

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from: _____ to: _____

Commission file number: 001-33522

SYNTHESIS ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

20-2110031
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Three Riverway, Suite 300, Houston, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

77056
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 579-0600

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report: N/A

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of April 30, 2018, there were 10,999,393 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding.

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PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

SYNTHESIS ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except per share amount)

| | March 31, 2018 | June 30, 2017 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| | (Unaudited) | |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 8,574 | \$ 4,988 |
| Accounts receivable, net, related party | 288 | 167 |
| Accounts receivable, net, third party | 125 | — |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,038 | 539 |
| Inventory | — | 42 |
| Total current assets | 10,025 | 5,736 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 14 | 24 |
| Intangible asset, net | 1,028 | 984 |
| Investment in joint ventures | 8,803 | 8,539 |
| Other long-term assets | 27 | 43 |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 19,897</u> | <u>\$ 15,326</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accrued expenses and accounts payable | \$ 1,519 | \$ 1,765 |
| Total current liabilities | 1,519 | 1,765 |
| Senior secured debenture principal | 8,000 | — |
| Less unamortized discount and debt issuance costs | (2,707) | — |
| Total senior secured debenture | 5,293 | — |
| Derivative liabilities | 1,617 | — |
| Total long-term liabilities | 6,910 | — |
| Total liabilities | 8,429 | 1,765 |
| Commitment and contingencies (Note 13) | | |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value- 20,000 shares authorized – no shares issued and outstanding | — | — |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value: 200,000 shares authorized: 10,982 shares and 10,929 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017 respectively | 110 | 109 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 264,729 | 263,809 |
| Accumulated deficit | (255,828) | (253,174) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 3,468 | 4,018 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 12,479 | 14,762 |
| Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | (1,011) | (1,201) |
| Total equity | 11,468 | 13,561 |
| Total liabilities and equity | <u>\$ 19,897</u> | <u>\$ 15,326</u> |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SYNTHESIS ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Nine-Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Revenue: | | | | |
| Technology licensing and related services-related party | \$ 563 | \$ — | \$ 883 | \$ — |
| Technology licensing and related services-third party | 244 | 22 | 269 | 27 |
| Total revenue | 807 | 22 | 1,152 | 27 |
| Costs and Expenses: | | | | |
| Costs of sales and operating | 214 | 20 | 360 | 22 |
| General and administrative expenses | 1,511 | 2,155 | 4,427 | 6,924 |
| Stock-based expense | 370 | 566 | 921 | 1,298 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 9 | 9 | 27 | 57 |
| Total costs and expenses | 2,104 | 2,750 | 5,735 | 8,301 |
| Operating loss | (1,297) | (2,728) | (4,583) | (8,274) |
| Non-operating (income)/expense: | | | | |
| Equity losses of Joint Ventures | 70 | 40 | 392 | 40 |
| Foreign currency (gain)/ losses, net | (112) | (16) | (219) | 124 |
| Interest expense | 319 | — | 552 | — |
| Interest income | (21) | (3) | (31) | (11) |
| Gain on fair value adjustments of derivative liabilities | (34) | — | (473) | — |
| Other (gain) | — | — | (1,689) | — |
| Loss from continuing operations | (1,519) | (2,749) | (3,115) | (8,427) |
| Income from discontinued operations | — | — | — | 1,929 |
| Net Loss | (1,519) | (2,749) | (3,115) | (6,498) |
| Less: net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests | (43) | (37) | (461) | (270) |
| Net income/(loss) attributable to SES stockholders | \$ (1,476) | \$ (2,712) | \$ (2,654) | \$ (6,228) |
| Net income/(loss) attributable to SES stockholders: | | | | |
| From continuing operations | (1,476) | (2,712) | (2,654) | (8,166) |
| From discontinued operations | — | — | — | 1,938 |
| Net income/(loss) attributable to SES stockholders | \$ (1,476) | \$ (2,712) | \$ (2,654) | \$ (6,228) |
| Net income/(loss) per share (Basic and diluted): | | | | |
| From continuing operations | (0.13) | (0.24) | (0.24) | (0.72) |
| From discontinued operations | — | — | — | 0.16 |
| Net income/(loss) attributable to SES stockholders | \$ (0.13) | \$ (0.24) | \$ (0.24) | \$ (0.56) |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding (Basic and diluted): | 10,972 | 10,897 | 10,953 | 10,884 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SYNTHESIS ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Nine-Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Net loss, as reported | \$ (1,519) | \$ (2,749) | \$ (3,115) | \$ (6,498) |
| Currency translation adjustment | (49) | (14) | 101 | (192) |
| Currency translation adjustment from deconsolidation | — | — | — | (2,486) |
| Comprehensive income/(loss) | (1,568) | (2,763) | (3,014) | (9,176) |
| Less: | | | | |
| Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests | (44) | (43) | 190 | (270) |
| Comprehensive income attributable to deconsolidation | — | — | — | 661 |
| Comprehensive loss attributable to the Company | <u>\$ (1,524)</u> | <u>\$ (2,720)</u> | <u>\$ (3,204)</u> | <u>\$ (9,567)</u> |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SYNTHESIS ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

| | Nine-Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------|
| | 2018 | 2017 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (3,115) | \$ (6,498) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | |
| Stock-based expense | 921 | 1,298 |
| Amortization of debenture issuance cost | 168 | — |
| Depreciation and amortization | 27 | 57 |
| Gain on fair value adjustment of derivative | (473) | — |
| Gain on deconsolidation of joint ventures | — | (1,929) |
| Other gains | (1,689) | — |
| Equity in losses of joint ventures | 392 | 40 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable-Related Party | (215) | — |
| Accounts receivable-Third Party | (125) | — |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (468) | 169 |
| Inventory | 43 | — |
| Other long-term assets | (39) | (48) |
| Accrued expenses and payables | (319) | 381 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (4,892) | (6,530) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Capital expenditures | — | (5) |
| Cash transferred in connection with deconsolidation | — | (12) |
| Proceeds from Tianwo-SES Joint Venture share transfer | 1,689 | — |
| Equity investment in joint ventures | (562) | (380) |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities | 1,127 | (397) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of debenture, net | 7,375 | — |
| Payments on debenture issuance costs | (161) | — |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | — | 82 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 7,214 | 82 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash | 3,449 | (6,845) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 4,988 | 13,807 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash | 137 | (4) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ 8,574 | \$ 6,958 |

Supplemental Disclosures:

Non-cash investing activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2018

- The company exchanged \$150,000 of accounts receivable for \$150,000 additional investment in AFE for the nine months ended March 31, 2018.

Non-cash activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2017

- There were no non-cash activities related to the nine months ended March 31, 2017.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SYNTHESIS ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statement of Equity
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

| | Common Stock | | Additional Paid-in Capital | Accumulated Deficit | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Non- controlling Interest | Total |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | Shares | Common Stock | | | | | |
| Balance at June 30, 2016 | 10,873 | \$ 108 | \$ 261,987 | \$ (226,938) | \$ 6,586 | \$ (1,554) | \$ 40,189 |
| Net loss | — | — | — | (6,228) | — | (270) | (6,498) |
| Currency translation adjustment from continuing operations | — | — | — | — | (192) | — | (192) |
| Reversal of cumulative translation adjustment due to deconsolidation of ZZ Joint Venture | — | — | — | — | (2,323) | (163) | (2,486) |
| Reversal of non-controlling interest due to deconsolidation of ZZ Joint Venture | — | — | — | — | — | 831 | 831 |
| Exercise of stock options | 16 | 1 | 81 | — | — | — | 82 |
| Stock-based expense | 25 | — | 1,298 | — | — | — | 1,298 |
| Balance at March 31, 2017 | <u>10,914</u> | <u>\$ 109</u> | <u>\$ 263,366</u> | <u>\$ (233,166)</u> | <u>\$ 4,071</u> | <u>\$ (1,156)</u> | <u>\$ 33,224</u> |
| Balance at June 30, 2017 | 10,930 | \$ 109 | \$ 263,809 | \$ (253,174) | \$ 4,018 | \$ (1,201) | \$ 13,561 |
| Net loss | — | — | — | (2,654) | — | (461) | (3,115) |
| Currency translation adjustment | — | — | — | — | (550) | 651 | 101 |
| Stock-based expense | 52 | 1 | 920 | — | — | — | 921 |
| Balance at March 31, 2018 | <u>10,982</u> | <u>\$ 110</u> | <u>\$ 264,729</u> | <u>\$ (255,828)</u> | <u>\$ 3,468</u> | <u>\$ (1,011)</u> | <u>\$ 11,468</u> |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 — Business and Liquidity

