TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED

ABN 52 110 411 428

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

For the six months ended 31 December 2016

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Edward (Ted) Farrell (Non-Executive Chairman)
Robert Towner (Executive Director)
Darren Bromley (Executive Director)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Darren Bromley

REGISTERED OFFICE

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Email: admin@triangleenergy.com.au
Web: www.triangleenergy.com.au

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF BUSINESS
Australia (Head Office):
Unit 7, 589 Stirling Highway Cottesloe WA 6011, Australia

BANKERS
Westpac Banking Corporation
275 Kent Street Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

SECURITIES EXCHANGE LISTING
ASX Limited
20 Bridge Street Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
ASX Code: TEG

SHARE REGISTRY
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AUDITORS
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SOLICITORS
Steinepreis Paganin Corporate Lawyers
16 Milligan Street Perth WA 6000, Australia

TriangleEnergy

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present the interim financial report of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited (the **Company, Group** or **TEG**) for the half-year ended 31 December 2016 and the auditor's review report thereon:

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the interim period and until the date of this report are noted below.

Mr Edward (Ted) Farrell, non-executive chairman – Appointed: 26 May 2014
Mr Robert Towner, executive director – Appointed: 9 July 2014
Mr Darren Bromley, executive director – Appointed: 9 July 2014

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year, the principal continuing activities of the Group was the sale of oil from its 57.5% share of the Cliff Head producing oil field and the continued assessment of the Reids Dome exploration asset in Queensland.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Triangle is an experienced and successful oil and gas production and exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. On 30 June 2016, the Group completed the acquisition of a 57.5% participating interest in the Cliff Head Joint Venture (CHJV) oil production asset in Western Australia.

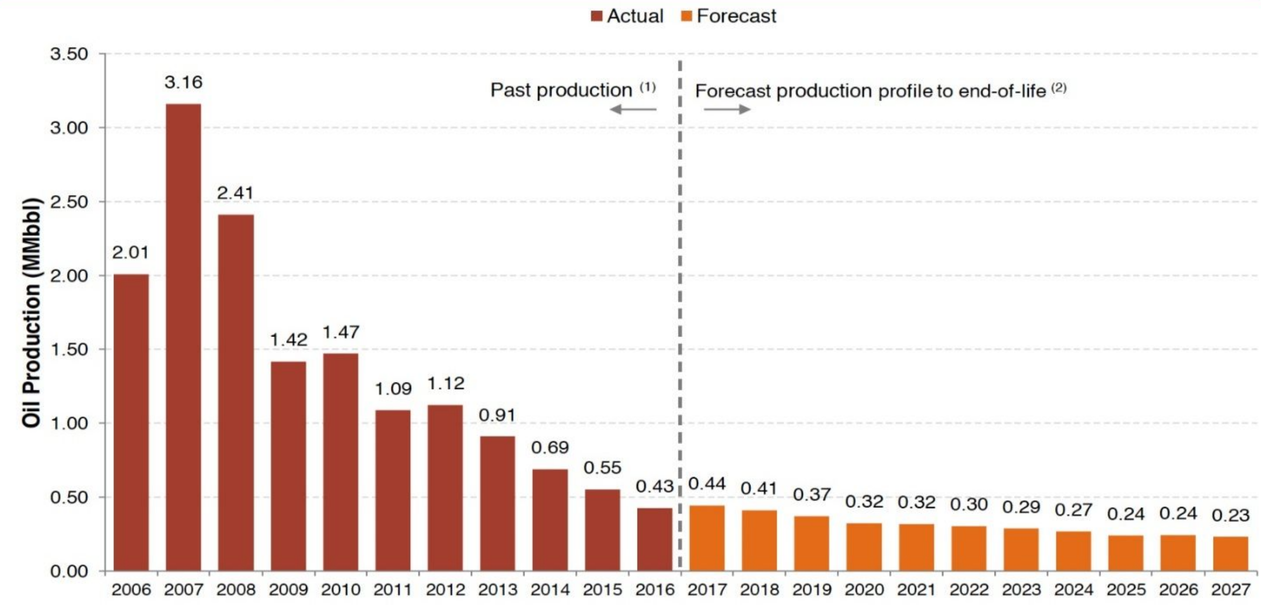
In March 2016, the Group finalised its acquisition of an additional 40% interest and operatorship of the Reids Dome (PL231) exploration asset in Queensland thereby controlling 60% of the joint venture. Dome Petroleum PLC hold the remaining 40% interest.

Triangle has 8 years of operational experience in the oil and gas sector in Australia and Indonesia. The Company has a track record of performing ahead of industry averages in safety performance and will continue to pursue the highest standards in HSE. In 2016 Cliff Head had a facilities availability performance of 99.63%.

Cliff Head, Perth Basin, Western Australia

The Cliff Head oil field is located 10 kilometres off the coast of Western Australia at a water depth of 15-20 metres. The Production Licence WA-31-L covers 72km² and the oil field covers 6km². It was the first commercial oil discovery developed in the offshore Perth Basin and the development cost of the field was A$327m with first oil production commencing in May 2006.

Calendar Year Oil Production (Gross): 2006 - 2027



(1) ROC production reports
(2) ROC YE2016 reserves review, 2P forecast.

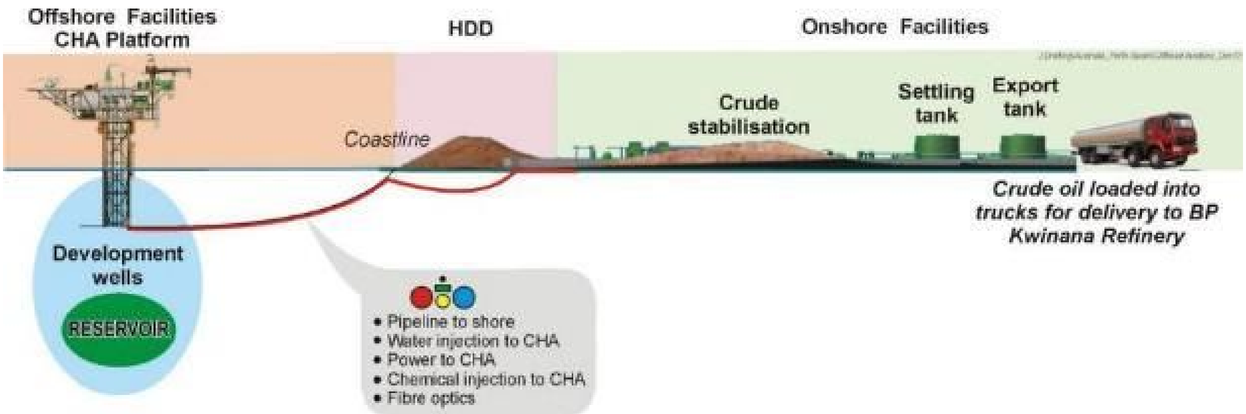
The economic life in the 2P reserves case is estimated to be until 2027, with 3.44 mmbo remaining.

Directors' Report (continued)

To-date the field has produced 15.27 million barrels and continues to produce at above originally forecast rates. Production in 2016 was 0.203mmbo (0.117mmbo net to Triangle) averaging 1,111bopd (639bopd net). 2017 forecast average rate is 1,215bopd and at the date of this report is producing 1,300bopd. Note, well CH13 was offline in the second half of 2016.

Facilities and Infrastructure

The Cliff Head facilities are the only offshore infrastructure in the Perth Basin and are therefore important for any development in the surrounding area. An unmanned platform with a 14km pipeline carries the crude oil to a dedicated stabilisation processing plant at Arrowsmith with a production capacity of 15,000bopd. The crude oil is trucked 350km to the BP refinery in Kwinana.

