

ODIN ENERGY LIMITED

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2015



Suite 2, 16 Ord St,
West Perth, WA 6005
PO box 1779, West Perth
Western Australia 6872

abn: 75 124 491 416
tel: +61 8 9429 2900
fax: +61 8 9486 1011
odinenergy.com.au

ANNUAL REPORT – 31 December 2015

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Chairman Alex Bajada

Non-Executive Director/Company Secretary Roland Berzins

Non-Executive Director David Ballantyne

Address 4/16 Ord Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005
Telephone: + 618 9429 2900
Facsimile: + 618 9486 1011

Postal Address P.O. Box 1779
West Perth WA 6872

Auditors Somes Cooke
Level 2, 35 Outram Street
West Perth WA 6005

Solicitors DLA Piper Australia
Level 31, Central Park
152-158 St George's Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Bank National Australia Bank
1232 Hay St
West Perth WA 6005

Stock exchange listings Odin Energy Limited shares are listed on the Australian
Stock Exchange under the code ODN

Website Address www.odinenergy.com.au

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present their report for Odin Energy Ltd (or "the Company") and its controlled entities (or "the Group") for the period ended 31 December 2015.

a) Directors

The names and details of the Company's Directors in office at any time during the financial period and until the date of this report are detailed below.

A. Bajada
R. Berzins
D. Ballantyne

b) Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group and Company during the financial period was the production of oil and gas in the US.

There were no changes in the nature of the activities of the Group during the period with the exception of the announcement in November 2015 of the execution of a Memorandum of Understanding with gridComm Pte Ltd (Singapore incorporated); which is a smart city Internet of Things ("IOT") sensor data communications company focused primarily on Asian business. Subsequent to 31 December 2015 a shareholder meeting approved the disposal of the Company's oil and gas assets held by Kilgore Exploration, Inc ("KEI"). The completion of the disposal of KEI occurred is anticipated to be completed during April 2016 and the Company is now focused on completing the acquisition of gridComm which, upon completion, will be a change of principal activity for the Company and its name will change to gridComm Limited.

c) Change of accounting period

On 31 December 2015 the Company, pursuant to s323D (2A) of the Corporations Act, changed its year end to 31 December with effect from 31 December 2015 and all future accounting periods.

d) Operating results

The net operating loss of the Group for the period ended 31 December 2015 before income tax amounted to \$295,854 (Year to 30 June 2015: loss \$1,846,470).

e) Dividends paid or recommended

No dividend was paid or declared during the period and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

f) Review of operations

Corporate

On 23rd November 2015 the Company announced that it had executed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with gridComm Pte Ltd ("gridComm"), to explore the possible acquisition, subject to due diligence and shareholder approvals, of 100% of gridComm through a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") incorporated in Australia. gridComm is a smart city IOT sensor data communications company focused primarily on Asian business, with projects in China, Singapore and Indonesia, and trials in Russia. On 15 December 2015 the Company announced that it had completed its commercial and technical due diligence on gridComm and was proceeding to prepare the necessary security sale agreements ("SSA"). On 18 March 2016 the Company announced that it had completed the SSA with 94% of gridComm shareholders executing the agreements. The transaction is now binding, subject to certain conditions precedent, on all parties.

On 11 December 2015 the Company announced a non-renounceable rights issue offer to shareholders to raise approximately \$635,000 before costs, to fund expenses associated with completing the gridComm transaction and other general working capital requirements. The offer document was despatched to shareholders on 31 December 2015. The offer closed on 20 January 2016 with approximately \$339,000 received in entitlements. The shortfall was heavily oversubscribed and was completed on 4 February 2016.

On 11 December 2015 the Company also announced that it had entered into an agreement to dispose of KEI to Paser Pte Ltd ("Paser"), a Singapore company for \$1. This disposal will also include Odin transferring its debt in the principal amount of USD 12.4 million (plus accrued interest) to Paser. The Board had previously decided that the costs of any further appeals in KEI's litigation against Apache Corporation were not warranted. Judgement and the writ of garnishment were subsequently issued against KEI. The Company has previously brought the vast majority of costs to account in its consolidated financial statements in regard to this matter. These costs are reflected in the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2015. This disposal was signalled to the market in Odin's June and September quarterly reports and 30 June 2015 full year financial statements. The disposal of KEI allows the Company to focus fully on the gridComm transaction, and removes a non-performing asset and significant liabilities from the group balance sheet. The removal of these liabilities will be reflected in the half year accounts to 30 June 2016, following shareholder approval in January 2016 and the anticipated completion of the disposal during April 2016.

On 15 December 2015 the Company despatched a notice of meeting to shareholders seeking, inter alia, approval for the disposal of KEI to Paser, the conversion of the converting notes issued in March/April 2015 into 245 million fully paid ordinary shares, and the potential participation of directors in the rights issue shortfall. The meeting was held in January 2016 and all resolutions were passed on a show of hands.

The Company announced to the market on 31 December 2015 that it was changing its year end from 30 June to 31 December.

In August 2014 the Company executed a binding heads of agreement with TV2U whose technologies revolve around telecommunications and video streaming. A secured loan agreement was subsequently entered into whereby Odin loaned \$175,000 to TV2U. The parties worked together for a period but in July 2015 announced a deed of settlement and release on all commercial matters. Pursuant to the deed of settlement and release, TV2U paid \$180,226 to Odin in full and final settlement of the outstanding loan amount under the secured loan agreement including accrued interest.

US Operations

Galveston 307L Project (Snipe, Egret, and Sandpiper), Texas State Waters (WI 11.25%, weighted-average NRI 8.88%)

As discussed above the group's interest in this project is held by KEI which, at 31 December, was a 100% owned subsidiary incorporated in Texas. Subsequent to 31 December shareholders approved the disposal of KEI and completion is anticipated to occur during April 2016. Production for the 6 month period to 31 December 2015 was 50,931 MCF and 125 BBL condensate (KEI share approx. 4,523 MCF and 11 BBL condensate). For the corresponding period, being the year to 30 June 2015, production was 171,653 MCF and 863 BBL condensate (KEI share approx. 15,105 MCF and 76 BBL condensate). The Galveston 307L asset has been fully impaired in the consolidated financial statements to 31 December 2015.

g) Significant changes in the state of affairs

In November 2015, and as discussed above, an MOU with gridComm was signed. Combined with the December 2015 announcement of the intended disposal of KEI, this signified a significant change in the state of affairs of the Company.

h) Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

At a shareholder meeting on 13 January the disposal of KEI and the conversion of \$245,000 in convertible notes into 245 million shares were approved. The completion of the disposal of KEI is anticipated to occur in April 2016.