(a) Organization and description of business

We are a global clean energy company that owns proprietary technology, SES Gasification Technology (“SGT”), for the low-cost and environmentally responsible production of synthesis gas (“syngas”). Syngas produced from SGT is a mixture of primarily hydrogen, carbon monoxide and methane, and is used for the production of a wide variety of high-value clean energy and chemical products, such as substitute natural gas, power, methanol and fertilizer. Since 2007, we have built five projects in China which utilize twelve of our proprietary gasification systems. These projects have demonstrated the unique capabilities of SGT to provide low-cost syngas with lower-cost to build, efficient operations and environmentally responsible attributes. Through the middle of 2017, we focused primarily on the successful demonstration and commercialization of our technology in China. Our current focus is on leveraging our unique proven technology capabilities to form value accretive regional business platforms in stable and dependable regions of the world, creating the necessary commercial structures and financing approaches which we believe will deliver attractive financial results. Our business model is to create value growth via these regional platforms, through the generation of earnings, from the licensing of our proprietary technology and the sale of proprietary equipment, and through income from equity ownership in clean energy and chemical production facilities that utilize our technology. It is also our strategy to further the commercial success of these regional business platforms by working simultaneously to link low-cost local coal or renewable resources to the projects that are being developed through ownership in resources, and through contractual relationships.

We operate our business from our headquarters located in Houston, Texas and our offices in Shanghai, China. Additionally, our investments have independent operations in Brisbane, Australia and Warsaw, Poland.

(b) Liquidity

As of March 31, 2018, we had \$8.6 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$8.5 million of working capital. On October 24, 2017, we received net proceeds of approximately \$7.4 million related to the sale of \$8.0 million of Senior Secured Debentures (“Debentures”). The Debentures have a term of 5 years with an interest rate of 11% that adjusts to 18% in the event the Company defaults on an interest payment. The Debentures require that dividends received from Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd (“BFR”) are used to pay down the principal amounts of outstanding Debentures. Additionally, we issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock at \$4.00 per common share (shares and price adjusted for 1 for 8 reverse stock split effective December 4, 2017, see Note 2 – *(a) Reverse Stock Split*). The transaction is discussed further in Note 6 – Senior Secured Debentures.

As of May 14, 2018, we had \$7.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. In addition to the cash and cash equivalents, we have approximately another \$0.6 million in Chinese bank acceptance notes, which are similar to certificates of deposits and have maturity dates greater than 90 days but less than one year. We currently plan to use our available cash for: (i) securing orders and associated tasks with developing our business with a prime focus on creating regional platforms to develop projects that utilize our technology; (ii) paying the interest related to the Debentures; (iii) additional investment in Australia Future Energy Pty Ltd (“AFE”) or future regional platforms; (iv) technology product advancement; (v) general and administrative expenses; and (vi) working capital and other general corporate purposes.

We currently have very limited financial and human resources to fully develop and execute on all of our business opportunities; however, we intend to finance our development through paid services, technology access fees, equity and debt financings, earnings from operations and by securing financial and strategic partners focused on the development of these opportunities. We can make no assurances that our business operations will provide us with sufficient cash flows to continue our operations including our expected share of dividends from Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd. We are also seeking to raise capital through our strategic partnering activities. We may need to raise additional capital through equity and debt financing for any new ventures that are developed, to support our existing projects and possible expansions thereof and for our corporate general and administrative expenses. We may consider a full range of financing options in order to create the most value in the context of the increasing interest we are seeing in our technology which could include the cooperation of a large strategic partner. We cannot provide any assurance that any financing will be available to us in the future on acceptable terms or at all. Any such financing could be dilutive to our existing stockholders. If we cannot raise required funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to, among other things, (i) maintain our general and administrative expenses at current levels including retention of key personnel and consultants; (ii) successfully implement our business strategy; (iii) make additional capital contributions to our joint ventures; (v) fund certain obligations as they become due; (vi) respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated capital requirements; or (vii) repay our indebtedness. In addition, the Company may elect to sell certain of its investments as a source of cash to develop additional projects or for its general corporate purposes. See “Note 8 – Risks and Uncertainties.”

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reverse Stock Split

On December 4, 2017, we enacted a 1 for 8 reverse stock split as approved by a special shareholder meeting in November 2017. All share and per share amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

(b) Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements for the periods presented are unaudited. Operating results for the three and nine-month periods ending March 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

The consolidated financial statements are in U.S. dollars. Non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries in the consolidated balance sheets represents minority stockholders' proportionate share of the equity in such subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto reported in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017. Significant accounting policies that are new or updated from those presented in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017 are included below. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim financial statements and do not include all annual disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

(c) Accounting for Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs") and Financial Statement Consolidation Criteria

The joint ventures which the Company enters into may be considered VIEs. The Company consolidates all VIEs where it is the primary beneficiary. This determination is made at the inception of the Company's involvement with the VIE and is continuously assessed. The Company considers qualitative factors and forms a conclusion that the Company, or another interest holder, has a controlling financial interest in the VIE and, if so, whether it is the primary beneficiary. In order to determine the primary beneficiary, the Company considers who has the power to direct activities of the VIE that most significantly impacts the VIE's performance and has an obligation to absorb losses from or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. The Company does not consolidate VIEs where it is not the primary beneficiary. The Company accounts for these unconsolidated VIEs using either the equity method of accounting if the Company has significant influence but not control, or the cost method of accounting and includes its net investment on its consolidated balance sheets. Under the equity method, the Company's equity interest in the net income or loss from its unconsolidated VIEs is recorded in non-operating income (expense) on a net basis on its consolidated statements of operations. In the event of a change in ownership, any gain or loss resulting from an investee share issuance is recorded in earnings. Controlling interest is determined by majority ownership interest and the ability to unilaterally direct or cause the direction of management and policies of an entity after considering any third-party participatory rights.

Prior to August 2016, we determined that the ZZ Joint Venture (as defined in Note 4 – Current Projects – ZZ Joint Venture) was a VIE and determined that the Company was the primary beneficiary. As noted in Note 5, in August 2016, the Company announced that it and Xuecheng Energy entered into a Definitive Agreement to restructure the ZZ Joint Venture. The agreement took full effect when the registration with the government was completed on October 31, 2016. During the second quarter of fiscal 2017, the Company deconsolidated the ZZ Joint Venture and began accounting for our investment in the ZZ Joint Venture under the cost method. The carrying value of this investment is zero at both March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

We have determined that the Yima Joint Venture (as defined in Note 4 – Current Projects – Yima Joint Venture) is a VIE and that Yima, the joint venture partner, is the primary beneficiary since Yima has a 75% ownership interest in the Yima Joint Venture and has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly influence the VIE's performance. We account for our investment in the Yima Joint Venture under the cost method. The carrying value of our investment in the Yima Joint Venture at both March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was approximately \$8.5 million. See Note 4 – Current Projects – *Yima Joint Venture* for a further discussion of our accounting method.

We have determined that the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture (as defined in Note 4 – Current Projects – Tianwo-SES Joint Venture) is a VIE and that STT, the largest joint venture partner, is the primary beneficiary since STT has a 50% ownership interest in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture and has the power to direct the activities of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture that most significantly influence its performance. We account for our investment in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture under the equity method. Because of losses sustained by the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, the carrying value of this joint venture is zero at both March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017. See Note 4 – Current Projects – *Tianwo-SES Joint Venture* for a further discussion of our account method.

