a brief explanation of the figures above, please refer to the Company's Presentation of Full-Year 2023 Results, and the Directors' Report which forms part of the Annual Financial Report.

D. Dividends — Ordinary Shares

Dividends Paid During the Reporting Period	Amount Cents per share	Franked amount Cents per share
2022 Final Dividend[1]	**31.0**	31.0
2022 Special Dividend[1]	**25.0**	25.0
2023 Interim Dividend[2]	**30.0**	30.0
2023 Special Dividend[2]	**10.0**	10.0

1. Declared 20 September 2022, paid 8 November 2022.
2. Declared 20 March 2023, paid 3 May 2023.

2023 Final Dividends Declared	Amount Cents per share	Franked amount Cents per share
2023 Final Dividend	**21.0**	21.0
2023 Special Dividend	**9.0**	9.0

The Directors have declared a Final Dividend of 21.0 cents per share, and a Special Dividend of 9.0 cents per share. The dividends are fully franked based on tax paid at 30 per cent. The dividends are payable on Tuesday, 7 November 2023 to shareholders registered as at Tuesday, 24 October 2023.

E. Net Tangible Assets per Security

	31 July 2023 Cents	31 July 2022 Cents
Net Tangible Assets per Security	**295.8**	269.6

F. Foreign Entities

Foreign entities have been accounted for in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

G. Control Gained or Lost Over Entities During the Period

(a) Names of entities where control was gained in the period
There were no entities over which control was gained during the period.

(b) Names of entities where control was lost in the period
There were no entities over which control was lost during the period.

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

The Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of New Hope Corporation Limited ('the Company' or 'New Hope') and its controlled entities ('the Group').

Directors

The following persons were Directors of New Hope during the year and up to the date of this report:

Robert D. Millner AO
Thomas C. Millner
Jacqueline E. McGill AO
Lucia A. Stocker
Ian M. Williams
Todd J. Barlow
Steven R. Boulton

Principal Activities

The principal activities of New Hope consisted of the development and operation of coal mines, port handling and logistics, investment in coal mines, agriculture and oil and gas development and production.

Highlights

- Record financial performance:
  - Underlying EBITDA[1] result of $1,746.6 million, an increase of 11 per cent (2022: $1,577.4 million);
  - Net profit after tax of $1,087.4 million, an increase of 11 per cent (2022: $983.0 million);
- Net cash from operating activities of $1,524.8 million, an increase of 34 per cent (2022: $1,138.6 million), and closing cash of $730.7 million (2022: $715.7 million);
- Commencement of New Acland Stage 3 operations after being granted all primary approvals;
- 7.2Mt of saleable coal produced, representing a decrease of 9 per cent (2022: 7.9Mt);
- 2022 fully franked Final Dividend of $271.5 million, representing 31.0 cents per share, and fully franked Special Dividend of $218.9 million, representing 25.0 cents per share was paid to shareholders during the period;
- 2023 fully franked Interim Dividend of $261.6 million, representing 30.0 cents per share and a fully franked Special Dividend of $87.1 million, representing 10.0 cents per share was paid to shareholders during the period;
- NHC closing share price at 31 July 2023 of $5.31 (2022: $4.39), representing a 21 per cent increase;
- Since the commencement of the on-market buy back on 18 November 2022 to 31 July 2023, a total of 37.1 million Ordinary Shares have been bought, for a total value of $192.4 million; and
- Completion of the A$200 million Senior Convertible Note repurchase, originally due 2026 with no further Notes remaining outstanding at 31 July 2023.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Statutory Revenue	**2,754,498**	**2,552,395**
Statutory Profit after tax	**1,087,402**	**983,009**
Underlying EBITDA[1]	**1,746,580**	**1,577,357**
Impairment of Oil and Coal Exploration and Evaluation Assets	(64,202)	(4,989)
Group Redundancies	-	(5,491)
Net Liquidation Related Expenses[2]	(37,783)	(9,823)
Net Gain from Remeasurement of Convertible Debt	17,690	-
Strategic Growth and M&A	-	(650)
Total Non-Regular Items	(84,295)	(20,953)
EBITDA	**1,662,285**	**1,556,404**
Financial Income / (Expenses)	24,273	(14,630)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(141,574)	(141,136)
Statutory Profit before Tax	**1,544,984**	**1,400,638**
Net Profit before Tax and before Non-Regular Items[1]	**1,629,279**	**1,421,591**

1. Underlying Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) and Net Profit before Tax (NPBT) and before Non-Regular Items are non-IFRS measures. This non-IFRS information has not been audited by Deloitte.
2. Net Liquidation Related Expenses comprise of total legal settlement, legal expenses and insurance recoveries.

Operating and Financial Review

The Company reported a record Net Profit Before Tax (NPBT) and before Non-Regular Items of $1,629.3 million for the financial year ended 31 July 2023 (2022: $1,421.6 million). This represents a 15 per cent increase from the prior period. Primary drivers contributing to the NPBT and before Non-Regular Items result include:

- Average realised prices increased by 23 per cent to A$346.73/t in 2023 from A$281.84/t in 2022. Strong global demand for thermal coal further increased pricing in the first half of the year, compared to the historic high levels reached in July 2022. Pricing reduced considerably during the second half of the year driven by milder winter conditions in the northern hemisphere and a sustained overhang of coal inventory with customers. The closing gC NEWC price at 31 July 2023 was US$134.71/t.
- Record gross revenue from coal sales of $2,648.8 million for the 2023 financial year, increasing from $2,488.9 in the prior period. This represented a 6 per cent increase from 2022 levels, due to record high prices in the first half of the year. Gross revenue was impacted by lower sales volumes as a result of adverse weather impacts to operations and the logistics corridor.
- Underlying Free on Board (FOB) costs of A$85.97/t (2022: A$93.55/t), including trade coal purchases of $15.66/t and excluding royalties were 8 per cent lower than 2022. Inflationary cost pressures and production impacts from inclement weather resulted in an increase in Underlying Free on Rail (FOR) cash costs of $56.75/t (2022: $47.04/t).

The variance between Underlying EBITDA[1] and Cash flow from Operations is primarily driven by the movement in Income Taxes Paid and the settlement of Provisional Pricing as outlined below:

	Note	2023 $000	2022 $000
Underlying EBITDA[1]		**1,746,580**	**1,577,357**
Net Interest (Paid) / Received		18,540	(16,975)
Net Income Taxes Paid		(539,431)	(31,326)
Settlement of Non-Regular Items[1,2]		(38,385)	(10,690)
Net Foreign Exchange		2,675	(3,071)
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Expense — Share-Based Payments	5	3,216	850
Settlement of Provisional Pricing		363,102	8,549
Net Working Capital		(31,508)	(386,057)
Cash Flow from Operations		**1,524,789**	**1,138,637**

	Note	2023 $000	2022 $000
Share Buy-Back	23(d)	(192,447)	-
Convertible Debt Buy-Back		(367,325)	-
Dividends Paid	22	(839,120)	(307,972)
Repayment of Borrowings		(9,988)	(320,161)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		**(1,408,880)**	**(628,133)**

Cash Flow Summary	2023 $000	2022 $000
Operating Cash Flows	1,524,789	1,138,637
Investing Cash Flows	(98,294)	(222,524)
Financing Cash Flows	(1,408,880)	(628,133)
Effects of Exchange Rate changes	(2,675)	3,071
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Financial Year	**730,654**	**715,714**

Capital Management		2023 $000	2022 $000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	730,654	715,714
Term Deposits	17	-	100,000
Liquidity Available		**730,654**	**815,714**

1. Underlying Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) and Non-Regular Items are a non-IFRS measures. This non-IFRS information has not been audited by Deloitte.
2. Settlement of Non-Regular Items are cash Items that Impact Cash Flow from Operations.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

The Company holds a strong cash position with a closing Cash and Cash Equivalents balance of $730.7 million (2022: $715.7 million) providing a robust foundation for the pursuit of future strategic growth and further capital management opportunities.

Operating cash flows

The Company generated an operating cash surplus of $1,524.8 million, an increase of 34 per cent on the prior period (2022: $1,138.6 million). During the first half of 2023, cash generation was supported by strong coal prices driven by limited supply in the market and increased demand given the global concerns about energy security. Cash outflows also reduced due to lower purchased coal volumes, partly offset by higher royalty payments to the New South Wales (NSW) Government in line with higher sales prices being received.

Income taxes paid totalled $539.4 million for the 2023 financial year, increasing from $31.3 million paid in the prior period. Income taxes paid included the 2022 financial year tax payment of $389.0 million.

Investing cash flows

Investing cash outflows were $98.3 million, representing a decrease of 56 per cent on the prior period (2022: $222.5 million). Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment increased by 168 per cent on the prior period to $175.3 million, due to mobile plant and infrastructure expenditure to support the Bengalla Mine 13.4Mtpa Growth Project.

The $100.0 million Term Deposit held in the prior period was not renewed with the bulk of these funds reinvested into higher yielding short term investment products.

Financing cash flows

Cash outflows from Financing Activities were $1,408.9 million, an increase of 124 per cent on the prior period (2022: $628.1 million) as the Company focussed attention on capital management activities.

During the period the Company repurchased $107.3 million of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes for a total of $367.3 million, reducing future share dilution and contributing to a 71 per cent reduction in debt.

The Company commenced an on-market share buy-back of Ordinary Shares during the period, with 37.1 million Ordinary Shares bought back for a total consideration of $192.4 million at an average price of $5.19 per share.

Capital returns to shareholders in the form of fully franked dividends totalled $839.1 million paid during the period, an increase of 172 per cent compared to 31 July 2022.

Directors have declared a Final Dividend of 21.0 cents per share (31 July 2022: 31.0 cents) and a Special Dividend of 9.0 cents per share. These Dividends are fully franked and payable on 7 November 2023 to shareholders registered as at Tuesday, 24 October 2023.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Review of Operations

Health and Safety

The Company prioritises the safety and wellbeing of our people, operating environment and communities. The Company monitors the All-Injury Frequency Rate (AIFR) as a primary measure of operational safety outcomes. The intent of AIFR is to recognise both short and long-term health and safety risks that can impact wellbeing and represents all types of injury to provide an holistic indicator of safety and risk. The 12-month moving average AIFR to 31 July 2023 was 27.10, a decrease of 9 per cent compared to the 31 July 2022 average of 29.72. The Company continues to monitor Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) as a supplementary performance indicator. The Company's 12 month moving average TRIFR was 2.12 as at 31 July 2023, a decrease of 19 per cent to the prior period (2022: 2.61).

The Company places particular focus on continual improvement of safety culture and systems. Opportunities for collaboration and learning from across the Group and industry were enhanced during the year through the reinvigoration of the Wellbeing Group. The Wellbeing Group comprises management and safety personnel from all business units who meet regularly to share lessons learned, present ideas and report on activities that aim to improve safety culture and wellbeing. The Company continues to facilitate regular Lessons Learned Forums across the Group to examine incident analysis, investigation outcomes, and change improvement opportunities.

During the year, the Company implemented new digital purpose-built applications to record and manage safety data and actions. This has consolidated our QLD and NSW site incident reporting, action management, change management and inspection regimes into one system, accessible from a range of devices to enable faster capture and analysis of safety data. The Company has also comprehensively reviewed the Enterprise Risk Management Framework in consultation with all business units. As a result, the annual work plan of risk management activities and the content and analysis in monthly reports and quarterly status reports have been further enhanced. In addition, a series of risk appetite statements specific to work and strategic priority areas were also developed, allowing the Company's risk appetite to now be robustly applied across various work streams.

Environment

As a responsible operator, the Company carefully manages its environmental impacts in compliance with the stringent regulations in our operating jurisdictions. Recognising the most visible impact is land disturbance, the Company undertakes progressive rehabilitation to return land to a safe and productive post-mining use.

During the year, the Company recontoured 21 hectares, topsoiled 24 hectares and seeded 4 hectares of land at New Acland. The total material backfilled was 3.9Mbcm. To date the Queensland Government has certified 349 hectares of progressively rehabilitated land at New Acland.

Progressive rehabilitation continues at Bengalla Mine, with 306 hectares of land under active rehabilitation as at July 2023. The Rehabilitation Management Plan was submitted for approval to the NSW Government in August 2022. The Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Work Program were submitted for approval to the NSW Government in March 2023. The 2023 Bengalla Annual Review details the Mine's environmental performance. The Review was completed and submitted to the NSW Government in April 2023, and is available on the New Hope Group website.

The Annual Report will have further information about the Company's responsible approach to environmental management, and performance for the period.

Marketing and Logistics

The Company achieved a record average sales price of A$346.73/t, a 23 per cent increase on the prior period (2022: A$281.84/t). Robust market demand and a supply imbalance following disruptive weather conditions, contributed to record seaborne thermal coal prices in the first half of the year. A steady decline in pricing since February 2023 has been the result of cyclical drivers including milder winter conditions in the northern hemisphere and customers holding above average coal inventories. The market price did start to stabilise late in the period as high energy coal found gains in July and the gC NEWC closed at US$134.71/t. Import restrictions on Australian coal into China were lifted during the year, resulting in the spread between 6000 and 5500 kcal/kg Net Calorific Value (NAR) products narrowing.

The Company continues to take advantage of pricing dynamics when placing coal sales contracts and can respond quickly to any change in pricing deltas between differentials in product qualities. First sales into China were completed in quarter four providing an outlet for coal over the low season. The Japanese Reference Price (JRP) was settled at US$199.9/t from 1 April 2023 which is in line with the average closing gC NEWC benchmark pricing for the respective period.

The Company achieved coal sales of 7.6Mt[1] compared to 8.8Mt to the prior period. The primary contributor to this decrease relates to New Acland Mine, which has been transitioning from care and maintenance to Stage 3 operations after receiving all Queensland Government approvals since October 2022. New Acland Mine generated 0.03Mt in sales from opening port stocks (2022: 0.7Mt). Sales from Bengalla Mine were impacted by the weather events in 2022 and the first half of 2023 causing operational delays and downstream disruption to the logistics chain.

1. The Company's share of saleable volumes and sales represents its 80 per cent interest in Bengalla Mine operations and 100 per cent interest in New Acland Mine operations

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

NSW Coal Reservation Scheme

On 22 December 2022, the NSW Government introduced a Domestic Coal Reservation Scheme and price cap of A$125/t. On 23 December 2022, Bengalla[2] was directed to reserve the lower of 280kt or 15 per cent of coal production per quarter until 30 June 2024 for domestic consumption. Bengalla continues to meet its domestic market obligations and has contracted its obligations out to June 2024.

Group Coal Mining Operational Metrics[1]	Metric	2023	2022
Prime overburden	kbcm	45,538	40,068
Run-of-Mine (ROM) coal produced	kt	9,335	9,978
ROM strip ratio – prime	bcm/t	4.9	4.0
Bypass	kt	1,377	1,155
Coal handling preparation plant (CHPP) feed	kt	7,754	9,215
Saleable coal produced	kt	7,217	7,889
Washed product yield	%	75%	73%
Coal sales	kt	7,638	8,832
Average sale price achieved	**A$/t**	**346.73**	**281.84**
Unit costs of sales			
Bengalla mine site cash costs	A$/prod t	60.06	61.91
Free on Rail (FOR) cash cost	A$/sale t	56.75	47.04
FOR to FOB cost (ex. State royalties and trade coal)	A$/sale t	13.56	19.61
Underlying FOB cash costs (ex. State royalties and trade coal)	A$/sale t	70.31	66.65
Trade Coal Purchases	A$/sale t	15.66	26.90
State royalties	A$/sale t	27.32	21.15
Underlying FOB cash cost	**A$/sale t**	**113.29**	**114.70**
Margin	**A$/sale t**	**233.44**	**167.14**

1. With the exclusion of 0.03Mt of New Acland Mine sales generated from opening port stocks, metrics are the Company's 80 per cent interest in Bengalla Mine.
2. Requirements under the New South Wales Coal Reservation scheme is referenced on a 100 per cent basis.

Bengalla Mine

Bengalla (100 per cent basis) delivered 11.8Mt Run-of-Mine (ROM) production in line with 11.7Mt ROM produced in the prior period. Optimal mining conditions in the latter part of the year, early mobilisation of growth fleet and high reliability from the dragline have helped to mitigate the production impacts of unprecedented wet weather events in the first half of the year and skilled labour shortages. Strong performance from the dragline has been fundamental to reducing the waste deficit throughout the year, evident from higher utilisation and productivity performance. During the period a third haulage corridor, expected to improve mine haulage productivity by 7.5 per cent by reduced de-elevation and re-elevation of waste material was constructed.

Work to optimise dispatch systems, secure the drag path to release dump inventory and actively manage available dump areas is being undertaken. Truck servicing strategies have been adjusted and reliability-centred asset management systems have been introduced to proactively monitor equipment conditions. These strategic initiatives combined with the use of digital mining will contribute to bringing the pit back into sequence and drive the implementation of industry best practice activities across the operation.

The Coal Handling Preparation Plant (CHPP) was fed 9.7Mt and 1.7Mt were bypassed producing 9.0Mt of saleable coal, down from 9.3Mt in the prior period. Constrained coal availability in the first half of the year due to inclement weather on site and flooding impacts on the logistics chain were the main contributors to lower saleable production compared to the 2022 financial year.

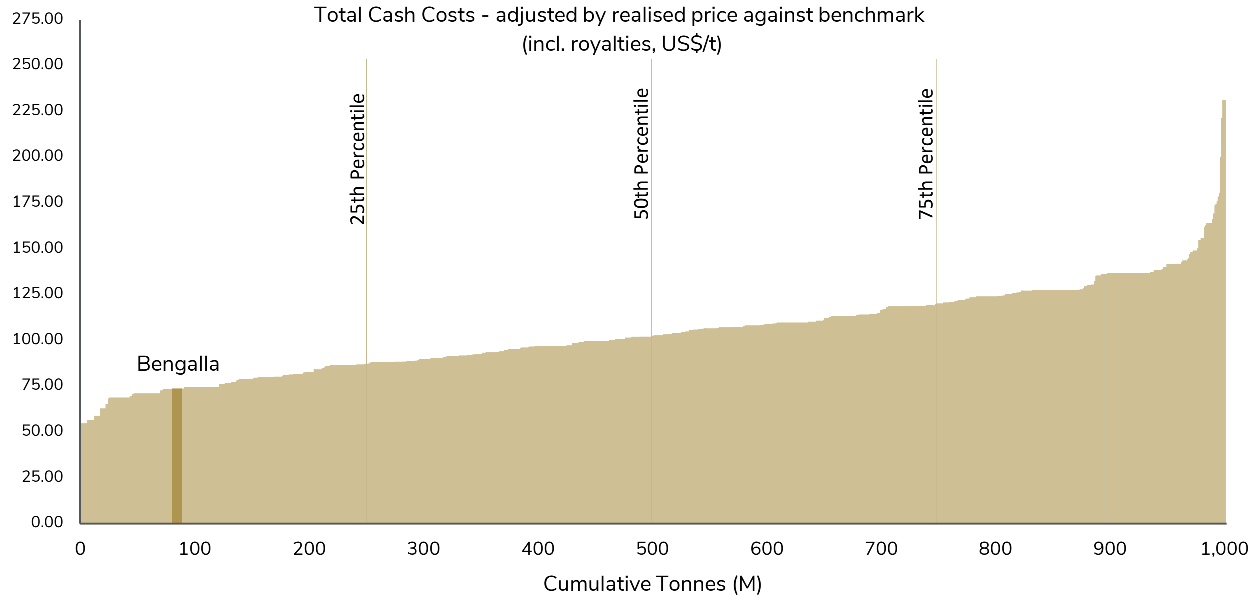
The CHPP spiral middlings project tie-in was completed during the period with results providing quality uplifts on Bengalla's low ash products by diverting high-ash spirals middlings to the secondary product circuit.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Water discharge credits secured in the previous financial year proved to be a valuable flood mitigation strategy against the unseasonable weather experienced in 2022 and 2023. Through controlled releases in line with Government approvals Bengalla discharged a further 528ML from its discharge dam in the first half of the year. This controlled release of water ensures there is sufficient water storage capacity to minimise further impacts of inclement weather.

Bengalla continues to be recognised as a large-scale, cost competitive mine, with the FOB cost per tonne within the lowest quartile of the cost curve[1] compared with other seaborne thermal coal producers worldwide.



Source: Wood Mackenzie Q2 2023 dataset. New Hope estimates for own assets.
TCC refers to total cash cost and figures are energy adjusted.
1. Cost curve represents FOB natural market, where the natural market is defined as the major consumer for each producing region.

An increase in production volumes in the second half of the year has driven a reduction in underlying site cash costs (excluding logistics and royalties) by 8 per cent to A$60.1/t from A$65.4/t at 31 January 2023. Fuel prices eased during the second half of the year, however inflationary pressures have generally remained across contract labour, plant and equipment components. Notwithstanding these pressures, Bengalla has maintained a strong focus on optimising productivity and limiting controllable costs. Certainty of coal supply to customers with minimal impacts to operations has been critical in a volatile pricing market.

Bengalla 13.4Mt Growth Project

Approximately 42 per cent of the unit cost increases from 31 July 2022 are due to additional labour employed to support the Bengalla Mine Growth Project, with volumes to offset this increase to be realised during the 2024 financial year. A total of 135 full-time equivalents (employees and contractors) joined the Bengalla workforce during the year to carry out the capacity uplift to 13.4Mtpa. These include production operator roles required to operate the additional pre-strip capacity that has been mobilised to site. The full benefit of the 13.4Mtpa Growth Project will be realised during the 2025 financial year following final upgrade to the CHPP in September 2024.

Bengalla's expansion to 13.4Mtpa ROM has progressed throughout the year supported by capital investments, including the purchase of the Liebherr R9800 excavator. Equipment delivered and operational during the period included six EH5000 trucks, one grader and one drill, bringing the completion of the growth truck fleet forward by approximately 12 months. The early delivery of the additional pre-strip capacity is expected to enable an increase to the annualised rate of coal mining to 13.4Mt by December 2023, significantly ahead of schedule.

Construction works on the CHPP tailings capacity upgrade continue. The project is set to increase CHPP feed capacity to 12.9Mtpa by early financial year 2025. Design options for capacity improvements to the raw coal reclaim circuit are being analysed, along with other infrastructure upgrades required to support site growth and pit progression. The CHPP spiral middlings project tie-in was completed during the financial year, with early results providing quality uplifts on Bengalla's low-ash products by diverting high-ash spirals middlings to the secondary product circuit.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Exploration License (EL 9431)

On 4 July 2022, the NSW Government granted EL 9431 for an area of 556 hectares adjoining the western boundary of the Bengalla Mine. Since the licence was granted, an aerial magnetic survey using unmanned aerial vehicles has been completed. Work continued to progress the Activity Approval from the NSW Resources Regulator required prior to commencement of exploration drilling. Bengalla Mine is the owner of most of the land encompassed by the granted licence. Access to the small portion of land not under Bengalla's ownership will be arranged when required.

New Acland Mine

Following the issue of New Acland Stage 3 project Environmental Authority by the Queensland Department of Environment Authority and Science in June 2022, the Stage 3 project Mining Leases were issued on 26 August 2022 and the Associated Water Licence (AWL) was granted on 20 October 2022. The Estimated Rehabilitation Cost (ERC) application was approved by the Queensland Treasury Department on 3 February 2023.

On 28 March 2023, an internal review upheld the decision of the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water to grant New Acland Mine Stage 3 an AWL.

The granting of these key approvals follows extensive reviews undertaken by various government departments. With the Company holding all primary approvals for New Acland Stage 3, operations commenced in Manning Vale East Pit on 1 May 2023. Activities included topsoil clearing, overburden drilling and blasting. Total overburden removal for the period tracked on schedule, with 1.3Mcbm in total prime waste movement backfilled into existing pits for future rehabilitation. The CHPP is operational and ready to wash first coal in the first quarter of the 2024 financial year.

With mining underway, planning for key infrastructure works has continued, including planning for roads, dams and mining access required for the Willeroo Pit. Refurbishment of the second CHPP is largely complete and has included the installation of a new deslime screen, significant structural steel repairs, sandblasting and painting. The Letourneau loader rebuild was completed during the period and rebuilds are in progress for four 789 dump trucks and ancillary equipment.

There are now 107 locally-based employees working at the mine and at the recently opened Oakey community office. Further recruitment will occur, as the Stage 3 expansion continues to ramp up. New Acland continues to receive strong support from local businesses and suppliers looking to work with the mine at various levels. The Company remains committed to sourcing from local suppliers and businesses wherever possible and is proud to be working with local businesses and representative groups to contribute to the Darling Downs economy.

On 15 May 2023, the Oakey Coal Action Alliance (OCAA) launched a new legal challenge in the Land Court of Queensland against New Acland Mine Stage 3 seeking to overturn the Queensland Government's decision to grant the AWL.

On 14 July 2023, the OCAA filed a stay application in the Land Court seeking orders preventing New Acland from carrying out mining activity impacting upon groundwater at New Acland until OCAA's legal challenge to the grant of the AWL by the Queensland Government is heard and determined by the Land Court.

On 14 August 2023, the OCAA withdrew its stay application providing the Company with certainty to progress the Stage 3 ramp-up plan. The withdrawal followed discussions between both parties where the Company confirmed the mining of overburden and coal from the yet to be developed Manning Vale West Pit is not expected before 1 September 2024, under the mine's existing Stage 3 ramp-up plan. Resolving the stay application with OCAA allows the Company to confidently commence mining coal from the Manning Vale East Pit (which is the first area under development) since the Queensland Government approved the project in October 2022 and begin construction of the Lagoon Creek Crossing to progress development and mining of the planned adjacent Willeroo Pit.

While mining of overburden and coal in Manning Vale West Pit is not expected before 1 September 2024, the Company may undertake surface works, including; building infrastructure, exploration and bore drilling on the site of the Manning Vale West Pit. The Land Court is yet to set dates for the hearing of appeals to the grant of the AWL by the Queensland Government.

Queensland Bulk Handling (QBH)

QBH delivered 2.0Mt in coal exports for the financial year, a decrease of 23 per cent, decreasing from 2.6Mt in the prior period, due to New Acland being in care and maintenance. During the period an agreement was signed with New Wilkie Energy to export coal through QBH, resulting in the port now being fully contracted following the commencement of operations for New Acland Stage 3.

In order to maintain safe and productive operations, The Company is committed to investing in sustaining capital, including the completion of a dozer rebuild and scoping of works to replace the ship loader. These capital works are required to maintain safe and productive operations throughout the full ramp of New Acland Mine and into the future.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

The majority of QBH's revenue is generated from long-term customer contracts indexed to inflation. QBH has registered leases over its premises until 2027 and rights of extension to 2042, subject to executing final documentation with the Port of Brisbane. QBH is well positioned to remain a strong performing and low risk asset within the Group's portfolio.

Malabar Resources Limited - 15 per cent Interest (Malabar)

First coal was processed from the Maxwell Mine's re-commissioned CHPP during the period, with the first train departing site and discharged at the port in June 2023. Raw coal from development activities totalling 0.07Mt was produced during the period. Equipment supply for the Whynot seam progressed with delivery of the first shuttle car and feeder breaker. The Woodlands Hill portal excavation was completed, portal entries were installed and drift construction commenced in July 2023.

Feasibility studies are underway for delivery of the approved large scale 25MW Maxwell Solar Farm (Stage One). Other environmental activities completed during the period include the planting of 21,000 trees in the Southern Offset Area, bringing the total number of trees planted to date to greater than 350,000. Cattle grazing trials to support mine rehabilitation also commenced during the period.

The Company's ownership interest of Malabar Resources Limited diversifies the Company's portfolio by providing exposure to metallurgical coal. Malabar's flagship asset, the (Maxwell Mine) uses low-impact underground mining methods and is expected to provide attractive investment returns over the life of the 6.5Mtpa project. This asset aligns to the Company's strategy of investment in low-cost, high-quality coal projects with long life approvals.

