BOART LONGYEAR GROUP LTD.

A.R.B.N. 652 848 103

HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT

AND

APPENDIX 4D

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

CONTENTS

Name of entity:	**BOART LONGYEAR GROUP LTD.**
ABN or equivalent company reference:	**652 848 103**
Half-year ended ('current period'):	**30 June 2023**
Half-year ended ('previous corresponding period'):	**30 June 2022**

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

	Half-year ended 30 June			
	2023 US$'000	**2022 US$'000**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
Revenue from ordinary activities	545,680	527,585	18,095	3.4%
Net profit after tax attributable to members	41,628	17,707	23,921	135.1%

Dividends per ordinary share paid or to be paid (US¢):

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Interim dividend	0 cents	0 cents
Franked amount	N/A	N/A

No dividend had been determined for either of the half-years ended 30 June 2023 or 2022.

Net tangible assets per share:

Current period:	$ 0.63
Previous corresponding period:	$ 0.52

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of the Company (the "Directors") present their report together with the financial report of Boart Longyear Group Ltd. (the "Parent") and its controlled entities (collectively, the "Company" or "Boart Longyear" or the "Group") for the half-year ended 30 June 2023 and the Independent Auditor's Review Report thereon.

Financial results and information contained herein are presented in United States ("US") dollars unless otherwise noted.

DIRECTORS

The Directors in office during the half year and as at the date of this report are set out below:

Directors	Position
Rubin McDougal	Non-Executive Chairman
Michelle Ash [1]	Non-Executive Director
Tye Burt	Non-Executive Director
Lars Engström	Non-Executive Director
Shannon McCrae	Non-Executive Director
Paul McDonnell	Non-Executive Director
Jeffrey Olsen	Executive Director
Thomas Schulz	Non-Executive Director
Conor Tochilin	Non-Executive Director
Bao Truong	Non-Executive Director

(1) Michelle Ash was appointed to the Board effective 25 May 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Established in 1890, Boart Longyear is the world's leading integrated provider of drilling services, drilling equipment and performance tooling for mining and mineral drilling companies globally. With its main focus in mining and exploration activities spanning a wide range of commodities, including copper, gold, nickel, zinc, uranium, and other metals and minerals, the Company also holds a substantial presence in the energy, oil sands exploration, and environmental sectors.

The Global Drilling Services division operates for a diverse mining customer base with drilling methods including diamond coring exploration, reverse circulation, large diameter rotary, mine dewatering, water supply drilling, pump services, production, and sonic drilling services.

The Global Products division offers sophisticated research and development and holds hundreds of patented designs to manufacture, market, and service reliable drill rigs, innovative drill string products, rugged performance tooling, durable drilling consumables, and quality parts for customers worldwide.

Veracio Ltd. ("Veracio"), previously Geological Data Services, utilizes innovative scanning technology and down-hole instrumentation tools to capture detailed geological data from drilled core and chip samples. This valuable orebody knowledge gives mining companies the ability to make timely decisions for more efficient exploration activities.

These strategic advantages, combined with the Company's global footprint, have allowed the Company to establish and maintain long-standing relationships with a diverse and blue-chip customer base worldwide that includes many of the world's leading mining companies. With more than 130 years of drilling expertise, the Company believes its insignia and brand represent the gold standard in the global mineral drilling industry.

Boart Longyear is headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange in Sydney, Australia (ASX: BLY). More information about Boart Longyear can be found at www.boartlongyear.com. To get Boart Longyear news direct, follow us on X, formerly known as Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram and Facebook.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS [1]

1. Safety Performance, Market Conditions and Strategies

1.1 Overview

Boart Longyear is the world's leading integrated provider of drilling services, drilling equipment and performance tooling for mining and mineral drilling companies globally. We conduct our business activities through three segments, Global Drilling Services, Global Products and Veracio.

We aim to create value for our customers through a comprehensive portfolio of technologically advanced and innovative drilling services and products. We believe that our market leading positions in the mineral drilling industry are driven by a variety of factors, including the performance, expertise and high safety standards of Global Drilling Services and the innovation, engineering excellence and global manufacturing capabilities of Global Products. We draw your attention to pages 17-18 of our 2022 full year financial report where we explain our 2023 outlook and priorities.

The global reach and full breadth of drilling discipline offerings of our Global Drilling Services division has made it a leading drilling partner for many of the world's major mining companies and junior explorers alike. We complement over 133 years of drilling experience with rigorous safety and training programs to ensure that we continue to develop and retain safe, knowledgeable, and productive drilling teams. Through ongoing investment in our fleet, we deliver results with modern, safe, productive rigs that are suited to the specific environments and geographies in which we operate. While we maintain a base of operations in the majority of the world's most prospective jurisdictions, we remain committed to supporting our customers as they pursue exploration opportunities in new areas.

The Global Products division continues to serve multiple applications including exploration drilling, production drilling, sonic, environmental and infrastructure drilling with its proven high quality tooling, drill rigs and services. For underground mining applications, Boart Longyear's DriftMaster™ drill rods and bits continue to grow in acceptance. In addition to current production tooling products, we are growing a line of Down the Hole tools to supplement our tooling line. In exploration drilling, the XQ™ coring rod offers its patented thread design and Boart Longyear's variable W-Wall™ rods give users the ability to use lighter weight rods to allow them to drill deeper and achieve other operational benefits. Longyear™ diamond bits also continue to grow in acceptance and Boart Longyear's Roller Latch™ in hole tooling offers users advantages in terms of speed and use. In addition to consumables, Boart Longyear offers a variety of drills covering exploration, sonic, and production drilling applications. The LF™ 160 rig continues to grow in acceptance and now has other features that, when coupled with the FL™ 262 Freedom™ Loader, makes this the rig of choice for many surface drilling applications. Boart Longyear has also added capability to its LS™ 250 Sonic rig (branded LS™ 450) to provide increased power with its same small footprint and introduced enhancements to its LX™ 6 multipurpose rig as well. Our engineering and product management teams continue to pursue new products and improve existing products to provide additional value to our customers.

In the Veracio business, we are using our TruScan™ geological sample field scanning technology at several mine sites with several mining customers. We continue to scale this offering to meeting industry demand for digital logging and geochemistry solutions. We are currently rolling out our TruProbe™ downhole survey platform with a gyro tool that offers significant advantages over other technologies in the market. This downhole solution is rapidly gaining market adoption. TruCore™ core orientation tools continue to expand geographically but are no longer available in Australia or the United States, and the TruShot™ magnetic survey instrument is expanding globally. And TruSub™ is a digital drill sub technology that acquires data by measurement of key drilling parameters directly from the rod string, made viewable in real time at the drill site and in the cloud to drive drilling productivity for both the drilling contractor and the mining client. These instruments are part of our strategy to be the global technology leader in providing unified orebody knowledge to mining companies through our Veracio business.

(1) The Review of Operations contains information sourced from our reviewed financial statements as well as additional supplemental information that has not been subject to audit or review.

1.2 Safety Performance

Each year Boart Longyear strives to continuously improve safety performance. Health and Safety is a core company value at Boart Longyear along with Integrity, Customer Focus, and Teamwork which is not only expected from our employees, but also drives value for our customers and stakeholders. Through our company initiatives and robust safety programs, Boart Longyear builds trust with our employees, customers, and all stakeholders.

For the half-year period ended 30 June 2023, the Company's world class performance on key indicators includes a Total Case Incident Rate ("TCIR") of 1.16 and Lost-Time Injury Rate ("LTIR") of 0.03. Both TCIR and LTIR rates are calculated based on 200,000 hours worked. During this half-year period, our employees experienced 39 injuries that required some medical treatment; one of those injuries resulted in lost work time. This is a 36% reduction in injuries compared to the same time last year and the Lost Time Injury Rate has been reduced by more than 80% compared to the same time in 2022. The 2023 focus has been on field focus time interactions and hand safety initiatives. Our critical control verifications remain a key element to our Environmental, Health, Safety and Training fundamentals, supported by our Golden Rules.

1.3 Impact of Market Conditions

In 2022, global nonferrous exploration budgets grew 16% over 2021 to $13.0 billion, with gold and copper dominating exploration spend. Commodity prices reached historic highs and remained elevated in the first half or 2023. Boart Longyear's key customers remained bullish on long-term demand of key commodities, particularly gold and copper, which account for the bulk of Boart Longyear's drilling activity. The bullishness for copper has been evident in recent large-scale, copper-focused mergers and acquisitions by several of the largest major mining firms and the continuity of several large copper exploration programs.

While the rapid growth of the electric vehicle ("EV") market is frequently referenced as a key driver for copper demand, it is important to note that the EV market is just one component of a much larger global trend of increasing electrification that is driving long-term demand for copper. Lithium demand, a key EV battery metal, continued to strengthen. Analysts continue to voice the need for a significant and sustained increase in exploration spend in order to discover and develop the supply of battery metals to meet the growing demand for EVs.

Given the ongoing demand for base metals to support electrification, mining firms are increasingly utilizing mining technology to enhance more efficient exploration programs as well as mine development. By leveraging artificial intelligence and advanced analytics, Veracio is a leading provider of solutions that improve, automate and digitally transform customer's orebody sciences, accelerate real-time decision making, and significantly lower the cost of mineral exploration.

