Santos Foundation

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

ADAPTING & ACHIEVING

INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors of Oil Search Foundation Limited as trustee of the Oil Search Foundation trust ("the Foundation") present their report with respect to the results for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and the state of the Foundations affairs as at that date.

DIRECTORS

The names and particulars of the directors of the trustee during and at the end of the financial year were:

Leon Buskens (Non-executive director)
Peter Botten (Non-executive director resigned on Thursday 15th December 2022)
Stephanie Copus-Campbell (Executive director resigned on Thursday 30th June 2022)
Kevin Gallagher (Executive director appointed on Monday 27th June 2022)
Janette Hewson (Executive director appointed on Monday 27th June 2022)

PURPOSE AND MISSION

The Foundation is a not-for-profit organisation that has been registered and operating in Papua New Guinea (PNG) since 2011. The Foundation focuses on building capacity and improving services in the health, education, youth, and family and sexual violence sectors in PNG. The Foundation plays a key role in supporting the Santos Corporate Social Responsibility objectives to build a better future for communities in Santos operating areas in Hela, Southern Highlands and Gulf Provinces in PNG. It also supports immunisation programs in all health facilities across Gulf and Southern Highlands provinces.

In line with the PNG Government's development cooperation policy, the Foundation works in partnership with the National, Provincial and Local Governments by ensuring that PNG leads its own development, that communities determine their own priorities, and that funded activities strengthen systems and contribute to sustainable outcomes. The Foundation supports the delivery of initiatives by:

* Targeting funding to high impact activities,
* Leveraging resources for communities from other partners, donors and the private sector, including grant management of donor funded projects, and,
* Providing technical assistance and advice, training, supplies, and logistical support to PNG institutions.

The Foundation's approach respects the political, cultural, social and legislative (governance) systems and frameworks of PNG, engages local leaders and fosters opportunities for local businesses.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2022 REVIEW
The national general election for PNG was held in 2022. National elections are often complex in PNG and lead to reduced government activity across the country for the full election period, between May and July. In 2022, election related disruptions closed many government agencies for the best part of three months between mid-June and mid-September. Health, education and justice services were all affected by this violence.

In 2022, Foundation implemented partnership agreements with our supported Provincial Health Authorities (PHA) in the areas of financial, governance, planning and human resource management advice and support, logistical support for remote service delivery; infrastructure development advice and support direct funding for agreed activities, and monitoring and evaluation advice. Foundation continued to support in health service delivery for family planning, immunisation and TB.

The Foundation maintained funding and support for the early childhood literacy program with libraries in Tari and Fugwa in Hela Province and Kikori in Gulf Province. All three libraries remained open and operating through the elections with Fugwa closed in two weeks early in December due to a local conflict. This program was delivered in partnership with local partner, Buk bilong Pikinini.

The Foundation's Board directed that the Foundation give priority to addressing the growing issues for young people, recognising the youth bulge developing in PNG, a trend observed in other developing nations. The Foundation designed the Youth Opportunities program, in partnership with the National Youth Development Authority (NYDA) which commenced implementation in 2022 with priority attention to employment and education.

The Foundation also worked with the PHAs to support the expansion of Family Support Centres (FSCs) into remote districts and to ensure hospital and other health services are responding to the needs of FSC survivors.

The Foundation maintained the project management of the Bel isi PNG initiative, a public/private/civil society partnership providing case management and safe house services to survivors of Family Sexual Violence (FSV). This is a jointly funded initiative between the Australian Government, Bank South Pacific (BSP), Steamships PNG, and Santos. Seventeen (17) subscribing companies in PNG supported this initiative in 2022.

The Foundation supported the PNG Government's pandemic response with advisory services to the COVID-19 National Task Force for planning, evaluation, and advocacy with the private sector to support employee vaccination programs. Over 10,000 people have been vaccinated through this program since inception of this program.

The Oil Search Foundation reported a net surplus of USD $ 1,508,880 (2021: USO $ 1,698,872 net surplus).