On 20 January the non-renounceable 1:5 rights issue closed, and on 4 February the shortfall was placed. The combined raising, at 1.2 cents per share, from entitlements taken up and shortfall placed was slightly over \$630,000, resulting in the issue of 52,611,602 fully paid ordinary shares.

On 18 March the Company announced the execution of binding SSA in respect to the gridComm transaction.

i) Likely Developments

As referred to in the review of operations, significant changes in the state of affairs and matters subsequent to the end of the financial period (all above) the Company is in the process of completing, subject to certain conditions precedent, the acquisition of gridComm. The Company's major business activity, once acquisition has been completed, will be gridComm and Odin Energy Limited will change its name to gridComm Limited.

j) Environmental Regulations

The Group's previous gas operations in Texas State Waters in the US were subject to various environmental regulations under the Federal and State Laws of the United States of America. The majority of KEL's activities involved low level disturbance associated with production facilities and exploration drilling programs in shallow Texas State Waters. The group believes that it complied fully with all such regulations during the period. The operator of the Galveston project, Black Pool Energy, LP, was responsible for compliance with these regulations.

The Group is subject to the reporting requirements of both the Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006 and the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007.

The Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006 requires the Group to assess its energy usage, including the identification, investigation and evaluation of energy saving opportunities, and to report publicly on the assessments undertaken, including what action the Group intends to take as a result.

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 require the Group to report its annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.

The Group has no manufacturing or mining operations and so no measurements have been recorded. The Group will implement systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data required as and when its operations reach a level where this process and the data obtained is meaningful.

k) Information on Directors and Secretary

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Mr Alex Bajada B.Econ (UWA) – Executive Chairman

Mr Bajada is Executive Director of Spartan Nominees Pty Ltd, corporate consultants. He is a former stockbroker with many years' experience in the corporate sector and has been involved in the management of public companies for many years fulfilling the roles of chairman and director.

Other Current Directorships

Executive Chairman of Excalibur Mining Corporation Limited
Non-executive Director of the Hawksbridge Private Equity Fund

Other Directorships within the last three years

Activistic Limited (resigned 29 August 2014)
Independent director of the WA Local Government Superannuation Board (resigned 30 June 2014)

Mr Roland Berzins B Com, ACPA, FFIN TA – Non-Executive Director/Company Secretary

Mr. Berzins graduated from the University of Western Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce degree majoring in accounting and finance. He has over 25 years' experience in the mining industry and was previously Chief Accountant for 6 years at Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd ("Kalgoorlie Super Pit"). Since 1996 Mr Berzins has been a Director and Company Secretary for a variety of ASX listed companies, and has also had experience in retail, merchant banking, venture capital and SME business advisory.

Other Current Directorships

Palace Resources Limited

Other Directorships within the last three years

AXG Mining Ltd (resigned 8 September 2014)
Activistic Limited (resigned 31 July 2015)

Mr David Ballantyne MA, ACA– Non-Executive Director

David is a Chartered Accountant who has considerable commercial experience in the resources industry, both oil and gas, and hard rock. In addition he has experience outside resources in technology, primary production and international trade. David has also had extensive experience in corporate management, directorship and company secretary roles in listed companies, and has been involved in listings on ASX and AIM.

Other Current Directorships

No other current listed company directorships.

Other Directorships within the last three years

None

Meetings of Directors

The Company's board meetings held during the period ended 31 December 2015 (including circular resolutions) and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Board meetings able to attend	Board meetings attended
A. Bajada	18	18
R. Berzins	18	18
D. Ballantyne	18	18

Securities held and controlled by Directors

As at the date of this report, the interests of the current Directors in shares, Convertible Preference Shares ("CPS") and options of the Company were:

Holder	Ordinary shares	Options	Convertible Preference Shares (CPS)
Alex Bajada Indirect (1 share direct)	28,386,669	-	1,750
Roland Berzins	2,083,333	-	-
David Ballantyne Indirect	2,400,000	-	-

Details of the conditions relating to conversion of the Convertible Preference Shares are included in note 16.

I) Remuneration Report (Audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Key Management Personnel ("KMP") of the Group. This report has been set out under the following main headings:

- A. Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration
- B. Service Agreements
- C. Details of Remuneration
- D. Additional Information

The Board is responsible for the remuneration of the Groups KMP including share and benefit plans. This will result in the Company establishing appropriate remuneration levels and incentive policies for all KMP. Establishment of a remuneration committee will be reviewed as the Company's operations evolve. Remuneration is not directly linked to performance as it is considered that all Directors have other material vested interests in the success of the business.

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by S308 (3c) of the Corporations Act, 2001.

A. Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the KMP. The Board will assess the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of such officers on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team.

The objective of the Group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered the Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage/alignment of executive compensation
- transparency
- capital management

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive Directors at fair market rates for comparable companies for the relevant time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the non-executive Directors and reviews their remuneration annually based on market practice, duties and accountability. The maximum amount of fees that can be paid to Directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to a fixed sum not exceeding the aggregate maximum of \$300,000 per annum. Fees for non-executive Directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. However, to align director's interests with shareholder interests the Directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company and may be issued with additional securities as deemed appropriate.

The Board believes that the remuneration policy is appropriate given the stage of development of the Company and the activities which it undertakes and is appropriate for aligning director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives. The Board will look to develop new practices which are appropriate to the Company's size and stage of development.

Executive Officers are those directly accountable for the operational management and strategic direction of the Company and the consolidated entity.

All contracts with KMP may be terminated by either party with three months' notice.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of a base remuneration package, which includes Directors' fees (in the case of Directors), salaries, consulting fees and employer contributions to superannuation funds if applicable.

Fixed remuneration levels for KMP will be reviewed annually by the Board through a process that considers the employee's personal development, achievement of key performance objectives for the year, industry benchmarks wherever possible and CPI data.

Appropriate key performance indicators (KPIs) will be developed by the Board for each KMP each year, and reflect an assessment of how that KMP can fulfil their particular responsibilities in a way that best contributes to Company performance and shareholder wealth in that year.