Boart Longyear's business is primarily driven by activities of the largest mining companies; however, the Company does derive revenue from junior and intermediate firms. The financing market for junior and intermediate firms experienced reduced activity throughout 2022 and similar levels in the first half of 2023. Many junior and intermediate firms, particularly in Canada, have reduced their exploration programs due to limited funding options.

1.4 Objectives and Strategies

In addition to our prime goal of returning our employees home safely each day, we continue to position the business to operate more efficiently across all phases of the mining cycle. Key elements of this strategy include focusing more on cash generation, achieving and maintaining sustainable earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")-to-revenue margins, improving returns on capital through disciplined variable and fixed cost management and capital spending programs, and maintaining a rigorous focus on working capital, particularly inventory and accounts receivable.

We are committed to driving long-term shareholder value by executing on several key initiatives to improve our commercial practices. In our Global Drilling Services division, we are committed to improving safety, productivity, and profitability through:

- Focusing on operational efficiencies and productivity across the organization, particularly at the drill rig level;
- Optimizing the commercial organization to drive value through the contracting and pricing processes;
- Leveraging the supply chain function across the business; and
- Controlling selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") and other overhead related costs.

In the Global Products division, we continue to maintain our market leadership with both our well-established, quality products and through newer products such as our LF™160 surface coring drill with its added features, including the option to add a six-meter, rod-pulling capability. When coupled with the Freedom Loader, the LF™160 is growing in use around the world. Our Longyear™ diamond bits, DriftMaster™ drill rods and bits for blast-hole applications, and new products in our rock tools product line are all examples of Boart Longyear's new product development. The Global Products division also continues to expand patented Roller Latch™ technology with the launch of our new Roller Latch™ Quick Pump-in™ Overshot that provides heightened safety and improved productivity. These newer products complement the well-respected lines of existing products that customers have come to rely on from Boart Longyear. Boart Longyear operates multiple production plants globally supplying our customers with the products they need for their various drilling applications.

We are further pursuing market leadership by diversifying our engagement with mining customers through a focus on orebody technologies to improve exploration, resource definition, production and sustainability efforts globally with Veracio. Our strategy is to leverage advanced sensing and artificial intelligence to help us address the risks and challenges of the mining industry cycle while also preserving the significant upside that we may realize in our operations as market conditions change and our operating leverage improves as a result of our significantly improved cost structure and operating performance. We are also capitalizing on longer-term growth opportunities through investment in technologies that will broaden our customer offerings.

2. Financial and Operating Highlights

	For the half-year ended 30 June			
	2023 US$ Millions	2022 US$ Millions	$ Change	% Change
Key financial data				
Revenue	545.7	527.6	18.1	3.4 %
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent	41.6	17.7	23.9	135.0 %
EBITDA [1]	72.9	52.4	20.5	39.1 %
Adjusted EBITDA [1]	70.7	69.2	1.5	2.2 %
Operating profit	45.5	29.4	16.1	54.8 %
Cash provided by operations	38.0	33.8	4.2	12.4 %
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	22.4	20.7	1.7	8.2 %
Capital expenditures (accrual)	33.4	32.5	0.9	2.8 %
Capital expenditures (cash)	24.4	28.4	(4.0)	(14.1)%
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	295.9	295.9	—	—
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	14.1 cents	6.0 cents	8.1 cents	135.0 %
Average BLY rig utilization	47 %	49 %	(2)%	(4.1)%
Average fleet size	618	657	(39)	(5.9)%

(1) EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are non-AASB financial measures that management uses to assess our operating performance. See the section titled "Non-AASB Financial Measures" for information regarding our use of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of net profit to EBTIDA and Adjusted EBITDA.

3. Discussion and Analysis of Operational Results and the Income Statement

3.1 Revenue

Revenue for the half-year period ended 30 June 2023 of $545.7 million increased by 3.4%, or $18.1 million, compared to revenue for the half-year period ended 30 June 2022 of $527.6 million. For the period, revenue for Global Drilling Services was driven by growth in Latin America and the United States, while Global Products' revenue growth was derived from increases in EMEA and Latin America.

A majority of the revenue for Global Drilling Services, Global Products and Veracio is derived from providing drilling services and products to the mining industry and is dependent on mineral exploration, development and production activities. Those activities are driven by several factors, including anticipated future demand for commodities, the outlook for supply and mine productive capacity, the level of mining exploration and development capital and the availability of financing for, and the political and social risks around, mining development.

As exploration spend in the industry has remained consistent, the Company witnessed solid revenues in the first half of 2023. The Company has seen steady levels of exploration and increased bidding activities this year; however, constraints on global supply chains as well as internal cash and capex limitations still exist and have the potential to impede various aspects of the business. In spite of these concerns, we remain confident in our projections and continue closely monitoring risks as we plan and bid for new contracts.

3.2 Non-AASB Financial Measures

In addition to our results determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards ("AASB"), we believe the following non-AASB financial measures are useful in evaluating our operating performance.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

We calculate EBITDA as net profit (loss) adjusted to exclude interest, income tax, depreciation, and amortization. We calculate Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA adjusted to exclude: major recapitalisation and restructuring initiatives; impairments, mark to market adjustments on derivative financial instruments; other miscellaneous (income) expense, net; unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses, net; certain litigation expenses, consisting of legal settlements and related fees for specific proceedings that arise outside the ordinary course of our business; (gains) losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment; and consulting fees for strategic reviews that are non-recurring in nature.

We use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as measures of operating performance. We believe that these non-AASB financial measures are useful to investors for period-to-period comparisons of our business and in understanding and evaluating our operating results for the following reasons:

- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are widely used by investors to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest income and finance costs, depreciation and amortization, provisions for income taxes, and unrealized foreign exchange (gains) and losses that can vary substantially from company to company depending upon their financing, capital structures, organizational structures, and the method by which assets were acquired;
- Our management uses EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in conjunction with financial measures prepared in accordance with AASB for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget, as a measure of our core operating results and the effectiveness of our business strategy, in evaluating our financial performance, and in establishing short-term incentive plan and long-term incentive plan performance benchmarks;
- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA provide consistency and comparability with our past financial performance, facilitate period-to-period comparisons for our core operating results, and also facilitate comparisons with other peer companies, many of which use similar financial measures to supplement their results;
- Management has provided supplementary non-AASB financial measures, which exclude recapitalisation, restructuring, and non-recurring consultant fees, to allow more accurate comparisons of the financial results to historical operations. Management considers these types of costs and adjustments to be unpredictable and dependent on a significant number of factors that are outside the Company's control. Furthermore, we do not consider these costs and adjustments to be related to the organic, continuing operations of the business and are generally not relevant to assessing or estimating the long-term performance of the business; and
- We believe it is useful to exclude expenses related to unrealized foreign exchange (gains) and losses; certain litigation expenses, consisting of legal settlements and/or related fees for specific proceedings; indirect tax reserves; and mark to market adjustments on derivatives because of the variable and unpredictable nature of these expenses which are not indicative of past or future operating performance. We believe that past and future periods are more comparable if we exclude those expenses.

Our use of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider these measures in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our financial results as reported under AASB. Some of these limitations are, or may in the future be, as follows:

- Although depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated, amortized or impaired may have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect cash capital expenditure requirements for such replacements or for new capital expenditure requirements;

- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect: (1) changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; (2) interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt, which reduces cash available to us; or (3) tax payments that may represent a reduction in cash available to us;
- Adjusted EBITDA excludes unrealized foreign exchange (gains) and losses that may result in actual cash outflows or inflows when foreign currency transactions are settled;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect certain litigation expenses, consisting of legal settlements and/or related fees for specific proceedings;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect costs related to recapitalisation or deemed restructuring activities;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not include indirect tax reserve adjustments for indirect tax receivables in certain jurisdictions, and the reserved receivables may never be collected;
- The expenses and other items that we exclude in our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may differ from the expenses and other items, if any, that other companies may exclude from Adjusted EBITDA when they report their operating results and we may, in the future, exclude other significant, unusual, or non-recurring expenses or other items from these financial measures.

Because of these limitations, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should be considered along with other operating and financial reporting measures presented in accordance with AASB.

The following table presents a reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to net profit of the Company, the most directly comparable financial measure prepared in accordance with AASB, for each of the periods indicated:

	For the half-year ended 30 June	
	2023	**2022**
US$ Millions	**US$ Millions**	**US$ Millions**
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent	**41.6**	**17.7**
Interest income and finance costs	11.8	8.8
Income tax (benefit) expense	(7.9)	3.0
Depreciation and amortization	27.4	22.9
Non-AASB EBITDA	**72.9**	**52.4**
Restructuring charges and non-recurring consulting fees	2.6	8.8
Recapitalisation costs	—	0.8
Impairments and disposal of non-current assets	0.1	1.1
Fair value adjustment on warrant liabilities	(9.4)	(1.2)
Other miscellaneous income	(0.7)	—
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	3.2	7.8
Litigation and settlement expenses	2.3	0.9
Share-based compensation	1.1	—
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2.4)	(2.1)
Other tax reserves	—	0.7
Other non-recurring items	1.0	—
Total non-AASB adjustments	(2.2)	16.8
Non-AASB Adjusted EBITDA	**70.7**	**69.2**

4. Discussion and Analysis of Cash Flow

	For the half-year ended 30 June			
	2023	2022		
	US$ Millions	US$ Millions	$ Change	% Change
Cash provided by operations	38.0	33.8	4.2	12.4%
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	22.4	20.7	1.7	8.2%
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(19.2)	(26.2)	7.0	26.7%
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	5.6	20.3	(14.7)	(72.4)%

Cash flow from operating activities for the half-year period ended 30 June 2023 was $22.4 million, a increase of $1.7 million from the prior year comparable period (2022: $20.7 million). The increase in the first half of 2023 was largely a result of increased profitability and lower receivables offset by an increase in finance costs and payables.