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES
No changes in accounting policies occurred during the financial year.

ENTRIES IN THE INTEREST REGISTER
There were no entries in the interest register during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND PAYMENTS TO KEY MANAGEMENT
There were no fees paid to directors during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

REMUNERATION ABOVE $45,000 PER ANNUM

There were no employees whose remuneration was above $45,000 per annum.

DONATIONS

No donations were made during the current financial year by the Foundation.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

The financial report has been audited by Ernst & Young and should be read in conjunction with the independent audit report. Audit fees are disclosed in Note 5 to the financial report.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Santos Foundation
Ground Floor, Harbourside East Building
Stanley Esplanade
Port Moresby
Papua New Guinea

Signed in accordance with a resolution of and on behalf of the directors.

Janette Hewson
Director
Port Moresby, 9th June 2023

Leon Buskens
Director
Port Moresby, 9th June 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	NOTES	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
REVENUE			
Donations	4	15,563,728	12,344,549
Interest Income		3,622	4,435
Total Income		**15,567,350**	**12,348,984**
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Health Pillar			
Hela Province Program		3,481,585	2,161,476
Gulf Program		1,406,569	928,918
Incentive Fund		-	186,677
Wok Bung Wantaim		-	287,820
Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunisation		736,412	493,871
DFAT COVID Response		1,440,171	551,537
Youth Opportunities Pillar			
Youth		196,122	-
Community Development Pillar			
Women Protection and Empowerment		213,708	304,090
Leadership and Education		723,890	362,078
Rural Electrification		1,503,581	333,185
Gender Pillar			
Bel isi PNG		1,073,761	1,055,831
Operational Costs			
Business Development Unit		575,147	437,784
Accountability and Administration		1,827, 504	3,019,892
Monitoring and Evaluation		373,548	605,294
Foreign currency loss/(gain)		506,472	(78,341)
Total expenses		**14,058,470**	**10,650,112**
Surplus for the year		**1,508,880**	**1,698,872**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		**1,508,880**	**1,698,872**

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11-19.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	NOTES	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	53,448	91,759
		53,448	91,759
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand and in banks	8	4,106,109	6,621,510
Trade and other receivables	7	7,260,723	1,315,086
		11,366,832	7,936,596
TOTAL ASSETS		**11,420,280**	**8,028,355**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Retained surplus		6,806,461	5,297,581
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	4,613,819	2,730,774
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**11,420,280**	**8,028,355**

The statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11-19.

For and on behalf of the Board.

Janette Hewson
Director
Port Moresby, 9th June 2023

Leon Buskens
Director
Port Moresby, 9th June 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	RETAINED EARNINGS USD $	TOTAL USD $
BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2021	3,598,709	3,598,709
Income for the financial year		
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ending 31 December 2021	1,698,872	1,698,872
BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2022	5,297,581	5,297,581
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ending 31 December 2022	1,508,880	1,508,880
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	6,806,461	6,806,461

The statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11-19.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from donations	9,618,093	12,539,573
Payments to suppliers and employees	(12,137,116)	(10,587,992)
Interest received	3,622	4,435
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(2,515,401)	1,956,016
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal property, plant, and equipment	-	-
Payments for property, plant and and equiment	-	-
Net cash generated by / (used) in investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash on hand and in banks	(2,515,401)	1,956,016
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	6,621,510	4,665,494
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**4,106,109**	**6,621,510**

Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) to net cash provided by operating activities

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Net surplus	1,508,880	1,698,872
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	38,311	49,144
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(5,945,637)	195,023
Accounts payable	1,543,816	(441,319)
Accrued expenses	339,229	454,296
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(2,515,401)**	**1,956,016**

The statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11-19.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION
The Oil Search Foundation was created in Papua New Guinea. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the Directors' Report. The principal activities of the Foundation are disclosed in the Directors Report.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on Friday 9th June 2023.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNT POLICIES

Statement of compliance
The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Papua New Guinea Companies Act 1997, and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Trust Deed . All amounts in this financial report are expressed in US dollars, as this is the functional and presentational currency of the Foundation.