Performance-linked remuneration

Bonuses to KMP are paid based upon unspecified performance criteria as determined by the Board from time to time. No bonuses or any other form of performance remuneration were paid in the current period.

B. Service Agreements

Remuneration, consulting and other terms of employment for the KMP are determined by the Board and are not currently formalised by way of a Service Agreement but by board resolution. All of the current Directors have fully paid ordinary shares in the Company which gives them incentive to see the Company perform well. Other current provisions are set out below. It should be noted that the Company is at a low level of operational activity and that increased formalisation is anticipated when a new project (likely to be gridComm) is inserted into the Company during the current financial year.

The KMP personnel during the year included:

Directors**Mr A Bajada, Chairman**

Consulting fees (which includes Directors' fees), for the period ended 31 December 2015 of \$30,000 to be reviewed annually by the Board with no termination date. A termination benefit on early termination by the Company, other than for gross misconduct, equal to six month's consulting will be paid. No fees were drawn in the current or previous financial year.

Mr R Berzins, Director and Company Secretary

Consulting fees (which includes Directors fees and company secretary fees) for the period ended 31 December 2015 of \$26,333 to be reviewed annually by the Board with no termination date. A termination benefit on early termination by the Company, other than for gross misconduct, equal to six month's consulting will be paid. No fees were drawn in the current or previous financial year.

Mr D Ballantyne, Director (appointed 4 March 2015)

Directors' fees for the period ended 31 December 2015 of \$20,000 per annum, to be reviewed annually by the Board with no termination date. In addition Mr Ballantyne is paid for corporate consulting services based on an hourly rate of \$100. A termination benefit on early termination by the Company, other than for gross misconduct, equal to six month's directors' fees will be paid. Mr Ballantyne was appointed a director on 4 March 2015. During the period he was paid a total of \$46,202 for directors' fees and corporate consulting services.

C. Details of Remuneration

The KMP of Odin Energy Limited during the year ended 31 December 2015 includes all Directors mentioned above and covers all consulting and directors' fees for the whole year, not just their period in office. The majority of these fees remain unpaid. All directors in office during the year are deemed to be KMP.

Nature and amount of remuneration for the period ended 31 December 2015:

		Short-term employee benefits		Post - employment benefits	Equity Performance Related		
		Salary, consulting fees \$	Bonus \$	Superannuation, Services after termination \$	Preference share based payments \$	Total \$	Proportion of remuneration performance related %
Executive Directors							
A Bajada	6 months to Dec 2015	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-
	Year to June 2015	120,000	-	-	-	120,000	-
Non-executive Directors							
R Berzins	6 months to Dec 2015	26,333	-	-	-	26,333	-
	Year to June 2015	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-
D Ballantyne	6 months to Dec 2015	46,202	-	-	-	46,202	-
	Year to June 2015	35,006	-	-	-	35,006	-
A Short	6 months to Dec 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year to June 2015	120,000	-	-	-	120,000	-
Total compensation	6 months to Dec 2015	102,535	-	-	-	102,535	-
	Year to June 2015	323,006	-	-	-	323,006	-

No cash bonuses were paid for the period.

D. Additional Information**(a) Equity instrument disclosures relating to KMP****Ordinary Shares**

Holder		Held at beginning of period	Acquired	Sold	Converted CPS	Balance at end of period
Alex Bajada	6 months to Dec 2015	14,193,335	14,193,334	-	-	28,386,669
	Year to June 2015	14,193,335	-	-	-	14,193,335
Roland Berzins	6 months to Dec 2015	-	-	-	-	-
	Year to June 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Short	6 months to Dec 2015	-	-	-	-	-
	Year to June 2015	22,833,333	-	-	-	22,833,333
David Ballantyne	6 months to Dec 2015	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	-	2,400,000
	Year to June 2015	1,200,000	-	-	-	1,200,000

Subsequent to 31 December Roland Berzins acquired 2,083,333 fully paid ordinary shares at a cost of \$25,000, from the shortfall issue in the non-renounceable rights issue which closed in February 2016.

Convertible Performance shares (CPS)

Holder		Held at beginning of period	Acquired	Sold	Converted CPS	Balance at end of year
Alex Bajada	6 months to Dec 2015	1,750	-	-	-	1,750
	Year to June 2015	1,750	-	-	-	1,750
Roland Berzins	6 months to Dec 2015	-	-	-	-	-
	Year to June 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Short	6 months to Dec 2015	-	-	-	-	-
	Year to June 2015	1,750	-	-	-	1,750
David Ballantyne	6 months to Dec 2015	-	-	-	-	-
	Year to June 2015	-	-	-	-	-

Options

There were no options issued to directors during the period or in the period ended 31 December 2015.

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration: relationship between remuneration and Company performance.

In considering the Company's performance and its effect on shareholder wealth, the Board have regard to a broad range of factors, some of which are financial and others of which relate to the progress on the Company's projects, results and progress of exploration and development activities, joint venture agreements etc. The Board also gives consideration to the Company's result and cash consumption for the year. It does not utilise earnings per share as a performance measure or contemplate payment of any dividends in the short to medium term given that all efforts are currently being expended to build the business and establish self-sustaining revenue streams.

Use of remuneration consultants

In the period to 31 December 2015, the Company has not employed a remuneration consultant.

Voting and comments made at the company's 2015 Annual General Meeting

The Remuneration Report was approved at the 2015 annual general meeting of the company and it did not receive a strike notice.

END OF AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT

Options

No options were granted during the period or in the period ended 31 December 2015.

Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of Odin Energy Ltd under option at the date of this report.

Convertible Performance Shares

There were no convertible performance shares converted into ordinary shares during the period or in the period ended 31 December 2015.

m) Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

During the financial period, the Company maintained an insurance policy which indemnifies the Directors and Officers of Odin Energy Limited in respect of any liability incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as Directors or Officers of the Company. The Company's insurers have prohibited disclosure of the amount of the premium payable and the level of indemnification under the insurance contract.

n) Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for Leave of the Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the period. There were legal proceedings during the year ended 30 June 2015 in the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Kilgore Exploration, Inc. Further information is provided in the Review of Operations (above).

o) Company Strategy

As stated above in the Likely Developments section, and elsewhere in this Directors' Report, the Company has disposed of its oil and gas subsidiary, KEI, and is wholly focused on the completion of the acquisition of gridComm; and the growth of this smart city, IOT, sensor data communications business, in particular in the Asian region.

p) Non-Audit Services

No non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor, Somes Cooke or associated entities.