We have determined that AFE (as defined in Note 4 – Current Projects – *Australia Future Energy Pty Ltd*) is a VIE and that we are not the primary beneficiary as other shareholders have a 62% ownership interest and we are not the largest shareholder, but have the power to influence but not direct the activities of the VIE. We account for our investment in AFE under the equity method. The carrying value of our investment in AFE as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was approximately \$221,000 and \$38,000 respectively.

We have determined that BFR (as defined in Note 4 – Current Projects – *Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd*) is a VIE and that we are not the primary beneficiary as other shareholders have more than an 89% ownership interest nor do we have the power to direct the activities of the VIE. We account for our investment in BFR under the cost method. At the time of the spin-off, the carrying amount of our investment in AFE was reduced to zero through equity losses. As such, the value of our investment in BFR was also zero. On March 31, 2018, our ownership in BFR was approximately 11% and the carrying value of our investment in BFR was zero as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

We have determined that SEE (as defined in Note 4 – Current Projects – *SES EnCoal Energy sp. z o. o.*) is a VIE and that we are not the primary beneficiary as the ownership of the company is split between two equal shareholders each with a 50% ownership interest. We have the power to influence but not direct the activities of the VIE. We account for our investment in SEE under the equity method. The initial capitalization of the company was funded in January 2018 with an additional funding in March 2018. The carrying value of our investment in SEE as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was approximately \$80,000 and zero respectively.

(d) Investment in joint ventures

We have equity investments in various privately held entities. We account for these investments either under the equity method or cost method of accounting depending on our ownership interest and level of influence. Investments accounted for under the equity method are recorded based upon the amount of our investment and adjusted each period for our share of the investee's income or loss. Investments accounted for under the cost method are reviewed for changes in circumstance or the occurrence of events that suggest an other than temporary event resulting in our investment not being recoverable.

(e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales of products and sales of equipment are recognized when the following elements are satisfied: (i) there are no uncertainties regarding customer acceptance; (ii) there is persuasive evidence that an agreement exists; (iii) performance or delivery has occurred; (iv) the sales price is fixed or determinable; and (v) collectability is reasonably assured.

We may receive upfront licensing fee payments when a license agreement is entered into. Typically, the majority of a license fee is due once project financing and equipment installation occur. We recognize license fees for the use of its gasification systems as revenue when the license fees become due and payable under the license agreement, subject to the deferral of the amount of any performance guarantee. Fees earned for engineering services, such as services that relate to integrating our technology to a customer's project, are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method or as services are provided. Estimates are used in calculating the performance guarantees and also used in the percentage of completion method calculations as discussed in (f) *Use of estimates* below.

(f) *Use of estimates*

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management considers many factors in selecting appropriate operational and financial accounting policies and controls, and in developing the assumptions that are used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Management must apply significant judgment in this process. Among the factors, but not fully inclusive of all factors that may be considered by management in these processes are: the range of accounting policies permitted by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; management's understanding of the Company's business for both historical results and expected future results; the extent to which operational controls exist that provide high degrees of assurance that all desired information to assist in the estimation is available and reliable or whether there is greater uncertainty in the information that is available upon which to base the estimate; expectations of the future performance of the economy, both domestically, and globally, within various areas that serve the Company's principal customers and suppliers of goods and services; expected rates of exchange, sensitivity and volatility associated with the assumptions used in developing estimates; and whether historical trends are expected to be representative of future trends. The estimation process often times may yield a range of potentially reasonable estimates of the ultimate future outcomes and management must select an amount that lies within that range of reasonable estimates based upon the risks associated with the variability that might be expected from the future outcome and the factors considered in developing the estimate. Management attempts to use its business and financial accounting judgment in selecting the most appropriate estimate, however, actual amounts could and will differ from those estimates.

(g) *Fair value measurements*

Accounting standards require that fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant for the fair value measurement. The following table summarizes the assets of the Company measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (in thousands):

| | March 31, 2018 | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Certificates of Deposit | \$ — | \$ 50 ⁽¹⁾ | \$ — | \$ 50 |
| Money Market Funds | 6,265 ⁽²⁾ | — | — | 6,265 |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Derivative liabilities | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,617 | \$ 1,617 |
| | June 30, 2017 | | | |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Certificates of Deposit | \$ — | \$ 50 ⁽¹⁾ | \$ — | \$ 50 |
| Money Market Funds | 3,927 ⁽²⁾ | — | — | 3,927 |

(1) Amount included in current assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Amount included in cash and cash equivalents on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. There were no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2017.

The following table sets forth the changes in the estimated fair value for our Level 3 classified derivative liabilities (in thousands):

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Derivative liabilities balance - June 30, 2017 | \$ — |
| Issuance of warrants - debenture | 1,837 |
| Down round protection provision | 253 |
| Change in fair value | (473) |
| Derivative liabilities balance - March 31, 2018 | \$ 1,617 |

The valuation methods implement the use of estimates as discussed in (f) *Use of estimates* above.

See also Note 7 – Derivative Liabilities for more details related to valuation and assumptions of the Company’s derivative liabilities.

The carrying values of the certificates of deposit and money market funds approximate fair value, which was estimated using quoted market prices for those or similar investments. The carrying value of the Company’s other financial instruments, including accounts receivable and accounts payable, approximate their fair values due to the short maturities on those instruments. The Company’s derivative liabilities are measured at fair value using the Monte Carlo simulation valuation methodology.

(h) Derivative Instruments

The Company currently does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to cash flow, market or foreign currency risks.

The Company accounts for derivatives in accordance with ASC 815, which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other financial instruments or contracts and requires recognition of all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value, regardless of hedging relationship designation.

(i) Tax Law Changes

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Act”) was signed into law. The Act provides for numerous significant tax law changes and modifications with varying effective dates, which include reducing the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, creating a territorial tax system, broadening the tax base, and allowing for immediate capital expensing of certain qualified property. The Company is currently evaluating the full impact of this new legislation on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 – Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2014-09, which creates Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers,” and supersedes most existing U.S. GAAP revenue recognition guidance. In summary, the core principle of Topic 606 provides a single principles-based, five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps are to identify the contract(s) with the customer, to identify the performance obligations in the contract, to determine the transaction price, to allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and to recognize revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue will be recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration expected in exchange for those goods or services. Companies are allowed to select between two transition methods: (1) a full retrospective transition method with the application of the new guidance to each prior reporting period presented, or (2) a retrospective transition method that recognizes the cumulative effect on prior periods at the date of adoption together with additional footnote disclosures. The amendments in ASU No. 2014-09 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period, and early application is not permitted. In March 2016 and April 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-08 and ASU No. 2016-10, respectively. The amendments in ASU No. 2016-08 and ASU No. 2016-10 do not change the core principle of ASU No. 2014-09, but instead clarify the implementation guidance on principle versus agent considerations and identify performance obligations and the licensing implementation guidance, respectively. We have decided to use modified retrospective basis as our method of adoption and will adopt the standard on July 1, 2018. The new ASU will have no impact on our historically reported consolidated financial statements as the Company’s revenue recorded in the comparison periods have been analyzed and would be recorded similarly under the new standard. Timing of revenues related to license fees in the future will be affected as receipt and the satisfying of the performance obligations may differ. There were no license fee revenues for the comparison years. See also Note 2 (e) *Revenue Recognition* for current revenue recognition policy.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, which creates ASC Topic 842, “Leases.” This update increases transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are evaluating what impact, if any, the adoption of this guidance will have on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or financial disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, which provides additional clarity on the classification of specific events on the statement of cash flows. These events include: debt prepayment and extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from settlement of insurance claims, distributions received from equity method investees, and beneficial interests in securitization transactions. The update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those annual reporting periods, with early application permitted. The new accounting standard addresses presentation in the statement of cash flows only and we do not expect the standard to have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or financial disclosures.