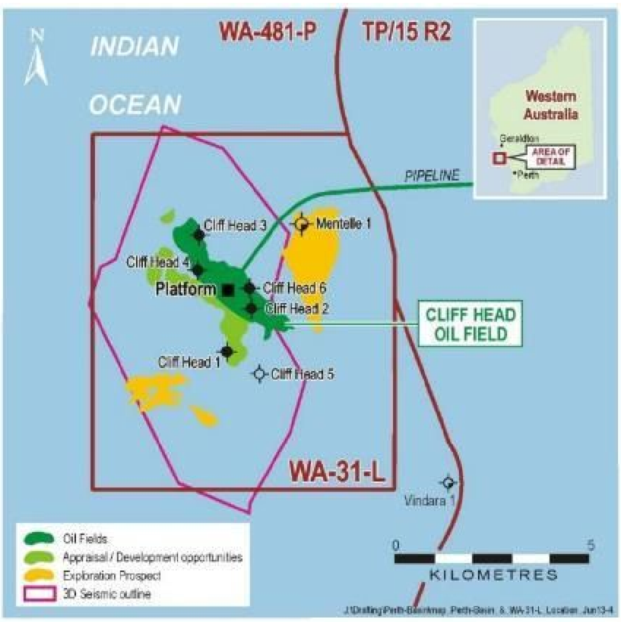


The remotely operated unmanned offshore platform has 5 production wells and 3 water injection wells. The two 14km, 250mm diameter pipelines connect the offshore platform to the onshore crude stabilisation plant. The facility operates on a closed loop water re-injection system.

Exploration Upside

The Perth Basin has over 60 wells drilled offshore (approximately 47 wildcats) and 320 wells drilled onshore. The Northern Perth Basin has 20 commercial oil and gas fields and numerous additional significant discoveries of varying sizes. The Northern Perth Basin has proven production with 10 producing fields and with Cliff Head being the only offshore producing field. The CHJV has identified near term upside opportunities in the license; specifically, one exploration, one appraisal and other development opportunities. Opportunities total approximately 8mmbo resources. The CHJV continues to assess other potential development and well optimisation opportunities. Any new producing wells within the vicinity can be tied into the existing production platform.

The CHJV has developed a set of near field opportunities within the WA-31-L permit area. The Cliff Head field and associated prospects comprise fault and dip-closed structures, targeting oil in the stacked sands of the early Permian Irwin River Coal Measures (IRCM) and the underlying High Cliff Sandstone and the late Permian Dongara Sandstone.



Hydrocarbon source is from the early Triassic Kockatea Shale and the early Permian IRCM. The main sealing unit is the regional Kockatea Shale.

Mapping of the Cliff Head field is based primarily on the 32km^2 Cliff Head 3D Seismic Survey acquired in October 2003. The CHJV also has 2D seismic surveys over the full permit area.

Since Dec 2001, the CHJV has drilled 1 exploration well, 4 appraisal and 8 development wells on the Cliff Head field. Unexploited resource opportunities have been identified in the area of the production license outside of the area currently accessed by the Cliff Head producing wells. If successful, these opportunities could be rapidly tied in to existing facilities and accelerate the production potential. One well has been drilled on the Mentelle structure.

Directors' Report (continued)

The Perth Basin is well explored with over 320 wells drilled onshore and 60 wells drilled offshore. The recent success at Waitsia onshore has led to renewed interest in the offshore Perth Basin. Three quarters of the wells drilled are in the northern part of the Perth Basin. The Northern Perth Basin has 20 commercial oil and gas fields and numerous additional significant discoveries of varying size.

More recently onshore, AWE's appraisal of the Senecio field (tight sands of the Dongara/Wagina Fm) led to discovery of the deeper Waitsia gas field (conventional sands of the Kingia / High Cliff), a new play in the Perth Basin. Watsia is the largest discovery in the basin since Dongara in the 1960s. Recent exploration offshore includes Murphy's exploration program to the west of Cliff Head (now Pilot led JV) and AWE's new block to the NW of Cliff Head (in the Houtman-Abrolhos sub basin).

The Cliff Head field and associated prospects in the WA-31-L comprise fault and dip-closed structures, targeting oil in the sands of the Irwin River Coal Measures, the High Cliff Sandstone and the Dongara Sandstone.

There are unexploited resource opportunities identified within the production license. Successful opportunities would leverage current infrastructure leading to rapid tie-in.

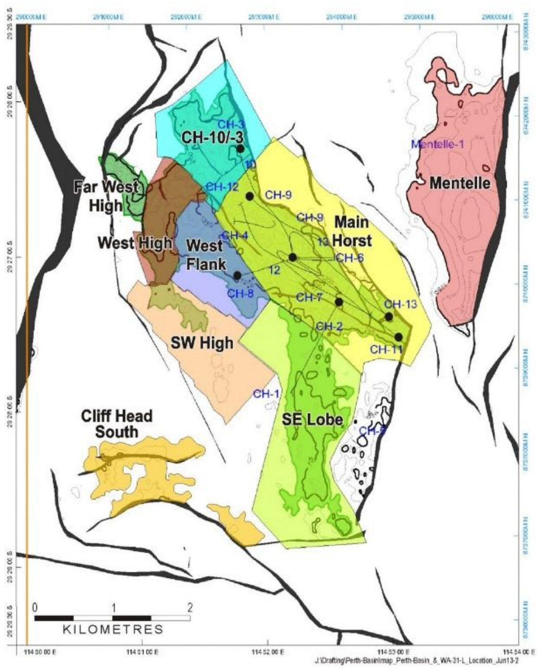
The key opportunities lie within:

- Updip Mentelle exploration prospect;
- West High appraisal prospect;
- Cliff Head-10/3 Area infill well;
- Cliff Head field enhanced oil recovery (EOR) project where this current ongoing feasibility studies.

#	Work Program	Phase	Estimated Resource (gross JV)	Potential Work Program
1	Updip Mentelle prospect	Exploration	2.4mmbo Mean prospective resource	1 exploration well
2	West High prospect	Appraisal	0.8mmbo Mean prospective resource	1 appraisal well
3	CH-10/-3 field area	Development	2C: 1.0mmbo Contingent resource	Further subsurface work required for future consideration
4	EOR program	Production	2C: 1.1mmbo Contingent resource	Pending - studies in progress
5	Other prospects & lead	Various	2.5mmbo	Refer to Prospects and Leads table in section 4.0 Exploration Upside

Total estimated recoverable resource of upside opportunities is ~8mmbo

Key Opportunity
Potential Opportunity



Health, Safety and Environment

The CHJV is dedicated to HSE and Asset Integrity Management.

The facility at Cliff Head has been producing oil since May 2006 and the operation has been without significant safety or operation incident since start-up. Offshore Australian projects are subject to the OPGGSA safety case regime and all requirements are being implemented at the offshore and onshore facilities.

All environmental requirements (EIAs, EMPs, Oil Pollution Emergency Plans, carbon emissions reporting) are being met.

Through its existing Cliff Head oil field production operations, the CHJV has established good relations with the regulators, fishing community, landholding sectors, tourism stakeholders and other operators in the area.

Reids Dome (Petroleum Lease 231), Queensland

In March 2016, Triangle received final approval from the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines to increase its ownership in the Reids Dome tenement.

Reids Dome is currently 60% owned by Triangle as operator by virtue of a joint venture agreement and 40% owned by Dome Petroleum Resources Plc.