Somes Cooke received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of audit:

➤ audit and assurance services	\$ 12,400 6 months (Year to 2015: \$25,100)
➤ tax and other services	\$ Nil 6 months (Year to 2015: Nil)

q) Auditors Independence Declaration

The Auditor's Independence Declaration, as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 has been received and can be found on page 11.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Bajada', with a horizontal line underneath.

Alex Bajada
Chairman

West Perth, Western Australia
31st March 2016

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To those charged with the governance of Odin Energy Limited

As auditor for the audit of Odin Energy Limited for the half year ended 31 December 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- i) no contraventions of the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Somes Cooke

Somes Cooke

Nicholas Hollens

Nicholas Hollens
Partner

Perth

31 March 2016

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Period Ended 31 December 2015

		Group	
	Notes	6 months to December 2015	Year to June 2015
		A\$	A\$
Revenue	5	18,183	-
Accounting and audit expenses		(22,098)	(26,059)
Staff/consultancy expenses		(159,644)	(414,244)
Legal expenses		(20,577)	(14,907)
Regulatory expenses		(42,898)	(3,822)
Travel expenses		(1,992)	(21,011)
Impairment expenses	5	408	(781,240)
Other administrative expenses		(67,236)	(585,187)
Operating loss before income tax		(295,854)	(1,846,470)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Loss attributed to owners of Odin Energy Ltd		(295,854)	(1,846,470)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period:			
Available for sale reserve		-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(63,363)	(167,979)
Other comprehensive income for the period net of tax		(359,217)	(167,979)
Total comprehensive income for the period attributed to owners of Odin Energy Ltd		(359,217)	(2,014,449)
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic loss per share/ Diluted loss per share (cents)	19	(0.12)	(0.91)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2015

		Group	
		December 2015	June 2015
	Notes	A\$	A\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	458	10,873
Trade and other receivables	8	154,844	209,003
Available for sale assets	10	22,438	22,179
Total current assets		177,740	242,055
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	-	-
Oil & gas properties	12	-	-
Other financial assets	13	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		177,740	242,055
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	3,808,575	3,637,108
Borrowings	15	245,000	245,000
Total current liabilities		4,053,575	3,882,108
Total liabilities		4,053,575	3,882,108
Net liabilities		(3,875,835)	(3,640,053)
Equity			
Contributed Equity	16	14,868,644	14,745,209
Reserves	17	(271,353)	(207,990)
Accumulated losses	18	(18,473,126)	(18,177,272)
Total Equity		(3,875,835)	(3,640,053)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	Group	
		December 2015 A\$	June 2015 A\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipt from customers/ interest		5,234	-
Payments to suppliers & employees		(266,797)	(152,313)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	20	(261,563)	(152,313)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loan repaid by/(to) TV2U Global Ltd		175,000	(175,000)
Payment for available for sale financial assets		(11,700)	-
Proceeds from sale of available for sale financial assets		24,799	90,914
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		188,099	(84,086)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from share issues and convertible notes, net of costs		63,049	228,477
Loan from other entities		-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		63,049	228,477
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(10,415)	7,922
Opening cash and cash equivalents		10,873	2,951
Closing cash and cash equivalents	7	458	10,873

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Consolidated						
Year ended 31 December 2015	Contributed Equity	Share Based Payment Reserve	Foreign Exchange Reserve	Option Reserve	Available for Sale Reserve	Accumulated losses	TOTAL
\$ Balance at beginning of period	14,745,209	-	(207,990)	-	-	(18,177,272)	(3,640,053)
Comprehensive Income Loss for period	-	-	-	-	-	(295,854)	(295,854)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(63,363)	-	-	-	(63,363)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(63,363)	-	-	(295,854)	(359,217)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners Issued share capital	123,435	-	-	-	-	-	123,435
Total transactions with owners	123,435	-	-	-	-	-	123,435
Balance at end of the period	14,868,644	-	(271,353)	-	-	(18,473,126)	(3,875,835)

	Consolidated						
Year ended 30 June 2015	Contributed Equity	Share Based Payment Reserve	Foreign Exchange Reserve	Option Reserve	Available for Sale Reserve	Accumulated losses	TOTAL
\$ Balance at beginning of year	14,745,209	-	(40,011)	-	-	(16,330,802)	(1,625,604)
Comprehensive Income Loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,846,470)	(1,846,470)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(167,979)	-	-	-	(167,979)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(167,979)	-	-	(1,846,470)	(2,014,449)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners Issued share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of the year	14,745,209	-	(207,990)	-	-	(18,177,272)	(3,640,053)

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Period Ended 31 December 2015

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements represent the consolidated entity consisting of Odin Energy Limited (or “the Company”) and its subsidiaries (or “the Group”).

(a) Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Australian Accounting Interpretations and the Corporations Act 2001.

i) Going concern

This report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Consolidated entity has incurred a net loss after tax for the period ended 31 December 2015 of \$295,854 (Year ended 30 June 2015: loss \$1,846,470) and experienced net cash outflows from operations of \$261,563 (Year ended 30 June 2015: \$152,313). As at 31 December 2015, the consolidated entity had net liabilities of \$3,875,835 (30 June 2015: net liabilities of \$3,640,053). More than \$1.3 million of the liabilities are in the US subsidiary, Kilgore Exploration, Inc. The disposal of this subsidiary, anticipated to be completed during March 2016 will result in the elimination of these liabilities and a substantial accounting profit on the deconsolidation process in the year ended 31 December 2016.

The Directors believe that there are sufficient funding strategies and alternatives to meet the Company’s working capital requirements and are confident the Company will be able to raise the required funds in the future. However, the Directors recognise that the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent on the ability of the Company to secure additional funding through either the issue of further shares and/or options and convertible notes, and/or through the conversion of a significant portion of liabilities into equity. More than \$630,000 has been raised from a non-renounceable rights issue subsequent to 31 December 2015. Aside from Kilgore Exploration, Inc (“KEI”) most of the remaining liabilities in the group are to current and former directors and/or related entities. Standstill letters amounting to more than \$1.8 million of liabilities have been signed by these entities. Upon the anticipated completion of the acquisition of gridComm in the current financial year it is anticipated that a large proportion of these liabilities will be converted into equity or written off.