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-05 which to clarify the scope and application of Subtopic 610-20, “Other Income– Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets”. The standard clarifies that a parent transferring its ownership interest in a consolidated subsidiary is within the scope of the accounting standard if substantially all of the fair value of the assets within that subsidiary are nonfinancial assets. The standard also clarifies that the derecognition of all businesses and nonprofit activities should be accounted for in accordance with derecognition and deconsolidation guidance. The standard also eliminates the exception in the financial asset guidance for transfers of investments (including equity method investments) in real estate entities. An entity is required to apply the amendments in this update at the same time that it applies the amendments in revenues from contracts with customers. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and may be applied retrospectively to each period presented or through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings at the date of adoption. We are currently evaluating what impact, if any, the adoption of this guidance will have on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or financial disclosures.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, which amends ASC Topic 718, “Compensation – Stock Compensation”. This amendment provides guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted, including adoption for interim periods. This standard must be applied prospectively upon adoption. We do not expect the standard to have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or financial disclosures.

Note 4 – Current Projects

Australian Future Energy Pty Ltd

In 2014, we established Australian Future Energy Pty Ltd (“AFE”) together with an Australian company, Ambre Investments PTY Limited (“Ambre”). AFE is an independently managed Australian business platform established for the purpose of building a large-scale, vertically integrated business in Australia based on developing, building and owning equity interests in financially attractive and environmentally responsible projects that produce low cost syngas as a competitive alternative to expensive local natural gas and LNG. The project undertakings by AFE are expected to produce syngas for the markets of industrial fuel gas such as aluminum manufacturing, cement making and ore processing as well as power generation and chemicals. The syngas is expected to be produced from local coal and renewable resources where AFE is acquiring ownership positions in the resources or creating long-term priced contracts for secure sources of low-cost feedstock for its projects, and for direct local and seaborne export markets.

On June 9, 2015, we entered into a Master Technology Agreement (the “MTA”) with AFE which was later revised on May 10, 2017 (as described below). Pursuant to the MTA, we have conveyed certain exclusive access rights to our gasification technology in Australia focusing on promotion and use of our technology in projects. AFE is the exclusive operational entity for business relating to our technology in Australia and AFE owns no rights to sub-license our technology. AFE will work with us on project license agreements for use of our technology as projects are developed in Australia. In return for its work, AFE will receive a share of any license fee we receive for project licenses in Australia.

On May 10, 2017, we entered into a project technology license agreement with AFE in connection with a project being developed by AFE in Queensland Australia. AFE intends to form a subsidiary project company and assign the project technology license agreement to that company and that company will assume all of the obligations of AFE thereunder. Pursuant to the project technology license agreement, we granted a non-exclusive, license to use our technology at the project to manufacture syngas and to use our technology in the design of the facility. In consideration, the project technology license agreement calls for a license fee to be finalized based on the finalized plant capacity and a separate fee of \$2.0 million for the delivery of a process design package. License fees shall be paid as project milestones are reached throughout the planning, construction and first five years of plant operations. The success and timing of the project being developed by AFE will affect if and/or when we will be able to receive all of the payments from this license agreement. However, there can be no assurance that AFE will be successful in developing this or any other project.

If AFE makes, whether patentable or not, improvements relating to our technology, they grant to us and our affiliates, an irrevocable royalty free right to use or license such improvements and agrees to make such improvements available free of charge.

AFE provides indemnity to us for damages resulting from the use of the technology in a manner other than as contemplated by the license, while we indemnify AFE to the extent that the intellectual property associated with the technology is found to infringe on the rights of a third party. Either party may terminate the license in connection with a material breach by the other party or the other party’s bankruptcy. AFE may also terminate if we fail to diligently commence the process design package as contemplated by the license. We also provide a guarantee of all obligations under the license. If we are unable to fulfil our obligations under this agreement, AFE may terminate the agreement and be entitled to a full, irrevocable, and unencumbered license for the duration of its project to use without any further payment to us.

AFE has evaluated multiple project opportunities and is currently focused on three projects, all in the state of Queensland, targeted to produce a combination of syngas and methane for industrial fuel gas plus ammonia and electric power.

In 2016, AFE completed the creation and spin-off of Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd (as discussed below) as a separate standalone company which acquired and operates the Callide coal mine in Queensland.

In August 2017, AFE completed the acquisition of a mine development lease related to the resource near Pentland, Queensland through AFE’s wholly owned subsidiary, Great Northern Energy Pty Ltd.

For our ownership interest in AFE, we have been contributing cash and engineering support for AFE’s business development while Ambre contributed cash and services. Additional ownership in AFE has been granted to the AFE management team and staff individuals providing services to AFE. In January 2017, we elected to increase our ownership interest in AFE by contributing approximately \$0.4 million of cash. In August 2017 and March 2018, we elected to make additional contributions of \$0.47 million and \$0.16 million respectively to assist AFE with developing its business in Australia. On March 31, 2018, we owned approximately 38% of AFE and the carrying value of our investment in AFE was approximately \$0.2 million and \$40,000 as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017 respectively.

We account for our investment in AFE under the equity method. Our ownership of 38% makes us the second largest shareholder. We also maintain a seat on the board of directors which allows us to have significant influence on the operations and financial decisions, but not control, of the company.

The following summarizes condensed financial information of AFE for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 and as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (in thousands):

| Income Statement data: | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Nine Months Ended March 31, | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Net loss | \$ (181) | \$ (102) | \$ (1,178) | \$ (210) |

| Balance sheet data: | March 31, 2018 | June 30, 2017 |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Total assets | \$ 739 | \$ 525 |
| Total Equity | 503 | 130 |

Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd

As a result of AFE's early stage of business development efforts associated with the Callide coal mine in Central Queensland, Australia, AFE created Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd ("BFR"). BFR was a spin-off company for which ownership interest was distributed to the existing shareholders of AFE and to the new BFR management team in December 2015. BFR is registered in Australia and was formed for the purpose of purchasing the Callide thermal coal mine from Anglo-American plc ("Anglo-American"). The Callide mine is one of the largest thermal coal mines in Australia, and has been in operation for more than 20 years.

In October 2016, BFR stated that it had received investment support for the acquisition from Singapore-based Lindenfels Pte, Ltd, a subsidiary of commodity traders Avra Commodities. The acquisition of the Callide thermal coal mine from Anglo-American was completed in October 2016.

We account for our investment in BFR under the cost method due to our limited investment and lack of significant influence. At the time of the spin-off, the carrying amount of our investment in AFE was reduced to zero through equity losses. As such, the value of the investment in BFR post spin-off was also zero. On March 31, 2018, our ownership in BFR was approximately 11% and the carrying value of our investment in BFR was zero as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

SES EnCoal Energy sp. z o. o.

In October 2017, we entered into agreements with Warsaw-based EnInvestments sp. z o.o., to form a Polish limited liability joint venture company, SES EnCoal Energy sp. z o. o. ("SEE"), headquartered in Warsaw. Under the terms of the agreements, we and EnInvestments are equal shareholders of SEE and SEE will exclusively market, develop, and commercialize projects in Poland which utilize our technology, services, and proprietary equipment and we share with SEE a portion of the technology license payments, net of fees, we receive from Poland. The goal of SEE is to establish efficient clean energy projects that provide Polish industries superior economic benefits as compared to the use of expensive, imported natural gas and LNG, while providing energy independence through our technological capabilities to convert the wide range of Poland's indigenous coals, coal waste, biomass and municipal waste to valuable syngas products. SEE has developed a pipeline of projects and together with us is actively working with Polish customers and partners to complete necessary project feasibility, permitting, and SGT technology agreement steps required prior to starting construction on the projects.

Tauron Wytwarzanie S.A. ("Tauron"), has contracted Poland's Institute of Coal Chemistry ("IChPW") to complete a detailed preliminary design assessment and economic study for the conversion of its 200MW conventional power boilers to clean syngas which would be Poland's first SGT facility. The project feasibility study concluded in March 2018 with positive results. The results presented by IChPW to Tauron have shown that the conversion of Tauron's 200 MW power boiler utilizing SGT can be both economically attractive and environmentally beneficial. We believe that SGT power boiler conversions are an ideal solution capable of meeting EU and IED targets.

