



Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited
Company No. 12373821

Annual report and financial statements
For the financial period from 20
December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

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Corporate information

Legal Form	Limited liability company, limited by shares
Place of Incorporation	England and Wales
Company Number	12373821
Registered Office	1st Floor, Sackville House 143-149 Fenchurch Street London EC3M 6BN England
Parent Entity	Woodside Energy (UK) Limited
Ultimate Parent Entity	Woodside Petroleum Ltd
Directors	Andreas Philip Demetriou (appointed 20 December 2019) Louise Hornby (appointed 18 January 2021) Elizabeth May Newton (appointed 15 September 2021) Paul Alexander Baker (appointed 20 December 2019 and resigned 20 October 2020) Matthew Allan Peter Farr (appointed 30 October 2020 and resigned 18 January 2021) Marguerite Eileen O'Neill (appointed 20 December 2019 and resigned 15 September 2021)
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF

Directors' report

The directors present their report for Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited (the **Company**) for the period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020.

Directors of the Company

- Andreas Philip Demetriou (appointed 20 December 2019)
- Louise Hornby (appointed 18 January 2021)
- Elizabeth May Newton (appointed 15 September 2021)
- Paul Alexander Baker (appointed 20 December 2019 and resigned 20 October 2020)
- Matthew Allan Peter Farr (appointed 30 October 2020 and resigned 18 January 2021)
- Marguerite Eileen O'Neill (appointed 20 December 2019 and resigned 15 September 2021)

The above directors held office for the full period, unless indicated otherwise.

Principal activities

The Company was incorporated on 20 December 2019 to support the provision of finance to Petrosen pursuant to the Petrosen Development Loan Facility Agreement ("Petrosen Loan"), as part of the broader strategy to progress the development of the Sangomar Field Development Phase 1 in Senegal. The activities of the company include the provision of the Petrosen Loan.

Key performance indicators

The Companies Act 2006 requires the Company's directors to disclose the Company's key performance indicators (**KPIs**). The Woodside Petroleum Ltd group of companies manages its KPIs at a segment and geographical level. As a result, the directors have taken the decision not to disclose KPIs in individual subsidiary accounts. The KPIs of the Woodside Petroleum Ltd group of companies are included within the accounts of the ultimate parent entity, Woodside Petroleum Ltd.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 after taxation was US\$2,675,498. No amounts have been paid or declared as dividends during the course of the period and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial period.

Going concern

The Company is dependent upon financial support from its parent entity as it requires funds to provide finance to Petrosen in accordance with the loan facility agreement.

Woodside Petroleum Ltd, the ultimate parent entity of the Company, has provided a letter of support to the directors which sets out its intention to provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities and financial commitments, but only to the extent that funding is not otherwise available to the Company to meet such liabilities and that it will not, for the same period, call for repayment of amounts due to other group companies, unless the Company has sufficient funds to pay other creditors in full.

The directors have assessed the ability of Woodside Petroleum Ltd to provide this support by reviewing its most recently publicly released financial statements and taking into consideration the Company's forecast available liquidity and limited debt maturing within the going concern period (being the period ending 11 October 2022). Given the quantum of the forecast available liquidity and the limited debt maturing during the going concern period for the Company, the Board of Directors conclude that the Company is able to continue as a going concern for the going concern period. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

Events since the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the directors of the Company resolved to issue 105,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each to Woodside Energy (UK) Limited on 25 January 2021 and entered Woodside Energy (UK) Limited's name into the register of members on this date as the holder of the ordinary shares allotted and issued.

Additionally, the directors of the Company resolved to issue 100,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each to Woodside Energy (UK) Limited on 25 June 2021 and entered Woodside Energy (UK) Limited's name into the register of members on this date as the holder of the ordinary shares allotted and issued.

Future developments

The Company will continue to provide finance to Petrosen in accordance with the Petrosen Loan.