We have invested $24.4 million in capital equipment to support existing operations during 2023, which is less than the comparable prior period (2022: $28.4 million). Of the 2023 amount, $9.4 million was spent on new rig purchases, $10.4 million was spent on sustainment activities relating to refurbishing current rigs and other support equipment, and $4.6 million was spent on product development activities, including engineering and patent maintenance. Capital expenditure in 2023 have been partially offset by proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment of $4.1 million (2022: $2.2 million). We continue to place significant rigor around our capital allocation and approval process in order to meet demand.

The decrease in cash flows provided by financing activities is due to higher repayments on the Asset-Based Revolver Bank Loan ("ABL") facility.

5. Discussion of the Balance Sheet

The net assets of the Company increased by $45.2 million to $326.2 million as at 30 June 2023, compared to $280.9 million as at 31 December 2022. The increase is due to higher cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, and property plant and equipment balances along with the total comprehensive profit for the half year of $44.2 million offset by increased loans and borrowings.

Total assets increased by $39.8 million to $814.6 million as at 30 June 2023, compared to $774.9 million as at 31 December 2022. The increase is primarily due to increased cash, receivables and inventory.

Total liabilities decreased by $5.4 million to $488.5 million. This is primarily driven by a decrease in provisions, other financial liabilities, and trade accounts payables partially offset by an increase in loans and borrowings obtained to provide additional working capital.

Net debt (i.e., loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) at 30 June 2023 is $182.3 million which has increased by $6.6 million from 31 December 2022 net debt of $175.7 million. The increase is primarily related to increased borrowings obtained to provide additional working capital.

Liquidity and Debt Facilities

The Company's debt is comprised of the following instruments:

Description	Principal outstanding as at 30 June 2023 US$ Millions	Original issue discount US$ Millions	Interest rate	Scheduled maturity	Security
ABL [1]	66.7	Nil	Variable [2]	12 May 2025	First lien on substantially all Working Capital Assets of the ABL borrower and guarantors. Second lien on substantially all Non-Working Capital Assets of the ABL borrower and guarantors.
Exit Term Loan	114.4	(3.8)	Variable [3]	08 September 2026	First lien on the Working Capital Assets of the Term Loan guarantors that are not ABL guarantors, a second lien on the Working Capital Assets of the Term Loan issuer and the other Term Loan guarantors that are also ABL guarantors, and a second lien on substantially all of the Non-Working Capital Assets of the Term Loan issuer and guarantors, including equipment, intellectual property, the capital stock of subsidiaries and certain owned real property.

(1) Letters of credit of $6.0 million were issued in addition to the $66.7 million borrowings that were outstanding.
(2) Based on LIBOR + margin (grid-based margin is currently 2.75%) for existing LIBOR Borrowings. Future borrowings will be based on SOFR + Margin (grid-based margin is currently 2.75%).
(3) Based on SOFR + margin (grid-based margin is currently 7.5%).

6. Review of Segment Operations

The following table disaggregates our third-party revenue and revenue from inter-segment sales between our Global Drilling Services, Global Products, and Veracio divisions. Segment profit represents earnings before interest, taxes and impairments.

	Segment Revenue				Segment Profit	
	Half-year ended 30 June				Half-year ended 30 June	
	2023		2022		2023	2022
	US$ Millions		US$ Millions		US$ Millions	US$ Millions
Global Drilling Services		382.7		365.4	52.1	53.7
Global Products revenue						
Global Products third-party revenue	159.3		158.4			
Global Products inter-segment revenue [1]	37.3		44.4			
Total Global Products		196.6		202.8	27.0	18.1
Veracio third-party revenue						
Veracio third-party revenue	3.6		3.8			
Veracio inter-segment revenue [1]	0.9		1.1			
Total Veracio revenue		4.5		4.9	(11.0)	(3.7)
Less Global Product sales to Global Drilling Services		(37.3)		(44.4)		
Less Veracio sales to Global Drilling Services		(0.9)		(1.1)		
Total third-party revenue		545.6		527.6		
Total segment profit					68.1	68.1
Unallocated costs [2]					(22.5)	(35.9)
Global Drilling Services impairment costs					(0.2)	(2.2)
Global Products impairment costs					—	(0.6)
Veracio impairment costs					0.1	0.1
Finance costs					(11.9)	(8.8)
Interest income					0.1	—
Profit before taxation					33.7	20.7

(1) Transactions between segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation.
(2) Unallocated costs include corporate general and administrative costs, as well as, other expense items such as foreign exchange gains or losses.

The following table shows our Global Drilling Services, Global Products, and Veracio inter-segment eliminations for revenue and EBITDA.

	For the half-year ended 30 June	
	2023	**2022**
	US$ Millions	**US$ Millions**
Global Drilling Services		
Revenue prior to intercompany eliminations [1]	382.7	365.4
Less intercompany revenue	—	—
Total Global Drilling Services revenue	382.7	365.4
EBITDA prior to intercompany profit margin elimination	65.4	61.9
Plus intercompany profit margin [2]	7.5	9.1
Total Global Drilling Services EBITDA [3]	72.9	71.0
Global Products		
Revenue prior to intercompany eliminations [1]	196.6	202.8
Less intercompany revenue [4]	(37.3)	(44.4)
Total Global Products revenue	159.3	158.4
EBITDA prior to intercompany profit margin elimination [3]	37.5	29.9
Less intercompany profit margin [2]	(7.5)	(9.1)
Total Global Products EBITDA [3]	30.0	20.8
Veracio		
Revenue prior to intercompany eliminations [1]	4.5	4.9
Less intercompany revenue [4]	(0.9)	(1.1)
Total Veracio revenue	3.6	3.8
EBITDA prior to intercompany profit margin elimination [3]	(8.7)	(2.2)
Less intercompany profit margin [2]	—	—
Total Veracio EBITDA [3]	(8.7)	(2.2)
Total Global Drilling Services, Global Products and Veracio EBITDA [3]	94.2	89.6
Total Corporate EBITDA [3]	(21.3)	(37.2)
Total Company EBITDA [3]	72.9	52.4

(1) Transaction between segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation.
(2) Represents inter-segment profits which are eliminated upon consolidation.
(3) EBITDA is a non-AASB financial measure that management uses to assess our operating performance. See the section titled "Non-AASB Financial Measures" for information regarding our use of EBITDA and a reconciliation of net profit (loss) to EBTIDA.
(4) Represents inter-segment sales to Drilling Services which are eliminated upon consolidation.

6.1 Review of Segment Operations - Global Drilling Services

	For the half-year ended 30 June			
	2023 US$ Millions	**2022 US$ Millions**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
Financial Information				
Third party revenue	382.7	365.4	17.3	4.7 %
COGS				
Materials / labor / overhead / other	296.6	281.6	15.0	5.3 %
Depreciation and amortization	19.8	16.3	3.5	21.5 %
Total COGS	316.4	297.9	18.5	6.2 %
COGS as a % of revenue	*82.7 %*	*81.5 %*	*1.2 %*	*1.5 %*
Segment profit $	52.1	53.7	(1.6)	(3.0)%
Segment profit %	*13.6 %*	*14.7 %*	*(1.1)%*	*(7.5)%*
Business unit SG&A	7.0	5.9	1.1	18.6 %
Allocated SG&A	7.4	6.8	0.6	8.8 %
EBITDA	72.9	71.0	1.9	2.7 %
Other Metrics				
Average # of operating drill rigs	293	321	(28)	(8.7)%
Average # of drill rigs	618	657	(39)	(5.9)%

Safety

The Global Drilling Services Total Case Incident Rate TCIR for the first half of 2023 was 1.26, compared to 2.27 for the comparable period in 2022. The Lost-Time Incident Rate LTIR for the first half of 2023 was 0.04 compared to 0.19 for the comparable period in 2022. We have seen a decrease in safety incidents as a result of our continued focus on our EHS fundamentals and live work elimination progress. We remain committed to our key safety initiatives and have made a significant effort to reiterate the importance of hand safety and our proactive approach as we progress into the second half of 2023.

Revenue

Global Drilling Services' revenue in the first half of 2023 was $382.7 million, up 4.7% from $365.4 million in the first half of 2022. The year-over-year revenue increase was driven primarily by additional volumes in the United States, Argentina, and Chile. Price increases have also positively impacted revenue in all regions. Overall price increases for the half-year ended 30 June 2023 are up $16.8 million compared to the half-year ended 30 June 2022. Foreign exchange rates decreased revenue $6.1 million for the half-year ended 30 June 2023 compared to the half-year ended 30 June 2022 primarily due to movements in the Canadian and Australian dollars.

Approximately 91% of Global Drilling Services' revenue for the first half of 2023 was derived from major mining companies. Our top 10 Global Drilling Services customers represent approximately 64% of the division's revenue for the first half of 2023.