Coal Development and Exploration

The Company maintains several development and exploration sites. The expenditure on these assets has been maintained to keep the tenements in good standing and meet required obligations.

Pastoral Operations

During the period, approximately 1,300 head of cattle were sold by Acland Pastoral Company (APC). APC finished the year with inventory of 2,150 head of cattle, including 776 heifers as at 31 July 2023. More than 300 of these have been selected as replacement breeders to build breeder numbers. The continued decline in cattle prices over the last 12 months has impacted profitability.

APC harvested around 1,700t of winter grain (wheat and barley) and 2,100t of summer grain (sorghum), with increased yields and prices received compared to the previous year. APC has approximately 1,000 hectares of wheat and barley currently growing. Further investments in plant and equipment during the year, and improved weed control has enhanced grain growing operations. New fencing was constructed at APC during the period, with further fencing and upgrades to both cattle yards planned for next financial year.

Bengalla Agricultural Company (BAC) grew corn for silage, a small amount of wheat and successfully baled hay several times from a trial lucerne area. Following this successful outcome, further areas are planned to be planted with lucerne. The remaining dryland and irrigated areas were planted with a mix of oats, rye, grasses, and legumes for grazing or hay. BAC has invested in its own hay bailing equipment and a new tractor during the period to reduce the reliance on contractors and facilitate more timely operations.

Flooding events during the year caused damage to fencing and pumping infrastructure. Further capital improvements were executed, including significant fencing construction, a hay shed, renovations of staff housing and upgrades to pump and water reticulation networks.

BAC purchased 170 store steers and has held onto cattle for longer to take advantage of available feed, ending the year with 850 head.

Bridgeport Energy Pty Ltd (BEL)

Oil production totalled 288,278 bbls, in line with the prior period of 286,514 bbls. The average realised price was US$84.81/bbl, a reduction of 12 per cent to the prior period (2022: US$96.36/bbl).

BEL achieved first gas supply from the Vali field, for which it holds a 25 per cent interest, on 21 February 2023. The Vali field is supplying gas to Australia under a long-term gas supply agreement with AGL Energy Limited.

The four well drilling campaign at Cuisiner (PL 303: 15 per cent interest) commenced in late March 2023 and all four development wells were connected and ready for production as at 31 July 2023.

Safeguard Mechanism

Reforms to the Australian Government's Safeguard Mechanism took effect on 1 July 2023. The reformed Safeguard Mechanism requires facilities with Scope 1 emissions of more than 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e) per year to progressively reduce Scope 1 emissions against a determined baseline by 4.9 per cent per annum to 2030. The Company's Bengalla Mine qualifies as a covered coal production facility under the Safeguard Mechanism. The Company's ability to meet the requirements of the reformed Safeguard Mechanism will depend on several factors including the availability of cost-effective commercially available technologies to reduce CO_2-e emissions as well as access to Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) for surrender.

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

The Company is evaluating the CO_2-e emission reduction requirements under the reformed Safeguard Mechanism to determine potential cost impacts. Initial modelling suggests the cost of acquiring ACCU's to offset the emissions in excess of the baseline will be immaterial in the 2024 financial year,

Capital Management

On 18 November 2022, the Company commenced an on market buy-back of Ordinary Shares. During the period, the Company bought back 37,058,841 Ordinary Shares for a total consideration of $192.4 million.

On 14 December 2022, the Company announced a temporary pause of the on-market share buy-back and commenced an on market buy-back of the 2.75 per cent Senior Convertible Notes due 2026 (Existing Notes). On 21 December 2022, the Company announced the successful completion of a reverse bookbuild to repurchase $75.8 million of the principal amount of the Existing Notes at a price to be

determined by reference to the volume-weighted average trading price of the Company's Ordinary Shares over a pricing period (Pricing Period) from 3 January 2023 to 14 March 2023. During the period, an additional $31.5m of the Existing Notes were bought back on market and $92.7m were converted to a total of 50,037,223 Ordinary Shares.

During the period, the Company bought back and subsequently cancelled all unconverted Existing Notes for an aggregate pre-tax cost of A$367.3 million. At 31 July 2023 no Existing Notes remained outstanding. The convertible note buy-back removed future share dilution at an equivalent after-tax cost of approximately A$4.31 per share.

Given the surplus capital, prevailing market conditions and the speed at which the Company could execute a buy-back of the Existing Notes, buying back and cancelling the Existing Notes was the most efficient and cost-effective after-tax method of reducing capital.

During the period, the fully franked 2022 Final and Special Dividends totalling 56 cents per share and the fully franked 2023 Interim and Special Dividends totalling 40 cents per share, were paid to shareholders, totalling $839.1 million. The Company is focussed on returning funds to shareholders through dividends (both ordinary and special) and ensuring the significant value of the Company's franking account is utilised.

While there are no material outlays of capital required for current projects in the short to medium term, the Company expects that dividend payments will be the predominant use of surplus cash flow. Following the successful on-market share buy-back, the Company has limited share capital and so future on-market buy-backs may create a debit to the Company's franking account balance. The Company will continue to manage the buy-back as part of its capital management strategy to maximise the sustainable long-term returns for shareholders.

Outlook

The Company's long-term strategy is to safely, responsibly and efficiently operate our low-cost, long-life assets throughout the global energy transition, with a focus on disciplined capital management, providing valuable returns to our shareholders.

The Company believes the demand for high quality, low emission thermal coal, produced from our Australian operations is critical to supporting the transition to a decarbonised economy. Government policy and legislation will continue to provide a framework as to how the transition will occur. We will work to ensure the Company meets the Australian Government's legislative requirements in support of achieving Australia's transition targets.

Security of supply is essential to both our emerging and existing international customers, who will need Australia's high quality, low emission thermal coal to achieve their own emissions reduction targets.

The demand for our coal is forecast to drive the Company's cash generation and significantly fund contributions to local, state and Australian Government departments, which help to underpin the living standards enjoyed by all Australians.

Bengalla Mine's 13.4Mtpa Growth Project and the New Acland Mine Stage 3 expansion position the Company well for further strong cash generation. The Company will continue to build on its cost and operational disciplines to maximise the value propositions that these quality assets provide. Focussed capital management activities are expected to provide the Company with the financial flexibility it needs to support existing operations as well as to identify and pursue new opportunities either in metallurgical or thermal coal production.

However, the Company is not immune to rising, sector wide cost pressures and increasing government intervention. Royalty structures in both New South Wales and Queensland and the Safeguard Mechanism reforms have the potential to impact future growth and investment, while changes to labour hire rules included in industrial relations laws could stymie expansion projects and the building of new infrastructure.

Risk Management

The Company has a robust Risk Management Framework overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), the Sustainability Committee (SC), and the Board of Directors. The Framework assists the Company to identify, classify, document, report and manage its risks. Each identified risk is tracked in a risk register and allocated to an accountable individual who manages and reports on the risk.

The perceived likelihood and potential consequence of each risk are used to determine the risk level, which in turn determines the actions required to manage the risk and reporting obligations. The Framework requires that all significant risks have a specific documented action plan and mitigation measures, and that updates are periodically provided to the Board of Directors.

Three Levels of Management and Oversight

Levels of Management and Oversight	Responsibility	Primary Accountability
Business Units	Identify, classify, document, report and manage risks.	Management
Oversight Functions	Provides the risk management framework, tools and systems to support effective risk management.	Management
Internal Audit	Provides assurance on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls.	Board, Board Committees and Management

Risk Category	Risk Summary	Risk Management Approach
Social licence to operate	A number of stakeholders have interest in the impact our operations have on the surrounding environment and the communities in which we operate. The Company is subject to stringent regulation and reporting obligations spanning multiple government jurisdictions and departments. There is an increasing trend of negative sentiment toward the coal industry. Failing to adequately acknowledge and address the interests of these stakeholders could negatively impact the Company, through constraints placed on existing operations and/or, compromised ability to secure, maintain or renew the regulatory approvals required to continue operating as planned.	The Company has developed valuable and longstanding relationships with key stakeholder groups and is well respected in the areas that we operate. Many of these stakeholder groups independently advocate on behalf of the Company which is a critical component in developing relationships in new areas of operation or with emerging stakeholder groups. The Company continues to embed its 'responsible operator' philosophy with a strong focus on its relationships and engagement with local communities. The Company has developed a community needs analysis and engages appropriately with qualified experts to both manage the underlying risks and to engage proactively and strategically with stakeholder groups. A variety of systems are used to manage and report upon the Company's performance against relevant obligations, and disclosure against accepted standards as they continue to mature.

Risk Management (continued)

Risk Category	Risk Summary	Risk Management Approach
Health and safety	There are inherent health and safety risks in the coal mining industry and across the Group. Critical health and safety hazards facing our workforce include, but are not limited to, working at heights, confined spaces, hot works, vehicle interactions, electric shock, spontaneous combustion, fires, crushing, entanglement, inundation, and psycho-social hazards.	The health and safety of the Company's employees, contractors and the communities in which we operate is of the utmost importance. Our core objective is to provide a safe and healthy work environment that ensures all people go home at the end of each day unharmed. This is embedded in our Company values, behaviours and 'responsible operator' philosophy. A variety of systems and processes, including the Company's critical risk program, are applied to prevent harm, promote safety and enhance health across the Company. Standard operating procedures are applied at a site level to manage health and safety risks and regular assurance reviews are undertaken to ensure these controls are applied and working in the manner intended. Health and safety performance is continually measured and reported to Executive KMP and Board of Directors.
Environment	The nature of the Company's activities poses potential risks to the environment. These include, but are not limited to: • Environmental degradation and pollution such as oil spills, excessive dust emissions, chemical spills, uncontrolled water discharge, carbon/greenhouse gas emissions. • Impacts on native title and cultural heritage, such as unapproved clearing, operational activities outside of approved boundaries. • Biodiversity destruction such as impacts to flora and fauna, failing to adequate rehabilitate and implement closure plans.	The Company has strong systems and processes in place at a corporate and site level to manage potential environmental risks. Continuous improvement initiatives are applied to enhance the Company's environmental culture and practices. The Company is focussed on embedding a critical risk program for environmental matters. A decarbonisation strategy has been developed and is embedded in the Company's overall strategic direction. Environmental performance is continually measured and reported to the Executive KMP and Board of Directors.
Bengalla Joint Venture	There may be a shortfall or delay in achieving planned ROM rate step changes due to mining and infrastructure constraints. This could lead to a delay in planned revenue and increased costs to address constraints. The approvals and regulatory environment may restrict our ability to secure Bengalla exploration approvals resulting in an inability to capture long term upside beyond 2037.	The Company applies a rigorous and well documented due diligence process using a mix of internal and external subject matter experts prior to making any investment decisions. All significant project development transactions require approval from the Board of Directors. The Company regularly reviews its strategic direction in the context of external macro factors. Bengalla Mine's project budget has been approved and a dedicated project team is in place. Initial approval to perform exploration activities has been obtained and the Company continues to engage with all relevant stakeholders. The Company continues to embed its 'responsible operator' philosophy.

Risk Management (continued)

Risk Category	Risk Summary	Risk Management Approach
New Acland expansion	New Acland Stage 3 may experience further delays as a result of a legal challenge against the Queensland Government's decision to grant an AWL. This approval is critical to ensuring operations continue beyond Stage 2 as reserves on the existing lease have been depleted. Risks associated with prolonged approval delays or an inability to secure project approvals include, but are not limited to, the further impairment of asset values, take or pay commitments exceeding project requirements or the potential loss of key long-term customers. There may be a delay in achieving the required run rate due to delays in delivering capital works programs and/or operational constraints (such as dust and noise). This could result in delays to planned revenue, increased costs to address constraints and damage to our reputation.	The AWL approval has been granted by the Queensland Government. An independent review has affirmed the original decision to grant the New Acland Mine Stage 3 AWL. The Government has confirmed that Stage 3 stacks up environmentally, socially and financially. Detailed project and capital works program planning has been undertaken and a dedicated project team is in place. Dust and noise modelling and studies have been completed to understand potential impacts on operations as a result of reduced operating hours.
Operational performance	The ability to achieve our operational targets may be compromised by a range of factors internal and external to the Company. The Company is highly dependent upon the availability and effectiveness of key infrastructure in order to produce and bring products to market. A catastrophic plant and equipment failure could disrupt operations for an extended period of time. A material non-conformance against approval and permit conditions may require operations to shut down while investigations take place and issues are rectified. Reserves and resources may be below expectations leading to reduced life of mine. Our key business partners may underperform. These risks have the potential to result in increased costs, delayed or loss of revenue, and damage to our reputation.	Our operational framework provides the structure, processes, oversight and assurance to support achievement of operational targets. There is ongoing effort to identify opportunities and adopt processes that will reduce infrastructure failure or reduce the cost to the Company in the event that a failure does occur. The Company undertakes timely and effective preventative maintenance as well as regular third-party inspections of key plant and infrastructure to minimise the risk of an unforeseen failure. The Company actively participates in a comprehensive insurance program to ensure assets are insured for appropriate value. Operating controls are in place to ensure approval and permit conditions are complied with. Geology processes, a drilling program and mine planning processes seek to provide a level of certainty over Resources and Reserves in accordance with JORC code requirements.
People	Attraction and retention of required talent in a tight labour market, coupled with growing negative sentiment toward the coal industry may present a challenge to the Company. Accessing a diminishing talent pool may lead to the need to recruit a less experienced workforce which would require additional training, supervision and support. This may result in additional costs to the Company, constraints on achieving growth targets, potential inefficiencies and heightened safety concerns.	The Company has strong human resources processes and systems in place to support the recruitment and retention of required personnel. Leaders in the business engage with the workforce and community on a regular basis, to communicate the Company's vision and present a balanced view of the coal industry and market forces. Programs are in place to support various pathways to employment with the Company including local communities and schools.

Risk Management (continued)

Risk Category	Risk Summary	Risk Management Approach
Market Risk	The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including, but not limited to, commodity price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.	Opportunities exist to refine the existing policies for commodity price hedging and foreign exchange hedging such as investigating the use of different hedging instruments or the level of cover that is taken. The Company has the ability to consider active management of any interest rate and commodity price exposures. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses Derivative Financial Instruments to hedge risk exposures associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and has placed commodity hedge contracts during opportunistic pricing periods.

Climate Related Risks

The management of climate related risk (threats and opportunities) is integrated with the Company's overall Risk Management Framework which defines requirements for risk identification, assessment, management and reporting as outlined above.

The Company considers climate related risks across short (up to 3 years), medium (3-10 years) and long term (>10 years) time horizons and incorporates climate change matters and risk assessment outcomes in its strategic and business planning processes. Internal and external expertise is utilised to support the Company's approach, as required.

In identifying potential climate related risks, the Company considers the themes and structure provided by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations and considers both physical and transition risks. The Company's approach to, and understanding of, climate related risks will continue to evolve and mature over time.

The following is the Company's view of the material climate related risks impacting the Company over the short-medium-long term. The Company recognises there are elements outside of its control and that its climate change risk profile may change at any time depending on external macro factors such as economic conditions, global conflicts, political landscape, climatic data and policy matters. Therefore, it is a requirement of the risk management framework to regularly review the Company's climate related risks.

Risk Category & Time Horizon	Risk Summary	Risk Management Approach
Transition – Policy & Legal **Short-Medium-Long Term**	Changing regulations and policies governing mining and/or the use of coal, the introduction or expansion of carbon pricing and emissions caps, and any inability to obtain sufficient carbon offsets may impact our ability to: • develop new coal projects, • expand existing operations beyond current mine plans, and/or • continue existing operations at planned capacity for the duration of approved mine life. This could result in loss of planned revenue, loss of opportunity for additional revenue, loss of asset value, increased expenditure associated with meeting new approvals or conditions, and increased expenditure associated with regulatory carbon pricing mechanisms and sourcing carbon offsets. The Company could be subject to climate related litigation and activist action which may lead to injunctive actions against the production of thermal coal, increased costs for defending legal claims and securing environmental and development approvals, and damage to the Company's reputation.	The Company continues to proactively monitor the domestic and international policy environment, including social and government appetite for changes that may impact the Group, and makes submissions directly or through industry bodies to policy proposal consultation processes. Any new project and any expansion of existing operations will be subject to detailed strategic and economic assessment prior to any final investment decision. Strategic planning and risk management practices consider potential short-medium-long-term climate related impacts, and modelling and sensitivity analysis is undertaken to understand future demand scenarios and to test investment opportunities. The Company's largest assets (Bengalla Mine and New Acland Mine) have long-dated approvals allowing mining to continue in accordance with mine plans without the need for potentially long and costly mine extension approvals. The Company conducts progressive rehabilitation and has rehabilitation provisions in place which, together with the Company's strong financial position, will enable closure and rehabilitation obligations to be met. In response to the developing regulatory landscape and stakeholder expectations, the Company has implemented an Enterprise Decarbonisation Framework which sets out processes and accountabilities for carbon reduction initiatives across the Group.

Climate Related Risks (continued)

Risk Category & Time Horizon	Risk Summary	Risk Management Approach
Transition – Market **Medium-Long Term**	Shifts in the supply and demand of thermal coal may occur for various reasons, including due to regulatory and policy changes relating to coal consumption or energy generation, and substitution of thermal coal with lower emissions/alternate energy. This could result in reduced demand for the Company's products, loss of planned revenue and increased costs associated with establishing supply to new markets. Failing to adequately anticipate and act on market trends and signals (including the pace of change) in the energy transition may: • impact the Company's ability to capitalise on opportunities, and/or • require the business to significantly pivot, bring forward transformation strategies and/or prematurely cease or curtail operations. This could result in increased costs, loss of potential revenue, loss of asset value and wasted expenditure.	The Company continues to foster strong customer relations and to work closely with key customers to understand their short, medium and long-term demand forecasts. Scenario analyses are undertaken to understand trends and market signals, and their potential impact on the Company. This includes stress-testing its portfolio and business strategy against International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios and consideration of opportunities for upside returns if supply is constrained. The Company conducts progressive rehabilitation and has rehabilitation provisions in place which, together with the Company's strong financial position, will enable closure and rehabilitation obligations to be met. The Company's largest assets (Bengalla Mine and New Acland Mine) produce high calorific value coal which is forecast to remain in demand for remaining asset life (based on current mine plans).
Transition – Technology **Medium-Long Term**	The Company's ability to materially decarbonise its operations using technological solutions is likely to be constrained in the short and medium term due to: • a lack of proven or economically feasible technology options, • a lack of availability and/or purchasing power relative to larger operators, and/or • technology not meeting regulatory requirements for carbon offset generation. Failure to satisfy decarbonisation targets under the Australian Government's Safeguard Mechanism (including because of a lack of feasible technology solutions) could result in increased costs for the purchase of offsets and damage the Company's reputation.	The Company continues to monitor technology developments that have application to the mining and broader energy industries to determine potential suitability for the Company. Mine fugitive and hydrocarbon fuelled equipment emissions constitute almost all of the Company's scope 1 emissions profile. Feasible opportunities for capturing fugitive emissions at our mine sites remain challenging and, if they become economic, would likely only be implemented over a medium or long-term time horizon given the scale of activity required for construction and implementation of capture infrastructure and systems. Non-hydrocarbon fuelled heavy equipment mining fleet will likely only become economic and available at scale to the world-wide mining industry over a medium or long-term time horizon. However, the Company is undertaking feasibility studies and will continue to assess potential opportunities for fugitive emissions capture projects and fleet replacement. The Company is progressing offset acquisition and generation strategies to underpin compliance with mandatory carbon reduction targets to the extent that direct abatement cannot be economically implemented.

Climate Related Risks (continued)

Risk Category and Time Horizon	Risk Summary	Risk Management Approach
Transition – Reputation **Short-Medium-Long Term**	Support from key stakeholders (such as governments, community, suppliers, landowners, investors, potential employees) may deteriorate as a result of negative perceptions of the thermal coal industry. Lenders, insurers and other suppliers may refuse to deal with thermal coal producers due to the adoption of policies prohibiting commercial dealings with fossil fuel exposed industries. This could result in difficulties attracting and retaining required financial services, supplies and expertise. Lack of public support for mining and energy intensive industries could impact governments' willingness to approve new projects.	The Company seeks to be transparent about climate related impacts, risks and opportunities to investors, employees (and potential employees) and stakeholders. The Company has conducted community needs analysis and has developed community and stakeholder engagement strategies and plans. The Company has a dedicated procurement function for the acquisition of goods and services required for business and considers procurement needs over the short, medium and long term. The Company regularly reviews capital management plans to manage anticipated future funding and insurance requirements.
Physical – Acute **Short-Medium-Long Term**	An increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events may disrupt mining, haulage and port activities due to surface flooding, and damage to infrastructure and equipment. This could result in delays to planned revenue and increased costs to repair damaged assets and infrastructure.	Business continuity and crisis management planning occurs across the Company. Asset management plans are in place and supported by standard operating controls. At installation or upgrade, infrastructure and equipment are subject to fit for purpose specification and operating requirements, each of which are informed by relevant regulatory requirements, design standards, and engineering and specialist advisor input. Sites maintain water management plans which include procedures for management of surface water during periods of high rainfall and strategies to manage water supply during periods of drought.

Insurance of Officers

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, New Hope Corporation Limited has a Directors' and Officers' Liability policy covering Directors and Officers of the Group. The insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability insured against and the amount of the premium.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Corporation

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Corporation, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Corporation is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Corporation for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

Other than this and matters outlined in the Review of Operations, there has not arisen any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect substantially the operations or results of the consolidated entity in subsequent financial years.

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

New Acland Stage 3 Stay Application

On 14 August 2023, OCAA withdrew its stay application, providing the Company with certainty to progress the New Acland Stage 3 ramp-up plan. The withdrawal followed discussions between both parties where the Company confirmed the removal of overburden and mining of coal from the yet to be developed Manning Vale West Pit is not expected before 1 September 2024 under the mine's existing Stage 3 ramp-up plan. Resolving the stay application with OCAA allows the Company to confidently commence mining coal from the Manning Vale East Pit (which is the first area under development since the Queensland Government approved the project in October last year) and begin construction of the Lagoon Creek Crossing to progress development and mining of the planned adjacent Willeroo Pit.

On 14 September 2023, first coal was extracted from the Manning Vale East Pit.

AL19 Purchase

On 4 August 2023, the Company secured the purchase of the AL19 tenement in West Muswellbrook.

NSW Coal Royalty changes

On 6 September 2023, the NSW State Government announced changes to the coal royalty rates effective 1 July 2024. The current rate paid by Bengalla, the Company's NSW operation, will increase from 8.2 per cent, to 10.8 per cent. Initial financial modelling on the increase suggests an immaterial impact to the cost profile of Bengalla.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Safeguard Mechanism

Reforms to the Australian Government's Safeguard Mechanism took effect on 1 July 2023. The Company's ability to meet the requirements of the reformed Safeguard Mechanism will be reliant on the availability of cost-effective commercially available technologies to reduce CO_2-e emissions as well as access to Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) for surrender.

The activities of the consolidated entity in the 2024 financial year are expected to be similar to those of the 2023 financial year.

The Company will disclose further information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations as appropriate.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's Corporate Governance statement can be accessed on the New Hope Corporation website at:

https://newhopegroup.com.au/corporate-governance

Workplace Compliance

The Company has complied with the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012 and has lodged its report with the Workplace Gender Equality Agency. The report can be accessed on the New Hope Corporation website at:

https://newhopegroup.com.au/corporate-governance

Sustainability

Since 2017, the Company has published an annual Sustainability Report which has reported against various environmental, social and governance metrics.

The Sustainability Report will be provided as a section within the Company's Annual Report.

Statutory Compliance

Environmental Compliance

During the 2023 financial year, the Company received two Penalty Infringement Notices, in relation to contravention of a condition of an Environmental Authority ($13,785) and failure to apply for a new Estimated Rehabilitation Cost decision ($3,446). The Company also received an Environmental Protection Order for failure to comply with a rehabilitation direction. The Company was not prosecuted for any breach of environmental laws during the 2023 financial year.

Information on Directors

Robert D. Millner AO – Non-Executive Chairman

Experience

Robert D. Millner AO is Chairman of the associate company, Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited (WHSP). Robert joined the Board of New Hope Corporation Limited on 1 December 1995 and was appointed Chairman on 27 November 1998. He has extensive experience in the investment industry. Robert was included in the Kings honours, announced 12 June 2023 for his services to business, to rugby union as an administrator and to the community through philanthropic contributions.

Other Current Listed Directorships

Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited – Appointed 1984, Chairman since 1998

Apex Healthcare Berhad – Appointed 2000

BKI Investment Company Limited – Appointed 2003, Chairman since 2003

Brickworks Limited – Appointed 1997, Chairman since 1999

TPG Telecom Limited – Appointed 2020

TUAS Limited – Appointed 2020

Aeris Resources Limited – Appointed 2022

Former Listed Directorships in the Last Three Years

Australian Pharmaceutical Industries Limited – Appointed 2000, resigned July 2020

TPG Corporation Limited – Appointed 2000, resigned July 2020

Milton Corporation Limited – Appointed 1998, resigned October 2021

Special Responsibilities

Chair of the Board

Interests in Shares and Options

6,022,744 Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited (comprising 279,559 shares directly held and 5,743,215 shares held through family related interests).

NIL Options or Performance Rights over Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Todd J. BARLOW – Non-Executive Director

Experience

Todd J. Barlow joined the Board of New Hope Corporation Limited on 22 April 2015. Todd is the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited since 2015. Prior to this, he was the Managing Director of Pitt Capital Partners Limited for five years.

Todd has extensive experience in mergers and acquisitions, equity capital markets and investing, and has been responsible for a number of WHSP's investments since joining the WHSP Group in 2014. His career has spanned positions in law and investment banking in Sydney and Hong Kong. Todd has a Bachelor of Business and Bachelor of Laws (Honours) from the University of Technology, Sydney.

Other Current Listed Directorships

Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited – Appointed 2015

Special Responsibilities

Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (ceased 22 June 2023)

Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Member of Sustainability Committee

Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Former Listed Directorships in the Last Three Years

NIL

Interests in Shares and Options

19,900 Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

NIL Options or Performance Rights over Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Information on Directors (continued)

Jacqueline E. MCGILL AO – Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience

Jacqui McGill AO was appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company in 2020. She is a highly accomplished Executive and Non-Executive Director with a career spanning over 30 years across a range of commodities.

Jacqui is a Non-Executive Director of Goldfields, 29Metals, the Royal Automobile Association of South Australia, and a trustee of Adelaide Festival Centre.

During her executive career, Jacqui held senior leadership roles with BHP including leadership of BHP Mitsui Coal and Olympic Dam Corporation, as well as other senior leadership roles in BHP's copper, uranium, and iron ore divisions.

Jacqui has a Bachelor of Science, an MBA and an honorary doctorate from Adelaide University. She is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and was included in the 2020 Australia Day honours listing recognising her services for diversity and inclusion.

Other Current Listed Directorships

29 Metals – Appointed as Non-Executive Director July 2021

Gold Fields Limited – Appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director November 2021

Former Listed Directorships in the Last Three Years

NIL

Special Responsibilities

Chair of the Sustainability Committee

Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Interests in Shares and Options

70,000 Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

NIL Options or Performance Rights over Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Thomas C. MILLNER – Non-Executive Director

Experience

Thomas C. Millner is Director and Portfolio Manager of Contact Asset Management. He is also a Non-Executive Director of Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited.

Tom has over 20 years of experience within the financial services and funds management industry and over 10 years as a Director of Australian publicly listed companies. Tom joined the Board of New Hope Corporation Limited in 2015.

He has a Bachelor of Industrial Design degree, a Graduate Diploma in applied Finance and is a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Other Current Listed Directorships

Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited – Appointed 2011

Former Listed Directorships in the Last Three Years

NIL

Special Responsibilities

NIL

Interests in Shares and Options

5,674,368 Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited (comprising 21,153 shares directly held and 5,653,215 shares held through family related interests).