For our ownership interest in SEE, we have been contributing cash and assisting in the development of SEE. SEE was initially funded in January 2018 with a cash contribution of approximately \$6,000 and an additional funding in March 2018 of \$76,000.

On March 31, 2018, as an equal shareholder, our ownership was 50% of SEE and the carrying value of our investment in SEE was approximately \$80,000 and zero as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively.

We account for our investment in SEE under the equity method. Our ownership of 50% makes us an equal shareholder and we also maintain two of the four seats on the board of directors which allows us to have significant influence on the operations and financial decisions, but not control, of the company.

Yima Joint Venture

In August 2009, we entered into amended joint venture contracts with Yima Coal Industry Group Company (“Yima”), replacing the prior joint venture contracts entered in October 2008 and April 2009. The joint ventures were formed for each of the gasification, methanol/methanol protein production, and utility island components of the plant (collectively the “Yima Joint Venture”). The amended joint venture contracts provide that:

- we and Yima contribute equity of 25% and 75%, respectively, to the Yima Joint Venture;
- Yima is obligated to provide debt financing via shareholder loans to the project until the project is able to secure third-party debt financing; and
- Yima will supply coal to the project at a preferential price.

The remaining capital for the project construction has been funded with project debt obtained by the Yima Joint Venture. Yima agreed to guarantee the project debt in order to secure debt financing from domestic Chinese banking sources. We have agreed to pledge to Yima our ownership interests in the joint ventures as security for our obligations under any project guarantee. In the event that the necessary additional debt financing is not obtained, Yima has agreed to provide a loan to the joint venture to satisfy the remaining capital needs of the project with terms comparable to current market rates at the time of the loan.

The term of the joint venture shall commence upon each joint venture company obtaining its business operating license and shall end 30 years after the business license issue date. As discussed below, in November 2016, as part of an overall corporate restructuring plan, these joint ventures were combined into a single joint venture.

We continue to own a 25% interest in the Yima Joint Venture and Yima owns a 75% interest. Notwithstanding this, in connection with an expansion of the project, we have the option to contribute a greater percentage of capital for the expansion, such that as a result, we could expand through contributions, at our election, up to a 49% ownership interest in the Yima Joint Venture.

Despite initiating methanol production in December 2012, the Yima Joint Venture’s plant continued its construction through the beginning of 2016. In March 2016, the Yima Joint Venture completed the required performance testing of the SGT systems and successfully issued its Performance Test Certificate, which is the point that we considered the plant to be completed. The Yima Joint Venture has continued to account for the joint venture as under construction, capitalizing most costs through the end of December 2017.

In 2016, the plant faced increasing regulatory scrutiny from the environmental and safety bureaus as the plant was not built in full compliance with its original submitted designs. In June 2016, the local environmental bureau requested that the plant temporarily halt operations to address certain issues identified by the environmental bureau. The Yima Joint Venture returned to operations in late November 2016.

The approval for the original joint ventures was for the production of methanol protein, and methanol by-product. This has impacted the ability of the plant to sell pure methanol on the open market. In addition, the existence of the three separate joint venture companies had been an impediment for the facility to receive the permanent safety operating permit.

To resolve these issues, during the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the Yima Joint Venture commenced an organizational restructuring to better streamline the operations. This restructuring effort was a multi-step process which included combining the three joint ventures into a single operating entity and obtaining a business operating license. The Yima Joint Venture received the business license for the production of methanol protein and methanol by-product in July 2016 and merged the three joint ventures into one joint venture in November 2016. In November 2017, the Yima Joint Venture had completed the required safety testing and successfully received its safety production permit from the Henan government. The Yima Joint Venture has further updated its business scope with the government to include methanol production. An updated business license was successfully obtained in January 2018. The Yima Joint Venture is now processing a Chemical Product Production Permit.

Since the plant restored operations in November 2016, it has had periods of running at full design capacity and periods of operations at lower levels of production. The primary operational issues have been related to poor equipment supply quality issues that have plagued this facility throughout its operational history. We continue to see signs of overall improvement in operations, resulting in longer periods of production at design capacity.

In December 2017 and January 2018, on-going development cooperation and discussions with the Yima Joint Venture management resulted in the joint venture agreeing to pay various costs incurred by us during the construction and commissioning period of the facility in the amount of approximately RMB 16 million. As of March 31, 2018, we have received RMB 4.15 million (approximately \$0.66 million) of payments from the Yima Joint Venture related to these costs. Additional payments may be forthcoming. Due to uncertainty, revenues will be recorded upon receipt of payment.

Since 2014, we have accounted for this joint venture under the cost method of accounting. Our conclusion to account for this joint venture under this methodology is based upon our historical lack of significant influence in the Yima Joint Venture. The lack of significant influence was determined based upon our interactions with the Yima Joint Venture related to our limited participation in operating and financial policymaking processes coupled with our limited ability to influence decisions which contribute to the financial success of the Yima Joint Venture. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, the Yima Joint Venture is to be governed by a board of directors consisting of eight directors, two of whom were appointed by us and six of whom were appointed by Yima. Although we maintain two seats on the board of directors, the board does not meet on a regular basis and management, who has been appointed by Yima has acted alone without board approval in many cases. In 2016, the board began holding periodic meetings beginning in April 2016 and again in July 2016 with the last meeting being held in January 2017. Discussions at these meetings generally have not included policy decisions, but rather served a more ceremonial function. Yima's parent company, Henan Energy Chemistry Group Company ("Henan Energy") restructured the management of the Yima Joint Venture under the direction of the Henan Coal Gasification Company ("Henan Gasification"), which is an affiliated company reporting directly to Henan Energy. Henan Gasification currently has full authority of day to day operational and personnel decisions at the Yima Joint Venture. Therefore, we have concluded, and continue to believe, that we do not have significant influence in the matters of the Yima Joint Venture and the cost method is the appropriate accounting method. This consideration has been and continues to be monitored on a quarterly basis to assess whether that conclusion remains appropriate.

The Yima Joint Venture experienced certain liquidity concerns resulting primarily from a series of third party bank loans due during calendar year 2016, an extended shutdown of the plant, and a need for interim shareholder loans from Yima, the 75% shareholder of the Yima Joint Venture. Yima successfully refinanced amounts which were due in October 2016. In addition to this refinancing, Yima completed an internal restructuring of its third-party loans in 2017. Of the approximately \$72.0 million of third-party loans, approximately \$63.0 million was converted into shareholder loans from Yima with approximately \$8.6 million of third-party loans remaining. As of March 31, 2018, the Yima Joint Venture's third-party loans balance was approximately \$8.6 million with \$2.0 million coming due in April 2018, \$4.0 million due in October 2018 and \$3.2 million due in March 2019. The \$2.0 million due in April 2018 was subsequently refinanced and is now due in April 2019.

We evaluated the conditions of the Yima Joint Venture to determine whether an other than temporary decrease in value had occurred as of June 30, 2017 and 2016. At June 30, 2017, management determined that there were triggering events related to the value of its investment and these were the lower than expected production levels and the increased debt levels as compared to the previous year, which indicated a continued liquidity concern for the joint venture. At June 30, 2016, the triggering events included the extended plant shutdown and a significant liquidity concern involving multiple bank loans that were coming due in the near future. Management determined these events in both years were other than temporary in nature and therefore conducted an impairment analysis utilizing a discounted cash flow fair market valuation and a Black-Sholes Model-Fair Value of Optionality used in valuing companies with substantial amounts of debt where a discounted cash flow valuation may be inadequate for estimating fair value with the assistance of a third-party valuation expert. In this valuation, significant unobservable inputs were used to calculate the fair value of the investment (see Note 2 – *(f) Use of Estimates*). The valuation led to the conclusion that the investment in the Yima Joint Venture was impaired as of June 30, 2017, and accordingly, we recorded a \$17.7 million impairment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and an \$8.6 million impairment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Management determined that there was not an other than temporary triggering event during the nine-months ended March 31, 2018. The carrying value of our Yima Joint Venture investment was approximately \$8.5 million as of both March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We continue to monitor the Yima Joint Venture and could record an additional impairment in the future if operating conditions do not continue to improve to meet our expectations, or if the liquidity situation worsens.