Profit

In the first half of 2023, Global Drilling Services achieved $52.1 million of profit compared to $53.7 million in the first half of 2022, a decrease of 3.0%. The decrease in profit is primarily attributable to lower volume in EMEA and rising inflation.

6.2 Review of Segment Operations - Global Products

	For the half-year ended 30 June			
	2023 US$ Millions	2022 US$ Millions	$ Change	% Change
Financial Information				
Third party revenue	159.3	158.4	0.9	0.6 %
COGS				
Materials / labor / overhead / other	112.8	121.3	(8.5)	(7.0)%
Inventory obsolescence	0.3	0.9	(0.6)	(66.7)%
Depreciation and amortization	2.2	2.0	0.2	10.0 %
Total COGS	115.3	124.2	(8.9)	(7.2)%
COGS as a % of revenue	*72.4%*	*78.4%*	*(6.0)%*	*(7.7)%*
Segment profit $	27.0	18.1	8.9	49.2 %
Segment profit %	*16.9%*	*11.4%*	*5.5 %*	*48.2 %*
Business unit SG&A	8.6	9.0	(0.4)	(4.4)%
Allocated SG&A	8.4	7.1	1.3	18.3 %
EBITDA	30.0	20.8	9.2	44.2 %
Other Metrics				
Manufacturing plants	6	6	—	0.0 %
Average backlog	54.6	59.5	(4.9)	(8.2)%
Inventories[1]	235.5	216.1	19.4	9.0 %

(1) Represents total company inventories including Global Drilling Service, Global Products, and Veracio.

<u>Safety</u>

In the first half of 2023, the TCIR for the Global Products and manufacturing was 0.76 recordable incidents per 200,000 hours worked and the LTIR was 0.00. We continue to focus on programs to reinforce the Company's Environmental, Health, and Safety management system across all operations. Tracking and educating our employees on our proactive safety systems will drive continuous improvement.

<u>Revenue</u>

Revenue for the half-year 2023 was $159.3 million, up 0.6% from $158.4 million for the half year of 2022. Approximately 71% of the 2023 half-year revenue was comprised of performance tooling components and the remaining 29% was comprised of capital equipment and spares. Although price increases had a positive impact on Global Products revenue, these increases did not offset decreases caused by unfavorable foreign exchange rates during the period. Additionally, revenue volume increased 1.9% year over year.

<u>Profit</u>

Global Products profit for the half-year ended 30 June 2023 was $27.0 million, an increase of $8.9 million compared to the first half of 2022. The increase in profit is primarily driven by expanded gross margin due to price increases and improved manufacturing performance year over year, which was offset by increased selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Backlog

At 30 June 2023, Global Products had a backlog of product orders valued at $54.2 million. This compares to $57.5 million at 31 December 2022 and $54.4 million at 30 June 2022. The small decrease in our backlog from year-end, which we define as product orders we believe to be firm, was driven primarily by a high volume of rig sales in 2023, which removed multiple rigs from the backlog. It should be noted that an order shipped within the same month the order is received does not show up in our backlog. Also, there is no certainty that orders in our backlog will result in actual sales at the times or in the amounts ordered.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secrets and similar intellectual property rights to protect the proprietary technology and other intellectual property that are instrumental to our Global Products business. As at 30 June 2023, we had 404 issued patents, 348 registered trademarks, 87 pending patent applications and 4 pending trademark applications. We do not consider our Global Products business, or our business as a whole, to be materially dependent upon any particular patent, trademark, trade secret or other intellectual property.

Research and Development

Our Global Products division employs engineers and technicians to develop, design and test new and improved products. We work closely with our customers, our Global Drilling Services division, and our Veracio business to identify opportunities and develop technical solutions for issues that arise on site. We believe that sharing best practices amongst our business accelerates innovation and increases safety and productivity in the field. This integrated business model provides Boart Longyear and our customers with an advantage in product development as we bring new technology to the market with speed and quality. Prior to their introduction, new exploration drilling products are subjected to extensive testing in various environments, again with assistance from our Global Drilling Services network. New product development efforts remain focused on product improvements and innovations that continue to drive increased safety and productivity, so customers see real added value regardless of the business environment.

Inventories

We continue to carefully manage demand in our Supply Chain organization with ongoing efforts to maintain high service levels. Due to strong market and internal demand for our products, we have strategically invested $6.7 million cash in inventory during the half-year ended 30 June 2023.

6.3 Review of Segment Operations - Veracio

	For the half-year ended 30 June			
	2023	**2022**		
	US$ Millions	**US$ Millions**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
Financial Information				
Third party revenue	3.6	3.8	(0.2)	(5.3)%
COGS				
Materials / labor / overhead / other	5.4	2.1	3.3	157.1%
Inventory obsolescence	0.0	(0.2)	0.2	100.0%
Depreciation and amortization	1.8	1.1	0.7	63.6%
Total COGS	7.2	3.0	4.2	140.0%
COGS as a % of revenue	*200.0%*	*78.9%*	*121.1%*	*153.5%*
Segment profit $	(11.0)	(3.7)	(7.3)	(197.3)%
Segment profit %	*(305.6)%*	*(97.4)%*	*(208.2)%*	*(213.8)%*
Business unit SG&A	5.9	2.8	3.1	110.7%
Allocated SG&A	1.7	1.9	(0.2)	(10.5)%
EBITDA	(8.7)	(2.2)	(6.5)	(295.5)%

Safety, revenue and profitability

In first half 2023, the TCIR for Veracio was 0.00 recordable incidents per 200,000 hours worked and the LTIR was 0.00. Revenue for the half-year 2023 was $3.6 million, down 5.3% from $3.8 million for the half year of 2022. Veracio remains EBITDA negative, though the Company has a positive trajectory as newly launched products and growth improve scale benefits.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secrets and similar intellectual property rights to protect the proprietary technology and other intellectual property that are instrumental to our Veracio business. As at 30 June 2023, we had 56 issued patents, 31 registered trademarks, 99 pending patent applications and 16 pending trademark applications. We do not consider our Veracio business, or our business as a whole, to be materially dependent upon any particular patent, trademark, trade secret or other intellectual property.

Research and Development

Our Veracio business continues to invest in our three data acquisition platforms (TruProbe™, TruScan™ and TruSub™), firming up the long-term scalability of the offerings available on each platform, while working on novel ideas and concepts for improving exploration, resource definition and production applications. In addition, Veracio is committed to continuous research, development, growth and improvement across their software offerings; this includes investments in improvements to user experience, data governance, stability and integration capabilities across each of the platforms.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Auditor's independence declaration is on page 19 of this report.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

Boart Longyear Group Ltd. is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' Report and half-year financial report. Amounts in the Directors' Report and the half-year financial report are presented in US dollars and have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with that Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 306(3) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

Rubin McDougal
Chairman

25 August 2023

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
ABN 74 490 121 060

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The Directors
Boart Longyear Group Ltd.
333 Bay Street
Suite 2400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2T6
CANADA

25 August 2023

Dear Directors

Boart Longyear Group Ltd

I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Boart Longyear Group Ltd and its subsidiaries.

As lead audit partner for the review of the half-year financial report of Boart Longyear Group Ltd for the half-year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards), issued by the Australian Professional and Ethical Standards Board (APES) in relation to the review.

Yours sincerely

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

D K Andrews
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Deloitte.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
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Independent Auditor’s Review Report to the members of Boart Longyear Group Ltd

Conclusion

We have reviewed the half-year financial report of Boart Longyear Group Ltd (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprises the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, and the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows and the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors’ declaration as set out on pages 22 to 47.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of the Group is not in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, including:

- Giving a true and fair view of the Group’s financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and
- complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting*

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 Review of a *Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity.* Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Review of the Half-year Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the annual financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor’s review report.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the Half-year Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

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

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

D K Andrews
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Perth, 25 August 2023

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors declare that:

(a) 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; and

(b) in the Directors' opinion, the attached half-year financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards, and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the consolidated entity.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 303(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

Rubin McDougal
Chairman

25 August 2023

	Note	Half-year ended 2023 US$'000	Half-year ended 2022 US$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	3	545,680	527,585
Cost of goods sold		(439,550)	(426,539)
Gross margin		106,130	101,046
Other income	4	12,648	4,650
General and administrative expenses		(51,137)	(52,881)
Sales and marketing expenses		(13,448)	(11,938)
Other expenses	4	(8,677)	(11,433)
Operating profit		45,516	29,444
Interest income		77	11
Finance costs	5	(11,885)	(8,757)
Profit before taxation		33,708	20,698
Income tax benefit (expense)	6	7,920	(2,991)
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent		41,628	17,707
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share		14.1 cents	6.0 cents
Diluted earnings per share		14.1 cents	6.0 cents
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent		41,628	17,707
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(1,100)	(3,772)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain (loss) related to defined benefit plans		5,900	(1,800)
Transfer to profit or loss on cash flow hedges		(787)	—
Income (tax) benefit on income and expense recognized directly through equity		(1,488)	1,359
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax		2,525	(4,213)
Total comprehensive profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent		44,153	13,494

See accompanying notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included on pages 28 to 47.