NIL Options or Performance Rights over Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited.

Information on Directors (continued)

Ian M. WILLIAMS – Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience

Ian M. Williams was appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company on 1 November 2012.

Ian is Chair of Lindsay Australia and NXT Building Group, a Director of National Group Corporation, Spicers Paper, Softbank Robotics Australia, Stoddard Group and Baseball Australia and Vice President of the Australia Japan Business Co-operation Committee.

Ian is an experienced Non-Executive Director and was a partner of international law firms Herbert Smith Freehills and Ashurst for 20 years. Ian holds Bachelor's degrees in laws and economics from Sydney University and a post Graduate Diploma from Oxford University in Politics, Philosophy and Economics. He is also a graduate from the Australian Institute of Company Directors and represented both Australia and Japan in rugby union.

Ian has written extensively on Japan-Australia business and investment relationship and in 2016 was awarded Japanese Foreign Minister's Commendation for service to the Japan Australia relationship in business and sport.

Other Current Listed Directorships

Lindsay Australia Limited – Appointed September 2021

Former Listed Directorships in the Last Three Years

KGL Resources Limited

Special Responsibilities

Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee

Member of the Sustainability Committee

Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Chair of New Hope Japan KK

Interests in Shares and Options

NIL Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

NIL Options or Performance Rights over Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Steven R. BOULTON – Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience

Steven R. Boulton joined the Board of New Hope Corporation Limited in 2022. He is an accomplished CEO and Board Director with more than 40 years of experience in infrastructure, investment/funds management and asset management sectors.

Steven has served on more than 20 boards during his career and is currently a Director of Tri-Star and Chairman of Sea Swift.

Steven has a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance, a Bachelor of Business (Business Management & HR Management) degree and a Master of Technology Management. Steven is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, the Governance Institute of Australian and Australian Institute of Managers and Leaders. He is also a Certified Professional of the Australian Human Resources Institute.

Other Current Listed Directorships

NIL

Former Listed Directorships in the Last Three Years

NIL

Special Responsibilities

Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (effective 22 June 2023)

Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Interests in Shares and Options

NIL Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

NIL Options or Performance Rights over Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Information on Directors (continued)

Lucia A. STOCKER – Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience

Lucia A. Stocker was recently appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 1 February 2023.

Lucy is a highly recognised industry leader who has over 25 years combined experience of mining, engineering and strategic planning, as well as founding and operating a successful privately owned agricultural business. She is currently an independent consultant and has previously been a Non-Executive Director of Perth NRM.

Lucy holds a Master Business Administration (Technology Management, Deakin La Trobe), Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) Honours (University of Wollongong) and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Other Current Listed Directorships

NIL

Former Listed Directorships in the Last Three Years

NIL

Special Responsibilities

Member of the Sustainability Committee (effective 22 June 2023)

Interests in Shares and Options

9,500 Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited.

NIL Options or Performance Rights over Ordinary Shares in New Hope Corporation Limited.

Company Secretary

Dominic H. O'BRIEN

Dominic H. O'Brien joined the Company on 1 December 2020 as General Manager, People and Legal. Dominic was appointed in 2022 as Executive General Manager and Company Secretary, leading the Company's People, Legal, Company Secretary, Corporate Affairs, Risk and Health & Safety functions.

Dominic has over 23 years experience as a legal practitioner and in senior management and executive roles gained in Australia and internationally, having worked at Allens Lawyers, MIM Holdings, Xstrata and Peabody Energy during his career. Dominic holds a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (Hons) from the University of Queensland, a Master of Laws from the Queensland University of Technology and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Remuneration Report

The information provided in the Remuneration Report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act).

Persons Addressed and Scope of the Remuneration Report

The Remuneration Report sets out the remuneration information of the Company's Key Management Personnel (Executive KMP) in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act and associated regulations. Executive KMP are defined as those persons who, directly or indirectly, have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company.

The names and positions held by the Company's Executive KMPs in office at any time during the 2023 financial year are outlined below:

Name	Positions Held	Commenced	Ceased
Directors			
Robert D. Millner AO	Non-Executive Director	01 Dec 1995	
	Chair	27 Nov 1998	
Todd J. Barlow	Non-Executive Director	22 Apr 2015	
	Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	24 Apr 2016	22 Jun 2023
Jacqueline E. McGill AO	Independent Non-Executive Director	22 Jun 2020	
	Chair of the Sustainability Committee	17 Nov 2020	
Thomas C. Millner	Non-Executive Director	16 Dec 2015	
Ian M. Williams	Independent Non-Executive Director	01 Nov 2012	
	Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee	25 Nov 2019	
	Chair of Controlled Subsidiary	02 Sep 2019	
Steven R. Boulton	Independent Non-Executive Director	29 July 2022	
	Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	22 Jun 2023	
Lucia A. Stocker	Independent Non-Executive Director	01 Feb 2023	
Executive KMP			
Robert J. Bishop	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	14 Feb 2022	
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	14 Feb 2022	
Dominic H. O'Brien	Executive General Manager (EGM)	01 Feb 2022	
	Company Secretary (CoSec)	01 Feb 2022	

Remuneration Governance

Identifying and retaining high calibre Directors and Executives with appropriate experience and capability is a primary driver of Company performance. Developing an appropriate remuneration strategy and a supportive governance framework is a key factor in ensuring employees are engaged and motivated to perform over the long-term.

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Governance (continued)

The Company has procedures in place to ensure that all engagements with independent external remuneration consultants, and recommendations (if any) are free from undue influence. At times, remuneration consultants may be required to interact with management to obtain the relevant information needed to form any remuneration recommendations. In these instances, a Non-Executive Director will always have oversight of interactions between independent consultants and management. The Board confirms that remuneration recommendations made during the 2023 financial year were made free from undue influence.

Review of Remuneration Arrangements

During the 2023 financial year, independent remuneration advisors, Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd (GRG) provided information, advice and recommendations regarding Executive KMP remuneration, statutory reporting and disclosures, operation of the long-term incentive plan, and short-term incentive plan rules and associated documentation for Executive KMP and other eligible employees. Total professional fees paid (excluding GST) were $45,000.

The material recommendations made by GRG which were approved by the Board during the 2023 financial year for implementation in the 2023 financial year or future periods related to:

1. Increases to Executive KMP Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR) effective from 1 February 2023 as follows:

Executive KMP	Previous TFR $	Reviewed TFR $
Robert J. Bishop	956,292	1,207,107
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	516,724	652,107
Dominic H. O'Brien	526,724	652,107

2. Revising STI award opportunity quantum and composition, including the introduction of a deferred element to STI award; and
3. Increasing LTI award opportunity quantum with total STI:LTI opportunity to be split 40:60 for CEO and 50:50 for other Executive KMP in respect of LTI grants for measurement periods commencing 1 August 2023.

	CEO				Other Executive KMP			
Name	Current Target %	Current Stretch %	Advised Target %	Advised Stretch %	Current Target %	Current Stretch %	Advised Target %	Advised Stretch %
Fixed Pay	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
STI - Cash	35	53	30	45	33	49	30	45
STI - Deferred	-	-	30	45	-	-	30	45
LTI	37	74	95[1]	190[1]	33	65	60[1]	120[1]
Total Reward Percentage	**172**	**227**	**255**	**380**	**165**	**214**	**220**	**310**

1. The increase in LTI will be effective for measurement periods commencing 1 August 2023.

The changes made to Executive KMP remuneration recommended by GRG and approved by the Board as summarised above and further detailed in this Remuneration Report are the result of a detailed benchmarking analysis and are intended to ensure the market competitiveness of the Company's remuneration practices for its Executive KMP.

Securities Trading Policy

The Company has adopted a Securities Trading Policy to assist Directors and certain employees (and their associates) to comply with their obligations under the insider trading prohibitions of the Corporations Act and to protect the reputation of the Company, its Directors and employees. Specifically, the Company's Securities Trading Policy prohibits trading in Company securities by certain personnel except during specific trading windows and with written consent.

In addition to guidance on inside information and dealing in our securities, the Policy prohibits our Directors and certain employees from entering into margin lending or other secured financing arrangements, short-term trading in, or "short-selling", our securities, or entering into any hedging arrangement that limits the economic risk of securities or entitlements to acquire our securities (such as options or share rights) including hedging or similar arrangements.

The Securities Trading Policy is available on the Company's website:

https://newhopegroup.com.au/corporate-governance

Remuneration Report (continued)

Employment Contracts

Employment contracts with the Executive KMP detail the individual terms and conditions of employment. They provide for a cash salary, superannuation and non-cash benefits, details of which are provided on page 35 of this report. Executive KMP may elect to salary sacrifice a portion of their cash salary into superannuation or other benefits. The details of key employment terms are detailed below.

Name	Term of Agreement and Notice Period[1]	Base Remuneration Plus Superannuation	Termination Payments[2]
Current Executive KMP			
Robert J. Bishop	No fixed-term | 6-month notice period	1,207,107[3]	6-months' base remuneration
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	No fixed-term | 3-month notice period	652,107[3]	3-months' base remuneration
Dominic H. O'Brien	No fixed-term | 3-month notice period	652,107[3]	3-months' base remuneration

1. This Notice Period applies equally to all parties.
2. Base salary is payable if the Company terminates Executive KMP with notice, and without cause (e.g. for reasons other than unsatisfactory performance) as defined in their employment contracts. In the event of summary termination, it is without notice or payment in lieu.
3. Fixed remuneration quoted is current as at 31 July 2023 and is reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Remuneration Structure – Non-Executive Directors

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is determined by the Board with reference to market rates for comparable companies and reflective of the responsibilities and commitment required of the Non-Executive Director.

Non-Executive Directors are paid within an aggregate fee limit approved by shareholders. The current limit is $1,750,000 per financial year and was approved by shareholders on 15 November 2012. In the 2023 financial year, the aggregate amount expended for Non-Executive Directors' remuneration was at 66 per cent of this limit. Following the appointment of two new Directors to the Board in July 2022 and February 2023 respectively, which increased the Board composition to a total of seven Directors, the Board intends to seek shareholder approval at the 2023 AGM to increase the aggregate fee limit to $2,250,000.

Non-Executive Directors are paid a fixed annual fee (inclusive of superannuation where relevant) and do not participate in any performance-related incentive awards or receive shares or share options. Non-Executive Directors do not receive retirement benefits other than inclusive superannuation payments. Non-Executive Director fees currently consist of base fees for the Chair and Non-Executive Directors of the Board and fees for the Chairs and Members of the Sustainability Committee and Audit and Risk Committee.

Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors are set out in the table below.

	Board	Audit and Risk Committee	Sustainability Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Controlled Subsidiary
2023[1]					
Chair	**243,192**	**55,271**	**17,420**	**n/a**	**33,163**
Member	**143,704**	**11,054**	**11,054**	**n/a**	**n/a**
2022[2]					
Chair	242,092	55,021	17,341	n/a	47,374
Member	143,054	11,004	11,004	n/a	33,013

1. On 1 July 2023, the superannuation guarantee percentage increased from 10.5 per cent to 11.0 per cent. 2023 fees include this increase for one month of the 2023 financial year.
2. On 1 July 2022, the superannuation guarantee percentage increased from 10.0 per cent to 10.5 per cent. 2022 fees include this increase for one month of the 2022 financial year.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Remuneration Structure – Executive KMP

The following table summarises the Company's policy and framework regarding Executive KMP remuneration.

	Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR)	Short-Term Incentive (STI)	Long-Term Incentive (LTI)
Purpose	To attract, motivate and retain Executive KMP with the appropriate experience and capabilities to deliver our Vision, Purpose and Strategy in accordance with our Core Values.	Create a strong link between performance and reward over the short to medium-term. Focus the attention on delivering against short-term goals that underpin the success of the Company.	Create a strong link between performance and reward over the long-term. Encourage sustainable, long-term value creation through equity ownership. Align the long-term interests of shareholders and the Executive KMP to drive the creation of long-term value.
Link to Performance	Motivate Executive KMP to drive a strong and positive culture and deliver on the business strategy and outcomes.	Gateways to reward and utilisation of scorecards which include strategic annual objectives linking individual and company performance.	Performance hurdles are set by the Board over three-year periods to deliver sustained shareholder value.
Performance Measures	Individual accountabilities that support the execution of Strategy. The Executive KMP receive a fixed amount which is recommended annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and set by the Board.	Gateways to performance assessment include: • Nil fatalities; • Nil serious environmental harm; • Nil serious cultural heritage harm; and • Threshold EBITDA achieved. Individual performance indicators are based upon the short-term requirements of the role and the Company. Company KPIs which link performance to achievement of the short-term Strategy and objectives.	For the 2023 financial year grant, performance will be measured over a rolling three-year period with reference to a combination of: • Total shareholder return (TSR) achieved by the Company relative to comparative index; • Comparative costs control performance assessed by measuring ranking in the top 40 thermal coal mines in Australia; • Execution of strategic, capital management and Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives assessed by the Board; and • Risk management and safety and well-being outcomes assessed by the Board. There is also a concurrent service condition alongside the above performance conditions which provides that Rights will lapse if the participant resigns before the end of the performance period.
Delivery	Competitive market based fixed remuneration comprising base salary, superannuation, and other non-cash benefits.	Awards are payable 50% in cash following the release of the Annual Financial results upon the company gateway and company and individual KPIs being achieved. The balance 50% of award value is delivered in Restricted Rights which can be exercised into Ordinary Shares upon satisfying 12 months service condition.	LTI is delivered in Performance Rights which can be exercised into Ordinary Shares upon meeting required performance hurdles and satisfying the requisite service conditions over the performance period.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Total Fixed Remuneration Structure

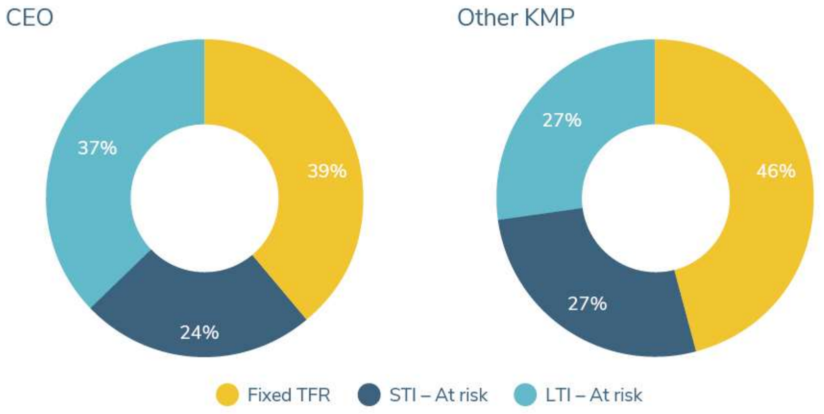
TFR is based on the position, scope and leadership accountability of the Executive KMP. TFR is determined by a process of review of Company requirements and individual experience and capability, relevant comparative remuneration both in the market and internally, and, where appropriate, external independent advice on remuneration structure, policies and practices.

Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Structures

The Board considers the use of STI and LTI as reasonable means of remunerating Executive KMP on the basis they:

- Encourage Executive KMP to achieve objectives linked to shareholder value creation;
- Rewards performance including actions and behaviours enabling value creation and drive company success;
- Provide flexibility to the Company to actively manage the way in which it remunerates and incentivises Executive KMP; and
- Contribute to the attraction and retention of skilled talent in a competitive market.

The following diagram sets out the remuneration mix of TFR, STI award and LTI award value at target for the Executive KMP for the 2023 financial year.



Remuneration Report (continued)

Variable Executive Remuneration – Short-Term Incentives

Aspect	Description
Form of Award	Awards are delivered 50% in Cash and 50% as Restricted Rights with vesting deferred for 12 months, subject to meeting a minimum service condition.
Performance Period	The Company's financial year (12 months).
STI Opportunity	The target and maximum awards payable for Executive KMP are outlined below: Opportunity as a % of TFR Target / Stretch CEO: 60% / 90% Other Executive KMP: 60% / 90%
Award Determination and Payment	STI award is determined following a review of performance over the year against the Company and individual KPIs as assessed by the CEO and the Board. 50% of determined STI award will generally be paid in cash in the month of October following the end of the performance period, with the balance granted as Restricted Rights with vesting deferred for 12 months, subject to meeting a minimum service condition.
Gate	To enable award and payment of STI to Executive KMP, key financial and non-financial gateways must be satisfied. The gateways are: • Nil fatalities; • Nil serious environmental harm; • Nil serious cultural heritage harm; and • Threshold EBITDA achieved
Cessation of Employment During a Period	Generally, no STI will be awarded if cessation of employment occurs prior to end of the Performance Period. The Board in its absolute discretion may determine that in other cases of cessation of employment, such as retirement, death or total or permanent disability, awards will be pro-rated with respect to the percent of the Performance Period that has elapsed.
Board Discretion	The Board retains discretion to increase or decrease, including to nil, the extent of STI awarded to Executive KMP if it forms the view that it is appropriate to do so given the circumstances that prevailed during the Performance Period.
Dividend and Voting Entitlements	Restricted Rights carry no entitlement to voting prior to being exercised into Ordinary Shares. At the time and to the extent Restricted Rights are vested, the Company will make a dividend equivalent payment in respect of dividends that would have been paid on the shares underlying vested rights during the measurement period. Participants also receive dividend equivalent payments in respect of vested Rights at the time a dividend is paid by the Company.
Major Corporate Transactions	Awards vest pro-rata relative to the percent of the Performance Period that has elapsed in the event of a change of control transaction going unconditional, unless determined otherwise by the Board.
Malus and Clawback	STI awards may be reduced or cancelled, and action may be taken to recover awards in the event of erroneous or misleading data, misconduct, misstatement of accounts, serious reputational damage or corporate failure.
Company and Individual KPIs	The Company KPIs assess wholistic Company performance referencing Group financial, costs, production, safety, wellbeing, risk and controls, environment and community measures. The Individual KPIs include specific safety, operational, capital management and strategic measures in addition to the level of demonstration of the Company's Core Values and behaviours. KPI components are weighted.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Short-Term Incentive Outcomes – Link to Performance

Summary of 2023 financial year STI performance measures and outcomes

Performance is assessed by examination of outcomes against threshold, target and stretch levels across a range of measures. The measures are wholistic to the Company's activities and are specified at a Company and Individual level. Targets are determined annually at levels which appropriately represent improved performance over prior periods to drive actions and initiatives providing continuous improvement outcomes. Stretch is set at levels which would represent material improvement. An outline of the relevant range of measure is set out below. These measures and their relevant threshold, target and stretch levels create a strong link between performance and reward over the short to medium-term and focus management attention on delivering against short-term goals that underpin the success of the Company.

					Outcome	
	Measure	Target Weighting	Description	Threshold	Target	Stretch
Non-Financial	Health, Safety, Environment & Community	18.40%	Rewards continuous improvement on HSEC measured through a balance of lead and lag indicators. Indicators include frequency and potential/severity analysis of: all injuries, total recordable injuries, hazard identification and reduction, environmental incidents, and non-vexatious community complaints. Initiatives designed to improve HSEC performance and effectiveness of actions are also considered.			
	Risk, Audit and Controls	13.60%	Rewards effective mitigation of existing risks and detect emerging risks through assessment and control frameworks. Indicators include execution and effectiveness of risk plan and critical control activities, timely completion of audit corrective actions, and completion rate of training initiatives designed to educate employees about risk areas and improve risk mitigation practices and outcomes.			
Financial	Group EBITDA	16%	Rewards improvement to earnings			
	Group Cost / Tonne	16%	Rewards improvement to cost management			
	Overburden (Prime)	8%	Rewards improvement to mine planning			
	Group Production	8%	Rewards improvement to production			
Total Company Performance		**80%**			**67%**	

Individual measures assess the efforts and effectiveness of actions and outcomes of Executive KMP focus on improvement in strategy, culture and people, diversity and inclusion, safety, risk management, sustainability, financial stability and value creation.

			Outcome	
Executive KMP	Target Weightings	Threshold	Target	Stretch
Robert J. Bishop	20%			
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	20%			
Dominic H. O'Brien	20%			

Remuneration Report (continued)

Short-Term Incentive Outcomes – Link to Performance (continued)

Summary of Company Financial Performance

A snapshot of Company key performance indicators for the past five financial years is set out below:

Performance Measure	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Revenue ($m)	2,754	2,552	1,048	1,084	1,306
Underlying EBITDA ($m)[1]	1,747	1,556	279	(55)	445
Net profit/(loss) after tax ($m)	1,087	983	79	(157)	210
Share price at year end (dollars per share)	5.31	4.39	2.00	1.31	2.51
Basic EPS	126.0	118.1	9.5	(18.9)	25.3
Diluted EPS	118.6	106.0	9.5	(18.9)	25.3
Shareholder Dividends paid (cents per share)	96	37	4	15	16
TRIFR	2.12	2.60	5.41	5.93	9.79
AIFR[1]	27.10	29.72	-	-	-
Saleable Production (Mt)	7.2	7.9	9.6	11.3	10.9

1. Underlying Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) and Net Profit before Tax (NPBT) and before Non-Regular Items are non-IFRS measures. This non-IFRS information has not been audited by Deloitte.
2. The company commenced tracking AIFR in FY22.

2023 Financial Year Performance Commentary

Group safety performance measured by all injury frequency rate and total recordable injury frequency rate saw further material improvement extending the impressive improvement trajectory achieved in the previous financial year. Across the Group, there was increased focus on safety and wellbeing critical controls with targeted objectives and actions to mature critical risk programs materially achieved. Environmental incident frequency significantly reduced year on year. Community engagement activities and support increased during the 2023 financial year and the total community complaints declined further extending the reduction in the number of complaints year on year. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) recommended, and the Board agreed that targeted health, safety, environment and community performance was achieved.

Targeted improvements in risk management practices and maturity were achieved. The Enterprise Risk Management Framework was extensively reviewed and detailed risk appetite statements for multiple strategic priority areas were created. All risk registers underwent comprehensive review and new reporting frameworks to the Board and relevant Committees of the Board were implemented. Measured cyber risk test outcomes bettered targeted levels. Material internal audit actions were closed out timeously. The NRC recommended and the Board agreed that targeted risk, audit, and controls performance was achieved.

The Group achieved stretch performance against targeted EBITDA and Overburden (prime) measures. Group production performance was adversely impacted by uncontrollable, extreme weather events and logistics disruptions during the first quarter. Reduced production against target together with inflation in uncontrollable costs resulted in an increase to the group cost/tonne measure. Consequently, production and cost performance targets were not achieved. The NRC calculated overall financial performance measures at 75 per cent of target.

Remuneration Report (continued)

2023 Financial Year Performance Commentary

Consistent with the approach in the previous financial year, the Board established wholistic improvement objectives across a range of business functions and activities targeted towards operational, strategic, risk management, capital management and employee and community engagement priorities. Accountability for delivery rested with the CEO with specific areas of responsibility delegated to Executive KMP and other senior management roles. The collective actions and achievements of management and the Company are detailed elsewhere in this report but notable achievements in strategic priority areas include:

- significant ongoing improvement in safety and wellbeing performance;
- improved critical controls activities and risk management practices and maturity;
- obtained all primary approvals for New Acland Stage 3 and executed initial mining activity ramp-up to plan;
- strategic investment in Malabar;
- successfully managed and pivoted the business as necessary in response to operational challenges;
- disciplined cost control at Bengalla despite challenging weather conditions and inflationary pressures;
- record total prime waste and total material moved at Bengalla providing strong foundation for increasing future output, managing planned dragline outages for maintenance and business resilience to future operational challenges;
- successful execution of the 13.4Mtpa Bengalla Growth Project objectives;
- successfully executed all capital management objectives; and
- successfully settled the NEC / Colton litigation.

The NRC recommended and the Board agreed that targeted individual performance objectives were met or exceeded. The Board consequently determined individual performance outcomes as set out in the individual performance measures table above. Individual STI awards were calculated accordingly.

In light of the performance outcomes detailed in the table above, the Board has determined to make the following Executive KMPs' STI awards in relation to the 2023 financial year:

							Of Target STI	
Executive KMP	STI Target $	STI Maximum $	STI Payable $	Cash Benefit $	Restricted Rights[1]	STI Payable % of TFR	STI Forfeited $	STI Forfeited %
Robert J. Bishop	724,264	1,086,396	632,815	316,408	62,579	52%	91,448	13%
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	391,264	586,895	341,861	170,931	33,807	52%	49,408	13%
Dominic H. O'Brien	391,264	586,895	361,424	180,712	35,741	55%	29,839	8%

1. The Share Price used to calculate the grant of Restricted Rights was based on a volume weighted average price (VWAP) of $5.0561 over the 20 trading days preceding 1 August 2023.

Profit Share Payments

In light of the record profit achieved during the financial year, the NRC recommended and the Board determined to make special profit share payments to all employees in the Group who had been employed at least 3 months (pro-rata) and who performed at a meets expectations performance level as a minimum. The Board considered it appropriate to exercise a discretion to provide all qualifying employees with a special profit share payment additional to determined STI awards to demonstrate the link between reward and the success of the Group and to reinforce the Group's employee value proposition that the Group's remuneration and reward arrangements are designed to attract and retain motivated and talented employees. The profit share payments paid to all qualifying employees in the Group were structured as either a fixed cash payment or a cash payment calculated as a percentage of total fixed remuneration, depending upon role in the Group. Profit Share Payments at the same fixed percentage TFR were made to the Executive KMP as set out in the table below. The awards to Executive KMP were delivered as a Restricted Right which can be exercised into Ordinary Shares upon meeting a 12-month service condition from the date of award. The award will be recognised over the service period, in line with the attached 12-month service condition.

Name	Profit Share Payment $	Percentage of TFR %	Restricted Rights Awarded[1]
Robert J. Bishop	60,355	5%	11,937
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	32,605	5%	6,448
Dominic H. O'Brien	32,605	5%	6,448

1. The Share Price used to calculate the grant of Restricted Rights was based on a volume weighted average price (VWAP) of $5.0561 over the 20 trading days preceding 1 August 2023.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Variable Executive Remuneration – Long-term Incentives

<table>
<tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Instrument</td><td>LTI is delivered in Performance Rights which can be exercised into Ordinary Shares upon meeting required performance hurdles and satisfying the requisite service conditions over the measurement period. The Rights are “Indeterminate Rights” which may be settled in the form of a Company Share (including a Restricted Share), or cash equivalent, upon valid exercise.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Award Opportunity</td><td>The target and maximum awards payable for Executive KMP for the 2023 financial year are outlined below:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Opportunity as a % of TFR</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Target</th><th>Stretch</th></tr>
<tr><td>CEO</td><td>37%</td><td>74%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Executive KMP</td><td>35%</td><td>70%</td></tr>
</table>
During the 2023 financial year, the Board approved increases in LTI award opportunity to apply for measurement periods commencing 1 August 2023 as outlined below:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Opportunity as a % of TFR</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Target</th><th>Stretch</th></tr>
<tr><td>CEO</td><td>95%</td><td>190%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Executive KMP</td><td>60%</td><td>120%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Grant Frequency</td><td>LTI is granted annually.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grant Calculation</td><td>The number of Rights in each Tranche of LTI to be granted are calculated via the application of the following formula:
Number of Rights = Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR) x LTI % ÷ 20-day Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP)
Where LTI % is the maximum LTI opportunity as a % of TFR.
The Share Price used to calculate the grant of Rights was based on a VWAP of $4.1148 over the 20 trading days preceding 1 August 2022.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement Period</td><td>In respect of the 2023 financial year awards, three financial years from 1 August 2022 to 31 July 2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>Service Period</td><td>The Executive KMP must remain an employee of the Company during the measurement period to be eligible for LTI award vesting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance Conditions</td><td>The performance conditions are wholistic to the Company’s activities. Targets are determined at levels which appropriately represent improved performance over prior periods to drive actions and initiatives providing continuous improvement outcomes. Stretch is set at levels which would represent material improvement. These measures and their relevant threshold, target and stretch levels create a strong link between performance and reward over the long-term and encourage sustainable, long-term value creation through equity ownership.