The Reids Dome Tenement covers an area of 181 square kilometres and is located over a large surface anticlinal feature on the western margin of the Denison Trough in the Permian - Triassic Bowen Basin in south-east Queensland.

The Denison Trough contains a number of producing gas fields which are connected by pipeline to Brisbane and to Gladstone. PL 231 is located approximately 60km west of this pipeline.

Fifteen exploration wells have been drilled within the area of PL 231 over the past 55 years, seven of which flowed meaningful flows of gas to surface. All gas flows have been from the shallow Cattle Creek Formation at around 400m in depth. In addition, significant shows of gas have been encountered from the deeper Reids Dome Beds below 1,000m. Shallow sands have been tested with flow rates up to 2.8MMcfgpd.

The Reids Dome Gas Field is situated within Reids Dome Tenement and based on initial reservoir studies, a reserve of up to 1 billion cubic feet of gas is indicated for the three wells drilled on the Reids Dome Gas Field prior to November 1994.

Establishing Contingent Resources and Proven Reserves for these accumulations will require further drilling for both reservoir horizons. No definitive calculation of gas reserves is possible on present data, but potential resources have been estimated at up to 30bcf for the Cattle Creek Formation and as much as 300 bcf for the Reids Dome Beds. It must be emphasised, however, that this estimate is highly conjectural.

If sufficient reserves can be established to justify the building of a spur pipeline to the existing system, then profitable field developments should be possible.

Queensland gas prices have increased dramatically in recent years and there is a high demand for domestic gas. Technical assessment of the project is underway and Triangle is working with a partner to expedite the realisation of value from the Reids Dome asset.

Xanadu-1 TP/15 Joint Venture

On 10 February 2017, Triangle announced the completion of the Farmout of TP/15 by Norwest Energy NL (Norwest) via subsidiary Westranch Holdings Pty Ltd.

The Joint Venture contributions towards drilling costs and subsequent interests are as follows:

Farm-in terms

- 3C Group to contribute 40% of the costs to earn a 30% interest.
- Triangle to contribute 40% of the costs to earn a 30% interest.
- Transerv Energy Ltd (Transerv) to contribute 20% of the costs to earn a 15% interest.
- Norwest is free-carried for a 25% interest.

Final Joint Venture interests

Name	Allocation of Expenditure	Interest in TP/15
Norwest Energy (Operator)	0%	25%
3C Group	40%	30%
Triangle	40%	30%
Transerv	20%	15%

Under the agreed terms, Norwest (Operator) will be free-carried for the drilling of Xanadu-1 and will retain 25% equity.

TP/15 is located in the offshore northern Perth Basin, Western Australia (Refer Figure 1). Norwest is planning to drill a well on the Xanadu prospect, located at the southern end of TP/15, and holding an un-risked recoverable resource of 160 MMbbls (Refer Table 1).

The timing of Xanadu-1 will be dependent upon regulatory approvals and rig availability, however Norwest is currently working closely with rig companies and other operators planning wells in 2017, to ensure the well can be drilled as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible.

Now that the makeup of the Joint Venture has been finalised, plans to drill the well can be accelerated in order to take advantage of the cost savings associated with aligning the drilling of Xanadu with other wells, such as the two wells to be drilled by AWE on the Waitsia discovery later this year.

The Department of Mines and Petroleum is currently reviewing all documentation submitted with respect to the drilling of Xanadu-1, and Norwest is working closely with the regulator to ensure a timely approval is granted.

Unrisked recoverable oil volumes have been estimated deterministically and are summarised in Table 1 below. A 50% recovery factor has been assumed.

Table 1.

Un-risked Prospective Resource: recoverable volumes oil (MMstb)[1]			
Reservoir	**Low estimate**	**Best estimate**	**High estimate**
Dongara Sandstone	3	12	22
Irwin River Coal Measures	13	88	159
High Cliff Sandstone	29	60	256
Total	**45**	**160**	**437**

[1]*The estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.*

Norwest's assessment of the chance of discovery and chance of development associated with the Xanadu prospect are provided in Table 2.

Table 2.

Reservoir	Chance of Success
Dongara Sandstone	14%
Irwin River Coal Measures	13%
High Cliff Sandstone	6%

Refer Norwest announcement released to ASX on 29/10/2014.

Drilling is estimated to commence in August or September 2017 at a well cost of up to $7 million (Triangle $2.8 million).

Triangle views the program as a unique opportunity to drill a relatively low cost offshore play from onshore with a high equity position. There are synergies with the Cliff Head Arrowsmith onshore oil processing facility 12kms to the north where capacity is available to process the crude.

Pase Production Sharing Contract, Indonesia

On 16 February 2016, Triangle finalised the disposal of the Indonesian asset via the sale of all the shares held by the Company in its legal subsidiary Triangle Energy Limited (TEL) to Indonesian based company PT Enso Asia (PTEA). TEL was a 100% owned legal subsidiary of Triangle and holds 100% of the shares in Triangle Pase Inc. (TPI), the operator of the PSC. PTEA have secured the Pase PSC by providing the US$1.5M Performance Bond and paying the US$1.5M Signature Bonus.

Upon completion of the transaction, Triangle was to receive cash consideration of US$4.5M less loan funds provided by PTEA to Triangle (approx. US$0.862M). As at the date of this report, US$1.019M remains outstanding as a receivable due to the "change of control" provision in the Sale Purchase Agreement not being complete.

Triangle met with Mr Marzuki Daham, Head of BPA (Aceh oil and gas regulator) in November 2016. It was confirmed that the PSC is still locked up in Migas, requires amendment and additional signatures from the parties who have partially signed the PSC in order to be released and complete the signing of the PSC.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Triangle will maintain an economic interest in the Pase PSC with up to US$7.0 million in cost recovery payments in respect of existing sunk costs from past expenditure in the Pase A and Pase B fields, and a production royalty on new developments on the PSC equal to 5% of PTEA's profit share (excluding cost recovery) up to a maximum of US$2.0 million per annum capped at US$25.0 million in aggregate.

The following risks are associated with the recoverability of the US$7.0 million in cost recovery and the US$25 million of 5% profit share:

- Exploration risk;
- Drilling risk;
- Discovery risk;
- PTEA funding risk (minimum US$ 50 million required for development);
- Project viability risk; and
- Sovereign risk of collecting the royalty.

Corporate

Triangle held its Annual General Meeting of shareholders on 30 November 2016 and received overwhelming support from shareholders for all resolutions.

As a result of the passing of resolution 2 of the AGM Notice of Meeting, the Company undertook a consolidation of its share capital through the conversion of every 25 Shares into one Share.

Changes in Capital

- On 18 July 2016, the Company allotted 46,568,854 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares to Directors following immediate vesting of Unlisted Share Rights (Rights) issued without Performance Vesting Criteria under the TEG Employee Rights Plan.

  The allotment was pursuant to shareholder approval for *resolutions 6 - 8* at the Annual General Meeting held on 26 November 2015. The issue price of Rights is equal to the six month VWAP to 30 June 2015 = $0.0015568 (0.15568 cents).

- On 12 August 2016, the Company allotted 150,000,000 unlisted options exercisable at $0.0015 and expiring on 30 June 2017 to Tamarind Energy Management Sdn Bhd (**Tamarind)**; and,

- On 12 August 2016, the Company allotted 50,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares following the exercise of unlisted options at $0.001 upon the receipt of $50,000 from Mac Equity Partners.

- On 30 November 2016, the Company allotted 175,000,000 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares to Directors following immediate vesting of Unlisted Share Rights (Rights) issued without Performance Vesting Criteria under the TEG Employee Rights Plan.