	Note	30 Jun 2023 US$'000	31 Dec 2022 US$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**15**	45,157	34,822
Trade and other receivables	**8**	158,513	139,657
Inventories		235,454	226,014
Current tax receivable		1,069	1,123
Prepaid expenses and other assets		16,160	15,443
		456,353	417,059
Assets classified as held for sale		—	345
Total current assets		456,353	417,404
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		191,426	187,859
Goodwill	**9**	104,084	103,758
Other intangible assets	**9**	34,405	33,833
Deferred tax assets		9,393	11,465
Non-current tax receivable		1,337	1,343
Other assets		14,527	19,193
Defined benefit plan asset		3,104	—
Total non-current assets		358,276	357,451
Total assets		814,629	774,855
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**10**	177,214	177,485
Provisions	**12**	19,431	19,334
Current tax payable		6,241	2,420
Loans and borrowings	**11**	17,951	20,187
Total current liabilities		220,837	219,426
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	**11**	209,477	190,326
Other financial liabilities		4,202	13,575
Deferred tax liabilities		22,957	21,995
Provisions	**12**	30,997	48,597
Total non-current liabilities		267,633	274,493
Total liabilities		488,470	493,919
Net assets		**326,159**	**280,936**
Equity			
Issued capital		673,955	673,955
Reserves		(124,589)	(123,772)
Other equity		1,463,247	1,463,247
Accumulated losses		(1,683,736)	(1,730,128)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		328,877	283,302
Non-controlling interest		(2,718)	(2,366)
Total equity		**326,159**	**280,936**

See accompanying notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included on pages 28 to 47.

	Issued capital US$'000	Foreign currency translation reserve US$'000	Equity-settled compensation reserve US$'000	Hedging reserve US$'000	Other equity [1] US$'000	Accumulated losses US$'000	Total attributable to owners of the parent US$'000	Non-controlling interest US$'000	Total equity US$'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	673,955	(124,788)	2,616	(1,548)	1,463,247	(1,742,950)	270,532	(50)	270,482
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	17,707	17,707	—	17,707
Other comprehensive loss for the period - net of tax	—	(3,772)	—	—	—	(441)	(4,213)	—	(4,213)
Total other comprehensive gain (loss)	—	(3,772)	—	—	—	17,266	13,494	—	13,494
Interest rate swap	—	—	—	5,530	—	—	5,530	—	5,530
Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(461)	(461)	461	—
Balance at 30 June 2022	**673,955**	**(128,560)**	**2,616**	**3,982**	**1,463,247**	**(1,726,145)**	**289,095**	**411**	**289,506**
Balance at 1 January 2023	673,955	(135,730)	6,210	5,748	1,463,247	(1,730,128)	283,302	(2,366)	280,936
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	41,628	41,628	—	41,628
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the period - net of tax	—	(1,100)	—	(787)	—	4,412	2,525	—	2,525
Total other comprehensive gain (loss)	—	(1,100)	—	(787)	—	46,040	44,153	—	44,153
Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	352	352	(352)	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	1,070	—	—	—	1,070	—	1,070
Balance at 30 June 2023	**673,955**	**(136,830)**	**7,280**	**4,961**	**1,463,247**	**(1,683,736)**	**328,877**	**(2,718)**	**326,159**

(1) Other equity represents the Company's reorganization reserve on creation of the Company in 2007, the expiration of unexercised equity-settled awards and the Company's reorganization reserve on the Recapitalisation and re-domiciliation of the Company in 2021.

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included on pages 28 to 47.

	Note	Half-year ended 30 Jun 2023 US$'000	Half-year ended 30 Jun 2022 US$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period		41,628	17,707
Adjustments provided by operating activities:			
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit		(7,920)	2,991
Finance costs recognized in profit	**5**	11,885	8,757
Depreciation and amortization		27,377	22,911
Interest income recognized in profit		(77)	(11)
Gain on sale or disposal of non-current assets		(2,356)	(2,082)
Other non-cash items		(5,430)	6,050
Gain on fair value of warrant liabilities		(9,373)	(11,630)
Impairment of current and non-current assets		553	1,064
Non-cash foreign exchange loss		3,178	7,822
Equity-settled share-based payments		1,070	—
Changes in net assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisition and disposal of businesses:			
(Increase) decrease in assets:			
Trade and other receivables		(22,937)	(33,890)
Inventories		(6,669)	(8,104)
Other assets		3,281	(397)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Trade and other payables		1,960	22,438
Provisions		1,852	205
Cash generated by operations		38,022	33,831
Interest paid		(11,749)	(7,862)
Interest received		77	11
Income taxes paid		(3,971)	(5,300)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		**22,379**	**20,680**

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included on pages 28 to 47.

	Note	Half-year ended 30 Jun 2023 US$'000	Half-year ended 30 Jun 2022 US$'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash received on the settlement of the interest rate swap held for hedging purposes		1,062	—
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(22,075)	(25,207)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		4,104	2,200
Intangible costs paid		(2,284)	(3,156)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(19,193)**	**(26,163)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments for debt issuance costs		(575)	(282)
Proceeds from borrowings		63,766	68,749
Repayment of borrowings		(57,572)	(48,120)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		**5,619**	**20,347**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,805	14,864
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		34,822	25,579
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		1,530	(2,489)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**45,157**	**37,954**

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included on pages 28 to 47.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

Boart Longyear Group Ltd. (the “Parent”) is a public company listed on the ASX and is incorporated in Ontario, Canada. Boart Longyear Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Company” or "Group") operate in four principal geographic areas – North America, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Europe, Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”). Boart Longyear Group Ltd. was inserted as the Parent entity in October 2021 as part of the Company's re-domiciliation to Canada. Boart Longyear Limited continues to be the ultimate controlling entity incorporated within Australia.

The Company is not subject to Chapters 6, 6A, 6B and 6C of the Australian Corporations Act 2001 (*Cth*) dealing with the acquisition of the Company's shares (including substantial holdings and takeovers).

Statement of compliance

The half-year financial report is a general-purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and AASB 134 ‘Interim Financial Reporting’ (“AASB 134”). Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Accounting Standard 34 ‘Interim Financial Reporting’. The half-year financial report does not include notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report, but additional notes have been included where such notes are deemed relevant to the understanding of the half-year financial report. The half-year financial report should be read in conjunction with the most recent annual financial report and ASX announcements.

Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated half-year financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments that are stated at fair value. Cost is based on fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial report has also been prepared on the basis that the consolidated entity is a going concern, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in the Directors’ Report and the half-year financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Except where indicated otherwise, all amounts are presented in United States dollars.

Going concern

The interim financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Directors consider that current and expected liquidity from operating cash flow, cash on hand and available drawings under the Company’s Asset Backed Revolver Bank Loan and Exit Term Loan will be adequate to enable the Company to meet its debts and obligations as and when they fall due for no less than twelve months from the date of issuance of this financial report.

Accounting polices

The accounting policies and methods of computation followed in the preparation of the half-year financial report are consistent with those followed and disclosed in the Company’s 2022 Annual Financial Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, except for the impact of the standards, interpretations and amendments described below. These accounting policies are consistent with Australian Accounting Standards and with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (“AASB”) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These standards and interpretations are set forth throughout the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements. The adoption of each standard individually did not have a significant impact on the Company’s condensed financial results or consolidated statement of financial position.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Standards and Interpretations issued, but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of the financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued, but are not yet effective.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact these new standards, interpretations and amendments will have on the consolidated financial statements.

Standard / Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	1 January 2025	31 December 2025
AASB 2015-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 & AASB 128	1 January 2025	31 December 2025
AASB 2017-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 & AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections	1 January 2025	31 December 2025
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
AASB 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
AASB 2021-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections	1 January 2025	31 December 2025
AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024	31 December 2024

Standards and Interpretations issued and effective

The Company has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023.

These standards and interpretations are set forth throughout the notes to the financial statements. The adoption of each standard individually and in the aggregate did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current financial year, and which have been applied in the preparation of this half-year report, that are relevant to the Company include:

Standard / Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 17 'Insurance Contracts'	1 January 2023	31 December 2023
AASB 2020-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023	31 December 2023
AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023	31 December 2023
AASB 2021-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023	31 December 2023
AASB 2022-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 - Comparative Information	1 January 2023	31 December 2023
AASB 2022-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Insurance Contracts: Consequential Amendments	1 January 2023	31 December 2023

Key Judgements and Estimates

In applying Australian Accounting Standards, management is required to make judgments, estimates and form assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported revenue and expenses during the periods presented herein. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to asset, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenues and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the respective periods in which they are revised if only those periods are affected, or in the respective periods of the revisions as well as future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key judgments, estimates and assumptions that have or could have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are found in the following notes:

Note 6	Income Taxes
Note 9	Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets
Note 12	Provisions
Note 13	Financial Instruments

2. SEGMENT REPORTING

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is aggregated based on the Company's three general operating divisions: Global Drilling Services, Global Products, and Veracio. Veracio was previously included in the Global Products division. The Global Drilling Services segment provides a broad range of drilling services to companies in mining, energy and other industries. The Global Products segment manufactures and sells drilling equipment and performance tooling to customers in the drilling services and mining industries. Veracio assembles and sells scanning technology and down-hole instrumentation tools to customers in the drilling services and mining industries.