For 2023 financial year LTI grants, the following performance conditions apply:
Tranche 1 Performance Rights (55% weighting at Target) are subject to a TSR vesting condition.
This vesting condition ranks the Company's TSR growth over the performance period against the TSRs of companies in a blend of Global Coal and ASX100-200 companies.
The vesting scale for this performance vesting metric is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Performance Level</th><th>Company's TSR Over Measurement Period</th><th>Vesting % of Tranche</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stretch</td><td>P75</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Between Target and Stretch</td><td>> P50 & < P75</td><td>Pro-rata</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>P50</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Below Target</td><td>< P50</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Remuneration Report (continued)

Variable Executive Remuneration – Long-Term Incentives (continued)

Aspect	Description
Performance Conditions	**Tranche 2 Performance Rights (15% weighting) are subject to a comparative costs control vesting condition.** This vesting condition measures the statistical ranking of Bengalla Mine's cost control performance compared to Australia's top 40 export thermal coal mines. The vesting scale for this performance vesting metric is as follows:

Performance Level	Bengalla Mine's Cost Position Relative to Australia's Top 40 Export Thermal Coal Mines Over Measurement Period	Vesting % of Tranche
Stretch	≤ 4%	100%
Between Target and Stretch	< 7% & > 4%	Pro-rata
Target	**= 7%**	**50%**
Between Threshold and Target	< 10% & > 7%	Pro-rata
Threshold	= 10%	25%
Below Threshold	> 10%	0%

Tranche 3 Performance Rights (7.5% weighting) are subject to a strategic and capital management vesting condition.

The vesting scale for this performance vesting metric is as follows:

Performance Level	Company Strategic and Capital Management Objectives	% Vesting of Tranche
Stretch	Operational performance and returns flowing from implementation of strategic and capital management objectives exceed target objectives	100%
Target	**Operational performance and returns flowing from implementation of strategic and capital management objectives achieve target objectives**	**50%**
Threshold	Implementation of strategic plan and capital management actions	25%

Tranche 4 Performance Rights (7.5% weighting) are subject to an ESG vesting condition.

The vesting scale for this performance vesting metric is as follows:

Performance Level	Company ESG Objectives	% Vesting of Tranche
Stretch	Material improvement in ESG practices, disclosure and performance (e.g., increase in sustainability analytics scores and other independent recognition)	100%
Target	**Achieve key actions from ESG improvement plan**	**50%**
Threshold	Operational performance and returns flowing from implementation of strategy achieve target objectives	25%

Remuneration Report (continued)

Variable Executive Remuneration – Long-Term Incentives (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Performance Conditions</td><td>

Tranche 5 Performance Rights (7.5% weighting) are subject to a safety vesting condition.

The vesting scale for this performance vesting metric is as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Performance Level</th><th>Company Safety Objectives</th><th>% Vesting of Tranche</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stretch</td><td>Material improvement in safety metrics over period, and third-party audit confirms effectiveness of safety governance and due diligence practices.</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>Improvement in safety metrics year on year over the measurement period, and safety metrics remain below industry average.</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Threshold</td><td>Implement recommendations from the Safety Governance Practices and Due Diligence review, and no fatalities during the measurement period caused by failure of Company Health and Safety Management System.</td><td>25%</td></tr>
</table>

Tranche 6 Performance Rights (7.5% weighting) are subject to a risk management vesting condition.

The vesting scale for this performance vesting metric is as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Performance Level</th><th>Company Risk Management Objectives</th><th>% Vesting of Tranche</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stretch</td><td>Third party audit confirms effectiveness of the Risk Framework and Practices at an industry best practices level.</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>Third party audit confirms compliance with Risk Framework and Practices, and all material risk actions completed on time as per framework deadlines.</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Threshold</td><td>Implement recommendations from the Risk Framework and Practices review.</td><td>25%</td></tr>
</table>

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cessation of Employment During the Service Period</td><td>Generally, all unvested LTI awards will be forfeited if employment ceases prior to the completion of the Service Period. The Board in its absolute discretion may determine that in other cases of cessation of employment, such as retirement, death, total or permanent disability, awards will result in retaining unvested Performance Rights for testing at the end of the performance period.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Malus and Clawback</td><td>LTI awards may be reduced or cancelled and action may be taken to recover vested awards in the event of erroneous or misleading data, misconduct, misstatement of accounts, serious reputational damage or corporate failure.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Retesting</td><td>There is no retesting applicable to any LTI award.</td></tr>
</table>

Remuneration Report (continued)

Variable Executive Remuneration – Long-Term Incentives (continued)

Aspect	Description
Dividend and Voting Entitlements	Performance Rights carry no entitlement to voting prior to being exercised into Ordinary Shares. At the time and to the extent Performance Rights are vested, the Company will make a dividend equivalent payment in respect of dividends that would have been paid on the shares underlying vested rights during the measurement period. Participants also receive dividend equivalent payments in respect of vested Rights at the time a dividend is paid by the Company.
Major Corporate Transactions	Awards vest pro-rata relative to the percent of the Measurement Period that has elapsed as well as the change in share price up to the point of a change of control transaction going unconditional, unless determined otherwise by the Board.
Board Discretion	The Board retains discretion to increase or decrease, including to nil, the extent of vesting in relation to each Tranche of Performance Rights if it forms the view that it is appropriate to do so given the circumstances that prevailed during the Measurement Period. In exercising this discretion, the Board shall take into account, amongst other factors it considers relevant, Company performance from the perspective of Shareholders over the relevant Measurement Period.

The performance conditions detailed on page 31 - 34 are wholistic to the Company's activities. Targets are determined at levels which appropriately represent improved performance over prior periods to drive actions and initiatives providing continuous improvement outcomes. Stretch is set at levels which would represent material improvement. The NRC and Board considers that these measures and their relevant threshold, target and stretch levels create a strong link between performance and reward over the long-term and encourage sustainable, long-term value creation through equity ownership.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Remuneration – Statutory Tables

Details of the remuneration of Directors and the Executive KMP of the Company during the 2023 financial year are set out below.

	Short-Term Benefits			Long-Term Benefits	Post Employment	Others	Share-Based Payments	
Name	Cash Salary and Fees	Cash Bonus	Non-Cash Benefits[1]	Long Service Leave	Super-annuation[2]	Termination Benefits[3]	Equity Settled Shares	Total $
2023								
Non-Executive Directors								
Robert D. Millner AO	220,000	-	-	-	23,192	-	-	243,192
Todd J. Barlow[7]	130,000	-	-	-	13,704	-	-	143,704
Jacqueline E. McGill AO	155,759	-	-	-	16,420	-	-	172,179
Thomas C. Millner[4]	131,137	-	-	-	9,100	-	-	140,237
Ian M. Williams	220,000	-	-	-	23,192	-	-	243,192
Steven R. Boulton	131,048	-	-	-	13,814	-	-	144,862
Lucia A. Stocker[8]	65,000	-	-	-	6,879	-	-	71,879
Total Non-Executive Directors	**1,052,944**				**106,301**			**1,159,245**
Executive KMP								
Robert J. Bishop[5]	1,055,354	316,408	27,634	31,415	25,468	-	1,019,890	2,476,169
Rebecca S. Rinaldi[6]	558,070	170,931	47,323	13,855	25,468	-	539,440	1,355,087
Dominic H O'Brien[6]	558,233	180,712	58,166	13,828	25,468	-	604,900	1,441,307
Total Other Executive KMP	**2,171,657**	**668,051**	**133,123**	**59,098**	**76,404**	**-**	**2,164,230**	**5,272,563**
Total Remuneration - 2023	**3,224,601**	**668,051**	**133,123**	**59,098**	**182,705**	**-**	**2,164,230**	**6,431,808**
2022								
Non-Executive Directors								
Robert D. Millner AO	220,000	-	-	-	22,092	-	-	242,092
Todd J. Barlow[7]	130,000	-	-	-	13,054	-	-	143,054
Jacqueline E. McGill AO	155,759	-	-	-	15,641	-	-	171,400
Thomas C. Millner[4]	130,000	-	-	-	13,054	-	-	143,054
Ian M. Williams	220,000	-	-	-	22,092	-	-	242,092
Steven R. Boulton[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Executive Directors	**855,759**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85,933**	**-**	**-**	**941,692**
Executive KMP								
Robert J. Bishop[5]	807,899	452,518	29,061	26,518	25,129	-	504,530	1,845,655
Rebecca S. Rinaldi[6]	245,154	244,514	21,899	8,218	13,959	-	111,789	645,533
Dominic H O'Brien[6]	250,716	258,464	11,991	5,962	10,280	-	134,632	672,044
Reinhold H. Schmidt[3 & 6]	738,216	-	-	-	11,784	410,680	(275,244)	885,436
Total Other KMP	**2,041,985**	**955,496**	**62,951**	**40,698**	**61,152**	**410,680**	**475,707**	**4,048,668**
Total Remuneration - 2022	**2,897,744**	**955,496**	**62,951**	**40,698**	**147,085**	**410,680**	**475,707**	**4,990,360**

1. Non-cash benefits include movements in annual leave provisions.
2. Superannuation guarantee requirements for the 2022 and 2023 financial years is in line with the Australian Taxation Office's legislated requirements.
3. Termination payments aligned to contractual terms and conditions and finalised in individual deed of release.
4. Thomas C. Millner elected to waive his committee fees for the 2022 and 2023 financial years and implemented a superannuation exemption certificate effective from 1 April 2023.
5. Robert J. Bishop was Acting CEO for the period from 1 December 2021 to 13 February 2022 included acting allowance of $230,000 pro rata, Effective 14 February 2022 Robert J. Bishop was appointed permanently to the position of CEO.
6. Individuals who commenced or ceased as Executive KMP during the 2022 financial year as detailed in the 2022 Renumeration Report.
7. Todd J. Barlow elected to waive his committee fees for the 2022 and 2023 financial years.
8. Individuals who commenced as Executive KMP during the 2023 financial year as detailed on page 22.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Share-Based Compensation

The terms and conditions of each LTI award series awarded to Executive KMP in the current or future reporting periods and the associated pricing model inputs are detailed in the table below.

Executive KMP

Name	LTI series	Grant Date	Vesting Date	Number Granted	Value Per Share	Number Vested	Vested %	Number Forfeited	Forfeited %	Number Lapsed	Lapsed %	Total Award Value in Future Financial Years[3]
Robert J. Bishop	2021	Dec-20	Aug-24	133,169	$0.76[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,208
	2022	Sep-22	Aug-24	173,425	$5.16[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	894,872
	2022	Sep-22	Aug-24	141,893	$5.50[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	780,412
	2023	Sep-22	Aug-25	94,588	$4.21[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	398,215
	2023	Sep-22	Aug-25	77.390	$5.50[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	425,646
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	2022	Sep-22	Aug-24	80,714	$5.161	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,485
	2022	Sep-22	Aug-24	66,039	$5.50[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	363,214
	2023	Sep-22	Aug-25	48,347	$4.21[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,542
	2023	Sep-22	Aug-25	39,557	$5.50[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,564
Dominic H. O'Brien	2022	Sep-22	Aug-24	97,207	$5.161	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,588
	2022	Sep-22	Aug-24	79,533	$5.50[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,432
	2023	Sep-22	Aug-25	49,283	$4.21[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,481
	2023	Sep-22	Aug-25	40,322	$5.50[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,771

1. Fair values at grant date are independently determined using the Black-Scholes options pricing model that considers the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.
2. Share price at grant date
3. Calculated with reference to the grant date fair value. This value may change depending on the actual share price at vesting date.

Equity Holdings

The tables below show the number of Restricted Rights and Performance Rights (STI and LTI) and shares in New Hope Corporation Limited that were held during the 2023 financial year by Executive KMP and their related parties either directly, indirectly or beneficially.

Restricted Rights Holdings STI – Executive KMP

Name	Balance at the Start of the Year	Granted as Remuneration	Vested	Forfeited	Lapsed	Balance at the End of the Year	Unvested
Robert J. Bishop	-	54,986	-	-	-	54,986	54,986
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	-	29,711	-	-	-	29,711	29,711
Dominic H. O'Brien	-	31,406	-	-	-	31,406	31,406

Performance Rights Holdings LTI – Executive KMP

Name	Balance at the Start of the Year	Granted as Remuneration	Vested	Forfeited	Lapsed	Balance at the End of the Year	Unvested
Robert J. Bishop	448,487	171,978	-	-	-	620,465	620,465
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	146,753	87,904	-	-	-	234,657	234,657
Dominic H. O'Brien	176,740	89,605	-	-	-	266,345	266,345

Remuneration Report (continued)

Equity Holdings (continued)

Shareholding

Name	Balance at the Start of the Year	Purchased / (Sold)	Received on the Vesting of Performance Rights	Ceased as KMP	Balance at the End of the Year
Robert D. Millner AO	5,222,774	800,000	-	-	6,022,774
Todd J. Barlow	19,900	-	-	-	19,900
Jacqueline E. McGill AO	50,000	20,000	-	-	70,000
Thomas C. Millner	4,874,368	800,000	-	-	5,674,368
Ian M. Williams	-	-	-	-	-
Steven R. Boulton	-	-	-	-	-
Lucia A. Stocker	-	9,500	-	-	9,500
Robert J. Bishop	-	-	-	-	-
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	-	-	-	-	-
Dominic H. O'Brien	150,000	50,000	-	-	200,000

Shares Issued on the Vesting of Performance Rights

Since the end of the 2023 financial year to the date of this report, Restricted Rights granted to Executive KMP for the Special Incentive Awards granted for the 2022 financial year have vested and/or been exercised as follows:

Name	Vested	Exercised
Executive KMP		
Robert J. Bishop	54,986	-
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	29,711	-
Dominic H. O'Brien	31,406	-

Otherwise, no Performance Rights have vested and converted to Ordinary Shares in the Company.

Loans to Directors and Executives

There were no loans to Directors or Executives granted during the 2023 financial year, nor were there any outstanding loans as at 31 July 2023.

Voting at the Company's 2022 Annual General Meeting

At the AGM held on 24 November 2022 shareholders approved:

- the resolution to pass the 2022 Remuneration Report by 99 per cent; and
- the adoption of the Company's Long Term Incentive Plan by 99 per cent.

End of Remuneration Report

Non-Audit Services

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu has acted as auditor for the Group for the 2023 financial year. The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company are important.

During the 2023 financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms (refer Note 32):

	2023	2022
Deloitte and Related Network Firms		
Audit or Review of Financial Reports:		
Group	666,100	641,000
Subsidiaries and Joint Operations	223,127	264,233
	889,227	905,233
Other Assurance and Agreed-Upon Procedures under Other Legislation or Contractual Arrangements		
Group	14,000	10,000
	14,000	10,000
Other Services		
Advisory Services	459,392	442,285
	459,392	442,285
Total	**1,362,619**	**1,357,518**

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 40.

Rounding

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' Report have been rounded off in accordance with that ASIC Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

Meetings of Directors

The following table sets out the number of meetings of the Company's Directors held during the year ended 31 July 2023 and the number of meetings attended by each Director:

	Full Meetings of Directors		Audit and Risk Committee		Sustainability Committee		Nomination & Remuneration Committee	
Name	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**
Robert D. Millner AO	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Todd J Barlow	14	13	6	6	6	6	1	1
Jacqueline E. McGill AO	14	14	6	6	6	6	1	1
Thomas C. Millner	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ian M. Williams	14	14	6	6	6	6	1	1
Steven R. Boulton	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucia A. Stocker[1]	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.Lucia A. Stocker commenced on 1 February 2023.

Signed at Sydney, 18 September 2023, in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

R.D. Millner

Director

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
A.B.N. 74 490 121 060
Level 23, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street,
Brisbane, QLD, 4000
Australia

Phone: +61 7 3308 7000
www.deloitte.com.au

The Board of Directors
New Hope Corporation Limited
Level 16, 175 Eagle Street,
Brisbane, QLD, 4000

18 September 2023

Dear Board Members,

Auditor's Independence Declaration to New Hope Corporation Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of New Hope Corporation Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of New Hope Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 July 2023, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully,

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Stephen Tarling
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Financial Report

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

Table of Contents

The Company is a company limited by shares on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Australia and its registered office and principal place of business is: New Hope Corporation Limited, Level 16, 175 Eagle Street, Brisbane, QLD, 4000.

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the Directors' Report on pages 1 to 39, which is not part of this Financial Report. The Financial Report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 18 September 2023. The Company has the power to amend and reissue the Financial Report.

Through the use of the internet, the Company has ensured that corporate reporting is timely, complete and available globally at minimum cost to the Company. All Financial Reports and other announcements to the ASX are available on the Investor Relations pages of the website: www.newhopegroup.com.au/investor-information.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Revenue and Other Income			
Revenue	2	2,754,498	2,552,395
Net Gain from Remeasurement of Convertible Debt	20(a)	17,690	-
Other Income	3(a)	22,145	6,043
		2,794,333	**2,558,438**
Expenses			
Cost of Sales	3(b)	(952,435)	(958,653)
Marketing and Transportation		(95,049)	(115,327)
Administration		(56,811)	(42,278)
Other Expenses	3(b)	(66,647)	(9,823)
Financing Expenses	20(d)	(14,205)	(26,730)
Impairment of Assets	3(b)	(64,202)	(4,989)
Profit before Income Tax		**1,544,984**	**1,400,638**
Income Tax Expense	4(a)	(457,582)	(417,629)
Net Profit for the Year		**1,087,402**	**983,009**
Net Profit attributable to New Hope Shareholders		1,087,402	983,009
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of Tax			
Items that may be reclassified to Profit or Loss:			
Exchange difference on the Translation of Foreign Operations	23(f)	(113)	(145)
Changes to the fair value of Cash Flow Hedges, net of Tax	23(f)	175,349	(113,694)
Transfer to Profit or Loss for Cash Flow Hedges, net of Tax	23(f)	4,674	6,609
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss:			
Changes to the fair value of Equity Investments, net of Tax	23(f)	80,917	261
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year, net of Tax		260,827	(106,969)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**1,348,229**	**876,040**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year attributable to New Hope Shareholders		**1,348,229**	**876,040**
Earnings per share for Profit attributable to the Ordinary Equity Holders of the Company			
Basic Earnings per Share - Cents / Share	6(a)	126.0	118.1
Diluted Earnings per Share - Cents / Share	6(a)	118.6	106.0

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	730,654	715,714
Receivables	7	207,250	501,972
Term Deposits	17	-	100,000
Other Financial Assets		19,984	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	92,658	-
Inventories	9	59,239	59,743
Total Current Assets		**1,109,785**	**1,377,429**
Non-Current Assets			
Receivables	7	37,820	39,557
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	28,475	1,365
Equity Investments	18	210,639	94,973
Deferred Tax Assets	4(d)	-	14,795
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	1,769,755	1,756,246
Intangible Assets	12	68,639	71,627
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	13	18,194	71,043
Total Non-Current Assets		**2,133,522**	**2,049,606**
Total Assets		**3,243,307**	**3,427,035**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	8	95,416	94,478
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	6,825	17,335
Borrowings	20	9,787	10,690
Current Tax Liabilities		219,454	379,500
Provisions	15	37,924	31,833
Financial Guarantee Liability	10	11,968	2,463
Unearned Revenue	19	1,281	906
Total Current Liabilities		**382,656**	**537,205**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	20	75,136	277,831
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	366	127,263
Provisions	15	162,330	166,361
Unearned Revenue	19	2,349	2,844
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4(d)	99,064	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**339,245**	**574,299**
Total Liabilities		**721,901**	**1,111,504**
Net Assets		**2,521,406**	**2,315,531**
Equity			
Contributed Equity	23(c)	8,453	97,536
Reserves	23(f)	(42,553)	(89,229)
Retained Earnings	23(g)	2,555,506	2,307,224
Total Equity		**2,521,406**	**2,315,531**

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

	Notes	Contributed Equity $000	Reserves $000	Retained Earnings $000	Total $000
Balance as at 1 August 2022		97,536	(89,229)	2,307,224	**2,315,531**
Profit for the Year		-	-	1,087,402	**1,087,402**
Other Comprehensive (Loss) / Income		-	260,827	-	**260,827**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		-	260,827	1,087,402	**1,348,229**
Transactions with Owners in their capacity as Owners					
Dividends Paid	22(a)	-	-	(839,120)	**(839,120)**
Share Based Payment Transactions	23(f)	-	3,216	-	**3,216**
Share Buy-Back	23(d), 23(f)	(181,783)	(10,664)	-	**(192,447)**
Conversion of Convertible Debt to Equity	20(a), 23(c)	92,700	-	-	**92,700**
Convertible Debt Buy-Back	23(f)	-	(206,703)	-	**(206,703)**
		(89,083)	(214,151)	(839,120)	**(1,142,354)**
Balance as at 31 July 2023		8,453	(42,553)	2,555,506	**2,521,406**
Balance as at 1 August 2021		**97,536**	**16,890**	**1,632,187**	**1,746,613**
Profit for the Year		-	-	983,009	983,009
Other Comprehensive (Loss) / Income		-	(106,969)	-	(106,969)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**-**	**(106,969)**	**983,009**	**876,040**
Transactions with Owners in their capacity as Owners					
Dividends Paid	22(a)	-	-	(307,972)	(307,972)
Share-Based Payment Transactions	23(f)	-	850	-	850
		-	850	(307,972)	(307,122)
Balance as at 31 July 2022		**97,536**	**(89,229)**	**2,307,224**	**2,315,531**

The above Statements of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from Customers		3,101,074	2,240,254
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(1,020,879)	(1,053,316)
		2,080,195	1,186,938
Net Interest (Paid) / Received		18,540	(16,975)
Net Income Taxes (Paid) / Received		(539,431)	(31,326)
Payments for Legal Settlement	15(c)	(51,000)	-
Reimbursement from Insurers	15(c)	19,359	-
Payments for Security Deposits		(2,874)	-
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	5	**1,524,789**	1,138,637
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment		(175,293)	(65,361)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		466	26,492
Proceeds from Sale of Land		8,227	-
Payments for Equity Investment	18	-	(94,483)
Payments for Exploration and Evaluation Assets	13	(11,694)	(12,468)
Term Deposits	17	100,000	(100,000)
Proceeds for Sale of Business		-	21,625
Payments for Other Financial Assets		(20,000)	-
Refunds / (Payments) for Security and Bond Guarantees		-	1,671
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Investing Activities		**(98,294)**	(222,524)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayments of Secured Debt		-	(310,000)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities		(9,988)	(10,161)
Share Buy-Back		(192,447)	-
Convertible Debt Buy-Back	20(a)	(367,325)	-
Dividends Paid	22(a)	(839,120)	(307,972)
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Financing Activities		**(1,408,880)**	(628,133)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		17,615	287,980
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Financial Year		715,714	424,663
Effects of Exchange Rate changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(2,675)	3,071
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Financial Year		**730,654**	**715,714**

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Financial Report covers New Hope Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries as the consolidated entity and together are referred to as New Hope, the Company or the Group in this Financial Report. The Financial Report for the year ended 31 July 2023 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 18 September 2023.

Basis of Preparation

This Financial Report is a general purpose financial report which:

- Has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), Australian Accounting Interpretations and the Corporations Act 2001;
- Complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). For the purposes of preparing the consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is a for profit entity;
- Adopts policies which are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period with the exception of changes required on adoption of new accounting standards as identified in Note 33;
- Does not adopt any Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet effective. Refer to Note 33 for more information on this and other accounting policies;
- Has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of equity investments, trade receivables held at fair value, derivative instruments carried at fair value and agricultural assets carried at fair value;
- Is for a company which is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded off in accordance with that Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar; and
- Presents reclassified comparative information where required for consistency with the current year's presentation.

The Directors have presented these Consolidated Financial Statements on a going concern basis and have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due for at least the next 12 months.

Basis of Consolidation

(A) Subsidiaries

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of New Hope Corporation Limited (Company or parent entity) as at 31 July 2023 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(B) Interests in Other Entities

For information on Joint Arrangements and interests in Other unincorporated entities refer to Note 25.

Other Accounting Policies

Significant and other accounting policies relevant to gaining an understanding of the Consolidated Financial Statements have been grouped with the relevant Notes to the Financial Statements.

Basis of Consolidation (continued)

Key Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed within the following notes:

		Page
Note 4	Deferred Tax Assets	58
Note 7	Fair Value Measurement of Other Receivables	61
Note 11	Estimation of Coal and Oil Reserves and Resources	66
Note 13	Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure	69
Note 14	Impairment Assessments – Measurement of Recoverable Amount	73
Note 15	Provisions - Rehabilitation	76
Note 18	Fair Value Measurement of Equity Investments	78

1. Financial Reporting Segments

Accounting Policy

Operating Segments have been determined based on reports reviewed by Key Management Personnel (Executive KMP) which are used to make strategic decisions. Executive KMP has been identified as the Board, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Executive General Manager and Company Secretary. The reportable segments reflect how performance is measured, and decisions regarding allocations of resources are made by Executive KMP.

The Group disaggregates revenue based on the geographical region to which goods and services are provided to customers. Outlined in Note 1(c) is the disaggregation of the Group's Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Refer to Note 2 for further information on the Group's Revenue accounting policy.

A. Description of Segments

The Group has three reportable segments, being Coal Mining in Queensland (including mining related production, processing, transportation, port operations and marketing), Coal Mining in New South Wales (including mining related production, processing, transportation, marketing and the Equity investment represented by Malabar Resources Limited) and Other (including coal exploration, oil and gas related exploration, development, production and processing, pastoral operations, treasury and administration). Income Tax Expense has not been allocated to an Operating Segment and is a reconciling item.

Other immaterial coal mining and related operations that do not meet the quantitative thresholds requiring separate disclosure in AASB 8 Operating Segments have been combined within the Other Segment. Segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes.

1. Financial Reporting Segments (continued)

B. Segment Information

Year ended 31 July 2023	Notes	Coal Mining NSW $000	Coal Mining QLD $000	Other $000	Total $000
Total Segment Revenue		2,619,015	40,857	67,101	2,726,973
Intersegment Revenue		-	-	(10,953)	(10,953)
Revenue from External Customers	2	2,619,015	40,857	56,148	2,716,020
Interest Revenue	20(d)				38,478
Total Revenue from External Customers					**2,754,498**
Underlying EBITDA before Non-Regular Items[1]					**1,746,580**
Segment Underlying EBITDA before Non-Regular Items[1]		**1,803,224**	**(12,094)**	**(44,550)**	**1,746,580**
Depreciation and Amortisation	3(b)	(118,398)	(15,400)	(7,776)	(141,574)
Net Interest Income / (Expense)	20(d)	(1,491)	(5,172)	30,936	24,273
Segment Profit / (Loss) before Tax and Non-Regular Items		**1,683,335**	**(32,666)**	**(21,390)**	**1,629,279**
Non-Regular Items before Tax[2]		-	-	(84,295)	(84,295)
Segment Profit / (Loss) before Tax after Non-Regular Items		**1,683,335**	**(32,666)**	**(105,685)**	**1,544,984**
Income Tax (Expense) / Benefit	4(a)				(457,582)
Profit / (Loss) after Tax and Non-Regular Items					**1,087,402**
Reportable Segment Assets		**2,081,594**	**196,351**	**965,362**	**3,243,307**
Total Segment Assets includes:					
Additions to Non-Current Capital Assets		89,721	71,173	26,499	187,393
Increase in Impairment of Assets		-	-	(64,202)	(64,202)

1. Underlying Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) and Net Profit before Tax (NPBT) and before Non-Regular Items are non-IFRS measures. This non-IFRS information has not been audited by Deloitte.
2. Non-Regular Items for the financial year ended 31 July 2023 relate to Impairment of Assets, Net Liquidation Related Expenses, Net Gain from Remeasurement of Convertible Debt and Group Redundancy Expenses.