  The allotment was pursuant to shareholder approval for *resolutions 5 - 7* at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2016. The issue price of Rights is equal to the closing share price on 30 November 2016 of $0.002.

As at 31 December 2016 the Company had 1,090 shareholders and 146,823,915 Ordinary Fully Paid Shares on issue with the top 20 shareholders holding 64.8% of the total issued capital.

RESULTS

The Company incurred a loss of $5,034,397 after income tax for the half-year (2015: profit of $1,219,397). The key reasons for the result for the half year ended 31 December as set out below:

- The Company experienced significant one off costs within its cost of sales of $2.24million in relation to three items during the period being substantial repairs and maintenance on one of its wells, repairs to its pipeline and the restructure of part of its operations;
- The Company incurred a loss of approximately $1.9million as a consequence of an unfavourable judgement from its Hong Kong arbitration;
- The Company issued $0.458million of shares to directors and employees;
- The Company had $0.93million of non-cash amortisation and interest (relating to the unwind of the discount factor on the rehabilitation provision).

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant events after the end of the reporting period to the date of this report.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the interim period not otherwise disclosed in this report and the interim financial statements.

QUALIFIED PETROLEUM RESERVES AND RESOURCES EVALUATOR STATEMENT

In accordance with ASX Listing Rules, any hydrocarbon reserves and/or drilling update information in this report has been reviewed and signed off by Jim Tarlton of Tamarind Advisers, who is an Oil & Gas Engineer and has over 30 years experience in the sector. He consents to that information in the form and context in which it appears.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires our auditors, HLB Mann Judd (WA) Partnership, to provide the directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the review of the interim financial report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 10 and forms part of this directors' report for the half-year ended 31 December 2016.

This report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to section 306(3) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Ted Farrell

Edward Farrell

Chairman

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 10th day of March 2017.

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the review of the consolidated financial report of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited for the half-year ended 31 December 2016, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

Perth, Western Australia
10 March 2017

B G McVeigh
Partner

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714
Level 4, 130 Stirling Street Perth WA 6000. PO Box 8124 Perth BC 6849 Telephone +61 (08) 9227 7500. Fax +61 (08) 9227 7533.
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TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(INCOME STATEMENT)
HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31 DECEMBER 2016 $	RESTATED 31 DECEMBER 2015 $
Revenue	1.1	6,965,602	79,904
Cost of sales	1.2	(7,295,022)	-
Gross profit		(329,420)	79,904
Interest income	1.1	4,556	-
Employment expenses	1.2	(678,093)	1,474,606
General and administration expenses	1.2	(3,020,326)	(309,375)
Occupancy costs		(20,315)	(20,128)
Impairment expense	2.2	(40,538)	(4,690)
Interest cost		(20,033)	(556)
Amortisation and depreciation		(745,647)	(364)
Interest – unwind of discounts for provision for restoration	4.6	(184,581)	-
Profit / (loss) before income tax expense		(5,034,397)	1,219,397
Income tax expense / (benefit)		-	-
Profit / (loss) after tax from continuing operations		(5,034,397)	1,219,397
Discontinued Operations			
Profit / (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations		-	-
Net profit / (loss) for the half year		(5,034,397)	1,219,397
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be realised through profit and loss			
Movement in available for sale investments (net of tax)	3.5	82,044	-
Other comprehensive income for the half year net of tax		82,044	-
Total comprehensive income for the half year, net of tax			
Owners of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited		(4,952,353)	1,219,397
Loss per share attributed to the owners of the Company			
Basic profit / (loss) per share – (accounting profit / (loss) / number of shares)		$(0.036)	$0.009
Diluted profit / (loss) per share		$(0.036)	$0.009

Calculation of (loss) / profit per share		
(Loss) / Profit for the period	(5,034,397)	1,219,397
Number of shares at the beginning of the period (post consolidation)	135,960,939	127,798,495
Shares issued but adjusted (pro-rata) for the period of issue	4,414,224	1,603,455
Number of shares used to calculate the loss /profit per shares half year	140,375,163	129,401,950
Add: Dilutive instruments issued (options) and adjusted for the period on issue	-	902,174
Number of instruments used to calculate the dilutive profit per share for the period	140,375,163	130,304,124

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(BALANCE SHEET)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31 DECEMBER 2016 $	30 JUNE 2016 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1	1,674,881	3,836,646
Trade receivables	4.1	1,437,348	1,312,365
Other receivables and assets	4.2	676,276	446,880
Total current assets		3,788,505	5,595,891
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	4.4	10,936	4,093
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	2.2	3,772,951	3,747,951
Available for sale investments	4.3	229,722	82,044
Oil and gas properties	2.1	10,160,134	10,905,000
Deferred tax assets	1.3	11,886,312	11,886,312
Total non-current assets		26,060,055	26,625,400
TOTAL ASSETS		29,848,560	32,221,291
LIABLITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	4.5	5,080,292	2,369,245
Provisions	4.6	575,001	1,471,524
Total current liabilities		5,655,293	3,840,769
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	4.6	25,759,576	25,574,995
Deferred tax liabilities	1.3	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		25,759,576	25,574,995
TOTAL LIABILITIES		31,414,869	29,415,764
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITY)		(1,566,309)	2,805,527
EQUITY			
Issued capital	3.2	22,409,679	21,901,005
Reserves	3.5	190,061	37,174
(Accumulated losses)	3.6	(24,166,049)	(19,131,652)
TOTAL EQUITY / (DEFICIENCY)		(1,566,309)	2,805,527

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31 DECEMBER 2016 $	RESTATED 31 DECEMBER 2015 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		7,412,614	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(8,856,020)	(414,406)
Interest paid		(20,033)	-
Income tax (paid)/received PRRT		188,352	-
interest received		4,556	-
Net cash outflows from operating activities		(1,270,531)	(414,406)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries	2.3	(721,848)	-
Payment for plant and equipment		(7,625)	-
Payments for exploration expenditure		(65,538)	-
Payments for available for sale investments		(65,635)	-
Amount transferred (payment) from escrow account – PT Enso Asia		(138,758)	
Proceeds from sale of Pase PSC assets		-	1,099,335
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities		(999,404)	1,099,335
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		50,000	-
Proceeds from loans from related parties		-	172,780
Payment of loans to related parties		-	(878,541)
Net cash inflows / (outflows) from financing activities		50,000	(705,761)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,836,646	84,587
Net movement in cash flows for the period		(2,219,935)	(20,832)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		58,170	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of half year	3.1	1,674,881	63,755
Reconciliation of the loss for the half year back to cash paid in running the business			
		(5,034,397)	1,219,397
(Loss) / Profit for the period			
Add back – non-cash items			
Depreciation		781	364
Amortisation		744,866	-
Unwind of discount		184,581	-
Impairment of exploration expenditure		40,538	-
Share based payments		458,017	(1,587,999)
Movements in foreign currency		(66,080)	-
Changes in the value of assets and liabilities used in the day to day operations of the business			
Change in value (from opening to closing amounts) of trade and other receivables (received)/owed		(124,986)	(79,904)
Change in value (from opening to closing amounts) of other assets		(90,634)	(10,218)
Change in value (from opening to closing amounts) of provisions (paid)/owing		3,513,306	43,954
Change in value (from opening to closing amounts) of provisions (paid)/owing		(896,523)	-
Net cash paid to run the business during the period		(1,270,531)	(414,406)