Tianwo-SES Clean Energy Technologies Limited (the “Tianwo-SES Joint Venture”)

Joint Venture Contract

In February 2014, SES Asia Technologies Limited, one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, entered into a Joint Venture Contract (the “JV Contract”) with Zhangjiagang Chemical Machinery Co., Ltd., which subsequently changed its legal name to Suzhou Thvow Technology Co. Ltd. (“STT”), to form the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture. The purpose of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is to establish the Company’s gasification technology as the leading gasification technology in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory (which is China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Mongolia and Malaysia) by becoming a leading provider of proprietary equipment and engineering services for the technology. The scope of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is to market and license our gasification technology via project sublicenses; procurement and sale of proprietary equipment and services; coal testing; and engineering, procurement and research and development related to the technology. STT contributed 53.8 million Chinese Renminbi yuan (“RMB”) (approximately \$8.0 million) in April 2014 and was required to contribute an additional 46.2 million RMB (approximately \$6.8 million) within two years of such date for a total contribution of 100 million RMB (approximately \$14.8 million) in cash to the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, and owns 65% of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture.

We have contributed certain exclusive technology sub-licensing rights into the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture for the territory pursuant to the terms of a Technology Usage and Contribution Agreement (the “TUCA”) entered into among the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, STT and us on the same date and further described in more detail below. This resulted in an original ownership of 35% of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture by SES. Under the JV Contract, neither party may transfer their interests in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture without first offering such interests to the other party.

In August 2017, the Company entered into a restructuring agreement of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture (“Restructuring Agreement”). The agreed change in share ownership, reduction in the registered capital of the joint venture, and the final transfer of shares with local government authorities was completed in December 2017. In this restructuring, an additional party was added to the JV Contract, upon receipt of final government approvals, The Innovative Coal Chemical Design Institute (“ICCDI”) has become a 25% owner of Tianwo-SES, we have decreased our ownership to 25% and STT has decreased its ownership to 50%. ICCDI, which was previously owned by STT, engineered and constructed all three projects for the Aluminum Corporation of China. We received 11.15 million RMB (approximately \$1.7 million) from ICCDI as a result of this restructuring. In conjunction with the joint venture restructuring, we also received 1.2 million RMB (approximately \$180,000) related to outstanding invoices for services we had provided to the Tianwo SES Joint Venture.

In addition to the ownership changes described above, Tianwo-SES is now managed by a board of directors (the "Board") consisting of eight directors, four appointed by STT, two appointed by ICCDI and two appointed by us. All significant acts as described in the JV Contract require the unanimous approval of the Board. If the Board becomes deadlocked on any issue, it will be resolved through binding arbitration in Shanghai. We, ICCDI and STT have the right to appoint a supervisor, which will supervise the management of Tianwo-SES, including through (i) inspecting accounting records, vouchers, books and statements of Tianwo-SES; (ii) supervising the actions of directors and management; and (iii) attending meetings of the Board to raise questions or suggestions regarding matters to be resolved by the Board. The general manager, which will serve as the principal executive of Tianwo-SES, will be appointed by ICCDI. Certain other members of management will be appointed by both us and STT.

The JV Contract also includes a non-competition provision which required that the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture be the exclusive legal entity within the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory for the marketing and sale of any gasification technology or related equipment that utilizes low quality coal feedstock. Notwithstanding this, STT retained the right to manufacture and sell gasification equipment outside the scope of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture within the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory. In addition, we retained the right to develop and invest equity in projects outside of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture within the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory. As a result of the Restructuring Agreement, we have further retained the right to provide gasification technology licenses and to sell proprietary equipment directly into projects in the joint venture territory provided we have an equity interest in the project. After the termination of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, STT and ICCDI must obtain written consent from us to market development of any gasification technology that utilizes low quality coal feedstock in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory.

The JV Contract may be terminated upon, among other things: (i) a material breach of the JV Contract which is not cured, (ii) a violation of the TUCA, (iii) the failure to obtain positive net income within 24 months of establishing the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture or (iv) mutual agreement of the parties.

The second capital contribution from STT of 46.2 million RMB (approximately \$6.8 million) was not paid in April 2016 as required by the initial JV Contract. As part of the Restructuring Agreement, STT will reduce its ownership position in the JV to 50% and the obligation for payment of additional registered capital was removed.

TUCA

Pursuant to the TUCA, we have contributed to the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture certain exclusive rights to our gasification technology in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory, including the right to: (i) grant site specific project sub-licenses to third parties; (ii) use our marks for proprietary equipment and services; (iii) engineer and/or design processes that utilize our technology or our other intellectual property; (iv) provide engineering and design services for joint venture projects and (v) take over the development of projects in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory that have previously been developed by us and our affiliates. As a result of the Restructuring Agreement, ICCDI was added as a party to the TUCA, but all other material terms remained the same.

The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture will be the exclusive operational entity for business relating to our technology in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory, except for projects in which SES has an equity ownership position. For these projects, as a result of the Restructuring Agreement, SES can provide technology and equipment directly with no obligation to the joint venture. If the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture loses exclusivity due to a breach by us, STT and ICCDI are to be compensated for direct losses and all lost project profits. We were also required to provide training for technical personnel of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture through the second anniversary of the establishment of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, which has now passed. We will also provide a review of engineering works for the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture. If modifications are suggested by us and not made, the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture bears the liability resulting from such failure. If we suggest modifications and there is still liability resulting from the engineering work, it is our liability.

Any party making improvements, whether patentable or not, relating to our technology after the establishment of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, grants to the other party an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty free right to use or license such improvements and agrees to make such improvements available to us free of charge. All such improvements shall become part of our technology and both parties shall have the same rights, licenses and obligations with respect to the improvement as contemplated by the TUCA.

The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is required to establish an Intellectual Property Committee, with two representatives from the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture and two from SES. This Committee shall review all improvements and protection measures and recommend actions to be taken by the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture in furtherance thereof. Notwithstanding this, each party is entitled to take actions on its own to protect intellectual property rights. As of March 31, 2018, that committee was yet to be formed.

Any breach of or default under the TUCA which is not cured on notice entitles the non-breaching party to terminate. The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture indemnifies us for misuse of our technology or infringement of our technology upon rights of any third party.

Tianwo-SES Joint Venture unaudited financial data

The following table presents summarized financial information for the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture (in thousands):

| | Three-Months Ended March 31, | | Nine-Months Ended March 31, | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Income Statement data: | | | | |
| Revenue | \$ — | \$ 1,317 | \$ 109 | \$ 3,709 |
| Operating loss | (244) | (343) | (1,485) | (3,477) |
| Net loss | (244) | (1,176) | (1,485) | (4,310) |
| Balance sheet data: | | | | |
| | | | As of | As of |
| | | | March 31, 2018 | June 30, 2017 |
| Current assets | | | \$ 7,714 | \$ 6,016 |
| Noncurrent assets | | | 1,454 | 5,565 |
| Current liabilities | | | 6,319 | 3,696 |
| Noncurrent liabilities | | | — | — |
| Equity | | | 2,849 | 7,885 |

The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is accounted for under the equity method. The Company's capital contribution in the formation of the venture was the TUCA, which is an intangible asset. As such, the Company did not record a carrying value at the inception of the venture. The carrying value of our investment in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture was zero as of both March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017. As such in December 2017, the proceeds related to the transfer of shares, 11.15 million RMB (approximately \$1.7 million) was recorded as a gain when the final transfer of shares with local government authorities was completed.