The directors have reviewed the business outlook and are of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, especially with the anticipated acquisition of gridComm. As such, the directors believe that they will continue to be successful in securing additional funds through debt conversion, and equity raisings as and when the need to raise working capital arises. They have already been successful in obtaining shareholder approval for the disposal of KEI which will eliminate substantial liabilities from the consolidated balance sheet.

Notwithstanding this, there is still a level of uncertainty whether the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. However the major shareholders, the directors and related entities remain committed to ensuring the Company remains a going concern. This is evidenced by the standstill letters referred to above.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different from those stated in the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

ii) Compliance with IFRSs

The consolidated entity financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

iii) Early adoption of standards

The Group has not elected to apply any early pronouncements.

iv) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Odin Energy Limited ("Company" or "parent entity") as at 31 December 2015 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Odin Energy Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group (refer to note 1(z)).

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

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of Odin Energy Limited, as adjusted by any necessary provision for diminution.

(c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner that is consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), which has been identified by the Company as the board.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

(ii) Oil and Gas revenue

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.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less allowance for doubtful debts. Trade receivables are due for settlement between thirty (30) and ninety (90) days from the date of recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income within "other expenses". When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Recoverability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial. The amount of the allowance is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated losses for impairment.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset which is estimated to vary between 5 and 15 years.

(iii) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any indication of impairment exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognised separately in the profit or loss.

Any item of property, plant 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 arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the year the item is derecognised.

(g) Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(h) Investments and other financial assets

The Group classifies its investments in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in receivables in the statement of financial position (note 8).

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally of marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve (12) months of the statement of financial position date.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category, including interest and dividend income, are presented in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available-for sale are impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as gains and losses from investment securities.

The Group assesses balances at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a security below its cost is considered in determining whether the security is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss- measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit and loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in the profit or loss on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through the profit or loss.

(i) Investments in associates

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence and that are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures.

The Group generally deems they have significant influence if they have Board positions and a substantial shareholding which is determined on a case by case situation but in the vicinity of 20% of the equity.

Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate.

The Group's share of its associate's post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables and loans, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The reporting dates of the associate and the Group are identical and the associate's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Derecognition

An investment in an associate is derecognised when the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate. The carrying amount of the investment at the date that it ceases to be an associate is regarded as its cost on initial measurement as a financial asset.

(j) Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is either written off as incurred or accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. Costs are only carried forward where rights to tenure are current, and to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the period in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are transferred to oil & gas properties and amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs necessitated by exploration and evaluation activities are expensed as incurred and treated as exploration and evaluation expenditure.

(k) Oil and gas properties

Following commencement of production activities all acquisition, exploration, evaluation and development expenditure in relation to an area of interest is accumulated into an oil and gas property.

When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the cost of that property only when substantial economic benefits are established, otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production.

Amortisation of the cost of oil and gas properties is provided on the unit-of-production basis over the proved developed reserves of the field concerned with separate calculations being made for each resource. The unit-of-production basis results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the economically recoverable reserves. Amortisation is charged from the commencement of production.

The net carrying value of each property is reviewed regularly for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the asset does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. If such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of fair-value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value using the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets.

(l) Fair Value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measured for disclosure purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example convertible notes) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held.

Other techniques such as estimated discounted cash flows are used to determine fair value for remaining financial instruments.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

(m) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

(n) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year, which remain unpaid at year end. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(q) Share Based Payments

The Group may at times provide benefits to employees (including Directors) and consultants of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using the Black & Scholes method. The valuation will take into consideration the current market conditions affecting the equity.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than those specified in the Terms and Conditions of the Convertible Preference Shares.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Group, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at reporting date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

(r) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except if costs were incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset, where the costs are capitalised over the period that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale.

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(t) Income Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements and are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- i) Except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- i) Except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss; and
- ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future extent that it is probable that the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised when it is probable that the future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses or that it is probable that the timing differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in other comprehensive income and not in the profit or loss.

Tax consolidation legislation

Odin Energy Limited and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. This came into effect on the 25th September 2007.

The head entity, Odin Energy Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a standalone taxpayer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Odin Energy Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group.

Any difference between amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly owned tax consolidated entities.

(u) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- i) Where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authorities, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense item as applicable; and
- ii) Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(v) Contributed Equity

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction, net of tax, of the share proceeds received.

(w) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Odin Energy Limited's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of the overseas subsidiary is US\$.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss.

(iii) Group companies

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

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position
- income and expenses for each statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entities and translated at the closing rate.

(x) Earnings per share**(i) Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(y) New accounting standards and interpretations

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2015. These standards and interpretations would not have materially impacted on the figures or disclosure in these financial statements if they had been adopted early.

(z) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts have been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit and loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discounted rate used in the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, and other price risks, and aging analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors.

(a) Market risk**(i) Foreign exchange risk**

The group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. This is limited to returns from the sale of assets. Carrying amounts for Parent and Australian subsidiaries are in Australian dollars and for the US subsidiary are in US dollar so there is no day to day exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Price Risk

The Group is not materially exposed to price risk on its financial instruments.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from both short and long-term bank deposits as well as from interest bearing loans to other entities. Deposits held at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Deposits held at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During 2015 and 2014, the Group deposits were held at variable rate. The interest bearing loans had fixed interest rates which limits the Group's exposure to the timings of payments only.

At 31 December 2015, if interest rates had changed by +/- 10%, based on a 7 year average of rate fluctuations, from the year-end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss for the year would have not materially changed since there is no interest income during the year.

Credit risk

The Group's significant concentration of credit risk is with its related party receivables.

The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither due nor impaired is desired by reference to historical credit behavior of each counter party. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the financial assets disclosed in the statement of financial position.

(b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of cash facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed cash facilities available or the establishment of credit facilities if required with a variety of counterparties. The Group's liquidity risk is outlined at Note 1(a)(i).

(c) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the reporting date.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments and/or the inherent value of the financial assets where an active trading market exists (note 13).

(d) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern. Where possible it seeks to optimise the use of longer term debt and to minimise additional equity capital, to avoid unnecessary shareholder dilution. Refer to note 1(a) for further information on current working capital arrangements.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Estimated impairment

The Group tests annually whether oil and gas properties have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1(k). The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions. Some of these assumptions may be amended in the future and this may lead to the changes in carrying values of the assets concerned.