2023 Segment Performance ($million)

2023 Segment Assets ($million)

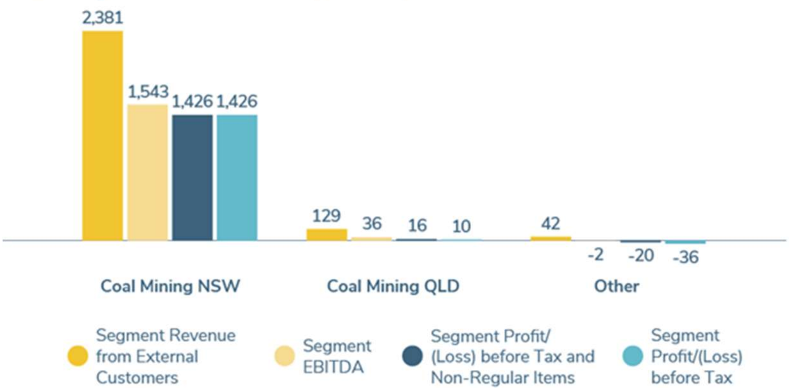
1. Financial Reporting Segments (continued)

B. Segment Information (continued)

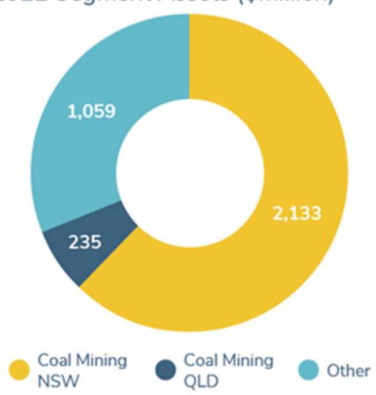
Year ended 31 July 2022	Notes	Coal Mining NSW $000	Coal Mining QLD $000	Other $000	Total $000
Total Segment Revenue		2,380,925	128,570	53,821	2,563,316
Intersegment Revenue		(111)	-	(12,317)	(12,428)
Revenue from External Customers	2	2,380,814	128,570	41,504	2,550,888
Interest Revenue	20(d)				1,507
Total Revenue from External Customers					**2,552,395**
Underlying EBITDA before Non-Regular Items[2]					**1,577,357**
Segment Underlying EBITDA before Non-Regular Items[2]		**1,542,818**	**36,296**	**(1,757)**	**1,577,357**
Depreciation and Amortisation	3(b)	(115,628)	(17,736)	(7,772)	(141,136)
Net Interest Income / (Expense)	20(d)	(873)	(2,918)	(10,839)	(14,630)
Segment Profit / (Loss) before Tax and Non-Regular Items		**1,426,317**	**15,642**	**(20,368)**	**1,421,591**
Non-Regular Items before Tax[1]		-	(5,304)	(15,649)	(20,953)
Segment Profit / (Loss) before Tax after Non-Regular Items		**1,426,317**	10,338	(36,017)	**1,400,638**
Income Tax (Expense) / Benefit					(417,629)
Profit / (Loss) after Tax and Non-Regular Items	4(a)				**983,009**
Reportable Segment Assets		**2,133,391**	**234,966**	**1,058,678**	**3,427,035**
Total Segment Assets includes:					
Additions to Non-Current Capital Assets		52,936	27,940	15,939	96,815
Increase in Impairment of Assets		-	-	(4,989)	(4,989)

1. Non-Regular Items for the financial year ended 31 July 2022 relate to Group Redundancy Costs, Liquidation Related Expenses, Strategic Growth and M&A,
2. Underlying Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) and Net Profit before Tax (NPBT) and before Non-Regular Items are non-IFRS measures. This non-IFRS information has not been audited by Deloitte.

2022 Segment Performance ($million)



2022 Segment Assets ($million)



1. Financial Reporting Segments (continued)

C. Other Segment Information

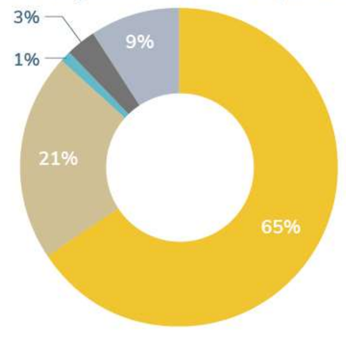
(i) Segment Revenue

Year ended 31 July 2023	Notes	Coal Mining NSW $000	Coal Mining QLD $000	Other $000	Total $000
Total Segment Revenue by Geographical Region					
Japan		1,794,031	14,251	-	1,808,282
Taiwan		589,275	-	-	589,275
Chile		24,944	-	-	24,944
Korea		-	-	-	-
India		-	-	-	-
China		79,592	-	-	79,592
Australia		201,851	21,842	36,693	260,386
Revenue from Customer Contracts[1]		2,689,693	36,093	36,693	**2,762,479**
Provisional Pricing					(61,820)
Other Revenue					53,839
Total Revenue	2				**2,754.498**

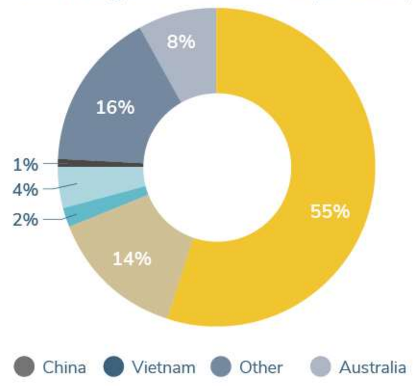
1. Revenue from customers contracts includes income from commodity sales and services. Refer Note 2.

Revenues of $1,310,554,000 (2022: $277,350,000) are derived from three external customers, whom each represent more than 10 per cent of Total Revenue. These revenues are attributed to the Japan and Taiwan geographical segments. Negative provisional pricing adjustments of $69,726,000 (2022: positive $353,277,000) relate to these customers. There are no other individual customers who represent more than 10 per cent of revenue from customer contracts for the year ended 31 July 2023.

2023 Segment Revenue % ($million)



2022 Segment Revenue % ($million)



1. Financial Reporting Segments (continued)

C. Other Segment Information (continued)

(i) Segment Revenue (continued)

The amounts provided to Executive KMP with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the Segment. All Non-Current Assets are located in Australia.

Year ended 31 July 2022	Notes	Coal Mining NSW $000	Coal Mining QLD $000	Other $000	Total $000
Total Segment Revenue by Geographical Region					
Japan		1,115,027	78,512	-	1,193,539
Taiwan		301,923	-	-	301,923
Chile		34,539	4,467	-	39,006
Korea		45,687	30,591	-	76,278
India		14,680	-	-	14,680
Other[1]		350,229	-	-	350,229
Australia		130,707	15,003	37,019	182,729
Revenue from Customer Contracts[2]		1,992,792	128,574	37,019	**2,158,384**
Provisional Pricing					382,498
Other Revenue					11,512
Total Revenue	2				**2,552,394**

1. Other revenue from customer contracts relates to third party customer contracts with undisclosed geographical information.
2. Revenue from customers contracts includes income from commodity sales and services. Refer Note 2.

Revenues of $277,350,000 (2021: $161,911,000) are derived from a single external customer, representing 13 per cent of total Revenue from Customer Contracts. These revenues are attributed to the Taiwan geographical segment. Provisional pricing adjustments of $353,277,000 (2021: $34,716,000) relate to this customer. There are no other individual customers who represent more than 10 per cent of revenue from customer contracts for the year ended 31 July 2022.

(ii) Segment Assets

The amounts provided to KMP with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the Segment. All Non-Current Assets are located in Australia.

2. Revenue

Accounting Policy

The Group recognises Sales Revenue related to the transfer of promised goods or services when the performance obligations under the contract have been satisfied. The amount of Revenue recognised reflects the consideration to which the Group is or expects to be entitled for satisfying the performance obligation.

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

- Coal Sales Revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the products have been transferred to the customer in accordance with the sales terms, in this instance when the risks and benefits of ownership has transferred. The transfer of title, risks and rewards, and therefore the fulfilment of performance obligations normally occurs at the time of loading the shipment for export sales, and generally at the time the coal is delivered to the customer for domestic sales.
- Coal sales are reflected at final prices by the end of the reporting period, except for certain Coal Sales that are provisionally priced at the date revenue is recognised, which include a future price reference.
- Oil Sales Revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the products have been transferred to the customer in accordance with the sales terms, in this instance when the risks and benefits of ownership have transferred. This is normally when the oil is delivered to the customer.
- The Group's products are sold to customers under contracts that vary in tenure and pricing mechanisms, primarily being monthly or quarterly indexes.
- Service Fee Income and Management Fee Income is recognised as Revenue over time as the services are performed.

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Sales Revenue			
Revenue from Commodity Sales		2,740,609	2,143,384
Revenue from Provisional Pricing Adjustments		(61,820)	382,498
Services		21,870	15,002
		2,700,659	**2,540,884**
Other Revenue			
Property Rent		2,212	2,172
Interest	20(d)	38,478	1,644
Sundry Revenue		13,149	7,695
Total Revenue	1(b)	**2,754,498**	**2,552,395**

3. Other Income and Expenses

Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax includes the following specific income / (expenses):

A. Other Income

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Insurance Recoveries		19,359	-
Royalty receivable revaluation	7	2,786	-
Land Access Compensation		-	5
Gain from Lenton Divestment		-	6,038
Total Other Income		**22,145**	**6,043**

3. Other Income and Expenses (continued)

B. Breakdown of Expenses

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
(i) Cost of Sales[1,2&3]			
Purchased Coal		(119,637)	(237,570)
Royalties		(210,153)	(181,752)
Other Production Costs			
Mining		(304,407)	(255,760)
Non-Mining		(25,362)	(18,903)
Total Cost of Sales		**(659,559)**	**(693,985)**

1. Employee-Related Expenses relating to Cost of Sales of $153,583,000 (2022: $128,762,000) have been disclosed with 3B(ii) below.
2. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses relating to Cost of Sales of $139,293,000 (2022: $135,906,000) have been disclosed with 3B(iii) below.
3. Includes Care and Maintenance expenditure for New Acland Coal Mine of $39,708,000 (2022: NIL).

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
(ii) Employee-Related Expenses			
Salary and Wages		(148,661)	(130,138)
Superannuation		(11,481)	(9,157)
Share-based Payments Expense		(3,216)	(850)
Redundancy Expenses		(602)	(5,491)
Other Employee Benefits Expenses		(2.811)	(1,542)
Total Employee-Related Expenses		**(166,771)**	**(147,178)**

3. Other Income and Expenses (continued)

B. Breakdown of Expenses (continued)

	Note	2023 $000	2022 $000
(iii) Depreciation and Amortisation			
Depreciation			
Buildings	11	(1,207)	(1,180)
Plant and equipment	11	(59,575)	(59,315)
Total Depreciation		**(60,782)**	**(60,495)**
Amortisation			
Mining reserves and leases	11	(59,558)	(58,857)
Mine and port development	11	(4,897)	(4,968)
Oil producing assets	11	(4,903)	(4,946)
Software	12	(140)	(458)
Right-of-use assets	11	(7,770)	(7,888)
Mining information	12	(2,969)	(2,969)
Water rights	12	(555)	(555)
Total Amortisation		**(80,792)**	**(80,641)**
(iv) Impairment of Assets			
Impairment of Coal Exploration and Evaluation assets	14	(34,511)	(4,989)
Impairment of Oil Producing and Exploration Assets	14	(21,108)	-
Impairment of Land and Building assets	14	(8,583)	-
Total Impairment Charge		**(64,202)**	**(4,989)**
(v) Other Expenses			
Liquidation related expenses	15(c)	(57,142)	(9,823)
Revaluation of Financial Guarantee Liability	10	(9,505)	-
Total Other Expenses		**(66,647)**	**(9,823)**
Net (Loss) / Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(13,078)	(563)

4. Income Taxes

Accounting Policy

The Income Tax Expense or Revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's Taxable Income, based on the relevant Income Tax Rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities attributable to Temporary Differences, and unused Tax Losses.

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 jurisdictions where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred Income Tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on Temporary Differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, the Deferred Income Tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable Profit or Loss. Deferred Income Tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date and are expected to apply when the related Deferred Income Tax Asset is realised or the Deferred Income Tax Liability is settled.

Tax Consolidation Legislation

New Hope Corporation Limited and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities are subject to tax consolidation legislation. All entities within the group are party to both Tax Sharing and Funding Agreements (TSA and TFA). The TSA, in the opinion of the Directors, limits the joint and several liability of each entity in the case of default by New Hope Corporation Limited. The TFA provides the basis to account for compensation for tax related items transferred between the subsidiaries and the head entity of the group. The head entity, New Hope Corporation Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts.

In addition to its own Current and Deferred Tax amounts, the Company also recognises the Current Tax Liabilities (or Assets) and the Deferred Tax Assets arising from unused Tax Losses and unused Tax Credits assumed from controlled entities in the Tax Consolidated Group. Assets or liabilities arising under TFAs with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group. Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the TFA are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

A. Income Tax (expense) / Benefit

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Income Tax – Current Tax Expense	(455,305)	(389,050)
Income Tax – Adjustments for Current Tax of Prior Periods	(356)	2,733
Income Tax – Deferred Tax (Expense) / Benefit	(1,921)	(31,312)
	(457,582)	**(417,629)**
Effective Tax Rate	**29.6%**	29.8%

4. Income taxes (continued)

B. Numerical Reconciliation of Income tax (expense) / Benefit to Prima Facie Tax Receivable / (payable)

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	**1,544,983**	**1,400,638**
Income Tax calculated at 30% (2022: 30%)	(463,495)	(420,191)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating Taxable Income:		
Non-Assessable accounting gain from property disposals	-	3,334
Net Gain from Remeasurement of Convertible Debt	5,477	-
Non-Assessable Interest relating to convertible notes	-	(614)
Other Non-Temporary Items	(462)	(1,805)
	(458,480)	(419,276)
Under / (Over) provided in prior year	898	1,647
Income Tax (Expense) / Benefit	**(457,582)**	**(417,629)**

C. Tax (expense) / Benefit Relating to Items of Other Comprehensive Income

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Cash Flow Hedges	**77,153**	(45,894)
Equity Investments	**34,787**	-

D. Deferred Tax Balances

Accounting Policy

Deferred Tax Assets are recognised for the deductible Temporary Differences and unused Tax Losses only when it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred Tax Liabilities and Assets are not recognised for Temporary Differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of Investments in Controlled Entities where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset Current Tax Assets and Liabilities and when the Deferred Tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

4. Income taxes (continued)

D. Deferred Tax Balances (continued)

	Net balance at 1 August $000	Recognised in Profit or Loss $000	Recognised in OCI $000	Net $000	Deferred Tax Assets $000	Deferred Tax Liabilities $000
2023						
Rehabilitation Provision	49,461	450	-	49,911	49,911	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	(91,149)	(12,549)	-	(103,698)	-	(103,698)
Capitalised Exploration	(13,717)	8,258	-	(5,459)	-	(5,459)
Cash Flow Hedges	42,971	-	(77,153)	(34,182)	-	(34,182)
Inventories	(10,252)	133	-	(10,119)	-	(10,119)
Investments	-	-	(34,787)	(34,787)	-	(34,787)
Employee Benefits	7,852	3,501	-	11,353	11,353	-
Other	(1,055)	1,995	-	940	940	-
Capital Losses	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,500	-
Lease Liabilities	29,184	(3,707)	-	25,477	25,477	-
	14,795	**(1,921)**	**(111,939)**	**(99,064)**	**89,181**	**(188,245)**
2022						
Rehabilitation Provision	80,387	(30,926)	-	49,461	49,461	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	(101,125)	9,976	-	(91,149)	-	(91,149)
Capitalised Exploration	(12,966)	(751)	-	(13,717)	-	(13,717)
Cash Flow Hedges	(2,923)	-	45,894	42,971	42,971	-
Inventories	(8,140)	(2,112)	-	(10,252)	-	(10,252)
Employee Benefits	11,287	(3,435)	-	7,852	7,852	-
Other	1,991	(3,046)	-	(1,055)	-	(1,055)
Capital Losses	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,500	-
Lease Liabilities	30,203	(1,019)	-	29,184	29,184	-
	214	**(31,312)**	**45,894**	**14,795**	**130,968**	**(116,173)**

E. Unrecognised Deferred Tax Assets

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Deferred Tax Assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Tax Losses (Capital)	8,849	4,522
Temporary Differences associated with Equity Investments	5,965	5,709
	14,814	**10,231**

4. Income taxes (continued)

Significant judgements and estimates

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

The deferred taxation benefits will only be obtained if assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions to be realised, conditions for deductibility imposed by the law are complied with and no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the realisation of the benefit from the deductions. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Capital Tax Losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred Tax Assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is uncertain when future Capital Gains will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits from these assets.

5. Reconciliation of Profit / (loss) After Income Tax to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Profit after Income Tax		**1,087,328**	**983,009**
Depreciation and Amortisation		141,574	141,136
Non-Cash Employee Benefit Expense – Share-Based Payments	3(b)	3,216	850
Gain from Disposal of Entity – Lenton		-	6,038
Net Gain from Remeasurement of Convertible Debt	20(a)	(17,690)	-
Impairment of Assets	3(b)	64,202	4,989
Net Foreign Exchange Gains		2,946	(3,071)
Net Loss / (Profit) on sale of Non-Current Assets	3(b)	13,078	563
Net Income Taxes (Paid) / Received		(539,431)	(31,326)
Income Tax Expense / (Benefit)	4(a)	457,582	417,629
Non-Cash Finance Costs	20(d)	2,946	10,444
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase) in Receivables and Prepayments		305,536	(384,236)
Decrease in Inventories		504	11,479
(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables		938	7,942
(Decrease) / Increase in Provisions		2,060	(26,809)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		**1,524,789**	**1,138,637**

6. Earnings Per Share

Accounting Policy

Basic Earnings per Share

Basic Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the Profit attributable to Ordinary Equity Holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than Ordinary Shares, by the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for bonus element in Ordinary Shares issued during the year.

Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted Earnings per Share adjusts the figures used in the determination of Basic Earnings per Share to take into account the after Income Tax effect of interest and other financial costs associated with dilutive potential Ordinary Shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential Ordinary Shares.

A. Earnings per Share Attributable to Ordinary Equity Holders of the Company

	Earnings per Share (cents)	
	2023	**2022**
Basic Earnings per Share	**126.0**	118.1
Diluted Earnings per Share	**118.6**	106.0

B. Profit and Adjusted Profit

	Basic	
	2023 $000	**2022 $000**
Profit / (Loss) attributable to the Ordinary Equity Holders of the Company	**1,087,402**	983,009

	Dilutive	
	2023 $000	**2022 $000**
Profit / (Loss) attributable to the Ordinary Equity Holders of the Company	**1,077,081**	988,346

C. Weighted Average Number of Shares Used as the Denominator

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares (Basic)	863,236,771	832,357,082
Performance Rights	1,439,418	322,614
Convertible bond – Equity	43,211,265	99,918,722
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares (Diluted)	**907,887,453**	**932,598,418**

D. Performance Rights Granted to Employees

Performance Rights granted to employees 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. Performance Rights have not been included in the determination of Basic Earnings Per Share. Details relating to Performance Rights are set out in Note 29.

7. Receivables

Accounting Policy

Trade Receivables derived from contracted sales are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less any expected credit losses (ECL). Trade Receivables from provisionally priced sales are carried at fair value. The carrying value less the estimated credit adjustments are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. Trade Receivables are due for settlement no more than forty-five days from the date of recognition.

Other non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently at amortised cost less any ECLs. They are included in Current Assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as Non-Current Assets. Other (Non-Current) Receivables from Bowen Coking Coal Limited as part of the purchase consideration from the Lenton Divestiture are carried at fair value.

The Group measures the loss allowance for a Financial Asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL. Where the Financial Asset's credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on twelve months ECL. A simplified approach is taken to accounting for Trade and Other Receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the lifetime ECL. In applying this simplified method, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the ECL.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Current		
Trade Receivables	123,697	82,466
Trade Receivables – Provisionally Priced	16,661	389,888
Other Receivables[1 2]	41,399	14,896
Prepayments	25,493	14,722
Total Current	**207,250**	**501,972**
Non-Current		
Other Receivables[2]	37,820	39,557
Total Non-Current	**37,820**	**39,557**

1. These amounts relate to Long Service Leave payments recoverable from the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Fund, Rebates Receivable, Goods and Services Tax (GST) refunds receivable and Security Deposits. None of these receivables are impaired or past due.
2. Other Receivables include royalty and milestone payments from Bowen Coking Coal Limited of $41,486,000 (2022: $39,471,000), carried at fair value, the value of the current receivable being $3,767,000 (2022: NIL). A further balance of $6,285,000 is included in respect of net interest receivable from Bowen Coking Coal arising on a separate agreement to compensate the Group for arranging a financial guarantee on behalf of the entity, see Note 10.

Trade Receivables – Provisionally Priced

During the prior financial year, the Japanese Reference Price (JRP), which is historically settled during the second half of the year was not settled. The cash from this final settlement was received in September 2022.

Royalty and Milestone Receivables

Included in the Other Receivables are a series of milestone payments and a royalty stream, related to the previous sale of New Lenton Coal Pty to Bowen Coking Coal Limited, a company listed on the ASX, on 1 July 2022 (see also Note 10). These receivables are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

7. Receivables (continued)

Critical Estimate – Fair Value Measurement of Other Receivables

The determination of the fair value of Other Receivables relating to consideration for the sale to Bowen Coking Coal involved judgement and is based on expectations in relation to the timing of the counter party receiving relevant approvals, as well as discount rate, credit risk, production and forecast price assumptions. The fair value measurements used in these calculations are based on non-observable market data which are considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The above judgements, estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty and may change as new information becomes available. See further information under Note 10.

A. Foreign Exchange and Interest Rate Risk

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in relation to Trade and Other Receivables is provided in Note 24.

B. Fair Value and Credit Risk

Due to the short-term nature of current Receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The fair value of Non-Current Receivables approximates their carrying amounts. Information about the Group's exposure to fair value and credit risk in relation to Trade and Other Receivables is provided in Note 24. The Group assessed the ECL in relation to Trade and Other Receivables in the current year and a loss allowance of $2,095,000 has been recorded (2022: NIL).

8. Trade and Other Payables

Accounting Policy

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within forty-five days of recognition. Trade Payables from provisionally priced purchases are carried at fair value.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Trade and Other Payables[1]	**95,416**	94,478

1. Included in the Trade Payables is the Provisionally Priced Payable of $166,000 (2022: $4,806,000).

9. Inventories

Accounting Policy

Coal Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises the weighted average costs of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Self-Generating and Regenerating Assets relate to the Group's agricultural inventories and are valued at fair value less costs to sell.

Inventories of Consumable Supplies and Spare Parts expected to be used in production are valued at weighted average cost.

A provision for stock obsolescence in relation to Raw Materials and stores is raised for items which have become obsolete over time.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Coal stocks	23,674	26,435
Self-Generating and Regenerating Assets	3,767	6,033
Raw Materials and Stores at cost	33,396	32,539
Less: Provision for Obsolescence	(1,598)	(5,264)
Total Inventories	**59,239**	**59,743**

A. Inventory Expense

Coal Stocks recognised as an expense during the year ended 31 July 2023 amounted to $693,057,000 (2022: $857,483,000). The Group did not recognise any inventory write-down to net realisable value for the financial year (2022: NIL).

10. Financial Guarantee Liability

On 24 December 2021 the Group signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Bowen Coking Coal (ASX: BCB) to divest 100 per cent of the shares in New Lenton Coal Pty Ltd (which held a 90 per cent interest in the Lenton Joint Venture). The sale completed on 1 July 2022.

As part of the sale, the Group provided a finance facility to allow the provision of a guarantee to the State of Queensland for an amount of $61,586,000 in relation to New Lenton Coal Pty Ltd's rehabilitation obligation. The guarantee is provided through a bank letter of credit, issued in favour of the State of Queensland. The terms associated with the letter of credit allows for the bank to claim from the Group the value of the guarantee called upon by the State in the event of default by New Lenton on its rehabilitation obligation. The finance facility provided to Bowen Coking Coal is terminated after 24 months.

Following approval from the State of Queensland, the underlying guarantee was revised downwards to $47,872,000 during the current period.

The Group recognises the guarantee as a financial liability, measured at fair value having regard to a probability weighted assessment of risk of default. The financial guarantee provision balances are shown below, with the movement being taken through Other Expenses in the period.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Financial Guarantee Liability Provided	**11,968**	2,463

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

Accounting Policy

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at historical cost less applicable Depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains / losses on qualifying Cash Flow Hedges of foreign currency purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other subsequent costs are expensed to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Right of Use Assets

At the commencement date of a lease (other than leases of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets), the Group recognises a Right-of-Use Asset representing its Right-of-Use to the underlying asset. Right-of-Use Assets are initially recognised at cost, comprising the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, Right-of-Use Assets are measured at cost (adjusted for any remeasurement of the associated lease liability), less Accumulated Depreciation and any Accumulated Impairment Loss. Right-of-Use Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, including any lease extensions.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of each item of Property, Plant and Equipment over its expected economic life to the consolidated entity. Each item's useful life has due regard both to its own physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable resources of the mine property at which the item is located. Estimates of residual values and remaining useful lives are made on an annual basis. An annual review of the appropriateness of the method of depreciation is also undertaken, noting that the majority of assets were depreciated using the straight-line method in the 2023 financial year. The expected useful life of Plant and Equipment is four to 20 years, Buildings is 25 to 40 years and Motor Vehicles is four to eight years. Land is not depreciated.

11. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Accounting Policy (continued)

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Refer to Note 14 for further detail on impairment of assets. Mine Properties, Development Costs, Reserves and Leases and Oil Producing Assets.

Mine Properties, Development Costs, Reserves and Leases and Oil Producing Assets

Development expenditure incurred by the Group is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable resources have been identified to the satisfaction of the Directors. Direct development expenditure, pre-operating start-up costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditures are capitalised as development costs up until the relevant area of interest is ready for use. The cost of acquiring reserves and resources are capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position as incurred.

Mining Reserves, Leases and Mine and Port Development Assets are amortised over the estimated productive life of each applicable mine or port on either a unit of production basis or years of operation basis, as appropriate. Amortisation commences when an area of interest is ready for use.

Oil Producing Assets are amortised on a unit of production basis. The method uses the actual costs of the asset to date plus all its projected future development costs. Amortisation commences when an area of interest is ready for use.

Deferred Stripping Costs

The Group does not recognise any deferred stripping costs. Based on the nature of the Group's mining operations and the stripping ratio for the components of its operations, the recognition criteria of a deferred stripping asset are not satisfied. Further, it is anticipated that the operations will maintain a consistent stripping ratio at the component level and as such no overburden in advance should be recognised.

11. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Notes	Land and Buildings Mining $000	Land and Buildings Non-Mining $000	Plant and Equipment $000	Mining Reserves and Leases $000	Mine and Port Development $000	Oil and Gas Producing Assets $000	Plant-Under Construction $000	Right-of-Use Assets $000	Total $000
Year ended 31 July 2023										
Balance at 1 August 2022		175,420	2,011	436,466	923,705	75,550	36,965	10,221	95,908	1,756,246
Additions		3,973	2,068	82,065	-	5,390	8,973	71,327	1,227	175,023
Movements in Rehabilitation		-	-	-	-	(4,356)	1,328	-	-	(3,028)
Remeasurement of Assets1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,770)	(1,770)
Transfers within Property Plant and Equipment		-	-	2,356	-	147	-	(2,503)	-	-
Transfers from Exploration and Evaluation Assets	13	-	-	-	-	-	17,285	-	-	17,285
Disposal of Assets		(7,518)	(12)	(5,024)	-	(5,650)	-	(943)	-	(19,147)
Impairment Charge	14	(8,583)	-	-	-	(8,361)	-	-	-	(16,944)
Depreciation / Amortisation Expense		(1,100)	(107)	(59,575)	(59,558)	(4,897)	(4,903)	-	(7,770)	(137,910)
Balance at 31 July 2023		**162,192**	**3,960**	**456,288**	**864,147**	**57,823**	**59,648**	**78,102**	**87,595**	**1,769,755**
Year ended 31 July 2022										
Balance at 1 August 2021		186,216	3,193	520,138	982,562	108,570	45,295	8,694	97,165	1,951,833
Additions		2,489	-	53,629	-	1,108	3,561	16,030	-	76,817
Movements in Rehabilitation		-	-	(16,332)	-	(29,160)	(6,945)	-	-	(52,437)
Remeasurement of Assets1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,631	6,631
Disposal – Lenton		(5,140)	-	(51,648)	-	-	-	(2,000)	-	(58,788)
Transfers within Property Plant and Equipment		-	-	12,503	-	-	-	(12,503)	-	-
Transfers to Exploration and Evaluation Assets	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of Assets		(7,102)	(1,046)	(22,508)	-	-	-	-	-	(30,656)
Impairment Charge	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation / Amortisation Expense		(1,043)	(136)	(59,316)	(58,857)	(4,968)	(4,946)	-	(7,888)	(137,154)
Balance at 31 July 2022		**175,420**	**2,011**	**436,466**	**923,705**	**75,550**	**36,965**	**10,221**	**95,908**	**1,756,246**

1. Remeasurement of assets relates to remeasurement of Right-of-Use Assets due to a change in lease terms.

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11. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Significant judgements and estimates

(A) Impairment Assessment

All Property, Plant and Equipment allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGUs) containing Goodwill must be tested for impairment at the CGU level on an annual basis. Other Property, Plant and Equipment assets must also be tested for impairment when impairment indicators are identified. Refer to Note 14 for further detail on the significant judgements and estimates used in impairment assessment.

(B) Estimation of Coal and Oil Reserves and Resources

The Group estimates its coal reserves and resources based on information compiled by Competent Persons as defined in accordance with the JORC Code, which is produced by the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The oil reserves and resources are equivalently calculated by appropriately qualified persons in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers Petroleum Reserves Management System (SPE-PRMS) (updated May 2023).

The estimation of reserves and resources requires judgement to interpret available geological data and then to select an appropriate mining method and establish an extraction schedule. It also requires assumptions about future commodity prices, exchange rates, production costs, recovery rates and discount rates and, in some instances, the renewal of mining licences. There are many uncertainties in the estimation process and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. In particular, the increasing global focus on climate change and associated policy and regulatory risks may impact on future coal demand and prices which could impact reserves and resource estimations, including the commercial viability of their extraction.

Changes in coal and oil reserves could have an impact on the calculation of depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges; the timing of the payment of closedown and restoration costs; and the recovery of deferred tax assets. Changes in coal and oil resources could have an impact on the recoverability of exploration and evaluation costs capitalised. Refer to Note 14 for details on Impairment of Assets.

(C) New Acland Stage 3 Approvals

There have been several significant developments in the approvals of the New Acland Stage 3 project during the reporting period. An assessment was undertaken based on these key developments as at 31 July 2023 for any potential indicators of impairment to the Coal Mining QLD operations CGU assets. Refer to Note 14 for details on Impairment of Assets.

12. Intangible Assets

Accounting Policy

IT Development and Software

Costs incurred in IT development and developing software and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised are external direct costs of materials and services. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over periods generally ranging from three to five years.

Water Rights and Mining Information

The Group benefits from Water Rights associated with its mining operations through the efficient and cost-effective operation of the mine. These rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the mine. The value of exploration, pre-feasibility and feasibility costs necessary for regulatory, reporting and internal control purposes have been recognised as a Mining Information Intangible Asset. The total value is amortised over the estimated life of the mine.

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in Intangible Assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in Investments in Associates. Goodwill is not amortised. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains or losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of Goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Impairment

Goodwill and Intangible Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Refer to Note 14 for details of impairment testing. Goodwill impairments are not reversible.

	Notes	Software $000	Goodwill $000	Water Rights $000	Mining Information $000	Total $000
Year ended 31 July 2023						
Balance at 1 August 2022		400	5,595	10,337	55,295	71,627
Additions		154	-	522	-	676
Amortisation Charge		(140)	-	(555)	(2,969)	(3,664)
Disposal		-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 July 2023		**414**	**5,595**	**10,304**	**52,326**	**68,639**
Year ended 31 July 2022						
Balance at 1 August 2021		892	5,595	10,892	59,173	76,552
Amortisation Charge		(458)	-	(555)	(2,969)	(3,982)
Disposal		(34)	-	-	-	(34)
Disposal – Lenton		-	-	-	(909)	(909)
Balance at 31 July 2022		400	5,595	10,337	55,295	71,627

12. Intangible Assets (continued)

Critical Estimate – Goodwill Impairment Assessment

Management use judgement in determining the CGU's that should be used for impairment testing and allocating Goodwill that arises from business combinations to these CGU's. The Group's Goodwill of $5,595,000 (2022: $5,595,000) relates to the acquisition of Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd (QBH). Refer to Note 14 for the details regarding the impairment assessments performed at 31 July 2023 and any related impairment charge recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

13. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Accounting Policy

Costs are carried forward only if they relate to an area of interest for which rights of tenure are current and either such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration or from sale of the area or activities in the area of interest have not (at reporting date) reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. At the time that a decision is taken to develop an area with proven technical feasibility and commercial viability the costs will cease to be capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets and existing assets will be transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment.

Exploration and Evaluation expenditure which do not satisfy these criteria are expensed.

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Total Exploration and Evaluation Assets		**18,194**	**71,043**
Reconciliation			
Balance at 1 August		71,043	105,533
Additions		11,237	13,367
Movements in Rehabilitation		457	(277)
Disposal – Lenton		-	(42,591)
Transfers to Property, Plant and Equipment		(17,285)	-
Impairment Charge	14	(47,258)	(4,989)
Balance at 31 July		**18,194**	**71,043**

13. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

Critical Estimate – Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

During the year the Group capitalised various items of expenditure to the Exploration and Evaluation Asset. The relevant items of expenditure were deemed to be part of the capital cost of developing future mining and oil operations, which will subsequently be amortised over the life of the mine or oil field. The key judgement applied in considering whether the costs should be capitalised, is that costs are expected to be recovered through either successful development or sale of the relevant area.

There are a number of factors which will be considered in determining the potential for successful development or sale of an exploration asset, including but not limited to, judgements in relation to future commercial viability of exploration tenements, potential for successful development, the risk of expiration of exploration rights without renewal and planned expenditure for further exploration, all of which may be further impacted by climate change considerations.

If after expenditure is capitalised information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalised is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period when the new information becomes available. Refer to Note 14 for the details regarding the impairment assessments performed at 31 July 2023 and any related impairment charge recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

14. Impairment of Assets

Accounting Policy

The Group tests assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An Impairment Charge is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's Fair Value Less Cost to Dispose (FVLCD) and its value in use (VIU).

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (CGU).

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Group also tests Intangible Assets with an indefinite useful life or Intangible Assets not yet available for use for impairment annually. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the CGU to which it is allocated to for impairment testing might be impaired.

With the exception of Goodwill, the Company assesses annually for any indicator of a reversal of a previous impairment. Goodwill previously impaired is non-reversible.

A. CGU Assessment

Assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other CGUs. These CGUs are different to the Group's Operating Segments outlined in Note 1.

B. Impairment Indicator Assessment and Assessment of Recoverable Amount

The Company performed an impairment indicator assessment across all CGUs and Exploration and Evaluation assets for the 2023 financial year and detailed impairment assessments where indicators of impairment have been identified or where Goodwill has been allocated to the CGU. An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable value. Where estimates of recoverable amounts have been required these have been determined using either a FVLCD or VIU discounted cash flow model, with the exception of exploration related CGUs and assets which have historically been assessed using a comparable resource multiple. These methodologies are subject to critical judgement, estimates and assumptions. Relevant considerations in respect of the Company's impairment indicator assessments and the determination of CGU recoverable value are included below:

14. Impairment of Assets (continued)

B. Assessment of Recoverable Amount (continued)

(i) QLD Coal Mining Operations CGU

The QLD Coal Mining Operations CGU is predominantly comprised of the New Acland Coal Mine, specifically New Acland Stage 3. During the 2023 financial year the Company continued to consider the potential impact that recent developments in the legal and regulatory environment in relation to the New Acland Stage 3 project may have on the recoverable amount for the CGU and whether there were any further indicators of impairment or factors suggesting reversal of previously recognised impairments of New Acland Mine.

A summary of key events pertaining to New Acland Mine Stage 3 approvals since July 2020 are detailed below:

- The New Acland Stage 3 project requires a Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) in accordance with the Regional Planning Interests Act 2014. Following an extended history of appeal, New Acland Mine Stage 3's application for a RIDA was approved, with conditions, by the Queensland Treasury on the 27 August 2020;
- On 3 February 2021, the High Court of Australia upheld the appeal by Oakey Coal Action Alliance (OCAA) against New Acland Mine Stage 3 in respect of the previous orders issued by the Queensland Court of Appeal given on 1 November 2019;
- The High Court ordered the matter of New Acland Mine Stage 3's application for Mining Leases and Environmental Authority to be re-heard in the Queensland Land Court;
- On 17 December 2021, the Land Court of Queensland recommended that the Mining Leases and Environmental Authority amendment application be granted, subject to conditions;
- On 26 May 2022, the Coordinator-General issued her change report to the stated conditions for the Environmental Authority for New Acland Mine Stage 3;
- The Coordinator-General's change report satisfies a condition to the Land Court of Queensland's recommendation that New Acland Mine Stage 3's Mining Leases and the Environmental Authority amendment be granted;
- On 28 June 2022, the Department of Environment and Science issued the New Acland Mine Stage 3 Environmental Authority. The Environmental Authority includes the Coordinator-General's amended stated conditions in accordance with the Land Court of Queensland's recommendation that New Acland Mine Stage 3's Mining Leases and the Environmental Authority amendment application be granted;
- On 26 August 2022, the Minister for Resources granted the New Acland Stage 3 Mining Leases.
- On 20 October 2022, the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water granted the New Acland Mine Stage 3 Associated Water Licence (AWL).
- On 28 March 2023, an internal review by the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water upheld the decision to grant the AWL.
- On 15 May 2023 the OCAA launched a new legal challenge in the Land Court of Queensland against New Acland Mine Stage 3 seeking to overturn the Queensland Government's decision to grant the AWL.
- On 14 July 2023, the OCAA filed a stay application in the Land Court seeking orders preventing New Acland from carrying out mining activity impacting upon groundwater at New Acland Mine until OCAA's legal challenge to the grant of the AWL by the Queensland Government is heard and determined by the Land Court.
- On 14 August 2023 the stay application was withdrawn by the OCAA from the Land Court of Queensland against New Acland Mine Stage 3. This followed discussions between both parties where it was confirmed (per the current ramp up mine plan) that the mining of overburden and coal from the yet to be developed Manning Vale West Pit is not expected before 1 September 2024. Importantly this allows site to continue with mining coal per the current mine plan from Manning Vale East Pit, development of Willaroo Pit and construction of the Lagoon Creek Crossing.

Given the above developments during the year ending 31 July 2023, the Directors reviewed the carrying amount for the CGU and whether there were any further indicators of impairment at 31 July 2023 or factors suggesting a reversal of impairment may be appropriate.

No impairment indicators or reversal of impairment indicators were identified during the period ended 31 July 2023, thus no impairment charge has been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (2022: NIL).

14. Impairment of Assets (continued)

B. Assessment of Recoverable Amount (continued)

(i) QLD Coal Mining Operations CGU (continued)

The Carrying Values as at 31 July 2023 and the prior period are outlined below:

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land and Buildings – Mining	19,552	18,561
Plant and Equipment	3,459	9,831
Mining Reserves, Leases and Development Assets	68	68
Plant under Construction	28,118	311
Intangibles		
Software	21	38
Exploration and Evaluation		
Exploration and Evaluation at cost	7,783	6,147
Total	**59,001**	**34,956**

Additional considerations

The QLD Coal Mining Operations CGU has existing long term take or pay agreements for port and water supply. In respect of the water agreement, as the AWL was granted in the 2023 financial year and Stage 3 operations have commenced, it is expected that the financial requirements can be met.

The QLD Coal Mining Operations CGU is a customer of the Port Operations CGU of the Group. As such in the event that the mining operations at the New Acland Stage 3 project do not proceed as anticipated, this may be relevant to the recoverable value of the Port Operations CGU and will be a factor in any future impairment considerations. Whilst at 31 July 2023 no indicators of impairment had been identified with respect to the Port Operations CGU, as the CGU includes an allocation of Goodwill the recoverable value of the Port Operations CGU is required to be compared to its carrying value on an annual basis in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, as outlined in (B)(ii).

The Carrying Value of the Port Operation CGU assets is set out below:

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land and Buildings	1,300	1,388
Plant and Equipment	65,976	70,214
Right-of-Use Assets	53,740	57,486
Port Development	3,679	9,839
Plant under Construction	1,456	-
Intangibles		
Software	146	31
Goodwill	5,595	5,595
Total Carrying Value	**131,893**	**144,553**

14. Impairment of Assets (continued)

B. Assessment of Recoverable Amount (continued)

(ii) Goodwill

Goodwill relates to the acquisition of Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd (Port Operations), $5,595,000, (2022: $5,595,000).

Port Operations

The recoverable amount of the Port Operations CGU has been determined based on a VIU calculation. This calculation uses a discounted cash flow model. The future cashflows have been discounted using a post-tax discount rate of 10.0 per cent (2022: 9.5 per cent). At 31 July 2023 the recoverable amount was assessed to be greater than the carrying value for this CGU and as such no impairment charge was recognised for the 2023 financial year (2022: NIL). The Port Operations CGU is part of the Group's Coal Mining QLD segment.

(iii) Coal Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The recoverable amount of the assets has historically been determined based on a FVLCD calculation underpinned by a resource multiple. A resource multiple was considered the appropriate valuation methodology for an exploration asset of this type as it represents the price paid for the resources in market transactions for exploration tenures.

The North Surat Coal Project is in a sector of the Surat Basin with no existing mines. In previous periods, there were two other proposed mines in the area, the Wandoan Coal Project and The Range. Additionally, the Wandoan Coal Project was to build the Surat Basin Rail Project, to be used by the three mines, to connect to existing rail infrastructure and ultimately deliver coal to the port of Gladstone.

During the period, The Range project was issued a lapsed notice under the environmental approvals process and the Wandoan Coal Project was announced to become a hydrogen and ammonia producing operation rather than a traditional coal mining and exporting operation.

Given these changes, and the original operating plan of the North Surat Coal Project acting in coordination with the other projects, impairment indicators were identified in the current period resulting in the recognition of an impairment charge of $43,094,000 (2022: $4,989,000).

The Carrying Value and Impairment Charge calculated is outlined below:

	2023		2022	
	Carrying Value $000	Impairment Charge $000	Carrying Value $000	Impairment Charge $000
North Surat Coal Project				
Land and Buildings	-	8,583	8,583	-
Exploration and Evaluation	-	25,897	25,952	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	8,614	8,685	-
Yamala Coal Project	-	-	-	-
Exploration and Evaluation	-	-	-	4,989
Total	**-**	**43,094**	**43,220**	**4,989**

(iv) Oil Producing and Exploration Assets

At 31 July 2023 the Company determined that indicators of impairment existed in respect of its Oil and Gas Producing and Exploration Assets. The indicators arose due to inflationary pressures in the sector, the Company's future capital planning and the implications for pursuit and development of current exploration permits.

The recoverable amount of the oil and gas producing assets were determined based on a VIU calculation using discounted cashflows. This impairment analysis resulted in nil impairment to producing assets, and $21,108,000 impairment of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure.

14. Impairment of Assets (continued)

B. Assessment of Recoverable Amount (continued)

(iv) Oil Producing and Exploration Assets (continued)

	2023		2022	
	Carrying Value $000	Impairment Charge $000	Carrying Value $000	Impairment Charge $000
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,328	-	2,624	-
Oil & Gas Producing Assets	59,648	-	36,965	-
Exploration and Evaluation	7,395	21,108	36,691	-
Total	**69,371**	**21,108**	**76,280**	-

Critical Judgements and Estimates - Measurement of Recoverable Amount

The determination of FVLCD and VIU requires the Directors to make estimates and assumptions about the expected long-term commodity prices, production timing and probabilities, tonnages and recovery rates, foreign exchange rates, operating costs, carbon costs, reserve and resource estimates (refer to Note 11), closure costs and discount rates. Estimates in respect of the timing of project expansions and the cost to complete asset construction are also critical to determining the recoverable amounts for CGUs. The fair value measurements used in these calculations are based on non-observable market data which are considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

In determining a comparable resource multiple, judgement is involved in determining the appropriate discount to apply to the resource multiple. The resource multiple is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to this judgement, which uses non-observable market data, rather than quoted prices to determine the discount.

The above judgements, estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty and may change as new information becomes available. In particular, the increasing global focus on climate change and associated policy and regulatory risk may impact some of the above judgements, estimates and assumptions. In particular future supply and demand for fossil fuels impacted by legislation and or regulation to a lower carbon economy may impact the commodity prices the Company receives for its products in global energy markets and the commercial viability of its exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's obligations to meet the legislative requirements for carbon emissions targets have been considered in the impairment indicator assessment performed by the Group. Based on initial modelling, the impacts as at 31 July 2023 are not considered to have a material impact on the impairment indicator assessment. Changes to the beforementioned factors may result in additional impairment indicators for the Company's assets and CGUs in the future. In the event the recoverable amount of assets is impacted by changes in these, the carrying amount of the assets may be further impaired with the impact recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

15. Provisions

Accounting Policy

Provisions are measured at the present value of expected future cash outflows with future cash outflows reassessed on a regular basis. The present value is determined using an appropriate discount rate. The obligations include profiling, stabilisation and revegetation of the completed area, with cost estimates based on current statutory requirements and current technology.
Short-Term Employee Benefit Obligations

Short-Term Employee Benefit Obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, vesting sick leave and redundancies expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period. These are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefit Obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on a high-quality corporate bonds rate with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Expenditure

Provisions are raised for restoration and rehabilitation expenditure as soon as an obligation exists, with the cost being charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of ongoing rehabilitation. Where the obligation relates to decommissioning of assets and restoring the sites on which they are located, the costs are carried forward in the value of the asset and amortised over its useful life.

Other provisions including legal claims

The Group recognises a provision when: a) it has a present obligation, b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount to settle the obligation.

If the Group has a present obligation arising from past events but d) it is possible rather than probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or e) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability, the Group discloses a contingent liability.

15. Provisions (continued)

	Employee Benefits $000	Restoration / Rehabilitation $000	Total $000
2023			
Current	25,470	12,454	**37,924**
Non-Current	8,414	153,916	**162,330**
	33,884	**166,370**	**200,254**
2022			
Current	25,734	6,099	31,833
Non-Current	7,590	158,771	166,361
	33,324	**164,870**	**198,194**

A. Employee benefits

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Current long service leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	**8,100**	7,932

The current provision for employee benefits includes accrued annual leave, vested sick leave and long service leave for all unconditional settlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payment in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued long service leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

B. Mining Restoration and Rehabilitation

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Movements			
Balance at 1 August		164,870	267,959
Provision Capitalised		(2,571)	(52,714)
Disposal – Lenton		-	(50,327)
Disposal – Oakleigh		(2,399)	-
Provision charged / (released) to Profit or Loss		438	(4,389)
Charged to Profit or Loss – unwinding of discount	**20(d)**	6,032	4,341
Balance at 31 July		**166,370**	**164,870**

C. Liquidation Processes

The Directors of the Company's subsidiaries, Northern Energy Corporation Limited (NEC) and Colton Coal Pty Ltd (Colton Coal), placed the companies into voluntary administration on 17 October 2018. The companies were subsequently placed into liquidation by creditors at a meeting on 26 July 2019. The Liquidators commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 26 March 2021 against the Company, associated subsidiary companies and former directors and officers of NEC and Colton Coal alleging claims approximating $175,000,000 plus interest and costs.

15. Provisions (continued)

C. Liquidation Processes (continued)

On 24 February 2023, the parties to the proceedings entered into a binding Heads of Agreement on a no admission of liability basis agreeing to effect settlement through entry into a Deed of Company Arrangement proposed by the Company, which was subsequently approved by creditors of NEC and Colton Coal on 8 March 2023. On 23 March 2023, in accordance with the Heads of Agreement and the Deed of Company Arrangement, a settlement sum was paid into the Deed Fund in full and final settlement of the proceedings.

New Hope and the other parties to the proceedings have been released from all matters relating to the proceedings and the proceedings have been discontinued. For the year, the Group incurred total liquidation related expenses of $57,142,000 (refer Note 3(b)), comprising the economic outflow from the Group for the settlement in the amount of $51,000,000 and legal expenses of $6,142,057 (31 July 2022: $9,823,000). This is offset by insurance recoveries of $19,359,000 (refer to Note 3(a)).

Significant Estimate – Determination of Reserves Estimates and Rehabilitation Costs

Rehabilitation

Provision is made for rehabilitation, restoration and environmental costs when the obligation arises, based on the net present value of estimated future costs. The ultimate cost of rehabilitation and restoration is uncertain, and management uses its judgment and experience to provide for these costs over the life of the operations.

The Group makes estimates about the future cost of rehabilitating tenements which are currently disturbed, based on legislative requirements and current costs. There are policy change risks in particular with the growing global focus on climate change which may impact on rehabilitation obligations. Cost estimates take into account past experience and expectations of future events that are expected to alter past experiences. Any changes to legislative requirements could have a significant impact on the expenditure required to restore these areas.

The estimation of reserves and resources are also a key judgement that affects the timing of the payment of closedown and restoration costs as detailed in Note 11.

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and Cash Equivalents include Cash at Bank and on Hand, Deposits Held at Call with Financial Institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, excluding Funds on Deposit for which there is no short-term identified use in the operating cash flows of the Group.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Cash at bank and on hand	650,654	715,714
Short Term Deposits	80,000	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**730,654**	**715,714**

A. Cash at Bank and On Hand

Cash at Bank and on Hand includes deposits for which there is a short-term identified use in the operating cash flows of the Group and attracts interest at rates between 0.0 per cent and 5.2 per cent (2022: 0.0 per cent and 0.6 per cent).

B. Risk Exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk and credit risk is detailed in Note 24.

17. Term Deposits

Accounting Policy

Investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments are carried at amortised cost.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Term Deposits	-	100,000

The Term Deposit held expired in July 2023. The fixed deposit was not renewed on expiry.

18. Equity investments

Accounting Policy

The Group classifies its Financial Assets as either subsequently measured at fair value (FV) or amortised cost and the classification is determined by the Group's business model for managing the Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will be recorded through Profit or Loss or OCI. For Equity Investments the Group must make an irrevocable election on initial recognition to account for any Equity Investment at FVOCI. At initial recognition the Group measures a Financial Asset at its fair value plus transaction costs attributable to the acquisition (where the asset is not FVTPL). Transaction costs for Financial Assets that are FVTPL are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Listed Equity Securities	163	490
Un-Listed Equity Securities	210,476	94,483
Total Equity Securities	**210,639**	**94,973**

Malabar Resources Limited

The Company, through a wholly owned subsidiary, acquired on 27 July 2022, a 15 per cent interest in Malabar Resources Limited (Malabar) for a total investment of $94,483,000. Malabar is an unlisted public company whose flagship asset is the Maxwell Mine, an underground metallurgical coal project located 10kms south-west of Muswellbrook in the Hunter Valley. Construction of the project commenced in May 2022 and first coal was washed and sold in June 2023.

The Group does not consider that it has the ability to exert significant influence, accordingly the investment in Malabar is classified as a Financial Asset and the Group has made an irrevocable election to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

The revaluation of the Group's interest in Malabar Resources during the period resulted in a fair value gain of $116,100,000, which was taken through other comprehensive income.

18. Equity investments (continued)

Critical Judgements and Estimates - Fair Value Measurement of Equity Investments

The determination of fair value for the 15 per cent interest in Malabar requires the Directors to make estimates and assumptions, among other things, about expected commodity prices, production timing, production tonnages and recovery rates, foreign exchange rates, operating costs, carbon costs and discount rates. The fair value measurements used in these calculations are based on non-observable market data which are considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The above judgements, estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty and may change as new information becomes available. In particular, the increasing global focus on climate change and associated policy and regulatory risk may impact some of the above judgements, estimates and assumptions. In particular, future supply and demand for fossil fuels impacted by legislation and or regulation to a lower carbon economy may impact the commodity prices the Company receives for its products in global energy markets.

19. Unearned Revenue

Accounting Policy

Unearned Revenue relates to the advance consideration received from customers for contractual obligations, e.g., transfer of goods or services. Revenue is recognised over the period during which the service or performance obligation is delivered.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Current Liabilities		
Unearned revenue	1,281	906
Total Current	**1,281**	**906**
Non-Current		
Unearned revenue	2,349	2,844
Total Non-Current	**2,349**	**2,844**
Total Unearned Revenue	**3,630**	3,750

Unearned revenue represents the revenue received in advance in relation to the sale of gas.

20. Borrowings

Accounting Policy

Borrowings comprise Interest-Bearing Loans and Lease Liabilities, net of Finance Costs. Refer to each sub-section which follows for details of the Group's accounting policies on Interest-Bearing Loans (Secured and Unsecured), Leases Liabilities and Finance Income and Expense.

20. Borrowings (continued)

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Current Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities	9,787	10,690
Total Current	**9,787**	**10,690**
Lease Liabilities	75,136	86,590
Unsecured Convertible Notes[1]	-	191,241
Total Non-Current	**75,136**	**277,831**
Total Borrowings	**84,923**	**288,521**

1. Net of transaction costs capitalised.

Details of the Group's exposure to risks arising from current and non-current borrowing are set out below.

A. Unsecured Convertible Notes

Accounting Policy

On issuance of Convertible Notes, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible note. This amount is carried as a Non-Current Liability on an amortised basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a Finance Cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in Contributed Equity, net of transaction cost. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the Convertible Note based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are first recognised.

During the period, the Company undertook a process to buy-back the unsecured convertible notes that it had issued during July 2021.

On 21 December 2022, the Company committed to repurchasing $75,800,000 of the principal amount of the notes at a repurchase price determined with reference to the volume-weighted average trading price of the Company's shares over the 5-day period prior to settlement. The settlement of these repurchases occurred over a period from 3 January 2023 to 14 March 2023. In addition, the Company completed on market buy-backs for an additional $12,800,000 of the principal amount of the notes in December 2022 and $18,700,000 of the principal during April and May 2023. The total consideration paid on settlement of repurchase of the notes was $367,300,000.

The total accounting gain recognised during the period relating to the convertible note revaluations and repurchases was $17,690,000.

The difference between the value of the consideration attributable to the repurchase of the liability component and the repurchase amount, totalling $284,710,000, has been recorded in equity with the associated tax benefit of $78,007,000 also recorded in equity.

Additionally, during the year Noteholders converted notes with a carrying value of $92,700,000 to Ordinary Shares.

Convertible Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Liability Component		
Opening Balance	191,241	189,193
Conversion to Ordinary Shares[1]	(92,700)	-
Gain on remeasurement	(17,446)	-
Coupon Repayment	(1,483)	(5,500)
Buy Back	(82,558)	-
Interest on Convertible Notes	2,946	7,548
Unsecured Non-Current Liabilities	**-**	**191,241**

1. 50,037,233 Ordinary Shares were issued due to note conversions during the 2023 financial year. All notes have been repurchased or converted as at 31 July 2023, in the prior period the notes on issue may have been converted into 106,746,372 Ordinary Shares.