Under the equity method of accounting, losses in the venture are not recorded if the losses cause the carrying value to be negative and there is no requirement of the Company to contribute additional capital. As the Company is not required to contribute additional capital, the Company is not recognizing losses in the venture, as this would cause the carrying value to be negative. Had the Company recognized its share of the losses related to the venture, the Company would have recognized losses of approximately \$0.4 million and \$1.2 million for the nine-months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively, and \$4.3 million from inception to date.

CESI-SES Investment Platform

In March 2016, we entered a strategic Joint Project Development and Investment Agreement with China Environment State Investment Co., Ltd. ("CESI"). CESI is a state-owned enterprise established in Beijing under the China Ministry of Environmental Protection that is charged with, and funded to, develop and invest in the energy conservation and environmental protection industry.

In July 2016, CESI's executive management changed after a restructuring agreement and the entrance of new shareholders. CESI has shifted its strategic direction away from developing projects as contemplated in the Joint Project Development and Investment Agreement. Although this cooperation is not active at this point in time, neither party has exercised their right to terminate the agreement. We have ceased activities to identify and develop projects under this platform.

Synthesis Energy Systems (Zao Zhuang) New Gas Company Ltd. (“ZZ Joint Venture”)

In July 2006, we entered into a cooperative joint venture contract with Shandong Hai Hua Xuecheng Energy Co. Ltd. (“Xuecheng Energy”) which established the ZZ Joint Venture, a joint venture company that has the primary purposes of:

- developing, constructing and operating a syngas production plant utilizing SGT in Zao Zhuang City, Shandong Province, China and
- producing and selling syngas and the various byproducts of the plant.

We initially owned 97.6% of the ZZ Joint Venture and Xuecheng Energy owned the remaining 2.4%. In June 2015, we entered into a Share Purchase and Investment Agreement (the “SPA”) with Rui Feng Enterprises Limited (“Rui Feng”), whereby Rui Feng will acquire a controlling interest in Synthesis Energy Systems Investments Inc. (“SESI”), and a wholly owned subsidiary, which owns our interest in the ZZ Joint Venture. Under the terms of the SPA, SESI originally agreed to sell an approximately 61% equity interest to Rui Feng in exchange for \$10.0 million. This amount was to be paid in four installments through December 2016, with the first installment of approximately \$1.6 million paid on June 26, 2015. However, Rui Feng did not make any subsequent payments. This resulted in our majority ownership (approximately 88.1%) until we eventually restructured our ownership with Xuecheng Energy.

In August 2016, we announced that we and Xuecheng Energy entered into a definitive agreement to restructure the ZZ Joint Venture. Due to the Chinese government’s widespread initiative to move industry into larger scale, commercial and environmentally beneficial industrial parks, it became clear that the plant was no longer going to be allowed to operate in its current location. As a result, we retain an approximate nine percent ownership in the ZZ Joint Venture asset, and Xuecheng Energy assumed all outstanding liabilities of the ZZ Joint Venture, including payables related to the Cooperation Agreement with Xuecheng Energy signed in 2013. The definitive agreement took full effect when the registration with the government was completed on October 31, 2016. With the closure of this transaction, SES does not anticipate any future liabilities related to the ZZ Joint Venture. During the second quarter of fiscal 2017, we deconsolidated the ZZ Joint Venture and began accounting for our investment in the ZZ Joint Venture under the cost method.

Note 5 — Discontinued Operation

ZZ Joint Venture

As discussed in Note 4, in August 2016, the Company reached a definitive agreement with Xuecheng Energy to reduce its ownership in the ZZ Joint Venture to approximately 9%. The definitive agreement took full effect in October 2016, when the government approved our transfer. The ZZ Joint Venture was deconsolidated during the quarter ended December 31, 2016.

The following table provides the results of operations from discontinued operations, the ZZ Joint Venture, for the three-months and nine-months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|------|-------------------|----------|
| | March 31, | | March 31, | |
| Revenue: | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Product sales and other –related parties | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Technology licensing and related services | — | — | — | 168 |
| Total revenue from discontinued operations | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 168 |
| Net income/(loss) attributable to SES Stockholders: | | | | |
| From discontinued operations | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (380) |
| From Gain on deconsolidation | — | — | — | 2,318 |
| Total Net income/(loss) from discontinued operations | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,938 |

The following table provides the major categories of cash flows from discontinued operations, our ZZ Joint Venture, for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

| | Nine Months Ended March 31, | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| | 2018 | 2017 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | \$ — | \$ — |
| Cash flow from investing activities | — | (16) |
| Cash flow from financing activities | — | — |

There are no significant non-cash transactions related to discontinued operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

Note 6 — Senior Secured Debentures

On October 24, 2017, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with certain accredited investors (the “Purchasers”) for the purchase of \$8.0 million in principal amount of Debentures. The Debentures have a term of 5 years with an interest rate of 11% that adjusts to 18% in the event the Company defaults on an interest payment. The Debentures require that dividends received from BFR are used to pay down the principal amounts of outstanding Debentures. Additionally, we issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock at \$4.00 per common share. The Purchase Agreement and the Debentures contain certain customary representations, warranties and covenants. There are no financial metric covenants related to the Debentures. The transaction was approved by a special committee of our board of directors due to the fact that certain board members were Purchasers. Interest on the outstanding balance of Debentures is payable quarterly commencing on January 2, 2018, all unpaid principal and interests on the Debentures will be due on October 23, 2022.

The net offering proceeds to the Company from the sale of the Debentures and warrants, after deducting the placement agent’s fee and associated costs and expenses, was approximately \$7.4 million, not including the proceeds, if any, from the exercise of the warrants issued in this offering. As compensation for its services, we paid T.R. Winston & Company, LLC (the “Placement Agent”): (i) a cash fee of \$0.56 million (representing an aggregate fee equal to 7% of the face amount of the Debentures); and (ii) a warrant to purchase 70,000 shares of common stock, 7% of the shares issued to the Purchasers (the “Placement Agent Warrants”). We also agreed to reimburse certain expenses of the Placement Agent. The fair market value of the warrants was approximately \$137,000 at the time of issuance and recorded as debt issuance cost. A total of approximately \$1.0 million debt issuance cost was recorded as a result and is being amortized to interest expense over the term of the Debentures by using effective interest method beginning in October 2017.

The warrants issued to the Debenture investors and placement agent contain provisions providing for the adjustment of the purchase price and number of shares into which the securities are exercisable in the certain events. Also under certain events, the Company shall, at the holder’s option, purchase the warrants from the holder by paying the holder an amount in cash based on a Black Scholes Option Pricing Model for remaining unexercised warrants. Under U.S. GAAP, this potential cash transaction requires the Company to record the fair market value of the warrants as a liability as opposed to equity. Management used a Monte Carlo Simulation method to value the warrants with Anti-Dilution Protection with the assistance of a third-party valuation expert. To execute the model and value the warrants, certain assumptions were needed as noted below:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Valuation Date: | October 24, 2017 |
| Warrant Expiration Date: | October 31, 2022 |
| Total Number of Warrants Issued: | 1,000,000 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Contracted Conversion Ratio: | 1:1 |
| Warrant Exercise Price (USD) | 4.00 |
| Next Capital Raise Date: | October 31, 2018 |
| Threshold exercise price post Capital raise: | 2.51 |
| Spot Price (USD): | 3.28 |
| Expected Life (Years): | 5.0 |
| Volatility: | 66.0% |
| Volatility (Per-period Equivalent): | 19.1% |
| Risk Free Interest Rate: | 2.04% |
| Risk Free Rate (Per-period Equivalent): | 0.17% |
| Nominal Value (USD Mn): | 4.0 |
| No of Shares on conversion (Mn): | 8.0 |

The results of the valuation exercise valued the warrants issued at \$1.9528 per share, or \$2.0 million in total.

The total proceeds received are first allocated to the fair value of all the derivative instruments, the remaining proceeds, are then allocated to the Debentures, resulting in the Debentures being recorded at a discount from the face value.