The main assumptions used are:

- Longevity of tenure over the area of interest;
- Future planned operations in the area of interest; and
- Continued activity in the area of interest.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(iii) Estimated recoverable amount of oil and gas properties

Reserve estimates

Estimates of recoverable quantities of proven, probable and possible reserves reported include judgemental assumptions regarding commodity prices, exchange rates, discount rates and production and transportation costs for future cash flows. It also requires interpretation of complex and difficult geological and geophysical models in order to make an assessment of the size, shape, depth and quality of reservoirs, and their anticipated recoveries. The economic, geological and technical factors used to estimate reserves may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves can impact asset carrying values and the recognition of deferred tax assets due to changes in expected future cash flows. Reserves are integral to the amount of amortisation charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. The Group uses suitably qualified persons to prepare a regular evaluation of proven hydrocarbon reserves compliant with US professional standards for petroleum engineers.

Because the economic assumptions used to estimate reserves change from period to period, and because additional geological data is generated during the course of operations, estimates of reserves may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves may affect company's financial results and financial position in a number of ways, including the following:

- Asset carrying values may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows.
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income may change where such charges are determined by the units of production basis, or where the useful economic lives of assets change.
- The carrying value of deferred tax assets may change due to changes in estimates of the likely recovery of tax benefits.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

Management has determined the operating segments based on reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions. The Board of Directors considers the business from a geographic perspective and have identified the below reportable segments:

Geographical segment	December 2015(AU\$)			June 2015(AU\$)		
	USA	Australia	Total	USA	Australia	Total
Revenue	(8)	(18,175)	(18,183)	-	-	-
Segment result (loss)	48	(295,902)	(295,854)	(711,757)	(754,634)	(1,466,391)
Total segment assets	185,434	632,228	817,710	-	680,785	680,785
Total segment liabilities	(2,067,734)	(2,820,942)	(4,888,676)	(1,934,260)	(2,552,097)	(4,486,357)

1) Revenue from continuing operations

Segment revenue reconciles to total revenue from the continuing operations as follow:

	GROUP	
	6 months to December 2015	Year to June 2015
	\$	\$
Total segment revenue	(18,183)	-
Intersegment eliminations- intercompany loan interest	-	-
Total revenue from continuing operations (Note 5)	(18,183)	-

2) Segment results

Segment result reconciles to total comprehensive income as follows:

	GROUP	
	6 months to December 2015	Year to June 2015
	\$	\$
Total segment result	(295,854)	(1,466,391)
Intersegment eliminations	-	(380,079)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(295,854)	(1,846,470)

3) Segment assets

The amounts provided to the board with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

Reportable segments' assets are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	GROUP	
	December 2015	June 2015
	\$	\$
Total segment assets	817,710	680,785
Intersegment eliminations	(639,970)	(438,730)
Total assets	177,740	242,055

4) Segment liabilities

The amounts provided to the board with respect to total liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

Reportable segments' liabilities are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	GROUP	
	December 2015	June 2015
	\$	\$
Total segment liabilities	(4,888,676)	(4,486,357)
Intersegment eliminations	835,101	604,249
Total liabilities	(4,053,575)	(3,882,108)

5. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	GROUP	
Revenue	6 months to December 2015	Year to June 2015
	\$	\$
i) Interest – Other financial assets	5,234	-
ii)) Profit on sale of assets	12,949	-
Total Revenue	18,183	-
Expenses		
Impairment expense:	(408)	781,240
Impairment expense comprises:		
Impairment of oil and gas assets (Note 12)	-	749,892
Impairment of available for sale financial assets	(408)	26,782
Impairment of trade and other receivables	-	965
Impairment of plant and equipment	-	3,601
Total Impairment of assets	(408)	781,240

6. INCOME TAX

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Group	
	6 months to December 2015 \$	Year to June 2015 \$
Tax expense/(income) comprises:		
Current tax expense/(income) in respect of the current period	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total tax expense/(income)	-	-

The prima facie income tax expense/(income) on pre-tax accounting loss from operations reconciles to the income tax expense/(income) in the financial statements as follows:

	Group	
	6 months to December 2015 \$	Year to June 2015 \$
Loss before tax	(295,854)	(1,846,470)
Income tax expense/(income) calculated at 30% (June 2015:30%)	(88,756)	(553,941)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	22,949	236,684
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	65,808	317,257
	-	-

The tax rate used for the December 2015 and June 2015 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law.

Unrecognised deferred tax balances

	Group	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised and un-recognised:		
Tax losses:		
Tax losses – revenue	5,432,505	5,366,697
Temporary differences:		
Un-recognised deferred tax assets	5,432,505	5,366,697

Net deferred tax assets have not been brought to account as it is not probable that immediate future profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Moreover, should the gridComm transaction proceed, it is unlikely that the majority of these losses will be available into the future.

Tax consolidation legislation is discussed in Note 1.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	GROUP	
	December 2015	June 2015
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	458	10,873
	458	10,873

Cash at bank earned a floating rate of interest of between 0% and 2.5%(Year to June 2015: between 0.0% and 3.2%).

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 2. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	GROUP	
	December 2015	June 2015
	\$	\$
Current		
Loan receivable (i)	-	175,000
Trade receivables	3,344	11,503
	3,344	186,503
Other		
Related party receivables	151,500	22,500
	151,500	22,500
	154,844	209,003

(i) Loan receivable from TV2U Global Ltd. The amount was received, together with interest, during the period.

Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of the repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Plant and equipment – cost	18,843	18,843
Less accumulated depreciation	(18,843)	(18,843)
	-	-
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Movements in carrying amounts of plant and equipment are reconciled as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of period	-	3601
Additions	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-
Impairment	-	(3,601)
Depreciation expense	-	-
	-	-

10. AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Listed Securities		
Equity securities	22,438	22,179
	22,438	22,179

Investments in related parties:

Refer to note 21 for information on the subsidiaries.

All available for sale assets are denominated in Australian currency. For an analysis of the sensitivity of available for sale financial assets to price and interest rate risk refer to note 2.

11. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

During the period there were no share based payment issued (2015:Nil).