Information regarding these segments is presented below. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies. Segment profit shown below is consistent with the income reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

	Segment revenue				Segment profit	
	Half-year ended				Half-year ended	
	30 June 2023 US$'000		30 June 2022 US$'000		2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Global Drilling Services		382,692		365,379	52,068	53,684
Global Products revenue						
Global Products third-party revenue	159,343		158,383			
Global Products inter-segment revenue [1]	37,268		44,443			
Total Global Products		196,611		202,826	27,043	18,171
Veracio revenue						
Veracio third-party revenue	3,645		3,823			
Veracio inter-segment revenue [1]	947		1,100			
Total Veracio revenue		4,592		4,923	(10,989)	(3,733)
Less Global Products sales to Global Drilling Services		(37,268)		(44,443)		
Less Veracio sales to Global Drilling Services		(947)		(1,100)		
Total third-party revenue		545,680		527,585		
Total segment profit					68,122	68,122
Unallocated costs [2]					(22,501)	(35,915)
Global Drilling Services impairment costs					(254)	(2,228)
Global Products impairment costs					9	(639)
Veracio impairment costs					140	104
Finance costs					(11,885)	(8,757)
Interest income					77	11
Profit before taxation					33,708	20,698

(1) Transactions among segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation.
(2) Unallocated costs include corporate general and administrative costs, as well as, other expense items such as foreign exchange gains or losses.

2. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

Geographic information

The Company's business segments operate in five principal geographic areas – USA, Canada, Asia Pacific, Latin America and EMEA. The Company's revenue from external customers and information about its segment assets by geographical locations are detailed below:

	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets [1]	
	30 June 2023 US$'000	30 June 2022 US$'000	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
USA	162,107	143,962	168,122	169,362
Canada	92,027	107,158	55,820	52,019
Asia Pacific	82,185	106,111	51,811	54,202
Latin America	103,167	74,824	25,446	21,306
EMEA	106,194	95,530	44,580	49,097
	545,680	527,585	345,779	345,986

(1) Non-current assets excluding deferred tax assets and post-employment assets.

3. REVENUE

Boart Longyear operates three different business units throughout various geographical locations – Global Drilling Services, Global Products, and Veracio.

Global Drilling Services

The Company performs various types of drilling services within the mining and minerals industry. Contracts can cover services which involve different processes and continuous drilling services activities in a sequential set of mobilization, drilling, and demobilization activities which are invoiced to the customer as those activities progress. These processes and activities are highly inter-related, and the Company provides a significant service of integration of such activities. Where this is the case, these activities and processes are accounted for as one performance obligation.

Revenue from services rendered is recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income over time. Boart Longyear has a contractual right to consideration from a customer for an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the performance completed to date (for example, number of meters drilled). As a result, Boart Longyear applies the practical expedient under AASB 15.B16 to recognize revenue at the amount which it has the right to invoice.

Customers are invoiced every two weeks and revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which the right to invoice is obtained. Payment is received following invoice according to standard payment terms, which are generally between 30 to 60 days. There are no significant financing components. Most drilling services contracts do not include variable payment terms. Where variable payment terms exist, these are usually in the form of penalties for late completion. Variable consideration is only recognized to the extent that it is considered highly probable that such amounts will not reverse in the future and is estimated using the expected value approach.

Global Products

The Company manufactures, distributes and sells equipment that is necessary for the mining and mineral industry. Sales orders are completed across multiple geographies for products, such as large drill rigs, and drilling components, such as bits and coring rods. Each product promised to the customer is distinct under the contract according to AASB 15.27 and gives rise to a separate performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when control of the products has transferred to the customer. Transfer of control generally happens at the point the products are delivered to the carrier for drilling rigs and components. The transaction price is allocated to each product on a stand-alone basis.

Veracio

The Company performs professional scanning technology services and offers rentals of down-hole instrumentation tools to customers in the drilling services and mining industries. Revenue for professional services is recognized in the period when the services are performed. Income from operating lease agreements is recognized on a straight-line basis.

Payment is received following invoice according to standard payment terms, which are generally between 30 to 60 days. There are no significant financing components and there is no significant reversal of variable consideration expected at the point of revenue recognition.

For the half-year ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, the components of revenue are as follows:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Revenue from Global Drilling Services	382,692	365,379
Revenue from Global Products	159,343	158,383
Revenue from Veracio	3,645	3,823
	545,680	527,585

For the half-year ended 30 June 2023, one customer accounted for 13.7% of the Company's total revenue (13.0% at 30 June 2022).

4. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the half-year ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, other income and expenses consists of the following:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Other income		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,356	2,082
Fair value adjustment on warrant liabilities	9,373	1,224
Other	919	1,344
	12,648	4,650
Other expenses		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	116	1,064
Loss on foreign currency exchange	7,827	8,894
Amortization of intangible assets	510	509
Other	224	966
	8,677	11,433

5. FINANCE COSTS

For the half-year ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, finance costs consist of the following:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Interest on loans and bank overdrafts	10,213	6,769
Gain arising on interest rate swap designated hedging instrument	(1,062)	—
Amortization of debt issuance costs	627	463
Interest on lease liabilities	2,107	1,525
Total finance costs	11,885	8,757

6. INCOME TAXES

Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit to income tax expense in the financial statements:

	2023 US$'000	2022 US$'000
Profit before taxation	33,708	20,698
Income tax expense calculated at Canada rate of 26.5%	8,933	5,487
Impact of non-Canada tax rates	(1,452)	(655)
Net nondeductible/non assessable items	(319)	597
Net unrecognized tax losses and tax credits for the current year [1]	2,666	1,060
Recognition of deferred tax assets arising in prior years	(3,174)	(2,995)
Other [2]	(14,639)	(477)
Under (over) provision from prior years	65	(26)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(7,920)	2,991

(1) Due to various jurisdictions being in a tax loss position during the current period, certain jurisdictions have not benefited from current period losses.
(2) The majority of this adjustment relates to a change in the provision related to the appeals process with the Canada Revenue Agency's for tax years 2010-2014 (see Canada note below).

Canadian income tax audits

As previously disclosed by the Company, the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") has reassessed the Company's Canadian affiliates for tax years 2010 through 2016. These tax years remain in various stages of appeal with the CRA. Tax years 2010-2014 are also proceeding under mutual agreement procedures, which are a negotiation between Canada and other countries on the allocation of taxable profits between Canada and these countries.

The unsettled tax, penalties and interest could result in a maximum remaining reassessment of C$66.6 million, with a net cash payment after prior payments and credits of C$45.9 million. The Company is vigorously disputing these reassessments. Due to the uncertainty surrounding these audits, a provision for the estimated outcome has been recognized. This provision was adjusted during the reporting period due to the Company being notified of a favorable change in one of the CRA's positions during the appeal process. While the outcome and timing of final resolution of the above reassessments remain unknown, the Company believes it is appropriately reserved. Refer to Note 12.

7. EMPLOYEE LONG TERM INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

In 2020, BLY shareholders adopted a Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). The LTIP allows the Company's Remuneration Committee to grant incentive performance stock units to senior leaders, or others, as appropriate. The LTIP awards are tied to performance measures established by the Remuneration Committee that management and senior leaders have to achieve to receive their awards. The LTIP will terminate 10 years after the 30 July 2020 effective date.

During 2021 and 2022, the Remuneration Committee approved and announced the 2021 LTIP and the 2022 LTIP. There were no new LTIP awards during the first half of 2023.

2021 LTIP

The 2021 LTIP is a two-year program that was phased in over two cycles. The details of the 2021 LTIP are outlined below:

- **Duration of 2021 LTIP**: 1 January 2021- 31 December 2022. Target Bonus: 35% of Base Pay
    - *Duration of Cycle One*: 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021. Target Bonus: 17.5% of Base Pay
    - *Duration of Cycle Two*: 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022. Target Bonus: 17.5% of Base Pay

- **Date of Performance Criteria Being Set**
    - *Cycle One*: February 2021
    - *Cycle Two*: February 2022

- **Performance Criteria**
    - *Cycle One:* Achievement of 2021 Adjusted EBITDA of $98.0 million
    - *Cycle Two:* Achievement of 2022 Adjusted EBITDA of $163.2 million (67% Achievement) and achievement of 2022 Cash Return on Investment ("CRI") of 16.6% (33% Achievement) where CRI is defined as Adjusted EBITDA divided by Gross Fixed Assets plus Net Working Capital

- **Payment Type**: Cash or shares at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee

- **Payment Curve**: Cycle One of the 2021 LTIP Plan was awarded using a payment curve with the following thresholds for minimum and over-achievement targets:
    - Minimum Achievement of $73.0 million Adjusted EBITDA earns a 75% payout
    - Maximum Achievement of $147.0 million Adjusted EBITDA earns a 150% payout

  Cycle Two of the 2021 LTIP will be awarded using a payment curve with the following thresholds for minimum and over achievement targets:
    - Adjusted EBITDA:
        - Minimum Achievement of $122.4 million Adjusted EBITDA in 2022 earns a 75% payout
        - Maximum Achievement of $244.8 million Adjusted EBITDA in 2022 earns a 150% payout
    - CRI:
        - Minimum Achievement of 12.5% CRI in 2022 earns a 75% payout
        - Maximum Achievement of 24.9% CRI in 2022 earns a 150% payout

The Company recognized the expense associated with Cycle One of the 2021 LTIP over a one-year service period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021. At 31 December 2021, the Company had accrued $2.0 million for Cycle One of the 2021 LTIP using the salaries of the employees eligible for the plan and a percentage achievement of 114%. Participants of Cycle One of the 2021 LTIP received their award in cash during the first quarter of 2022. Therefore, there is no accrual for Cycle One of the 2021 LTIP at 30 June 2023.