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

TRIANGLE ENERGY (GLOBAL) LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

			Consolidated		
	Issued capital	Accumulated losses	Share based payment reserve	Available for sale reserve	Total equity
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2016	21,901,005	(19,131,652)	36,174	-	2,805,527
Transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders					
Conversion of option	86,174	-	(36,174)	-	50,000
Issue of shares (directors)	72,500	-	-	-	72,500
Issue of shares (directors)	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Issue of options to consultants	-	-	108,017	-	108,017
Comprehensive Income					
Profit / (Loss) for the period	-	(5,034,397)	-	-	(5,034,397)
Movement in available for sale reserves	-	-	-	82,044	82,044
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the half year	-	(5,034,397)	-	82,044	(4,952,353)
Balance at 31 Dec 2016	22,409,679	(24,166,049)	108,017	82,044	(1,566,309)

			RESTATED Consolidated		
	Issued capital	Accumulated losses	Share based payment reserve	Available for sale reserve	Total equity
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2015					
Transaction with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders	21,687,179	(25,024,464)	1,787,999	-	(1,549,286)
Issue of shares (consultants)	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Capital raising costs	(36,174)	-	36,174	-	-
Issue of shares (directors)	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Issue of shares (consultants)	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Reversal of share based payments	-	-	(1,787,999)	-	(1,787,999)
Comprehensive Income					
Profit / (Loss) for the period	-	1,219,397	-	-	1,219,397
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the half year	-	1,219,397	-	-	1,219,397
Balance at 31 Dec 2015	21,901,005	(23,805,067)	36,174	-	(1,867,888)

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Table of Notes

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The half year report of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited (the **Company, Group or Triangle Energy**) for the period ended 31 December 2016 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of directors on 10 March 2017.

The Company is a public company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose securities are traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are described in the director's report above.

(a) Basis of Preparation

The principle accounting policies adopted for the preparation of interim financial report are set out below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

(i) Statement of compliance

This interim financial report for the half-year reporting period ended 31 December 2016 has been prepared in accordance with accounting standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

This interim financial report does not include full disclosures of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Therefore, it cannot be expected to provide as full an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Company as in the full financial report.

It is recommended that this interim financial report be read in conjunction with the any public announcements made by Triangle Energy (Global) Limited up to the date of this report in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements arising under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules.

(ii) Basis of measurement and reporting convention

This interim financial report have been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical cost except for assessing the fair value of the Groups available for sale investments and the fair values for the business combination. The interim financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

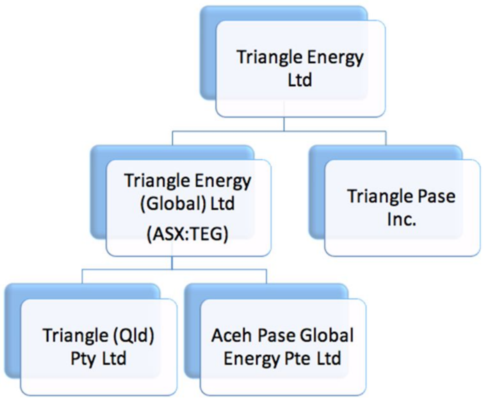
The consolidated entity made a number of changes to its legal structure during the previous year. These changes principally included the disposal of its Pase PSC assets (through the sale of its legal subsidiaries) and the acquisition of its 57.5% interest in the Cliff Head production licence in Western Australia (through the purchase of two existing companies).

The consolidated entity had previously prepared its financial statements using the principles in AASB 3 "Business Combinations" relating to a reverse acquisition. A reverse acquisition occurred in 2009 when the Company entered into a purchase agreement with the original Pase shareholders to acquire the Indonesian PSC asset (Pase Group). This acquisition was considered to be a reverse acquisition for accounting purposes as the original shareholders of the Pase asset received more than 50% of the total shares on issue (after the transaction) therefore these shareholders obtaining control of the consolidated entity.

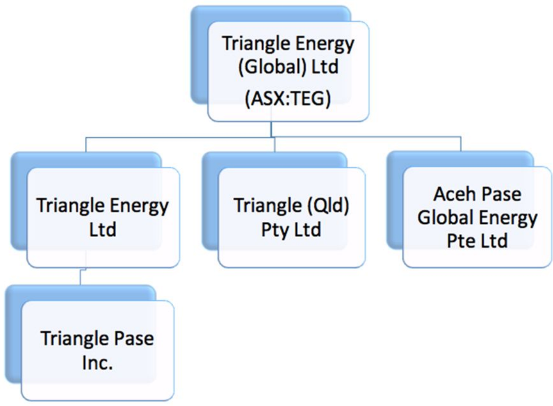
The accounting impact of a reverse acquisition is to assume that the new companies that join the group are the dominant undertaking for the newly formed consolidated entity. This results in the new companies being deemed (for accounting purposes) to have acquired the existing Triangle Energy group. The diagrams on the next page show the legal structure of the group on 1 July 2014 and the accounting structure of the group at the same time based on the reverse acquisition accounting.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the Company's last annual financial statements for year ended 30 June 2016.

(ii) Basis of measurement and reporting convention (continued)



Legal structure



Accounting structure

The consolidated Group excluding the Pase Group for the period to 31 December 2015 consisted of only Triangle Energy (Global) Limited and Triangle (Qld) Pty Ltd.

(b) Segment Information

Operating Segments – AASB 8 requires a management approach under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. This is consistent to the approach used for the comparative period. Operating segments are reported in a uniform manner to which is internally provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Board of Directors.

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in business activity from which it earns revenue or incur expenditure, including those that relate to transactions with other group components. Each operating segment's results are reviewed regularly by the Board to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Board monitors the operations of the Company based on two segments, operational and corporate. The financial results of each segments are reported to the board to assess the performance of the Group.

The Board has determined that strategic decision making is facilitated by evaluation of the operations of the legal parent and the consolidation of the oil producing subsidiaries which represent the finance, treasury, compliance and funding elements of the Group (legal parent, Triangle (Qld) and Triangle Perth Basin) and the operational performance of the Group's revenues and costs of production and sale (T Offshore and T Oil).

(c) Revenue Recognition

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

(i) Sale of oil

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the initial customer.

(d) Foreign Currency Translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the average exchange rates for the month. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to profit or loss.

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

(e) New accounting standards and interpretations that are not yet mandatory

The following new standards and amendments to standards are applicable to the Company and are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2017 and beyond. None of the standards and interpretations have affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period. Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the Company in the period of initial application. They have not been applied in preparing the interim financial report.

Title and Reference	Nature of Change	Application date for entity
AASB 9 Financial Instruments AASB 9	Amends the requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets. The available-for-sale and held-to-maturity categories of financial assets in AASB 139 have been eliminated. Adoption of AASB 9 is only mandatory for the year ending 30 June 2018. The entity has not yet made an assessment of the impact of these amendments.	1 July 2017
AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers	An entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised good or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This means that revenue will be recognised when control of goods or services is transferred, rather than on transfer of risks and rewards as is currently the case under IAS 18 Revenue. The entity is yet to undertake a full analysis of the impact of this standard at this stage.	I July 2018
AASB 16 (issued February 2016) Leases	AASB 16 eliminates the operating and finance lease classifications for lessees currently accounted for under AASB 117 Leases. It instead requires an entity to bring most leases onto its balance sheet in a similar way to how existing finance leases are treated under AASB 117. An entity will be required to recognise a lease liability and a right of use asset in its balance sheet for most leases. There are some optional exemptions for leases with a period of 12 months or less and for low value leases. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged from AASB 117. The entity has not yet made a detailed assessment of the impact of this standard at this stage.	1 Jan 2019

1 Profit and loss items

	31 December 2016 $	31 December 2015 $
1.1 Revenue		
Sales of oil	6,965,602	-
Interest income	4,556	-
Other revenue	-	79,904
	6,970,158	79,904