Strategic report

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption of the requirement to provide a Strategic Report pursuant to section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

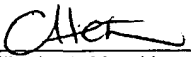
Directors' liabilities

The Company's ultimate parent entity, Woodside Petroleum Ltd, has entered into deeds of indemnity with the Company's directors who are employees of the ultimate parent entity or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, in terms of the indemnity provided under the ultimate parent entity's Constitution, against liabilities (to the extent not precluded by law) incurred in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or the discharge of their duties.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board


Elizabeth May Hewton
Director

Date: 11 October 2021

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under this law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited (the 'Company') for the period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 12, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months ending 11 October 2022 from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited (continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are Companies act 2006 and FRS 101. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations related to its operations such as UK tax legislation, UK Bribery Act and Data Protection act.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by understanding the oversight of those charged with governance and by reviewing minutes of Board of Directors meetings.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by challenging the Company's policies and procedures on identifying and mitigating fraud risks.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved:
 - Consideration of fraud risk during the planning of and throughout our audit;
 - Inquiring of Management as to the risks of fraud and obtaining an understanding of the controls in place;
 - Understanding of the oversight by those charged with governance of Management's controls over fraud risk, including the whistleblowing processes;
 - Consideration of the effectiveness of Management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud;
 - Determining an appropriate audit strategy to address those identified risks of fraud;
 - Considering the key management estimates or evidence of possible Management bias; and
 - Use of data analytics tools to test journal entries including testing journals, outside of the normal cause of business to detect and investigate unusual transactions.

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

Use of our report

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Jacqueline Ann Geary (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
Date: 11 October 2021

Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited**Profit and loss account and statement of comprehensive income**

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

	Notes	For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 US\$'000
Other expenses	3	(18)
Operating loss		(18)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	3,368
Finance income		3,368
Profit before tax		3,350
Income tax expense	6	(675)
Profit for the period		2,675
Profit for the period		2,675
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,675

The profit of US\$2,675,498 for the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited
Company No. 12373821
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 US\$'000
Current assets		
Debtors:		
Amounts falling due within one year	7(a)	6
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7(b)	112,747
Cash		34,613
Creditors:		
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(691)
Net current assets		33,928
Total assets less current liabilities		146,675
Net assets		146,675
Shareholder's interests		
Represented by:		
Capital and reserves		
Issued and fully paid shares	9	144,000
Profit and loss account		2,675
Shareholder's funds		146,675

On behalf of the Board


Elizabeth May Hewton
Director

Date: 11 October 2021

Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited**Statement of changes in equity**

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

	Issued Share Capital (Note 8)	Profit and Loss account	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation)	-	-	-
Issue of shares	144,000	-	144,000
Profit for the period, representing total comprehensive income for the period	-	2,675	2,675
At 31 December 2020	144,000	2,675	146,675

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Woodside Energy Finance (UK) Limited (the **Company**) for the period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors (**Board**). The Company is incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (FRS 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's financial statements are presented in US dollars (**USD**) and have been rounded to the nearest thousand. The GBP/USD exchange rate as at 31 December 2020 was GBP1 = USD1.3607.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's ultimate holding company, Woodside Petroleum Ltd, an Australian public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Financial statements for Woodside Petroleum Ltd can be obtained from www.woodside.com.au. The Woodside Petroleum Ltd group of companies is the only group of which the Company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value consideration given in exchange for the assets.

Going Concern

The Company is dependent upon financial support from its parent entity as it requires funds to provide finance to Petrosen in accordance with the Petrosen Loan.

Woodside Petroleum Ltd, the ultimate parent entity of the Company, has provided a letter of support to the directors which sets out its intention to provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities and financial commitments, but only to the extent that funding is not otherwise available to the Company to meet such liabilities and that it will not, for the same period, call for repayment of amounts due to other group companies, unless the Company has sufficient funds to pay other creditors in full.