The Company recognized the expense associated with Cycle Two of the 2021 LTIP over a one-year service period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. At 31 December 2022, the Company had accrued $1.3 million for Cycle Two of the 2021 LTIP using the salaries of the employees eligible for the plan and a percentage achievement of 79%. As this award wasn't paid during the first half of 2023, the Company still had $1.3 million accrued for Cycle Two of the 2021 LTIP as of 30 June 2023. This award was paid in cash to award recipients in July 2023.

7. EMPLOYEE LONG TERM INCENTIVE PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

2022 LTIP

The 2022 LTIP has a duration of two years. The details of the 2022 LTIP are outlined below:

- **Duration of 2022 LTIP**: 1 January 2022- 31 December 2023.
- **Target Bonus**: 35% of Base Pay
- **Date of Performance Criteria Being Set**: February 2022
- **Performance Criteria**: Achievement of Adjusted EBITDA in 2023 of $232.9 million (50% Achievement), Achievement of Cash Return on Investment in 2023 of 21.7% (25% Achievement), and time vesting (25% Achievement)
- **Payment Type**: Cash or shares at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee
- **Payment Curve**: The 2022 LTIP will be awarded using a payment curve with the following thresholds for minimum and over-achievement targets:
    - Adjusted EBITDA:
        - Minimum Achievement of $174.7 million Adjusted EBITDA in 2023 earns a 75% payout
        - Maximum Achievement of $349.4 million Adjusted EBITDA in 2023 earns a 150% payout
    - Cash Return on Investment:
        - Minimum Achievement of 17.4% Cash Return on Investment in 2023 earns a 75% payout
        - Maximum Achievement of 32.6% Cash Return on Investment in 2023 earns a 150% payout

The expense for the 2022 LTIP is being recognized over the two-year service period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2023 using a "most likely amount" approach based on the Company's best estimate of Adjusted EBTIDA and Cash Return on Investment at 31 December 2023.

As of 30 June 2023, the Company has only recognized an expense associated with the time vesting component for the 2022 LTIP of $0.3 million (2022: $0.4 million) as current forecast projections do not have the Company meeting the minimum achievement targets for the 2022 LTIP. The 2022 LTIP is scheduled to be distributed to eligible employees in March 2024 and $0.7 million has been accrued as an employee benefit at 30 June 2023.

Stock Awards: In 2022, shareholders approved the 2022 Management Incentive Plan ("2022 MIP") which allows the Company to grant stock options and restricted stock awards to present and future officers, directors, employees, consultants, and advisors. The 2022 MIP is intended to promote the long-term growth and profitability of the Company by providing those individuals who are or will be involved in the growth of the Company with an opportunity to acquire an ownership interest in the Company, thereby encouraging such individuals to contribute to and participate in the success of the Company.

In September 2022, the Company granted options to certain employees pursuant to the 2022 MIP. These awards are subject to both service and market vesting conditions and are only exercisable to the extent that they are fully vested. All option awards are divided into three tranches and each tranche vests over a three-year period following the grant date. Vesting of each tranche is dependent on the following market conditions:

Tranche one options vest on the first date the Company's 50-day Volume-Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") equals or exceeds $2.88 per share.

Tranche two options vest on the first date the Company's 50-day VWAP equals or exceeds $4.32 per share.

Tranche three options vest on the first date the Company's 50-day VWAP equals or exceeds $5.76 per share.

Both the time vesting and market vesting conditions must be met for a tranche to vest. Any options that haven't fully vested on the fifth anniversary of the grant date will expire. All vested option awards will expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant date.

7. EMPLOYEE LONG TERM INCENTIVE PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

These 2022 MIP options were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation model. A summary of 2022 MIP activity for the half-year ended 30 June 2023 is provided below:

	Shares Subject to Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Balance at 31 December 2022	10,178,860		$ 1.92	
Forfeited	(1,106,398)		$ 1.92	
Balance at 30 June 2023	9,072,462		$ 1.92	
Exercisable options at 30 June 2023	—		—	—
Vested and expected to vest at 30 June 2023	9,072,462		$ 1.92	9.2

These options had no intrinsic value at 30 June 2023. Further, no option awards were granted, vested or exercised for the half-year ended 30 June 2023.

Total share-based compensation expense for the half-year ended 30 June 2023 was $1.1 million and was recognized in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
Trade receivables	149,218	127,289
Loss allowance	(3,158)	(604)
Goods and services tax receivable	7,934	11,188
Other receivables	4,519	1,784
	158,513	139,657

The aging of trade receivables is detailed below:

	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
Current	141,368	120,161
Past due 0 - 30 days	1,610	4,035
Past due 31 - 60 days	789	1,043
Past due 61 - 90 days	1,679	841
Past due 90 days	3,772	1,209
	149,218	127,289

The Company's policy requires customers to pay the Company in accordance with agreed payment terms. The Company's settlement terms are generally 30 to 60 days from date of invoice. All credit and recovery risk associated with trade receivables has been provided for in the statement of financial position. Trade receivables have been aged according to their original due date in the above aging analysis. The Company holds security for some trade receivables in the form of letters of credit, deposits, and advanced payments.

9. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
Goodwill	104,084	103,758
Other intangible assets:		
Software	2,164	2,473
Customer relationships	193	666
Development assets	25,634	24,701
Patents	4,466	4,046
Trademarks	1,948	1,947
	34,405	33,833

Goodwill by cash-generating units

Goodwill is allocated for impairment testing purposes to individual cash-generating units. The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each cash-generating unit is as follows:

	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
Veracio	3,706	3,776
North America Drilling Services	100,378	99,982
	104,084	103,758

The carrying amount of goodwill is tested for impairment annually at 31 December and whenever there is an indicator that an asset may be impaired. If goodwill is impaired, it is written down to its recoverable amount.

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
Current		
Trade payables	109,644	111,825
Accrued payroll and benefits	34,052	26,212
Goods and services tax payable	10,626	10,634
Accrued interest	1,773	1,202
Accrued legal and environmental costs	4,081	3,578
Accrued professional fees	5,121	5,900
Accrued drilling costs	4,949	5,618
Other sundry payables and accruals	6,968	12,516
	177,214	177,485

No interest is charged on trade payables for this period. Thereafter, various percentages of interest may be charged on the outstanding balance based on the terms of specific contracts. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to help ensure that all payables are paid within the agreed upon terms and to reduce interest charges.

11. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
Unsecured - at amortized cost		
Current		
Bank Loan	—	3,221
Secured - at amortized cost		
Current		
Bank loan	1,441	1,488
Lease liabilities	14,132	12,725
Equipment finance	2,378	2,753
Non-current		
Term loan	114,362	114,740
Bank loan	157	177
Revolver bank loans	66,675	47,125
Debt issuance cost	(755)	(1,825)
Original issue discount	(3,753)	(2,735)
Lease liabilities	28,803	29,171
Equipment finance	3,988	3,673
	227,428	210,513
Disclosed in the financial statements as:		
Current borrowings	17,951	20,187
Non-current borrowings	209,477	190,326
	227,428	210,513
A summary of the maturity of the Company's borrowings is as follows:		
Less than 1 year	17,951	20,187
Between 1 and 2 years	79,864	12,337
Between 2 and 3 years	9,731	56,176
Between 3 and 4 years	120,189	6,303
More than 4 years	4,201	120,070
	231,936	215,073
Original issue discount	(3,753)	(2,735)
Debt issuance cost	(755)	(1,825)
	227,428	210,513

11. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Revolver Bank Loans

The Company has an asset-based revolver bank loan with an available facility of $90.0 million. Of this revolving bank loan, $66.7 million was drawn as at 30 June 2023 ($47.1 million at 31 December 2022).

ABL	30 June 2023 US$M	31 December 2022 US$M
Available facility	90.0	90.0
Drawn	66.7	47.1
Letters of credit	6.0	6.0
Borrowing base adjustment	6.9	25.1
Minimum liquidity	10.4	6.5
Undrawn	—	5.3
	90.0	90.0

As at 30 June 2023, $6.0 million (31 December 2022: $6.0 million) of outstanding letters of credit were drawn under the facility. Interest on drawn amounts and letters of credit are based on a base rate plus margin (USD SOFR plus 2.75%).

Borrowing on this facility is also limited to the lower of the Lender's commitment or the borrowing base that supports the Asset Based Loan. This "borrowing base" is made up of eligible receivables and inventory. As of 30 June 2023, the borrowing base was $83.1 million.

The facility contains a "Springing Dominion" / Minimum liquidity covenant that requires the Company to maintain on the last day of any month a certain percent of the lesser of the "borrowing base" or "facility capacity" ($10.4 million at 30 June 2023). If minimum availability at the end of each month is lower than this threshold, the agent can provide an activation notice that will allow them to access all funds deposited into "Blocked Bank Accounts." These funds will become the property of the agent and will be applied to outstanding advances.