Total number of barrels produced and sold by the Company was 116,561 at an average sales price of AUD$59.759

1.2 Expenses

(a) Employment expenses

	31 December 2016 $	31 December 2015 $
Salaries and wages	292,178	84,167
Other personnel costs	6,694	5,743
Superannuation	24,036	7,520
Increase/(decrease) in leave liabilities	5,185	15,963
	328,093	113,393
Share based payment expenses/ (reversal)	350,000	(1,587,999)
Total	678,093	(1,474,606)

(b) General and administration costs

	31 December 2016 $	31 December 2015 $
Accounting expenses	51,274	387
Audit fees	19,050	17,556
Consulting expenses	282,305	114,932
Legal expenses	298,396	83,683
Insurance expenses	262,038	1,401
Arbitration expenses	1,907,389	-
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	(45,995)	385
Other administration expenses	245,869	91,031
	3,020,326	309,375

(c) Cost of sales

	31 December 2016 $	31 December 2015 $
Significant one off costs		
Repairs and maintenance	1,803,999	-
Operating and restructure costs	436,312	-
	2,240,311	-

1 Profit and loss items

1.3 Taxation

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Deferred tax assets (DTA) / (liabilities) (DTL)		
The balance comprises temporary difference attributable to:		
PRRT (credit on decommissioning) (DTA)	7,933,812	7,933,812
Project Pool costs (DTA) (a)	5,076,885	5,076,885
Exploration assets (DTL) (a)	(1,124,385)	(1,124,385)
Total deferred taxes	11,886,312	11,886,312

(a) Part of the Project Pool DTA has been off-set against the Exploration asset DTL.

Set-off deferred tax liabilities pursuant to off-set provisions

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Deferred tax asset on project pool costs (oil and gas properties)	(1,124,385)	(1,124,385)
Deferred tax liability on exploration asset (business combination)	1,124,385	1,124,385
	-	-

Estimates and judgements
Assumptions used to carry forward deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, taxation losses and PRRT decommissioning credits when the directors consider that it is probable that sufficient future tax profits or costs will be available to utilise those temporary differences, losses and credits. Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits over the next few years together with future tax planning strategies. There are significant variables relating to generating taxable profits in the future and while the directors take care in assessing the current available information, by its nature any forecast may be materially different to the final actual outcome.

2 Significant assets

2.1 Oil and gas properties

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Oil and gas properties carried forward – Cliff Head	10,160,134	10,905,000
Reconciliation – Cliff Head		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	10,905,000	-
Additions to the oil and gas properties	-	10,905,000
Less: Amortisation	(744,866)	-
Carrying amount at end of the period	10,160,134	10,905,000

2 Significant assets

2.1 Oil and gas properties (continued)

Estimates and judgements
Assumptions used to carry forward the oil and gas properties

The write-off or impairment of oil and gas properties is based on a periodic assessment of pre-determined impairment indicators relevant to the operating asset and with the information available at the time of preparing this report. The directors assess whether there are any clear indicators of impairment and if they exist a value in use calculation is prepared to assess the carrying value of the operating assets. The assessment of impairment indicators requires the directors to make judgements in relation to internal and external factors that impact the assets, however, information may come to light in subsequent periods which the directors were unable to predict at the time of making the assessment of indicators.

The estimation of reserves requires significant management judgement and interpretation of complex geological and geophysical models in order to make as assessment of the size, share, depth and quality of reservoirs and their anticipated recoveries. Estimates have been used to determine the fair value of the oil and gas properties for the purpose of the business combination and the assessment of depletion and amortisation charges.

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
2.2 Exploration and evaluation assets		
Exploration, evaluation and development costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest	3,772,951	3,747,951
Reconciliation – Mentelle & West High prospects		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	3,747,951	-
Additions to the exploration and evaluation asset	-	3,747,951
Less: Exploration impairment	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the period	3,747,951	3,747,951
Reconciliation – Norwest Zanadu (i)		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	-
Additions to the exploration and evaluation asset	25,000	-
Less: Exploration impairment	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the period	25,000	-
Reconciliation – Reids Dome (ii)		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	-
Additions to the exploration and evaluation asset	40,538	29,997
Less: Exploration impairment	(40,538)	(29,997)
Carrying amount at end of the period	-	-

(i) Norwest Zanadu

During the period the Company entered into an agreement to form a Joint Venture to explore the Norwest Zanadu prospects. The Company can earn up to a 30% interest by contributing 40% of the well costs.

(ii) Reids Dome

The Company has assessed the exploration expenditure incurred on this tenement and has determined that at the reporting date the value may not be recoverable and has been impaired.

2 Significant assets

2.2 Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Estimates and judgements
Assumptions used to carry forward the exploration assets

The write-off, impairment or carrying forward of exploration expenditure is based on a periodic assessment of the viability of an area of interest and/or the existence of economically recoverable reserves. This assessment is based on pre-determined impairment indicators, taking into account the requirements of the accounting standard, and with the information available at the time of preparing this report. Information may come to light in subsequent periods which requires the asset to be impaired or written down for which the directors were unable to predict the outcome.

2.3 Business combination

On 30 June 2016 the Company acquired 100% of the issued capital of AWE Oil Pty Ltd and AWE (Offshore) Pty Ltd that together hold a 57.5% interest in the Cliff Head production licence WA-31-L. The acquisition provides the group with an instant source of revenue and well established infrastructure in a well established oil and gas region.

	30 June 2016 $
Purchase consideration	
Cash paid and payable	2,273,247
- Total purchase consideration	2,273,247

The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

Cash	2,005,480
Receivable	1,736,644
Oil and gas properties	10,905,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,747,951
Deferred tax assets	13,010,697
Trade creditors	(1,310,634)
Provisions	(1,471,524)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,124,385)
Rehabilitation provisions	(25,225,982)
Net identifiable assets acquired	2,273,247
Fair value of net assets acquired	2,273,247

The fair value of assets and liabilities acquired includes a number of valuation techniques and assumptions to determine the individual amounts disclosed above. These include:

NPV of the oil field production capabilities (based on current reserves as at 30 June) using the following significant inputs:
(a) Average oil price between USD$53 and USD$56;
(b) Discount to brent crude of $5;
(c) AUD:USD exchange rate 0.74;
(d) Maintaining current production cost levels; and
(e) Discount rate of 10%.

NPV of the rehabilitation provision using the following significant inputs:
(a) Discount rate 4%;
(b) Current independent assessment of the estimate of decommissioning; and
(c) Inflation factor 2.5%

2 Significant assets

2.3 Business combination (continued)

The production licence includes a number of significant exploration opportunities (namely Mentelle and West High) which if ultimately proven successful has the ability to extend the production life of the field substantially. There are no guarantees of exploration success however the Company has undertaken the acquisition on the basis that these opportunities represent significant value to the Group and has therefore assigned a value based on the prospective nature of the exploration potential.

The acquired companies did not contribute any revenue or profits during the 2016 year and if the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2015 the companies would have contributed $14.7mill in revenue and made a loss of approximately $3mill (before interest and tax).

Purchase consideration - cash outflow	30 June 2016 $
Inflow of cash from the acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	
Purchase consideration	(1,543,490)
Less: Balance acquired	2,005,480
	461,990
Amount payable as at 30 June (paid post year end in USD resulting in an FX gain of $7,910)	(729,758)

Acquisition-related costs have all been included in the administration expenses in the profit and loss.