The directors have assessed the ability of Woodside Petroleum Ltd to provide this support by reviewing its most recently publicly released financial statements and taking into consideration the Company's forecast available liquidity and limited debt maturing within the going concern period (being the period ending 11 October 2022). Given the quantum of the forecast available liquidity and the limited debt maturing during the going concern period for the Company, the Board of Directors conclude that the Company is able to continue as a going concern for the going concern period. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (b) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- (c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (d) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- (e) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (f) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- (g) the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- (h) the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

2.2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

2.3 Significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is US dollars.

Translation of foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the transacting entity at the exchange rates ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at that date. Exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(b) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the exception that deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised, or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the Company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables, including receivables from related parties, are initially recognised at fair value or transaction price determined under IFRS 9.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost less an allowance for uncollectible amounts. Uncollectible amounts are determined using the expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model. Collectability and impairment are assessed on a regular basis. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the profit and loss account.

Loans and receivables are classified as current assets, except for those having maturity dates later than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current. All financial assets of the Company are classified as loans and receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

3. Auditor's remuneration

	Period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 US\$'000
Audit of financial statements	16

There were no non-audit services performed by Ernst & Young during the period.

4. Directors and employees

(a) Remuneration of directors

The directors did not receive any fees or remuneration for services as directors of the Company during the financial period.

(b) Average number of employees

No employees (including executive directors) were employed during the financial period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	Period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 US\$'000
Interest income	3,368
Total interest receivable and similar income	3,368

6. Taxation

a) Tax expense

	Period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 US\$'000
The tax expense is made up as follows:	
<i>Current income tax</i>	
United Kingdom corporation tax	675
Total current income tax	675
<i>Deferred income tax</i>	
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-
Total deferred income tax	-
Total tax expense on profit	675

b) Reconciliation of tax expense to accounting profit

A reconciliation between the tax and product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the period 20 December 2019 to 31 December 2020 is as follows.

	Period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020 US\$'000
Profit before tax	3,350
Accounting profit before taxation	3,350
Tax expense calculated at 19%	636
Foreign exchange impact on tax liabilities	40
Double taxation relief	(1)
Total tax expense	675

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

6. Taxation (continued)

c) Change in corporation tax rate

The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% was expected to come into effect from 1 April 2020 (as enacted by Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016). However, legislation introduced in the Finance Act 2020 (enacted on 22 July 2020) repealed the reduction of the corporation tax, thereby maintaining the current rate of 19%. Deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 19% (2019 – 19%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end.

7. Debtors

	2020 US\$'000
(a) Amounts falling due within one year	
Other debtors	6
Total	6
(b) Amounts falling due after more than one year	
Loan receivable from Petrosen	112,747
Total	112,747

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 US\$'000
General accruals	16
Tax payable	442
Intercompany payable	233
Total	691

9. Issued share capital

	2020 US\$'000
Issued and fully paid share capital	
144,000,001 ordinary shares of US\$1.00	144,000

The ordinary shares allow the holder to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings and upon a poll, gives the holder the right to exercise one vote per share. The shares have dividend rights and are entitled to share pro rata in respect of any dividend declared. The shares have full capital rights and are on a winding up or other return of capital entitled to receive pro rata any capital distribution made. The shares are not redeemable.

In 2020 there were 144,000,000 ordinary shares issued with a value of US\$144,000,000.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period from 20 December 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2020

10. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraphs 8(k) and (j) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the Woodside Petroleum Ltd group of companies. There were no other related party transactions during the period.

11. Share capital and reserves

Issued and fully paid shares

The balance classified as issued and fully paid shares includes the total net proceeds on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising US\$1 ordinary shares.

Profit and loss account

The balance held on this reserve is the retained profits of the Company.

12. Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the directors of the Company resolved to issue 105,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each to Woodside Energy (UK) Limited on 25 January 2021 and entered Woodside Energy (UK) Limited's name into the register of members on this date as the holder of the ordinary shares allotted and issued.

Additionally, the directors of the Company resolved to issue 100,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each to Woodside Energy (UK) Limited on 25 June 2021 and entered Woodside Energy (UK) Limited's name into the register of members on this date as the holder of the ordinary shares allotted and issued.