B. Lease Liabilities

Accounting Policy

Lease Liabilities are recognised, measured, presented and disclosed in accordance with AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16). The Group presents Right-of-Use assets in Property, Plant and Equipment and Lease Liabilities in Borrowings in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a Right-of-Use Asset and a corresponding Lease Liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, which takes into account any extensions that are likely to be enacted, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The Lease Liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable under residual value guarantees; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Lease Liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the Lease Liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the Right-of-Use Asset, or is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the carrying amount of the Right-of-Use Asset has been reduced to zero.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Low-value assets are comprised of IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

20. Borrowings (continued)

B. Lease Liabilities (continued)

The Group leases property, including office buildings and port facilities, and plant and equipment. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of terms and conditions.

The maturity profile of Lease Liabilities recognised at the end of the financial year is:

Lease Liabilities	**2023 $000**	**2022 $000**
Lease Liabilities are payable as follows:		
Within One Year	13,804	15,157
Later than One Year but not later than Five Years	37,032	45,737
Later than Five Years	69,817	75,079
Minimum Lease Payments	120,653	135,973
Future Finance Charges	(35,730)	(38,693)
Total Lease Liability	**84,923**	**97,280**
The present value of Lease Liabilities is as follows:		
Within One Year	9,787	10,690
Later than One Year but not later than Five Years	24,293	32,738
Later than Five Years	50,843	53,852
Total Lease Liability	**84,923**	**97,280**
Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial year:		
Depreciation Expense on Right-of-Use Assets	7,770	7,888
Impairment of Right-of-Use Assets	-	-
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	4,287	4,421
Expense relating to Short-Term Leases[1]	207	129
Expense relating to Leases of Low-Value Assets[1]	-	-
Total Expense for Leases recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**12,264**	**12,438**

1. Amounts recognised within the Statement of Comprehensive Income as Cost of Sales

Secured Liability

Lease Liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements revert to the lessor in the event of default.

20. Borrowings (continued)

C. Movements in Interest-Bearing Loans and Lease Liabilities

Details of the Group's exposure to risks arising from current and non-current borrowings are set out below:

Changes Arising in Liabilities from Financing Activities	2023 $000	Cash Flows $000	Non-Cash Charges[1] $000	2023 $000
Lease Liabilities	97,280	(14,275)	1,918	84,923
Unsecured Convertible Notes	191,241	(194,187)	2,946	-
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	**288,521**	**(208,462)**	**4,864**	**84,923**

Changes Arising in Liabilities from Financing Activities	2022 $000	Cash Flows $000	Non-Cash Changes[1] $000	2022 $000
Lease Liabilities	100,651	(10,161)	6,790	97,280
Secured Loans	308,054	(310,130)	2,076	-
Unsecured Convertible Notes	189,193	(5,500)	7,548	191,241
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	**597,898**	**(325,791)**	**16,414**	**288,521**

1. Total non-cash change in Lease Liabilities during the 2023 financial year includes a lease addition of $1,227,000 and lease remeasurements of $3,596,000. In the 2022 financial year, total non-cash changes included $6,631,000 relating to remeasurement of leases during the year.

The fair value of Interest-Bearing Liabilities materially approximates their respective carrying values as at 31 July 2023.

D. Finance Income and Expense

Accounting Policy

Finance Income comprises Interest Income on funds invested. Interest Income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Finance Expenses comprise Interest Expense on Interest-Bearing Liabilities, Unwinding of the Discount on Provisions, Interest Expense in relation to Leases. All Finance Expenses are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred unless they relate to the construction of a qualifying asset and are then capitalised. Qualifying Assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

20. Borrowings (continued)

D. Finance Income and Expense (continued)

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Interest Income	38,478	1,644
Finance Income	**38,478**	**1,644**
Interest on Drawn Secured Loan	-	(1,553)
Amortisation of Transaction Costs on Secured Loan	-	(1,346)
Commitment Fees on Secured Loan	-	(6,115)
Interest on Unsecured Convertible Notes	(2,946)	(7,548)
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	(4,287)	(4,421)
Unwinding of Discount on Provisions	(6,032)	(4,341)
Other Financing Costs	(940)	(1,406)
Financing Expenses	**(14,205)**	**(26,730)**

E. Contingent Liabilities

Details and estimates of maximum amounts of Contingent Liabilities for which no provision is included in the accounts are as follows:

	2023 $000	2022 $000
The Bankers of the Consolidated Entity have issued undertakings and guarantees to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Statutory Power Authorities, and various other entities.	16,765	14,686
No losses are anticipated in respect of any of the above Contingent Liabilities.		
The Parent Company has given secured guarantees in respect of:		
(i) Mining Restoration and Rehabilitation	142,197	158,374
The liability has been recognised by the Group in relation to its rehabilitation obligations.		
(ii) Statutory body suppliers, financiers and various other entities	16,765	14,686

With the exception of the Financial Guarantee Liability of $11,968,000 recognised in relation to Lenton (Refer Note 10), no liabilities were recognised by the Consolidated Entity in relation to these guarantees as no losses are foreseen on these Contingent Liabilities.

20. Borrowings (continued)

F. Lines of Credit

Unrestricted access was available at 31 July 2023 to the following lines of credit available of $250,000,000(2022: $300,000,000).

21. Derivative Financial Instruments

Accounting Policy

Commodity Hedging and Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates derivatives as hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (Cash Flow Hedges).

At the inception of the transaction, the Group documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as a Cash Flow Hedge is recognised in the Hedging Reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Amounts accumulated in Equity are recycled in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the periods when the hedged item will affect Profit or Loss (for instance when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a Non-Financial Asset (for example, Inventory) or a Non-Financial Liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in Equity are transferred from Equity and included in the measurement of the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in Equity is immediately reclassified to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

21. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

	FEC $'000	FX Options $'000	Cash Flow Hedges Commodity Swaps $'000	Total $'000
2023				
Notional amounts	Nil	USD 700,000	USD 228,050	
Carrying amount of the hedging instrument:				
Assets	-	2,849	120,902	123,751
Liabilities	-	(9,808)	-	(9,808)
Total carrying amount of the hedging instrument	-	**(6,959)**	**120,902**	**113,943**
Change in value of hedging instrument (i)	1,922	155	255,099	257,176
Change in value of hedged item (i)	(1,922)	(155)	(255,099)	(257,176)
Change in value of the hedging instrument recognised in reserve (ii)	1,922	(31,715)	280,292	(250,499)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss (iii)	-	-	-	-
Amount reclassified from hedge reserve to profit or loss	-	31,870	(25,193)	6,677
Balance in cash flow hedge reserve for continuing hedges (iv)	-	(6,959)	120,902	113,943

Notes
(i) Amounts related to change in value include time value components.
(ii) Hedge effectiveness is the extent to which the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument offsets changes in the fair value of the hedged item.
(iii) Hedge ineffectiveness is the extent to which the changes in the cash flows of the hedging instrument are greater or less than the hedged item. Sources of ineffectiveness include the effect of credit risk on the hedging instrument. A positive number represents a gain in the Profit or Loss.
(iv) The post-tax equivalent of the total balance in cash flow hedge reserve for continuing hedges is A$(79,760,000).

	FECs $'000	FX Options $'000	Cash Flow Hedges Commodity Swaps $'000	Total $'000
2022				
Notional amounts	USD 60,000	USD 480,000	USD 722,925	
Carrying amount of the hedging instrument:				
Assets	-	1,365	-	1,365
Liabilities	(1,922)	(8,479)	(134,197)	(144,598)
Total carrying amount of the hedging instrument	**(1,922)**	**(7,114)**	**(134,197)**	**(143,233)**
Change in value of hedging instrument (i)	(11,668)	(7,114)	(134,197)	(152,979)
Change in value of hedged item (i)	11,668	7,114	134,197	152,979
Change in value of the hedging instrument recognised in reserve (ii)	(20,880)	(7,343)	(134,197)	(162,420)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss (iii)	-	-	-	-
Amount reclassified from hedge reserve to profit or loss	9,212	229	-	9,441
Balance in cash flow hedge reserve for continuing hedges (iv)	(1,922)	(7,114)	(134,197)	(143,233)

Notes
(i) Amounts related to change in value include time value components.
(ii) Hedge effectiveness is the extent to which the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument offsets changes in the fair value of the hedged item.
(iii) Hedge ineffectiveness is the extent to which the changes in the cash flows of the hedging instrument are greater or less than the hedged item. Sources of ineffectiveness include the effect of credit risk on the hedging instrument. A positive number represents a gain in the Profit or Loss.
(iv) The post-tax equivalent of the total balance in cash flow hedge reserve for continuing hedges is A$(100,263,000).

21. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Current Assets		
Derivatives – Hedging Instruments	92,658	-
Non-Current Assets		
Derivatives – Hedging Instruments	28,475	1,365
Total Derivatives Financial Assets	**121,133**	**1,365**

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Current Liabilities		
Derivatives - Hedging Instruments	(6,825)	(17,335)
Non-Current Liabilities		
Derivatives - Hedging Instruments	(366)	(127,263)
Total Derivatives Financial Liabilities	**(7,191)**	**(144,598)**

A. Instruments Used by the Group

New Hope Corporation Limited and certain controlled entities are parties to Derivative Financial Instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and commodity pricing.

At 31 July 2023, Derivative Financial Instruments represented assets with a fair value of $121,133,000 (2022: $1,365,000) and liabilities of $7,191,000 (2022: $144,598,000). At balance date the details of outstanding contracts are:

(i) Foreign Exchange Contracts

	Sell US Dollars Buy Australian Dollars		Average Exchange Rate	
	2023 USD $000	2022 USD $000	2023 rate	2022 rate
Maturity				
0 to 6 months	-	60,000	-	0.7116
Total Foreign Exchange Contracts	**-**	**60,000**		

(ii) Foreign Exchange Options

	Sell US Dollars Buy Australian Dollars		Average Exchange Rate	
	2023 USD $000	2022 USD $000	2023 rate	2022 rate
Maturity				
0 to 6 months	240,000	120,000	**0.6633**	0.7038
6 to 12 months	300,000	230,000	**0.6669**	0.7261
More than 12 months	160,000	130,000	**0.6585**	0.6700
Total Foreign Exchange Options	**700,000**	**480,000**		

21. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) Commodity Swaps

	Sell Coal USD Price Buy Coal USD Price		Average Coal USD Price	
	2023 USD $000	2022 USD $000	2023 Price	2022 Price
Maturity				
0 to 6 months	101,550	60,750	**$238.94**	$405.00
6 to 12 months	69,000	54,675	**$230.00**	$405.00
More than 12 months	57,500	607,500	**$230.00**	$405.00
Total Commodity Swaps	**228,050**	**722,925**		

B. Credit Risk Exposures

Credit risk also arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the respective contracts at maturity. A material exposure arises from forward exchange and pricing contracts and the consolidated entity is exposed to loss in the event that counterparties fail to deliver the contracted amount. At 31 July 2023 there was no receivable relating to Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (2022: 60,000,000).

22. Dividends

Accounting Policy

Provision is made for any Dividend declared on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at balance date.

A. Ordinary Dividend Paid

	2023 $000	2022 $000
2022 Final Dividend at 31.00 cents per share – 100% franked (tax rate - 30%) (paid on 8 November 2022)	271,449	58,565
2022 Special Dividend at 25.00 cents per share – 100% franked (tax rate - 30%) (paid on 8 November 2022)	218,911	141,500
2023 Interim Dividend at 30.00 cents per share – 100% franked (tax rate - 30%) (paid on 3 May 2023)	261,570	108,207
2023 Special Dividend at 10.00 cents per share – 100% franked (tax rate - 30%) (paid on 3 May 2023)	87,190	-
Total Dividends Paid	**839,120**	**307,972**

B. Proposed Dividends

In addition to the above Dividends, the Directors have declared a Final Dividend of 21.0 cents (2022: 31.00 cents) and a Special Dividend of 9.0 cents per share (2022: 25.00 cents). These dividends are fully franked based on tax paid at 30 per cent. The proposed dividends are expected to be paid on 7 November 2023. The declared Final Dividend and Special Dividend have not been recognised as a liability at 31 July 2023 (2022: NIL).

22. Dividends (continued)

C. Franked Dividends

The franked portions of the Final Dividend and Special Dividend recommended after 31 July 2023 will be franked out of existing Franking Credits.

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Franking Credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30% (2022: 30%)	**562,769**	389,984

The impact on the franking account of the Dividends recommended by the Directors after the 2023 financial year end, but not recognised as a liability at 31 July 2023, will result in a reduction in the franking account of $108,686,000 (2022: $199,765,700) when paid.

D. Dividend Reinvestment Plans

There were no Dividend Reinvestment Plans in operation at any time during or since the end of the financial year (2022: NIL).

23. Equity

Accounting Policy

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. The amounts of any capital returns are applied against Contributed Equity.

A. Ordinary Shares

Ordinary Shares entitle the Shareholder to participate in Dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. Every Shareholder of Ordinary Shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. Ordinary Shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of Authorised Capital.

B. Performance Rights

Information relating to the Performance Rights Plan, including details of rights granted, vested and the amount lapsed during the financial year and Performance Rights outstanding at the end of the financial year, is set out in Note 29.

23. Equity (continued)

C. Share Capital

	2023 Number of Shares	2023 $000	2022 Number of Shares	2022 $000
Issued and Paid-Up Capital	**845,335,464**	**8,453**	832,357,082	97,536

D. Movements in Share Capital

Date	Details	Number of Shares	Issue Price	$000
1 August 2022	Opening Balance	832,357,082	-	97,536
	Convertible Debt Conversion to Equity	50,037,223	$1.85	92,700
	Share Buy-Back	(37,058,841)	$4.91	(181,783)
31 July 2023	**Balance**	**845,335,464**		**8,453**
1 August 2021	Opening Balance	832,357,082	-	97,536
31 July 2022	**Balance**	**832,357,082**		**97,536**

During the period, Noteholders converted notes with a carrying value of $92,700,000 to Ordinary Shares. Additionally, on 18th November 2022, the Company commenced an on market buy-back of Ordinary Shares. The company bought back 37,058,841 shares during the period, resulting in a share capital reduction of $181,783,000.

E. Capital Risk Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to maintain the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders.

23. Equity (continued)

F. Reserves

	Notes	Capital Profits $000	Equity Investments $000	Revaluation $000	Hedging $000	Share-Based Payments $000	Premium Paid on NCI[1] $000	Share Buy-Back Premium	Convertible Notes $000	Foreign Currency Translation $000	Total $000
At 1 August 2022		1,343	(19,556)	27,412	(100,263)	1,423	(6,029)	-	6,610	(169)	(89,229)
Transfer to Net profit / (Loss) – Gross		-	-	-	6,677	-	-	-	-	-	6,677
Transfer to Net profit / (Loss) – Deferred Tax		-	-	-	(2,003)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,003)
	18, 20,21										
Revaluation – Gross		-	115,596	-	250,498	-	-	-	(284,710)	(113)	81,271
Revaluation – Deferred Tax		-	(34,679)	-	(75,149)	-	-	-	78,007	-	(31,821)
		1,343	61,361	27,412	79,760	1,423	(6,029)	-	(200,093)	(282)	(35,105)
Transactions with Owners in their capacity as Owners											
Recognition of equity component		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29										
Net Movement in Share-Based Payment Reserve		-	-	-	-	3,216	-	-	-	-	3,216
Share Buy-Back		-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,664)	-	-	(10,664)
Transfer to Contributed Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 July 2023		**1,343**	**61,361**	**27,412**	**79,760**	**4,639**	**(6,029)**	**(10,664)**	**(200,093)**	**(282)**	**(42,553)**
At 1 August 2021		1,343	(19,817)	27,412	6,822	573	(6,029)	-	6,610	(24)	16,890
Transfer to Net profit / (Loss) - Gross		-	-	-	9,441	-	-	-	-	-	9,441
Transfer to Net profit / (Loss) - Deferred Tax		-	-	-	(2,832)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,832)
Revaluation - Gross		-	261	-	(162,420)	-	-	-	-	(145)	(162,304)
Revaluation - Deferred Tax		-	-	-	48,726	-	-	-	-	-	48,726
		1,343	(19,556)	27,412	(100,263)	573	(6,029)	-	6,610	(169)	(90,079)
Transactions with Owners in their capacity as Owners											
Recognition of equity component		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Movement in Share-Based Payment Reserve	29	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	850
Transfer to Contributed Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 July 2022		**1,343**	**(19,556)**	**27,412**	**(100,263)**	**1,423**	**(6,029)**	**-**	**6,610**	**(169)**	**(89,229)**

1. NCI – Non-Controlling Interest

23. Equity (continued)

F. Reserves (continued)

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Capital Profits	This reserve represents amounts allocated from retained profits that were profits of a capital nature.
Equity Investments	Changes in the fair value of Equity Investments are taken to this Reserve. Amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or transferred to Retained Earnings when the associated assets are sold or impaired.
Revaluation	This Reserve represents the revaluation arising on the fair value uplift of Property, Plant and Equipment on the initial holding of QBH further to the acquisition of the remaining 50 per cent of this company.
Hedging	The Hedging Reserve is used to record the changes in fair value of a hedging instrument in a Cash Flow Hedge that are recognised directly in Equity, as described in Note 21. Amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the associated hedged transaction affects the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
Share-Based Payments	The Share-Based Payment Reserve is used to recognise the fair value of Performance Rights issued, but not yet exercised. Fair values at grant date are independently determined using the Black-Scholes options pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the Performance Right, the impact of dilution, the Share Price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and risk-free interest rate for the term of the Performance Right.
Premium Paid on Non-Controlling Interest Acquisition	The premium paid on Non-Controlling Interest Acquisition is used to recognise any excess paid on the acquisition of a Non-Controlling Interest in a Subsidiary.
Share Buy-Back Premium	This reserve represents the premium paid on shares (above share capital value) bought back, and subsequently cancelled as part of the on-market Share Buy-Back, announced November 2022.
Convertible Notes	This reserve represents the equity component of convertible notes (see note 20(a)).

G. Retained Profits

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Carrying Amount at Beginning of Year		2,307,224	1,632,187
Net profit / (Loss) after Income Tax		1,087,402	983,009
Dividends Paid	22(a)	(839,120)	(307,972)
Balance at End of Year		**2,555,506**	**2,307,224**

24. Financial Risk Management

Accounting Policy

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses Derivative Financial Instruments such as Foreign Exchange Contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes, i.e. not as trading or other speculative instruments. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out in accordance with written policies approved by the Board of Directors. These written policies cover specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risks, use of forward exchange contracts and investment of excess liquidity.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

	Notes	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income $000	Hedging Derivatives $000	Amortised Cost $000	Fair Value through Profit & Loss $000	Total $000
Financial Assets						
2023						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	-	-	730,654	-	730,654
Trade and Other Receivables	7	-	-	161,329	58,147	219,476
Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	19,984	19,984
Equity Investments	18	210,476	-	-	-	210,476
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	-	121,133	-	-	121,133
		210,476	**121,133**	**891,983**	**78,131**	**1,301,723**
2022						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	-	-	715,714	-	715,714
Trade and Other Receivables	7	-	-	97,362	429,359	526,721
Term Deposit	17	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Equity Investments	18	94,973	-	-	-	94,973
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	-	1,365	-	-	1,365
		94,973	**1,365**	**913,076**	**429,359**	**1,438,773**
Financial Liabilities						
2023						
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	84,923	-	84,923
Trade and Other Payables	8	-	-	95,416	-	95,416
Unsecured Loans	20	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	-	7,191	-	-	7,191
		-	**7,191**	**180,339**	**-**	**187,530**
2022						
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	97,280	-	97,280
Trade and Other Payables	8	-	-	89,672	4,806	94,478
Unsecured Loans	20	-	-	191,241	-	191,241
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	-	144,598	-	-	144,598
		-	**144,598**	**378,193**	**4,806**	**527,597**

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

A. Market Risk

(i) Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures to the US dollar.

Forward contracts and Options are used to manage foreign exchange risk. Senior management is responsible for managing exposures in each foreign currency by using forward currency contracts and options. Contracts and Options are designated as Cash Flow Hedges. Foreign Exchange Contracts and Options are designated at Group level as hedges of foreign exchange risk on specific future transactions.

The Group's risk management framework is to hedge anticipated transactions (export coal sales) in US dollars for the subsequent year as deemed necessary. All hedges of projected export coal sales qualify as 'highly probable' forecast transactions for hedge accounting purposes. The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2023 USD $000	2022 USD $000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**7,071**	2,908
Trade Receivables	**63,690**	310,833
Derivatives – Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts[1]	**-**	60,000
Derivatives – Foreign Exchange Options[1]	**700,000**	480,000
Derivatives – Commodity Swaps[1]	**228,050**	722,925
Trade Payables	**3,287**	11,049

1. Notional amounts.

(ii) Commodity Hedge Risk

Commodity hedge contracts are used to manage price risk. Senior management is responsible for managing exposures in pricing by using commodity hedge contracts as deemed necessary. Contracts are designated as Cash Flow Hedges. Commodity price contracts are designated at Group level as hedges of price risk on specific future transactions. The change in equity due to a 10 per cent change in Coal/USD price for the valuation of the hedging instrument would result an increase of $21.8m (before tax) and a decrease of $21.8m (before tax).

Group Sensitivity

Based on the Trade Receivables, Cash and Trade Payables held at 31 July 2023, had the Australian dollar weakened / strengthened by 10 per cent against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would have increased / (decreased) by $7,854,000 / ($6,426,000) (2022: $33,598,000 / ($27,490,000)), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains / losses on translation of US dollar receivables and Cash and Cash Equivalents balance as detailed in the above table. The Group's equity as at balance date would have increased / (decreased) by the same amounts.

Based on the foreign exchange options held at 31 July 2023, the change in equity due to a 10 per cent change in the exchange rate of the Australian dollar against the US dollar translation of the hedging instrument would result an increase of $68.3m (before tax) and a decrease of $79.6m (before tax).

(iii) Price Risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk arising from certain investments held by the Group and classified on the Statement of Financial Position as equity instruments.

The Group has a publicly traded equity investment. The impact of increases / decreases in the financial instrument on the Group's equity as at balance date is $22,000 / ($22,000)) (2022: $65,600 / ($65,600)). The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity instrument had increased / decreased by 10 per cent with all other variables held constant.

The price risk for unlisted securities is immaterial in terms of the possible impact on total equity. It has therefore not been included in the sensitivity analysis.

(iv) Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

Refer to Note 24 (e).

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

B. Credit Risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from Cash and Cash Equivalents, Derivative Financial Instruments and Deposits with Banks and Financial Institutions, as well as credit exposure to export and domestic customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The majority of customers, both export and domestic, have long-term relationships with the Group and sales are secured with long-term supply contracts. Sales are secured by letters of credit when deemed appropriate. Derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to Financial Institutions with a rating of at least BBB. The Group has policies that limit the maximum amount of credit exposure to any one Financial Institution.

Credit risk further arises in relation to financial guarantees and facilities given to certain parties (see Note 20 and Note 10). Such facilities are only provided in exceptional circumstances and are subject to specific Board approval. The accrued interest on this facility and other receivables from the same counterparty is also subject to credit risk (see Note 7).

The credit quality of Financial Assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. The table below summarises the assets which are subject to credit risk.

	Notes	2023 $000	2022 $000
Trade and Other Receivables		**219,476**	526,721
Cash at Bank	16	**730,654**	715,714
Term Deposits		**-**	100,000
Other Financial Assets		**19,984**	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	**121,133**	1,365

C. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management is adopted through maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the ability to borrow funds from credit providers and to close-out market positions. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Surplus funds are generally only invested in instruments that are tradeable in highly liquid markets.

Financing Arrangements

The Group's only significant external borrowings relate to unsecured convertible notes and leases detailed in Note 20. The maturity of these arrangements is shown as below:

D. Maturity of Financial Liabilities

The maturity groupings of Derivative Financial Instruments are detailed in Note 21.

Trade Payables and Accruals (Note 8) are normally settled within 45 days of recognition. The Group's Borrowings (Note 20) comprise of Lease Liabilities.

The Group's Secured Loan was terminated effective 15 July 2022 prior to its maturity in November 2023.

Lease liabilities are fixed rate leases with a weighted average interest rate of 4.88 per cent (2022: 4.54 per cent) and are payable over a period of one to 19 years (2022: 20 years).

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

D. Maturity of Financial Liabilities (continued)

The table below details the contractual cash flows of Lease Liabilities, Unsecured Convertible Notes and Derivative Liabilities.

	0 to 6 Months $000	6 to 12 Months $000	1 to 2 Years $000	2 to 5 Years $000	After 5 Years $000	Total $000	Carrying Amount $000
2023							
Lease Liabilities	**6,924**	**6,880**	**15,990**	**21,042**	**69,817**	**120,653**	**84,923**
Derivatives	**3,022**	**3,803**	**366**	**-**	**-**	**7,191**	**7,191**
2022							
Lease Liabilities	7,665	7,688	13,902	31,551	75,333	136,139	97,278
Unsecured Convertible Notes	2,750	2,750	5,500	211,000	-	222,000	191,241
Derivatives	3,198	14,137	92,403	34,860		144,598	144,598

E. Cash Flow and Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at floating interest rates. This risk of adverse movements in floating interest rates has been considered and at this time is not deemed appropriate to actively mitigate this risk through the use of derivatives or similar products.

F. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting Policy

The fair value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement for disclosure purposes.

The fair value of Financial Instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at balance date.

The carrying value less the estimated credit adjustments of Trade Receivables and Payables is assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

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

(c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

F. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value as at 31 July 2023 and 31 July 2022.

	Level 1 $000	Level 2 $000	Level 3 $000	Total $000
2023				
Assets				
Derivatives Financial Instruments	-	121,133	-	121,133
Trade Receivables – Provisionally Priced	-	16,661	-	16,661
Other Receivables – Lenton	-	-	41,486	41,486
Other Financial Assets	19,984	-	-	19,984
Equity Investments	163	-	210,476	210,639
Total Assets	**20,147**	**137,794**	**251,962**	**409,903**
Liabilities				
Derivatives Financial Instruments	-	7,191	-	7,191
Trade Payables -Provisionally Priced	-	166	-	166
Total Liabilities	**-**	**7,357**	**-**	**7,357**
2022				
Assets				
Derivatives Financial Instruments	-	1,365	-	1,365
Trade Receivables – Provisionally Priced	-	389,888	-	389,888
Other Receivables – Lenton	-	39,471	-	39,471
Equity Investments	490	94,483	-	94,973
Total Assets	**490**	**525,842**	**-**	**525,697**
Liabilities				
Derivatives Financial Instruments	-	144,598	-	144,598
Trade Payables – Provisionally Priced	-	4,806	-	4,806
Total Liabilities	**-**	**149,404**	**-**	**149,404**

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as equity investments) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by New Hope Corporation Limited is the last sale price.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the reporting date.

The fair value of trade receivables on provisionally priced sales is determined with reference to market pricing and contractual terms at the reporting date.

25. Interests in Other Entities

A. Subsidiaries

Significant subsidiaries include New Hope Bengalla Pty Ltd and Bridgeport Energy Pty Limited as well as the companies identified in the Deed of Cross Guarantee in Note 31.

B. Joint Arrangements

Accounting Policy

Under *AASB 11 Joint Arrangements*, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either Joint Operations or Joint Ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

Joint Operations

The Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of Joint Operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the Consolidated Financial Statements under the appropriate headings.

Joint Ventures

Interests in Joint Ventures are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

Other Unincorporated Arrangements

In some cases, the Group participates in unincorporated arrangements and has rights to its share of the assets and obligations rather than a right to a net return but does not share joint control. In such cases, the Group recognises its share of assets and liabilities; revenue from the sale of its share of the output and its share of any revenue generated from the sale of the output by the unincorporated arrangement and its share of expenses. The Group measures these interests in accordance with the terms of the arrangement, which is usually in proportion to the Group's ownership interest. These amounts are recorded in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements on the appropriate lines.