3 Financing – Capital, debt and risk management

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
3.1 Cash		
Cash at bank and in hand	338,648	460,767
Joint Venture cash	59,852	2,005,480
Restricted cash (i)	1,276,381	1,370,399
Balances per statement of cash flows	1,674,881	3,836,646

(i) As part of the disposal of the Pase PSC assets the Company agreed to place in an escrow (trust) account an amount of USD$1.02 million which will be released after the final administration approval for the transfer of the PSC is granted by the Indonesian government. As at reporting date, the funds remain in the escrow account pending the government approval.

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Credit risk		
A-1+ 1	398,500	2,466,247
B 1	1,276,381	1,370,399

1. The equivalent S&P rating of the financial assets represents that rating of the counterparty with whom the financial asset is held rather than the rating of the financial asset itself.

3 Financing – Capital, debt and risk management

3.1 Cash (continued)

Non-cash items

During the period the Company entered into two non-cash transactions which were:

On 18 July 2016 the Company issued 46,568,854 (on a pre-share consolidated basis) of shares to directors in satisfaction of fees payable as at 30 June 2016. The total value of the shares (based on the closing price on the date of issue) was $72,500.

On 30 November (after approval from shareholders at the Company's AGM) the Company issued 175,000,000 of shares (on a pre-share consolidated basis) to directors and a former employee for services rendered. The total value of the shares (based on the closing price on the date of issue) was $350,000.

3.2 Equity (number of shares on issue and the amount paid (or value attributed) for the shares)

146,823,915 fully paid ordinary shares (30 June 2016: 135,960,939 (3.399billion / 25)) post consolidation

The following changes to the shares on issue and the attributed value during the periods:

	31 December 2016 Number	30 June 2016 Number	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,399,023,471	3,194,962,382	21,901,005	21,687,179
Shares issue to consultants (October)	-	50,000,000	-	50,000
Shares issued to directors (November)	-	104,061,089	-	150,000
Shares issue to consultants (May)	-	50,000,000	-	50,000
Conversion of options to Shares 2	50,000,000	-	86,174	-
Shares issued to directors (July) 1	46,568,854	-	72,500	-
Shares issued to directors (November) 1	175,000,000	-	350,000	-
Consolidation of shares	(3,523,768,410)	-	-	-
Share issue costs 3	-	-	-	(36,174)
	146,823,915	3,399,023,471	22,409,679	21,901,005

Balance as at 31 December 2016

1. The fair value of the shares was established as the market value of the shares at the date the shares were granted (being $0.00155 & $0.002). These transactions did not result in any cash being received by the Company.

2. The converted options were at $0.001 per share and the share based payments reserve value of $36,174 was also transferred to equity.

3. Issue of 50,000,000 options to consultants with a fair value of $0.000724. The input using the Black Scholes Pricing Model were:
(a) Grant Date – 12 October 2015
(b) Exercise date – 9 October 2017
(c) Market price of securities - $0.001
(d) Exercise price of securities - $0.001
(e) Risk free rate – 2.50%
(f) Volatility – 152%

3 Financing – Capital, debt and risk management

3.3 Going concern

The going concern concept relates to the assessment of the company's ability to continue its operations (and pay its debts when they fall due) for the next 12 months from the date when the directors sign the half year report without the need to raise money from issuing shares or obtaining borrowing facilities.

The directors have prepared an estimated cash flow forecast for the period to March 2018 to determine if the Company may require additional funding during the next 15 month period. Where this cash flow forecast includes the likelihood that additional amounts will be needed and these funds have not yet been secured, it creates uncertainty as to whether the company will continue to operate in the manner it has planned over the next 12 months.

Where the cash flow forecast includes these uncertainties, the directors will make an assessment of whether it is reasonable to assume that the Company will be able to continue its normal operations based on the following factors and judgements:

- The Company has access to the use of cash reserves of $338,648 as at 31 December 2016 (30 June 2016: $460,767)

- The Company has successfully re-negotiated terms with a major creditor to defer payments for the next 6 months.

- The Company has recently increased production capacity with the re-commencement of a previous well.

The directors also anticipate the support of its major shareholders and are confident in the Company's ability to raise an appropriate level of funding to execute its plans and continue its expansion activities.

Current assessment of going concern

The cash flow forecast includes a number of assumption regarding settlement of its obligations, continued profitability from its operating assets and obtaining additional funding. As the Company has not yet confirmed a number of its assumptions or secured its additional funding, this results in a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business at amounts stated in the half year report.

The half year report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or liabilities that might be necessary should the entity not continue as a going concern.

The Company's auditors have referred to this section when completing their report on the company's half yearly financial statements.

3.4 Risk management

General

Triangle's risk management assessment is conducted by the Board and management and together they are responsible for approving and reviewing the Company's risk management strategy and policy. The Board and management are responsible for monitoring appropriate processes and implementing controls to ensure an effective and efficient risk management structure is in place. The Board is responsible for identifying, monitoring and managing significant business risks faced by the Company and considering the effectiveness of its internal control system.

Capital - (company's ability to raise equity (issue shares) or obtain loans (borrowings) as and when needed)

The capital of the Company consists of issued capital (shares). The directors aim to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity at the time when funds are obtained. The directors will assess the options available to the company to issue more shares while taking into account the effect on current shareholder ownership percentages (dilution) or alternatively assess the ability of the company to access debt (borrowings) where the cost associated of borrowing these funds (interest) is not considered excessive.

3 Financing – Capital, debt and risk management

3.4 Risk management

Liquidity - (the ability of the company to pay its liabilities as and when the fall due)

Liquidity risk arises from the debts (financial liabilities being creditors and other payables) of the Company and the Company's subsequent ability to meet these obligations to repay its debts (financial liabilities) as and when they fall due.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of directors. The Board has determined an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and monitoring actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets, expenditure commitments and debts (liabilities). There were no changes in the Company's liquidity risk management policies from previous years.

Credit - (the ability of the company to manage the risk that third parties which hold assets on behalf of the company will not return them at the value recorded in the financial statements)

The two major current assets of the company is its cash at bank and debtors. The assessment of the credit risk based on a rating agencies review of the financial institution has been included in 3.1 above.

3.5 Reserves

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Available for sale reserve	82,044	-
Share based payments reserves	108,017	36,174
	190,061	36,174
Available for sale reserve		
Reconciliation of movements in the balance		
Opening balance	-	-
Fair value movement (a)	82,044	-
Closing balance at end of period	82,044	-
Share based payments reserves		
Reconciliation of movements in the balance		
Opening balance	36,174	1,787,999
Additional share based payments (b)	108,017	36,174
Transfer to share capital (refer 3.2)	(36,174)	-
Less: Reversal of cancelled options	-	(1,787,999)
Closing balance at end of period	108,017	36,174

(a) Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted (unadjusted) market price at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price as at 31 December.

(b) Issue of 150,000,000 options (pre-consolidation) to consultants with a fair value of $0.000720. The input using the Black Scholes Pricing Model were:
(a) Grant Date – 12 August 2016
(b) Exercise date – 30 June 2017
(c) Market price of securities (pre consolidation) - $0.002
(d) Exercise price of securities (pre consolidation) - $0.0015
(e) Risk free rate – 1.46%
(f) Volatility – 64.18%

3 Financing – Capital, debt and risk management

		31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
3.6	**Accumulated losses**		
	Accumulated losses at the beginning of the year	19,131,652	25,024,464
	Net loss / (profit) for the period	5,034,397	(5,892,812)
	Accumulated losses at the end of the period	24,166,049	19,131,652

4 Other assets and liabilities

		31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
4.1	**Trade and other receivables**		
	Accrued revenue	1,437,348	-
	Trade receivables	-	1,312,364
		1,437,348	1,312,364

The accrued revenue has been received in cash post year end. Due to the short term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amounts approximate their fair value.