Basis of preparation
Title of goods purchased by sub-recipients with grant funds allocated to them remains with the sub recipient unless otherwise directed by the Foundation.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except in the current year, the Foundation adopted all new and revised IFRS, amendments to existing International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Interpretation that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework, Amendments to IFRS 3, Business Combination
The amendments are intended to replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework (the 1989 Framework) with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 (the Conceptual Framework) without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. These amendments had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Foundation.

Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37
In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a 'directly related cost approach'. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The amendments are intended to provide clarity and help ensure consistent application of the standard. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Foundation.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities
The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Foundation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Description	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1-Jan-23
Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates	1-Jan-23
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1-Jan-23
Amendments to IAS 12: Deferred tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1-Jan-23
Amendments to IFRS 16, Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1-Jan-24
Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non current	1-Jan-24
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture -Amendments to IFRS 1 O and IAS 28	Deferred effectivity

The Company continues to assess the impact of the foregoing new and amended accounting standard and interpretations effective subsequent to 2022 on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application. Additional disclosures required by these amendments will be included in the Company's financial statements when these amendments are adopted. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Revenue Reccognition
The Foundation generates revenue from donations, gifts in kind or contributions. Where there is no separate performance obligations, the Foundation recognised these revenue at fair value at a point in time when received or receivable. Interest revenue is recognised as it is received.

Foreign Cuurencies
In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Foundation's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Government Grants
Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the entity should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Taxation
The Foundation is exempted from income tax under Section 25A of the PNG Income Tax Act 1959, as a charitable institution.

Plant and Equipment
Plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The cost of purchased fixed assets is the value of the consideration given to acquire the assets and the value of other directly attributable costs which have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended service. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Foundation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Where the carrying amount of an individual non-current asset is greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identified cash flows (cash generating units).

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on the disposal of assets is determined as the difference between the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds from disposal, and is included in the results in the year of disposal.

Depreciation
Depreciation on corporate plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line-basis so as to generally write off the cost of each fixed asset over it's estimated useful life on the following basis:

Motor Vehicles	20%
Office Furniture	20%
Computer Equipment	33%
Medical Equipment	20%
Other Plant	14%

Impairment of Non Financial Assets
Assets that have a definite useful life are subject to amortization and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions
Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between, and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Fair Value Measurement
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Foundation.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Foundation uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level-1 -Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level-2 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level-3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Foundation determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Foundation has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy. The management has assessed that the fair values of current assets and current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Financial Instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Initial recognition and measurement.

Financial Assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Classification
The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Foundation's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Foundation has applied the practical expedient, the Foundation initially 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Foundation has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

The Foundation classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised Cost
- FVOCI
- FVPL

Financial assets at amortised costs (debt instruments)
This category is the most relevant to the Foundation. The Foundation measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractu, cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of princip, and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Foundation's financial assets at amortised cost include cash on hand and in banks, and trade and other receivables.

Impairment of financial assets
The Foundation applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for financial assets. Therefore, the Foundation does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Foundation are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Foundation's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Foundation's own equity instruments.

Financial Liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or other financial liabilities at amortised cost. Subsequently, all financial liabilities are classified as either FVTPL or other financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The Foundation's financial liabilities are trade and other payables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Foundation's accounting policies, directors of the trustee are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Useful lives of plant and equipment
As described above, the foundation reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

4. DONATIONS

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Santos Limited	10,383,964	8,980,869
Australian Government - Bel isi PNG	748,450	1,290,049
Australian Government - PNG Partnership Fund (PPF)*	(375,964)	228,000
Australian Government - Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI)	436,150	570,000
Australian Government - Corona Virus Disease (COVID)	2,881,218	757,205
Bel isi PNG Subscriptions	342,945	338,538
Research Triangle Institute (RTI) - PNG Electrification Partnership	1,083,526	162,531
Other	63,439	17,357
	15,563,728	12,344,549
Interest Income	3,622	4,435
Total revenue	**15,567,350**	**12,348,984**

*During the year, the Foundation has returned excess fund from PNG Partnership Fund upon completion of the program. The net return of donations is $375,964 for the year ended 31 December 2022.

5. NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR

Surplus for the year from continuing operations has been arrived at after charging:	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Auditor's remuneration	7,115	17,699
Salaries and wages related expenses	2,520,481	3,463,315
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	38,311	49,142

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Santos Related Entities	1,932,293	408,483
External Suppliers	57,023	33,106
Accruals	2,624,473	2,285,244
Other payables	30	3,941
	4,613,819	**2,730,774**

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Santos Related Entities	5,879,602	-
External Receivables	46,885	61,166
Prepayments	549,883	514,100
Other debtors	784,353	739,820
	7,260,723	**1,315,086**

8. CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Cash in banks	4,106,109	6,621,510
	4,106,109	**6,621,510**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture USD $	Computer Equipment USD $	Medical Equipment USD $	Motor Vehicles USD $	Total USD $
2022					
Cost					
Balance at 31 December 2021	13,047	122,568	36,297	420,200	592,112
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	13,047	122,568	36,297	420,200	592,112
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at 31 December 2021	12,297	122,568	36,297	329,191	500,353
Charge for the year	197	-		38,114	38,311
Depreciation on disposals	-		-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	12,494	122,568	36,297	367,305	538,664
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**553**	**-**	**-**	**52,895**	**53,448**
2021					
Cost					
Balance at 31 December 2020	13,047	122,568	36,297	420,200	592,112
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	13,047	122,568	36,297	420,200	592,112
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at 31 December 2020	11,705	121,590	36,297	281,617	451,209
Charge for the year	592	978		47,574	49,144
Depreciation on disposals				-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	12,297	122,568	36,297	329,191	500,353
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**750**	**-**	**-**	**91,009**	**91,759**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital management

The Foundation manages its capital to ensure that it will continue to be able to fulfil its' charitable purposes in Papua New Guinea.

The Foundation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Categories of financial instruments	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Financial assets		
Cash on hand and in banks	4,106,109	6,621,510
Trade and other receivables	7,260,723	1,315,086
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	4,613,819	2,730,774

Financial risk management objectives

Title of goods purchased by sub recipients with grant funds allocated to them remains with the sub recipient unless otherwise directed by the Foundation.

The carrying amounts of the foundation's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities are as follows.

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Assets denominated in Kina	3,715,396	6,672,202

The effect of a 10% increase or decrease in Kina against the Dollar is immaterial.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Foundation. The Foundation has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and operates within Santos Limited Financial Risk Management Procedure.

Exposure to credit Risk

	2022 USD $	2021 USD $
Cash at Bank - Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	4,038,232	6,581,049
Cash at Bank - Bank of South Pacific	65,406	15,733

Liquidity risk management

The Foundation manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and

Fair value of the Foundation's financial assets and financial liabilities

The directors of the trustee consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

11. SUBSEQUENT AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events to report.

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Independent auditor's report to the Members of Oil Search Foundation Limited as Trustee for the Oil Search Foundation Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oil Search Foundation Limited (the "Foundation"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Foundation is in accordance with the Companies Act 1997, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Foundation's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
b) complying with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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 Foundation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Papua New Guinea, and we have fulfilled our 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors' report accompanying the financial statements.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Building a better working world

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Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Foundation are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act 1997 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Papua New Guinea Companies Act 1997 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

a) in our opinion proper accounting records have been kept by the Foundation, so far as appears from our examination of those records; and

b) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

M. Savage

Matthew Savage
Partner

Registered under the Accountants Act 1996 Port Moresby this 9th day of June 2023

Santos Foundation Limited

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Santos Foundation