Bengalla Joint Venture

New Hope Corporation Limited holds an 80 per cent interest in the Bengalla thermal coal mine in New South Wales. This is an unincorporated Joint Venture that is operated by Bengalla Mining Company Pty Ltd (BMC). BMC is proportionately owned by the participants.

26. Commitments

A. Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Property Plant and Equipment		
Within One Year	**102,276**	100,141

B. Take or Pay Commitments

The Group has purchase obligations in relation to take or pay agreements which are legally binding and enforceable with rail, water and port service providers in respect of operating sites. Refer to Note 14.

27. Events Occurring after the Reporting Period

New Acland Mine Stage 3 Stay Application

On 14 August 2023, OCAA withdrew its stay application providing the Company with certainty to progress the New Acland Stage 3 ramp-up plan. The withdrawal followed discussions between both parties where the Company confirmed the mining of overburden and coal from the yet to be developed Manning Vale West Pit is not expected before 1 September 2024 under the mine's existing Stage 3 ramp-up plan. Resolving the stay application with OCAA allows the Company to confidently commence mining coal from the Manning Vale East Pit (which is the first area under development since the Queensland Government approved the project in October last year) and begin construction of the Lagoon Creek Crossing to progress development and mining of the planned adjacent Willeroo Pit.

While mining of overburden and coal in Manning Vale West Pit is not expected before 1 September 2024, the Company may undertake surface works, including building infrastructure, exploration and bore drilling on the site of the Manning Vale West Pit. The Land Court is yet to set dates for the hearing of appeals to the grant of the Associated Water Licence by the Queensland Government.

On 14 September 2023, first coal was extracted from the Manning Vale East Pit.

AL19 Purchase

On 4 August 2023, the Company secured the purchase of the AL19 tenement in West Muswellbrook.

NSW Coal Royalty changes

On 6 September 2023, the NSW State Government announced changes to the coal royalty rates effective 1 July 2024. The current rate paid by Bengalla, the Company's NSW operation, will increase from 8.2 per cent, to 10.8 per cent. Initial financial modelling on the increase suggests an immaterial impact to the cost profile of Bengalla.

28. Related Party Transactions

A. Key Management Personnel

(i) Directors

The following persons were Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited during the financial year:

Chairman – Non-Executive

Robert D. Millner AO

Non-Executive Directors

Todd J. Barlow

Jacqueline E. McGill AO

Thomas C. Millner

Ian M. Williams

Steven R. Boulton

Lucia A. Stocker

(ii) Other Key Management Personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Current Executive KMP

Name	Position	Employer
Robert J. Bishop	Chief Executive Officer	New Hope Corporation Limited
Rebecca S. Rinaldi	Chief Financial Officer	New Hope Corporation Limited
Dominic H. O'Brien	Executive General Manager and Company Secretary	New Hope Corporation Limited

A. Key Management Personnel (continued)

(iii) Key Management Personnel Compensation

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Short-Term Employee Benefits	4,025,775	3,916,190
Long-Term Employee Benefits	59,098	40,698
Post-Employment Benefits	182,705	147,085
Termination Payment	-	410,680
Share-Based Payment	2,164,230	475,707
	6,431,808	**4,990,360**

B. Transactions with Related Parties

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Dividends paid to associate, Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited (WHSP)	**300,572,561**	115,845,675
Payment for consulting services rendered (Pitt Capital Partners Ltd)	**600,000**	300,000

Detailed remuneration disclosures can be found in the Remuneration Report on pages 22 to 37.

C. Outstanding Balances Arising from Sales / Purchases of Goods and Services

There are no outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services from related parties at 31 July 2023 (2022: NIL).

28. Related Party Transactions (continued)

D. Terms and Conditions

Transactions relating to dividends were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

E. Other Transactions of Key Management Personnel

R.D. Millner, T.C. Millner and T.J. Barlow are Directors of WHSP, the associate company of New Hope Corporation Limited and Pitt Capital Partners Limited, up until the effective date of de-consolidation as at 29 July 2022. Pitt Capital Partners Limited acted as financial advisor to the Group for various corporate transactions during the 2023 and 2022 financial years. All transactions were on normal commercial terms.

Directors are required to take all reasonable steps to manage actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. Directors are required to consider and notify the Company of any potential or actual conflicts of interest and Related Party transactions. Directors do not participate in any negotiations of transactions with related parties.

F. Loans to Key Management Personnel

No loans have been made available to the Key Management Personnel of the Group.

29. Share-Based Payments

Accounting Policy

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Performance Rights Share Plan.

The fair value of Performance Rights granted under the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Performance Rights Share Plan are recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in Equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the Performance Rights. Performance Rights vest at the nominated vesting date upon successful completion of applicable service and performance conditions. Detailed vesting conditions are set out in the Directors' Report.

The fair value of Performance Rights is determined based on the market price of shares at the grant date, with an adjustment made to take into account the vesting period, expected dividends during that period that will not be received by the participants and the probability that the performance conditions will be met The fair value of Performance Rights at grant date is independently determined using a Black Scholes Monte Carlo simulation valuation approach that takes into account the term of the Performance Right, the vesting criteria, the impact of dilution, the non-tradeable nature of the Performance Right, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the Performance Right.

The fair value of the Performance Rights granted is adjusted to reflect the market vesting condition, but excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of Performance Rights that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date, the Group revises its estimate of the number of Performance Rights that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate. The impact of the revision to the original estimates is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to Equity.

29. Share-Based Payments (continued)

Performance Rights are granted under the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Performance Rights Share Plan (Rights Plan). Membership of the Plan is open to those senior employees and those Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited, its subsidiaries and associated bodies corporate whom the Directors believe have a significant role to play in the continued development of the Group's activities.

Performance Rights are granted for no consideration. Performance Rights will vest and automatically convert to Ordinary Shares in the Company following the satisfaction of the relevant service and performance conditions. Service and performance conditions applicable to each issue of Performance Rights are determined by the Directors at the time of grant. Total expense arising from rights issued under the Rights Plan during the financial year was $3,216,000 (2022: $850,000).

Performance Rights

Set out below is a summary of Performance Rights granted under the LTI plan:

	2023		2022	
	Average Price per Right	Number of Performance Rights	Average Price per Right	Number of Performance Rights
As at 1 August	$5.37	940,506	$1.995	547,225
Granted during the year	$4.66	981,003	$5.29	807,337
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	$0.76	(414,056)
Vested and Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 July	**$5.01**	**1,921,509**	**$5.37**	**940,506**

Performance Rights (LTI) outstanding at the end of the year have the following vesting date and fair value at grant date:

Grant Date	Vesting Date	Value of Performance Right at Grant Date	Performance Rights 2023	Performance Rights 2022
29 Nov 2020	1 Aug 2024	$0.76	133,169	133,169
13 Sep 2022	1 Aug 2024	$3.76	807,337	807,337
13 Sep 2022	13 Sep 2023	$5.50	142,489	-
13 Sep 2022	1 Aug 2025	$4.79	427,555	-
13 Sep 2022	1 Aug 2025	$4.24	410,959	-
Total			**1,921,509**	**940,506**
Weighted average remaining contractual life of Performance Rights outstanding at end of period			**1.4 years**	2 years

30. Parent Entity Disclosures

Accounting Policy

The financial information for the Parent entity, New Hope Corporation Limited, has been prepared on the same basis as the Consolidated Financial Statements, except as set out below.

Investments In Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures are accounted for at cost in the Financial Report of New Hope Corporation Limited. Dividends received from Subsidiaries are recognised in the Parent entity's Statement of Comprehensive Income rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

A. Summary Financial Information

The individual Financial Statements for the Parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Statement of Financial Position		
Current Assets	1,267,488	741,067
Non-Current Assets	57,997	409,467
Total Assets	**1,325,485**	**1,150,534**
Current Liabilities	280,695	709,300
Non-Current Liabilities	8,771	204,341
Total Liabilities	**289,466**	**913,641**
Shareholders' Equity		
Contributed Equity	8,456	97,536
Reserves		
Share-Based Payment	4,360	1,423
Other Reserves	(210,757)	6,610
Retained Earnings	1,233,960	131,324
Total Equity	**1,036,019**	**236,893**
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	**1,941,758**	**(24,063)**
Total Comprehensive Profit / (Loss)	**1,941,758**	**(24.063)**

B. Guarantees Entered into by Parent Entity

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Bank Guarantees issued in relation to rehabilitation, statutory body suppliers and various other entities.	**158,962**	173,060

The Parent entity has given secured guarantees in respect of mining restoration and rehabilitation. The liability has been recognised in the consolidated accounts of the Parent entity in relation to its rehabilitation obligations however are not recognised in the parent entity Statement of Financial Position. See Note 20(e).

Further guarantees are provided in respect of statutory body suppliers and other various entities with no liability being recognised by the Parent entity as no losses are foreseen on these Contingent Liabilities.

30. Parent Entity Disclosures (continued)

C. Contingent Liabilities of the Parent Entity

Details and estimates of maximum amounts of Contingent Liabilities for which no provision is included in the accounts, are as follows:

Controlled Entities	2023 $000	2022 $000
The Bankers of the consolidated entity have issued undertakings and guarantees to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Statutory Power Authorities and various other entities.	**158,962**	173,060

No losses are anticipated in respect of any of the above Contingent Liabilities, except for matters set out in Note 10B.

D. Contractual Commitments for the Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment

As at 31 July 2023, the Parent entity had contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant or Equipment totalling NIL (2022: NIL).

31. Deed of Cross Guarantee

New Hope Corporation Limited and each of the wholly-owned subsidiaries set out below (together the Closed Group) are party to a deed of cross guarantee (Deed), as defined in ASIC legislative instrument: "'ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785"' (previously ASIC Class Order 98/1418 Wholly-owned entities) (ASIC Instrument).

The general effect of the Deed is that each entity in the Closed Group guarantees the payment in full of all debts of other entities in the Closed Group in the event of their winding up.

The purpose of entering into the Deed was so that members of the Closed Group could be eligible to obtain relief from the requirements under the Corporations Act 2001 to prepare and lodge audited financial reports. As at the end of the year, New Acland Coal Pty. Ltd., Andrew Wright Holdings Pty. Limited, Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd, New Hope Bengalla Pty Ltd and Dexplan Pty Ltd were relying on the relief under the ASIC Instrument.

The following entities are parties to the Deed and part of the Closed Group as at the end of the year:

- New Hope Corporation Limited
- Jeebropilly Collieries Pty. Ltd.
- Acland Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd
- New Oakleigh Coal Pty. Ltd.
- New Acland Coal Pty. Ltd.
- Andrew Wright Holdings Pty. Limited
- Arkdale Pty Ltd
- Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd
- New Hope Bengalla Pty Ltd
- Dexplan Pty Ltd
- Tivoli Collieries Pty. Ltd.

As there are no other parties to the Deed that are controlled by New Hope Corporation Limited, the above entities also represent the 'Extended Closed Group' for the purposes of the ASIC Instrument.

31. Deed of Cross Guarantee (continued)

A. Statement of Consolidated Comprehensive Income

Set out below is the Statement of Consolidated Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 July 2023 for the Closed Group:

	2023 $000	2022 $000
Revenue from Operations	2,711,109	2,503,471
Net Gains from Convertible Debt Buy-Back	17,690	-
Other Income	22,145	-
	2,750,944	**2,503,471**
Expenses		
Cost of Sales	(916,931)	(960,872)
Marketing and Transportation	(92,923)	(80,142)
Administration	(43,813)	(21,012)
Financing Costs	(12,977)	(25,025)
Other Expenses	(66,647)	(9,823)
Impairment of Assets	-	-
Profit before Income Tax	**1,617,653**	**1,406,597**
Income Tax Expense	(474,720)	(419,185)
Profit after Income Tax for the Year	**1,142,933**	**987,412**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		
Items to be reclassified to Profit or Loss		
Changes in the fair value of Cash Flow Hedges, net of Tax	175,349	(113,694)
Transfer to Profit or Loss for Cash Flow Hedges, net of Tax	4,674	6,609
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year, net of Tax	180,023	**(107,085)**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year	**1,322,956**	**880,327**

31. Deed of Cross Guarantee (continued)

B. Statement of Financial Position

Set out below is a Statement of Financial Position as at 31 July 2023 of the Closed Group:

Current Assets	2023 $000	2022 $000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	721,075	705,618
Receivables	266,717	473,516
Derivative Financial Instruments	92,658	-
Other Financial Assets	19,984	-
Inventories	55,192	61,211
Total Current Assets	**1,155,626**	**1,240,345**
Non-Current Assets		
Receivables	100,876	165,191
Other Financial Assets	35,423	152,690
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,684,388	1,664,616
Intangible Assets	68,592	75,849
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	7,783	6,147
Deferred Tax Assets	-	8,273
Derivative Financial Instruments	28,475	1,365
Total Non-Current Assets	**1,925,537**	2,074,131
Total Assets	**3,081,163**	3,314,476
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	109,141	89,753
Borrowings	9,471	10,294
Current Tax Liabilities	217,889	379,042
Provisions	32,683	35,491
Derivative financial instruments	6,825	17,335
Total Current Liabilities	**376,009**	531,915
Non-Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	75,136	279,980
Provisions	132,473	138,906
Deferred Tax Liabilities	83,929	-
Derivative financial instruments	366	127,263
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**291,904**	546,149
Total Liabilities	**667,913**	1,078,064
Net Assets	**2,413,250**	2,236,412
Equity		
Contributed Equity	8,695	97,536
Reserves	(98,124)	(63,996)
Retained Earnings	2,502.679	2,202,872
Total Equity	**2,413,250**	2,236,412

32. Remuneration of Auditors

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

A. Deloitte and Related Network Firms

	2023	2022
Audit or Review of Financial Reports:		
Group	666,100	641,000
Subsidiaries and Joint Operations	223,127	264,233
	889,227	905,233
Other assurance and agreed upon procedures under other legislation or contractual arrangements		
Group	14,000	10,000
		10,000
Other Services		
Other Advisory Services[1]	459,392	442,285
	459,392	442,285
Total	**1,362,619**	**1,357,518**

1. Includes Public Mining supervisor training courses and Asset Management advisory services.

33. Other Accounting Policies

A. Foreign Currency Translation

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the functional currency). The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is New Hope Corporation Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions And Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Profit or Loss. They are deferred in Equity if they relate to qualifying Cash Flow Hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as Equity Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss on the instrument. Translation differences on non-monetary items are included in the fair value reserve in Equity.

(iii) Group Companies

The results and financial position of all foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each Statement of Financial Position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that Statement of Financial Position;
- Income and expenses for each Statement of Comprehensive Income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of Borrowings and other Financial Instruments designated as hedges of such Investments, are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to the Statement of Comprehensive Income, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

33. Other Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

C. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

(i) New and amended accounting pronouncements adopted in the current year

The adoption of new, amendments and interpretations of accounting pronouncements from 1 August 2023 did not result in a significant impact on the Group's Financial Statements. This includes the Amendments to Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020, IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'.

(ii) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the Group in the period of initial application, are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 August 2022:

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. The potential effects on adoption of the amendment are yet to be determined.

Directors’ Declaration

For the Year Ended 31 July 2023

In the Directors' opinion:

(e) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 42 to 107 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

  (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements
  (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 July 2023 and of their performance, for the financial year ended on that date

(f) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts, as and when they become due and payable.

The Basis of preparation on page 46 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

At the date of this declaration, the Company is within the class of companies affected by ASIC Corporation (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785. The nature of the deed of cross guarantee is such that each company which is party to the deed guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in accordance with the deed of cross guarantee. In the Directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the companies to which the ASIC Class Order applies, as detailed in Note 31 to the financial statements will, as a group, be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee.

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

R.D. MILLNER AO
Director

Sydney, 18 September 2023

Deloitte.

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Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of New Hope Corporation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of New Hope Corporation Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 July 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 July 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Deloitte.

Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
Carrying value of property plant and equipment, intangible assets and exploration and evaluation assets *Refer to notes 3(b), 11, 12, 13 and 14 to the financial statements.* At 31 July 2023 the Group's consolidated statement of financial position included property, plant and equipment (PPE) of $1,770 million and intangible assets of $69 million. The Group also had exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets of $18 million. As disclosed in note 14, the Group performed an impairment indicator assessment across all E&E assets and cash-generating units ("CGUs") to which PPE and intangible assets belong, including the NSW Mining CGU and the Queensland Coal Mining Operations CGU which includes New Acland Stage 3 that has been subject to delays in approvals. An impairment assessment was also performed on the Queensland Port operations CGU to which $6 million goodwill has been allocated, comparing the carrying value of the CGU to its recoverable amount. The assessment for indicators of impairment and estimation of a CGU's recoverable amount involves judgement and includes consideration of a number of factors including, but not limited to, forecast demand and commodity prices, mineral reserves and resources, discount rates and the regulatory environment. The Group concluded that no impairment indicators were present in relation to PPE and intangible assets allocated to the NSW Mining CGU and the Queensland Coal Mining Operations CGU, and that no impairment was identified in relation to the Queensland Port Operations CGU. With respect to E&E assets, the assessment for impairment indicators includes, but is not limited to, judgements in relation to future commercial viability of exploration tenements, potential for successful development, the risk of expiration of exploration rights without renewal and planned expenditure for further exploration. As outlined in note 3(b) and note 14, the Group recognised an impairment charge of $64 million in respect of Coal E&E related assets in the North Surat basin and Oil E&E assets.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to: • Obtaining an understanding of management's process and policies in relation to performing impairment indicator assessments; • Understanding the key controls management have in place for identifying impairment indicators; • Evaluating management's identification of CGUs; • Evaluating management's impairment indicators assessment including: – Challenging the reasonableness of management's key market related assumptions including forecast demand, commodity prices, discount rates and long-term inflation rates against external data with support from our internal valuation specialists; – Challenging the impact of the regulatory developments in respect of New Acland Stage 3; and – Agreeing resources and reserves for the CGUs for CGUs to the latest approved resources and reserve statements. • Evaluating management's assessment of indicators of impairment for E&E assets and impairments recognised including: – Confirming that the Group has a continuing right to explore each area of interest and where such rights may expire in the near future, that the Group intends to renew those rights; – Assessing management's intention and strategy in relation to continued exploration and evaluation activities for each relevant area of interest; – Assessing whether exploration activities in each area of interest have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Group's intention to continue activities in those areas; and – Reviewing approved budgets in relation to exploration and evaluation activity. • Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures in notes 3(b), 11, 12, 13 and 14 to the financial statements.

Deloitte.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Shareholder Information, Corporate Directory, 2023 Oil Reserves and Resources and 2023 Coal Resources and Reserves, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and also includes the following information which will be included in the Group's annual report (but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon): Chairman's Review, Chief Executive Officer's Review, Tax Contribution Report and Sustainability Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

When we read the Chairman's Review, Chief Executive Officer's Review, Tax Contribution Report and Sustainability Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action.

Responsibilities of the Directors 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 preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards 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 this financial report. As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 22 to 37 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 July 2023.
In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of New Hope Corporation Limited, for the year ended 31 July 2023, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Stephen Tarling
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Brisbane, 18 September 2023

Saeed Seedat
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Brisbane, 18 September 2023

Shareholder Information

Ordinary Shareholdings

As at 13 September 2023 there were 21,352 holders of Ordinary Shares in the Company.

Voting entitlement is one vote per fully paid ordinary share.

Range of Units – Ordinary Shares	Number of Shareholders	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Number of Performance Rights Holders	Performance Rights
1 - 1,000	7,187	3,408,775	-	-
1,001 - 5,000	7,475	20,956,324	-	-
5,001 - 10,000	3,270	25,038,496	3	20,549
10,001 - 100,000	3,204	85,719,513	17	390,410
100,001 and over	216	710,212,356	4	1,510,550
	21,352	845,335,464	24	1,921,509
Holding less than a marketable parcel	483	12,688		

Ordinary Shareholdings (continued)

The names of substantial shareholders as disclosed in substantial shareholder notices received by the Company:

Shareholders	Number of Shares	%
Washington H Soul Pattinson and Company Limited	331,696,418	39.24%

20 largest shareholders as disclosed on the share register as at 13 September 2023

Washington H Soul Pattinson and Company Limited	331,696,418	39.24%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	115,608,768	13.68%
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	67,710,815	8.01%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	47,304,268	5.60%
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd <DRP>	14,457,416	1.71%
BKI Investment Company Limited	12,950,952	1.53%
eCapital Nominees Pty Limited < ACCUMULATION A/C>	11,738,168	1.39%
National Nominees Limited	11,195,522	1.32%
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd < AGENCY LENDING COLLATERA>	8,030,000	0.95%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited <EUROCLEAR BANK SA NV A/C>	7,454,699	0.88%
Bond Street Custodians Limited <P03V7 - D78629 A/C>	6,533,450	0.77%
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	5,396,861	0.64%
Farjoy Pty Ltd	4,798,100	0.57%
J S Millner Holdings Pty Limited	3,229,197	0.38%
Neweconomy com au Nominees Pty Limited <900 Account>	2,638,839	0.31%
Bindella Capital Pty Ltd	2,500,000	0.30%
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd ACF Clearstream	1,871,442	0.22%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited-GSCO ECA	1,494,858	0.18%
Taiheiyo Kouhatsu Inc	1,454,000	0.17%
Dixson Trust Pty Limited	1,445,596	0.17%
	659,509,369	78.02%

Unquoted Equity Securities	Number on Issue	Number of Holders
Rights issued under the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Performance Rights Share Plan to take up ordinary shares	1,921,509	24

Corporate Directory

DIRECTORS

Robert D. Millner AO
Chairman

Todd J. Barlow
Non Executive Director

Jacqueline E. McGill AO
Non Executive Director

Thomas C. Millner
Non Executive Director

Ian M. Williams
Non Executive Director

Steven R. Boulton
Non Executive Director

Lucia A. Stocker
Non Executive Director

Company Officers

Robert J. Bishop
Chief Executive Officer

Rebecca S. Rinaldi
Chief Financial Officer

Dominic H. O'Brien
Executive General Manager & Company Secretary

AUDITORS

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Level 23, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATION & REGISTRATION OFFICE

Level 16, 175 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Telephone : (07) 3418 0500
Facsimile : (07) 3418 0355

WEBSITE ADDRESS

https://newhopegroup.com.au/

SHARE REGISTER

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited
Level 1, 200 Mary Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Telephone : 1300 552 270
Website : http://www.computershare.com/

ASX CODE: NHC

2023 Coal Resources and Reserves

New Hope Group are pleased to announce the 2023 update of Coal Resources and Reserves, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Key updates from the previous reporting period are:

- The Bengalla Resource and Reserves estimate utilises updated geological model data, along with the current extents of mining. An updated pit design has also been incorporated within the Reserves, developed from updated geotechnical considerations.
- The New Acland Resource and Reserves volumes (tonnes) remain unchanged from 2022 estimates, as there has been no mining undertaken over the period.
- All remaining Resource and Reserves estimates remain unchanged from 2022.

Coal Resources and Reserves are stated as at 31st May 2023.

Coal Resources

		Coal Resources as at 31st May 2023 (Million Tonnes) (Coal Resources are Inclusive of the Reserves Reported Below)				
Deposit	Status	Inferred	Indicated	Measured	2023 Total	2022 Total
New Acland	Mine	16	193	285	494	494
Bengalla[1]	Mine	23	166	161	350	361
Elimatta	Exploration	43	86	110	239	239
Collingwood	Exploration	94	139	43	276	276
Taroom	Exploration	122	338	-	460	460
Woori	Exploration	42	67	-	109	109
Total		**340**	**989**	**599**	**1,928**	**1,939**

Notes on Resources:

1. Figures shown are 100 per cent of total Resources. New Hope Group share is 80 per cent. The Resource number includes 76 Mt of Underground Resource.

JORC Declaration-Coal Resources

The estimates of Coal Resources reported herein, have been prepared in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012). The updated resources for Bengalla are based on an updated geological model along with the current extents of mining. New Acland, Elimatta, Collingwood, Taroom and Woori have been re-quoted from the 2022 New Hope Group annual report.

The resource estimates are based on information compiled by Ms Carrie Schuler, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Schuler is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Schuler consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Declaration-Coal Resources (continued)

Coal Reserves

		Coal Reserves as at 31st May 2023 (Million Tonnes)					
		Recovered Reserves			Marketable Reserves[4]		
Deposit	**Status**	**Probable**	**Proved**	**Total 2023**	**Total 2022**	**Probable**	**Proved**
New Acland[1]	Mine	121	245	366	366	66	134
Elimatta	Exploration	26	86	112	112	16	56
Bengalla[3]	Mine	45	121	166	183	34	95
Taroom	Exploration	207	-	207	207	130	-
Total		**399**	**452**	**851**	**868**	**246**	**301**

Notes on Reserves:

1. 260Mt of Recoverable Reserves require additional approvals beyond Acland Stage 3.
2. Figures shown are 100% of total Reserves. New Hope Group share is 80%.

JORC Declaration – Coal Reserves

The information in this Coal Reserves Statement is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Domrow, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brett Domrow is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brett Domrow consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Oil Reserves and Resources

2023 Oil Reserves and Resources

Mr Barry Smith holding the position of Chief Technical Officer within Bridgeport, has a Bachelor of Science (Hons) and is a member of the American Association or Petroleum Geologists (Emeritus), the Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia (Fellow) and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. He has 40 years industry experience and is qualified in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.41 and has consented to the inclusion of the reserves and resources information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Chris Way holding the joint position of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer of Bridgeport Energy, has a Bachelor of Science (Hons) and a Bachelor of Engineering (Mech), is a CPEng and a 30-year member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers, is qualified in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.41 and has consented to the inclusion of the reserves and resources information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Net Reserves (As at 31 July 2023)	2023			2022		
	1P	2P	3P	1P	2P	3P
Oil Equivalent (Mboe)	2,150	6,865	12,087	2,379	6,216	11,209

Net Contingent Resources (As at 31 July 2023)	2023			2022		
	1C	2C	3C	1C	2C	3C
Oil Equivalent (Mboe)	6,761	12,308	24,568	6,139	10,951	21,601

Notes on Resources and Reserves:

1. Mboe = thousand barrels of oil equivalent. A conversion from gas volume to oil equivalent (at 171,940 boe per PJ) was based on a standard industry metric.
2. Petroleum reserves have been prepared using principally deterministic methods, supported by field reservoir modelling where available.
3. Contingent resources (2C) have been estimated using a combination of deterministic assessments and probabilistic volumetric assessments.
4. BEL aggregates reserves (1P, 2P and 3P) and contingent resources (2C) using arithmetic summation.
5. The economic assumptions used to evaluate each project are commercially sensitive. Reserves have been assessed as economic using discounted cash flow methods in compliance with PRMS guideline. Costs have been estimated using actual costs and reasonable estimates of forecast future costs. Oil prices have been forecast using reasonable estimates of future prices.
6. Production is for the 12 month period 1 August 2022 to 31 July 2023, which aligns with the Company financial year end.
7. The reference points are at each field where crude oil is sold into a road tanker with IOR Petroleum, except for Cuisinier and Naccowlah where the reference point is at the Moomba plant inlet and Vali, which is the Moomba sales outlet.
8. Reserves reported include fuel consumed in operations at each field; totalling 115 1P, 557 2P and 923 3P Mboe.
9. In accordance with the SPE-PRMS guidelines, only committed infill wells or similar projects are captured as 2P reserves.
10. As per SPE-PRMS guidelines 2C resources include; uncommitted infill drilling opportunities, discoveries that are contingent on development and enhanced recovery projects such as waterflood or CO_2 miscible sweep.
11. Due to rounding, volumes may not reconcile to totals.