At 31 December 2021, the facility had a temporary borrowing base of $90.0 million. In June 2022, this facility was amended to permanently increase the available facility from $75.0 million to $90.0 million. This amendment also extended the temporarily reduced "Springing Dominion" from 12.5% (which has been effective from 1 October 2021) to 7.5% of the "borrowing base" through 30 September 2022. It then increased to 10% through 31 December 2022, and reverted back to 12.5% thereafter. This amendment also converted the interest rate pricing on future borrowings from LIBOR to SOFR.

The facility is secured by a first lien on the accounts receivable, inventories, deposit accounts and cash (Working Capital Assets) of the ABL borrower and guarantors, and a third lien over substantially all of the other tangible and intangible assets (Non-Working Capital Assets) of the ABL borrower and guarantors, including equipment, intellectual property and the capital stock of subsidiaries (excluding real property).

The scheduled maturity date of the facility is 12 May 2025. As at 30 June 2023, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

Exit Term Loan

In September 2021, the Company entered into a new Exit Term Loan in the amount of $115.0 million. The interest rate on this facility is based on SOFR, inclusive of a 1.0% floor, plus a variable margin ranging between 7.25% and 7.75%, for an all in rate and effective interest rate as of 30 June 2023 of 12.74% and 13.27%, respectively. The Exit Term Loan contains a maturity of 8 September 2026. It is secured by a first lien on the Working Capital Assets of the Term Loan guarantors that are not ABL guarantors, a second lien on the Working Capital Assets of the Term Loan issuer and the other Term Loan guarantors that are also ABL guarantors, and a second lien on substantially all of the Non-Working Capital Assets of the Term Loan issuer and guarantors, including equipment, intellectual property, the capital stock of subsidiaries and certain owned real property. As at 30 June 2023, the amount outstanding under this facility was $114.4 million.

11. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

In June 2022, this facility was amended to convert the interest rate pricing on future borrowings from LIBOR to SOFR. The amendment also implemented a Leverage Ratio covenant of 4.00 to 1.00. The numerator of the test is the sum of outstanding advances under the ABL, capital leases, and term loan outstanding less up to $20.0 million in unrestricted cash.

The Exit Term Loan contains a month end minimum liquidity covenant of $25.0 million and a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1.00 on the last day of each fiscal quarter. As at 30 June 2023, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

The Company's Exit Term Loan and ABL require that obligors under the term loans must account for at least 60% of consolidated Group EBITDA and total Tangible Assets. This covenant is tested at each publicly released financial report.

The Group's position in relation to these metrics was as follows:

Metric	Target Range	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
% of consolidated EBITDA	Equal or more than 60%	103.4%	97.6%
% of consolidated tangible assets	Equal or more than 60%	69.6%	63.9%

12. PROVISIONS

	30 June 2023 US$'000	31 December 2022 US$'000
Current		
Employee benefits	14,198	13,369
Restructuring and termination costs [1]	869	1,333
Warranty [2]	483	591
Provision for tax contingencies	3,881	4,041
	19,431	19,334
Non-current		
Employee benefits	477	1,067
Provision for legal contingencies	11,529	10,768
Pension and post-retirement benefits [3]	—	1,986
Provision for tax contingencies	18,991	34,776
	30,997	48,597
	50,428	67,931

(1) The provision for restructuring and termination costs represents the present value of management's best estimate of the costs directly and necessarily caused by the restructuring that are not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity, including termination benefits.
(2) The provision for warranty claims represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Company's warranty program.
(3) Full actuarial valuations of the defined benefit pension and post-retirement benefit plans are performed annually by qualified independent actuaries for the Company's 31 December year-end closing. The zero pension provision amount as of 30 June 2023 is the result of the current-year, net pension asset.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company may enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risks. Derivative instruments are recognized initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Derivative instruments are classified as either hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or of firm commitments ("fair value hedges"), hedges of highly probably forecasted transactions ("cash flow hedges") or non-hedge derivatives. Derivatives designated as either a fair value or cash flow hedge that are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are shown separately unless there is a legal right to offset and intent to settle on a net basis.

Hedging Strategy

The Company may designate derivative instruments as hedging instruments in respect of interest rate risks in fair value hedges or cash flow hedges. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Further, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

Fair Value Hedges
Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability or firm commitment that is attributable to the hedged risk. The Company did not have any qualifying fair value hedges in 2023 or 2022.

Cash Flow Hedges
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized in the consolidated statements of profit and loss. Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to the consolidated statements of profit and loss in the period when the forecasted transaction impacts earnings. When the forecasted transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the measurement of the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability.

When a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge expires or is sold and the forecasted transaction is still expected to occur, any cumulative gain or loss relating to the derivative that is recorded in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized in the consolidated statements of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was recorded in equity is immediately transferred to the Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss.

The Company is exposed to variability in interest rate risk because the funds borrowed under the Exit Term Loan have a floating interest rate. The Company's hedge strategy is to manage its exposure to interest rate risk in line with the Company's risk strategy by using derivative contracts.

On 28 December 2021, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement with PNC Bank with a notional principal amount of $86.3 million to pay an agreed upon fixed rate of interest of 1.905% in return for a floating rate of interest that matches the benchmark USD LIBOR rate on the Exit Term Loan. In August 2022, the Interest Rate Swap facility was amended to convert the future Interest rate pricing on future borrowings from LIBOR to 1-month Term SOFR, to match the amended benchmark rate of the Exit Term Loan, at a fixed interest rate of 1.92%.

The Company has designated the interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge and will settle the difference between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Cash flow derivative (liabilities) assets [1] US$'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	(1,548)
Change in fair value used for calculating hedge effectiveness	5,531
Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	(352)
Balance at 30 June 2022	3,630
Balance at 1 January 2023	5,846
Change in fair value used for calculating hedge effectiveness	274
Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	(23)
Change in fair value raising on Interest rate swap monthly settlement [2]	(1,062)
Balance at 30 June 2023	5,035

(1) The interest rate swap is classified within other (liabilities) assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.
(2) This interest rate swap became effective on 28 December 2022 and terminates on 8 September 2026. The initial payment on the interest rate swap commenced on 8 January 2023 and resets monthly on the eighth day of each month. As of 30 June 2023, the Company has received $1.1 million from PNC bank in cash offsetting interest expense on the Exit Term Loan. See Note 5.

	Current period hedging gains recognized in OCI		**Amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss (P/L)**		
Hedged Items	**30 June 2023 US$'000**	**30 June 2022 US$'000**	**30 June 2023 US$'000**	**30 June 2022 US$'000**	**Line item in P/L in which hedge ineffectiveness is included**
Variable rate borrowings	274	5,531	(23)	(352)	Other income and expenses

	Amount reclassified to P/L				
	Due to hedged future cash flows being no longer expected to occur		**Due to hedged item affecting P/L**		
Hedged Items	**30 June 2023 US$'000**	**30 June 2022 US$'000**	**30 June 2023 US$'000**	**30 June 2022 US$'000**	**Line item in P/L in which reclassification adjustment is included**
Variable rate borrowings	—	—	1,062	—	Finance costs

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair Value

The following table combines information about:

- Classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics
- The carrying amounts of financial instruments
- Fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments when carrying amount approximates their fair value)
- Fair value hierarchy levels of financial liabilities for which fair value was disclosed

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Balance at 30 June 2023	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000
Warrant liabilities	—	(4,202)	—
Derivative financial assets	—	5,035	—
Total other financial assets	—	833	—

Balance at 31 December 2022	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000
Warrant liabilities	—	(13,575)	—
Derivative financial assets	—	5,846	—
Total other financial liabilities	—	(7,729)	—

- Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements.
- The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.
- The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analyses using prices from observable current market transactions.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are carried at amortized cost which materially approximates the fair value.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The Company was exposed to USD LIBOR interest rate benchmarks within its ABL, Exit Term Loan, and interest rate swap agreement all of which were subject to interest rate benchmark reform. These financial instruments included detailed fallback clauses clearly referencing the alternative benchmark rate and the trigger event on which the clause is activated. In June 2022, the ABL and Exit Term Loan were amended to convert the future Interest rate pricing on future borrowings from LIBOR to Term SOFR. In August 2022, the Interest Rate Swap was amended to convert the future Interest rate pricing on future borrowings from LIBOR to 1-month Term SOFR at a fixed interest rate of 1.92%.

14. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been determined for either of the half-years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Included in the cash balance at 30 June 2023 is $0.4 million of restricted cash. At 31 December 2022, $0.4 million was considered restricted. The Company cannot access these cash balances until certain conditions are met. These conditions pertain to restrictions to secure facility leases.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Legal contingencies

The Company is subject to certain routine legal proceedings that arise in the normal course of its business. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries are defendants to ongoing litigation in connection with alleged patent infringement and have made the appropriate provisions. Management believes that the ultimate amount of liability, if any, for any pending claims of any type (either alone or combined) will not materially affect the Company's operations, liquidity, or financial position taken as a whole. However, the ultimate outcome of any litigation is uncertain, and unfavorable outcomes could have a material adverse impact.

Tax audits

The Company is subject to certain tax audits that arise in the normal course of its business. Management believes that the ultimate amount of liability, if any, for any pending assessments (either alone or combined) would not materially affect the Company's operations, liquidity, or financial position taken as a whole. However, the ultimate outcome of these audits is uncertain and unfavorable outcomes could have a material adverse impact. See additional disclosure in Note 6.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.