		31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
4.2	**Other receivable and assets**		
	GST receivable	23,096	1,405
	Prepayments	242,738	17,894
	JV GST receivable	140,997	117,850
	JV other receivables	129,896	117,875
	PRRT receivable	-	188,352
	Receivable – PT Enso Asia	138,758	
	Other assets	791	3,504
		676,276	446,880

Due to the short term nature of the receivables, their carrying amounts approximate their fair value.

		31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
4.3	**Available for sale investments**		
	Available for sale investments	229,722	82,044
		229,722	82,044
	Available for sale investments		
	Reconciliation of movements in the balance		
	Opening balance	82,044	-
	Additional purchases	65,634	82,044
	Fair value movement (a)	82,044	-
	Closing balance at end of period	229,722	82,044

(a) Refer 3.5 for valuation method

4 Other assets and liabilities

4.4 Plant and equipment

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Administration office – Plant and Equipment		
Office equipment	7,625	-
Accumulated depreciation	(475)	-
	7,150	-
Furniture and fittings	9,955	9,955
Accumulated depreciation	(6,169)	(5,862)
	3,786	4.093
Total administration assets	10,936	4,093

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and at the end of the current period.

	Furniture & Fittings $	Office Equipment $	Total $
Opening net book value at 1 July 2016	4,093	-	4,093
Additions during the half year	-	7,625	7,625
Disposals during the half year	-	-	
Depreciation expenses	(307)	(475)	(782)
Closing net book value at 31 Dec 2016	3,786	7,150	10,936

4.5 Trade and other payables (debts)

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Current liabilities (debts payable within 12 months)		
Trade payables	250,119	100,469
JV trade payables	435,757	378,948
Accrued expenses	2,289,020	205,049
JV accruals	1,842,630	819,826
Payroll liabilities	16,731	13,568
Dividend payable in trust	7,044	7,044
Share buy-back funds in trust	6,796	6,796
GST liabilities	119,224	-
Employee entitlements	112,971	107,787
Acquisition payable (a)	-	729,758
	5,080,292	2,369,245

Due to the short term nature of current payables, the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair value. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

(a) The Company completed the acquisition of its interest in the Cliff Head production licence on 30 June 2016 with the final payment made in July 2016.

4 Other assets and liabilities

4.6 Provisions

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
JV Provisions	575,001	1,471,524
JV provisions – current (due for payment within 12 months)		
Reconciliation		
Balance brought forward	1,471,524	-
Movement during the period / year	(896,523)	1,471,524
Balance carried forward	575,001	1,471,524
Restoration provision (Reids Dome) – non-current	349,013	349,013
Restoration provision (Cliff Head) – non-current	25,410,563	25,225,982
	25,759,576	25,574,995
Restoration provisions – non-current liabilities (debts payable after 12 months)		
Reconciliation		
Balance brought forward	25,574,995	349,013
Additions for the year / period	-	25,225,982
Unwind of discount (Cliff Head)	184,581	-
Balance carried forward	25,759,576	25,574,995

The non-current provision relates to the Reids Dome production licence PL 231 (located in the Bowen Basin, Queensland) and the Cliff Head production licence WA-31-L (located in the Perth Basin, WA).

Under the terms within the Joint Venture agreement relating to PL 231, Triangle is liable to pay rehabilitation as follows:
- 100% of the rehabilitation costs relating to the Primero-1 Well; and
- 33.3% of the rehabilitation costs relating to the 5 Historic Wells.

Under the terms within the Joint Venture agreement relating to WA-31-L, Triangle is liable to pay rehabilitation cost of 57.5% relating to the licence.

Estimates and judgement
Assumptions used to assess the rehabilitation provision

The Company has previously commissioned a study of the expected cost of rehabilitating the Cliff Head site. The comprehensive study used pricing in 2015 and in the director's opinion this is a conservative (high) estimate of the potential cost of the restoring the site. There is a substantial number of assumptions embedded in the cost estimate all of which could change and result in the actual amount paid to restore the site being materially different to the carrying value of the liability.

The provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value (including an appropriate discount rate relevant to the time value of money plus any risk premium associated with the liability) of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the balance date.

5 Additional disclosures

5.1 Subsequent events

There have been no significant events after the end of the reporting period to the date of this report.

5.2 Contingent liabilities

There have been no changes to the contingent liabilities disclosed in the most recent annual financial statements other than the arbitration process that was concluded in December. The Company has since recorded the cost in the interim financial report.

5.3 Joint venture – joint arrangements

General information

The Group has a 57.5% interest in an unincorporated joint venture at Cliff Head in Western Australia to produce oil and sell to a local refinery. The Group accounts for its interest in the joint arrangement as a joint operation and records its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Commitments and contingencies

There are no capital commitments or contingencies as at 31 December 2016.

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Profit or loss statement		
Interest income	4,391	-
Operating expenses	(4,434,966)	-
Repairs and maintenance	(1,803,999)	-
Operating restructure costs	(436,312)	-
Result from the Joint Venture	(6,670,886)	-

	31 December 2016 $	30 June 2016 $
Balance sheet		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	59,852	2,005,480
Other receivables	270,893	235,725
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	330,745	2,241,205
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	2,278,387	1,198,774
Provisions	575,001	1,471,524
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,853,388	2,670,298
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Provisions	25,410,563	25,225,982
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	25,410,563	25,225,982

5 Additional disclosures

5.4 Segment reporting

	Oil Production $	Australian Corporate $	Consolidated $
Half Year ended 31 December 2016			
Segment Revenue	6,965,602	-	6,965,602
Expenses			
Interest income	4,556	-	4,556
Interest expenses	(19,187)	(846)	(20,033)
Depreciation and amortisation	(744,866)	(781)	(745,647)
Impairment of assets	-	(40,538)	(40,538)
Segment net operating profit/(loss) after tax	(1,656,255)	(3,378,142)	(5,034,397)
Half Year ended 31 December 2015			
Expenses			
Interest expenses	-	(556)	(556)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(364)	(364)
Impairment of assets	-	(4,690)	(4,690)
Reversal of share based payments	-	1,587,999	1,587,999
Segment net operating profit/(loss) after tax	-	1,219,397	1,219,397
Segment assets			
At 31 December 2016	28,890,437	958,123	29,848,560
At 30 June 2016	31,405,772	815,519	32,221,291
Segment liabilities			
At 31 December 2016	(28,473,528)	(2,941,341)	(31,414,869)
At 30 June 2016	(28,008,139)	(1,407,625)	(29,415,764)

5.5 Related party transactions

Transactions with key management personnel (those individuals that direct the company).

A company's key management personnel for the period 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016 are:
Mr Edward Farrell
Mr Robert Towner
Mr Darren Bromley

There have been no changes to the related party transactions for the period. The directors have received the following shares as detailed above in section 3.2.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 11 to 31 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Accounting Standards AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting*, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Edward Farrell

Chairman

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 10th day of March 2017.

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT
To the members of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited

Report on the Half-Year Financial Report

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited ("the company") which comprises the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the directors' declaration, for the Group comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the half-year end or from time to time during the half-year.

Directors' responsibility for the half-year financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year 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 half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the Group financial position as at 31 December 2016 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*. As the auditor of the company, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of Triangle Energy (Global) Limited is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw attention to Note 3.3 in the interim financial report which indicates that the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company securing additional funding. If the Company is unable to secure additional funding, there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in the half year report.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

B G McVeigh
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
10 March 2017