12. OIL & GAS PROPERTIES

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Oil & gas development	-	-
Movements in carrying amounts are reconciled as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of period	-	673,934
Additions	-	-
Depletion	-	-
Foreign exchange	-	75,957
Impairment expense	-	(749,891)
	-	-

13. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Non-Current –convertible notes	-	-
Reconciled follow:		
Balance at the beginning of period	-	83,333
Impairment of convertible notes	-	(83,333)
	-	-

Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Trade creditors (i)	2,992,466	3,600,408
Accruals (i)	761,596	36,700
Borrowings	54,513	-
	3,808,575	3,637,108

- (i) Of this amount at year end, slightly in excess of \$1.8 million is owing to major shareholders, directors, former directors and their related entities, and USD 880,000 (AUD equivalent 1,150,000) relates to the Apache Case including legal fees and interest (Note 25)).

15. BORROWINGS

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Converting notes (i)	245,000	245,000
	245,000	245,000

- (i) The notes are unlisted, convertible at the option of the Company, and are not interest bearing. These were converted into 245 million fully paid ordinary shares subsequent to 31 December, after being approved by shareholders at a meeting in January 2016.

16. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Movement in ordinary fully paid shares on issue

	6 months to December 2015		Year to June 2015	
	Number of shares	\$	Number of shares	\$
Opening balance	203,360,037	14,745,209	203,360,037	14,745,209
Rights issue	61,717,934	123,435	-	-
Share purchase plan	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs on share issues	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	265,077,971	14,868,644	203,360,037	14,745,209

- Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.
- At shareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

Options

No options have been issued or exercised in December 2015 and June 2015.

Converting Preference Shares

All convertible preference shares were issued during the period ended 30 June 2007.
The movements in Converting Preference Shares during the period were as follows:

December 2015

Class	No. at beginning of year	Issued	Converted into ordinary shares	No. at end of year
CPS - A	-	-	-	-
CPS - B	-	-	-	-
CPS - C	3,500	-	-	3,500
CPS - D	3,500	-	-	3,500
	7,000	-	-	7,000

June 2015

Class	No. at beginning of year	Issued	Converted into ordinary shares	No. at end of year
CPS - A	-	-	-	-
CPS - B	-	-	-	-
CPS - C	3,500	-	-	3,500
CPS - D	3,500	-	-	3,500
	7,000	-	-	7,000

Each Converting Preference Share (CPS) converts into 1,000 ordinary shares as follows:

CPS-A – upon the Company's shares being listed on the main Board of the ASX; these were converted into ordinary shares on date of listing, being 5 September 2007.

CPS-B – upon completion of the first well in which the Company participates.

CPS-C – upon the Company proving up reserves of 2 Bcfe.

CPS-D – upon the Company proving up reserves of 4 Bcfe.

17. RESERVES

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Foreign exchange reserve (ii)	(271,353)	(207,990)
Foreign exchange reserve		
Opening balance	(207,990)	(40,011)
Movement during the period	(63,363)	(167,979)
	(271,353)	(207,990)
Total Reserves	(271,353)	(207,990)

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Available for sale reserve

The available for sale reserve represents the adjustment of the fair value of assets available for sale during the period.

(ii) Foreign exchange reserve

Exchange difference arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity is taken to the foreign currency translation reserve as described in note 1. The reserve is recognised in profit and loss when the net investment is disposed of.

18. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	GROUP	
	6 months to December 2015 \$	Year to June 2015 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the period	(18,177,272)	(16,330,802)
Release of option and share based payment reserve	-	-
Net loss attributable to the members of the parent entity	(295,854)	(1,846,470)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial period	(18,473,126)	(18,177,272)

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	GROUP	
	6 months to December 2015 \$	Year to June 2015 \$
Reconciliation of earnings to net loss		
Net loss	(295,854)	(1,846,470)
Earnings/(loss) used in the calculation of basic and dilutive EPS	(295,854)	(1,846,470)
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period		
used in calculation of basic and dilutive EPS	253,270,143	203,360,037

No shares were issued in the financial periods ended 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015. Dilutive EPS is not reflected as it would result in the reduction of the loss per share.

20. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss from continuing operations after income tax

	GROUP	
	6 months to December 2015	Year to June 2015
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax	(295,854)	(1,846,470)
Non cash flows in loss for the year		
Impairment	(408)	781,240
Foreign exchange	(63,363)	(236,409)
Profit on sale of assets	(12,949)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase in operating trade creditors and accruals	231,853	1,117,634
(Increase)/decrease in operating trade and other receivables	(120,842)	31,692
Cash flows from (used in) operations	(261,563)	(152,313)

21. SUBSIDIARIES

The Company has the following Subsidiaries:

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Percentage held
Glory Run Pty Ltd	Perth WA	100% (June 2015:100%)
Kilgore Exploration Inc	Texas USA	100% (June 2015:100%)
Jet Strike Pty Ltd	Perth WA	100% (June 2015:100%)

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of remuneration accrued during the year to Directors or their related entities, are as follows:

Specified Director/Officer	Transaction	Note	6 months to 31 December 2015 \$	Year to 30 June 2015 \$
Alex Bajada	Consulting fees	(i)	30,000	120,000
Roland Berzins	Consulting fees	(ii)	26,333	48,000
Anthony Short (resigned March 2015)	Consulting fees	(iii)	-	120,000
David Ballantyne (appointed March 2015)	Consulting fees	(iv)	46,202	35,006

- (i) The Company used the management consulting services of Spartan Nominees Pty Ltd, a Company of which Mr Alex Bajada is a director and shareholder. No fees were paid in the current or previous financial period.
- (ii) The Company used the consulting services of Mr Roland Berzins and of Sealblue Investments of which Mr Berzins is a director and shareholder. No fees were paid in the current or previous financial period.
- (iii) The Company used the consultancy services of Cumberland Investments (WA) Pty Ltd, a company of which Mr Anthony Short is a director and shareholder. Mr Short is also director of Kilgore Exploration Inc. No fees were paid in the current or previous financial period.
- (iv) The Company used the consultancy service of Sandgroper Pty Ltd, a company of which Mr David Ballantyne is a director and shareholder.

The amounts above constitute the short-term benefits as disclosed in Note 23 and the Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report.

In addition, the following related party transactions occurred during the year:

During the six months to 31 December 2015, services of \$60,000 (Year ended 30 June 2015: \$240,000) were incurred by the Group from by AAG Management Pty Ltd ("AAG"); and during the six months to 31 December 2015 corporate advisory services of \$30,000 (Year ended 30 June 2015: \$90,000) were incurred by the Group from GCP Capital Limited ("GCP"). Capital raising fees of \$16,523 were incurred for services provided by Gondwana Securities Pty Ltd ("Gondwana") in the year ended 30 June 2015. The fees in respect of the last two financial periods remain unpaid for both GCP and AAG.

AAG is a management company which provides facilities (which includes rent, telephone and office), human resources, and other administration and consulting services. AAG is a related party because Anthony Short, a non-executive director of Odin Energy Ltd until 4 March 2015, was the sole director during the period and the previous year. In January 2013, AAG was acquired by GCP. Anthony Short and Alex Bajada are directors and shareholders of GCP which owns Gondwana.

23. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

(a) Key management personnel remuneration:

	6 months to December 2015 \$	Year to June 2015 \$
Short-term employee benefits	102,535	323,006
	102,535	323,006

Refer to the Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report for information of the Share and Converting Preference Shares held by the Key Management Personnel during the year. Messrs Bajada, Berzins and Short received no payments for services in the current or previous financial year.

24. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	GROUP	
	December 2015 \$	June 2015 \$
Amounts received or due and receivable by Somes Cooke	12,400	25,100

25. COMMITMENTS

The Company is one of the three tenants of part of the ground floor, 16 Ord Street in West Perth. The other tenants are AAG Management Pty Ltd and Excalibur Mining Corporation Limited. The term of the lease is 3 years from 1 September 2014. The annual rent for the area is \$156,954. At 31 December 2015 the remaining rental commitment under this lease was \$262,000 (30 June 2015 \$340,000). The other costs payable under the lease include rates and taxes, services charges and the landlord's operating costs.

26. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

At a shareholder meeting on 13 January the disposal of KEI and the conversion of \$245,000 in convertible notes into 245 million shares was approved. The completion of the disposal of KEI is anticipated to occur in April 2016.

On 20 January the non-renounceable 1:5 rights issue closed, and on 4 February the shortfall was placed. The combined raising, at 1.2 cents per share, from entitlements taken up and shortfall placed was slightly over \$630,000, resulting in the issue of 52,611,602 fully paid ordinary shares.

On 18 March the Company announced the execution of binding SSA in respect to the gridComm transaction.

27. CONTINGENCIES

During the period ended 31 December 2015 KEI was notified that its appeal in respect of a previous judgement made in favour of Apache Resources, had been unsuccessful. It decided not to explore any of its further legal options and a writ of garnishment was served on KEI. At both 31 December and 30 June 2015 all known liabilities were brought to account and so there is no disclosable contingent liability at either date. Subsequent to 31 December 2015 shareholders have approved the disposal of KEI.

KEI, which at 31 December 2015 was a 100% owned subsidiary incorporated in Texas, holds a weighted-average net revenue interest of 8.88% in the Galveston 307L gas project located in Texas State Waters in the US. Production for the period to 31 December 2015 was 50.931 MCF and 125 BBL condensate (KEI share approx. 4,523 MCF and 11 BBL condensate). Production for the year to 30 June 2015 was 171,653 MCF and 863 BBL condensate (KEI share approx. 15,105 MCF and 76 BBL condensate). This production was from the Sandpiper and Egret wells. The third well (Snipe) did not produce in either period due to low pressure. During 2014 a compressor was installed by the operator on the offshore platform in the hope of increasing production. We also understood that additional operations to recomplete Sandpiper and Snipe to new zones or to re-work existing zones were planned during 2014. We

requested a detailed operations report on a number of occasions from the operator Black Pool Energy, LP (“Black Pool”) but consistently failed to receive a response. However it was clear that if the workovers (on which KEI went non-consent) were undertaken, they were not successful in maintaining production levels, which have continued to decline over the last 18 months. A contingent asset or liability existed at 31 December 2015 and at 30 June 2015 in regard to potential net revenues or net costs that may be due to KEI from Black Pool or from KEI to Black Pool. No revenues have been brought to account in the current financial period or the previous financial year, as the Company cannot provide an accurate estimate of these (if any) because of the lack of communication with and information from Black Pool. Subsequent to 31 December 2015, shareholders have approved the disposal of KEI. At the date of this report, therefore, no contingency existed in regard to this matter.

28. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

The ultimate holding Company of the group, Odin Energy Ltd (the “Parent”) has not been reported in these financial statements other than the following, pursuant to changes to the corporation act 2001;

	Parent Entity	
	December 2015	June 2015
	\$	\$
Current Assets	3,468	193,382
Non-Current Assets	628,760	332,700
Total Assets	632,228	526,082
Current Liabilities	2,766,429	2,544,146
Non-Current Liabilities	54,513	-
Total Liabilities	2,820,942	2,544,146
Issued Capital	14,868,644	14,745,209
Accumulated Losses	(17,057,358)	(16,763,274)
Reserves	-	-
Total Equity	(2,188,714)	(2,018,065)
Loss for the Year	(295,902)	(759,723)
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	(295,902)	(759,723)

As at the reporting date the parent does not have any commitments or contingencies.

29. DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends paid or payable in respect of the current or previous financial period.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Company declare that:

- 1) The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 11 to 38, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - a) comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2015 and of the performance for the period ended on that date of the company and Group;
- 2) In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- 3) The financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board
- 4) The directors have been given the declaration by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the Corporation Act 2001.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Bajada', with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Alex Bajada
Chairman

West Perth, Western Australia
31st March 2016

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Odin Energy Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Odin Energy Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the half-year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the Company and the consolidated entity comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the half-year's end or from time to time during the financial half-year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Independence

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

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Odin Energy Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entities financial positions as at 31 December 2015 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note , and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) the consolidated financial statements and notes also comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of Matter – Inherent uncertainty regarding continuation as a going concern

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1, which outlines that the going concern basis is dependent upon the ability to secure additional funding through either the issue of further shares and/or options and convertible notes, and/or through the conversion of a significant portion of liabilities into equity.

As a result there is material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and therefore whether it will realise its asset and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 5 to 9 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Odin Energy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Somes Cooke

SOMES COOKE

Nicholas Hollens

NICHOLAS HOLLENS

Partner

31 March 2016

Perth