The Company recorded \$8.0 million as the face value of the debentures and a total of \$1.9 million as discount of Debentures and \$0.1 million as debt issuance cost for warrants issued to investors and placement agent, which will be amortized to interest expense over the term of the debenture beginning October 2017, this resulted in a charge to interest expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 of \$0.3 million and \$70,000 respectively.

The effective annual interest rate of the debentures is approximately 18% after considering this \$1.9 million discount related to the Debentures.

The warrants and the Placement Agent Warrants will be exercisable into shares of the Company's common stock at any time from and after the closing date at an exercise price of \$4.00 per common share (subject to adjustment). The warrants and the Placement Agent Warrants will terminate five years after they become exercisable. The warrants and the Placement Agent Warrants contain provisions providing for the adjustment of the purchase price and number of shares into which the securities are exercisable in the certain events.

The Debentures are guaranteed by the U.S. subsidiaries of the Company pursuant to a Subsidiary Guarantee, in favor of the holders of the Debentures by the subsidiary guarantors, party thereto, as well as any future subsidiaries which the Company forms or acquires. In addition, the Company has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause Synthesis Energy Systems, Inc., a British Virgin Islands corporation and an indirect subsidiary of the Company, to become a guarantor within six months of the closing date. The Debentures are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of the Company and the subsidiary guarantors, other than their equity ownership interest in the Company's foreign subsidiaries, pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement among the Company, the subsidiary guarantors and the holders of the Debentures.

Note 7 — Derivative Liabilities

The warrants issued to the Debenture investors and placement agent contain provisions providing for the adjustment of the purchase price and number of shares into which the securities are exercisable under certain events. Also under certain events, the Company shall, at the holder's option, purchase the warrants from the holder by paying the holder an amount in cash based on a Black Scholes Option Pricing Model for remaining unexercised warrants. ASC 815, which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments including certain derivative instruments embedded in other financial instruments or contracts and requires recognition of all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Management used a Monte Carlo Simulation method to value the warrants with Anti-Dilution Protection with the assistance of a third-party valuation expert to initially record the fair value of these derivatives. The third-party valuation expert also assisted management in valuing the derivatives as of December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018 with the changes in the fair value reported as non-operating income or expense.

The number of warrants below include the Purchase Agent Warrants which are part of the derivative liability.

To execute the model and value the derivatives, certain assumptions were needed as noted below:

| Assumptions | At Issuance October 24, 2017 | Quarter Ending December 31, 2017 | Quarter Ending March 31, 2018 |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Warrant Issue Date: | October 24, 2017 | October 24, 2017 | October 24, 2017 |
| Valuation Date: | October 24, 2017 | December 31, 2017 | March 31, 2018 |
| Warrant Expiration Date: | October 31, 2022 | October 31, 2022 | October 31, 2022 |
| Total Number of Warrants Issued: | 1,070,000 | 1,070,000 | 1,070,000 |
| Warrant Exercise Price (USD): | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Next Capital Raise Date: ⁽¹⁾ | October 31, 2018 | December 31, 2018 | March 31, 2018 |
| Threshold Exercise Price Post Capital Raise: ⁽²⁾ | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.15 |
| Spot Price (USD): | 3.28 | 2.84 | 2.68 |
| Expected Life (Years): | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Volatility: | 66.0% | 66.8% | 69.0% |
| Volatility (Per-period Equivalent): | 19.1% | 19.3% | 19.9% |
| Risk Free Interest Rate: | 2.04% | 2.21% | 2.56% |
| Risk Free Rate (Per-period Equivalent): | 0.17% | 0.18% | 0.21% |
| Nominal Value (USD Mn): | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| No. of Shares on Conversion (Mn): | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Contracted Conversion Ratio: | 1:1 | 1:1 | 1:1 |
| Fair Values (in thousands) | | | |
| Fair Value without Anti-Dilution Protection: | \$ 1,837 | \$ 1,476 | \$ 1,377 |
| Fair Value of Embedded Derivative: | 253 | 175 | 240 |
| Fair Value of the Warrants Issued: | \$ 2,090 | \$ 1,651 | \$ 1,617 |
| Gain on Fair Value Adjustments to Derivative Liabilities | Not Applicable | \$ 439 | \$ 34 |

(1) Next Capital Raise Date was assumed to be within a year of the debt offering and each valuation date. This was assumed as the Company has registered some type of capital raise in every year for the past 3 years. The Company may not have executed the capital raise but did register.

(2) Threshold Exercise Price Post Capital Raise is assumed to be the 52-week low closing price, not to be confused with the 52-week low of the stock price.

The change in the derivative liability was mostly due to the decline in the Company's stock price from October 24, 2017 to the reporting date of March 31, 2018. Other changes in assumptions are listed above, some change with the passage time, interest rate fluctuations and stock market volatility.

Note 8 — Risks and Uncertainties

As of March 31, 2018, we had \$8.6 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$8.5 million of working capital. On October 24, 2017, we received net proceeds of approximately \$7.4 million related to the sale of \$8.0 million of Debentures. The Debentures have a term of 5 years with an interest rate of 11% that adjusts to 18% in the event the Company defaults on an interest payment. The Debentures require that dividends received from BFR are used to pay down the principal amounts of outstanding Debentures. Additionally, we issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock at \$4.00 per common share.

As of May 14, 2018, we had \$7.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. In addition to the cash and cash equivalents, we have approximately another \$0.6 million in Chinese bank acceptance notes, which are similar to certificates of deposits, and have maturity dates greater than 90 days but less than one year. We currently plan to use our available cash for: (i) securing orders and associated tasks with developing our business with a prime focus on creating regional platforms to develop projects that utilize our technology; (ii) paying the interest related to the Debentures; (iii) additional investment in AFE or future regional platforms; (iv) technology product advancement; (v) general and administrative expenses; and (vi) working capital and other general corporate purposes. The actual allocation and timing of these expenditures will be dependent on various factors, including changes in our strategic relationships, commodity prices and industry conditions, and other factors that the Company cannot currently predict.

We currently have very limited financial and human resources to fully develop and execute on all of our business opportunities; however, we intend to finance our development through paid services, technology access fees, equity and debt financings, earnings from operations and by securing financial and strategic partners focused on the development of these opportunities. We can make no assurances that our business operations will provide us with sufficient cash flows to continue our operations including our expected share of dividends from BFR. We are also seeking to raise capital through our strategic partnering activities. We may need to raise additional capital through equity and debt financing for any new ventures that are developed, to support our existing projects and possible expansions thereof and for our corporate general and administrative expenses. We may consider a full range of financing options in order to create the most value in the context of the increasing interest we are seeing in our technology which could include the cooperation of a large strategic partner. We cannot provide any assurance that any financing will be available to us in the future on acceptable terms or at all. Any such financing could be dilutive to our existing stockholders. If we cannot raise required funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to, among other things, (i) maintain our general and administrative expenses at current levels including retention of key personnel and consultants; (ii) successfully implement our business strategy; (iii) make additional capital contributions to our joint ventures; (v) fund certain obligations as they become due; (vi) respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated capital requirements; or (vii) repay our indebtedness. In addition, the Company may elect to sell certain of its investments as a source of cash to develop additional projects or for its general corporate purposes.

Other than AFE and our Yima Joint Venture, all of our other development opportunities are in the early stages of development and/or contract negotiations.

We will seek partners in the future for our equity platform projects and our future success will depend on these relationships and any other strategic relationships that we may enter into. We cannot assure you that we will satisfy the conditions required to maintain these relationships or that we will be able to enter into new relationships with future strategic partners on acceptable terms.

Any future decrease in economic activity in China, Australia, Poland or other regions of the world, in which the Company may in the future do business, could significantly and adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition in a number of other ways. Any decline in economic conditions may reduce the demand for prices from the products from our plants, thus the Company's ability to finance and develop its existing projects, commence any new projects and sell its products could be adversely impacted.

The Company's future success will depend on its relationships with its joint venture partners and any other strategic relationships that the Company may enter into. The Company can provide no assurances that it will satisfy the conditions required to maintain these relationships under existing agreements or that it can prevent the termination of these agreements. The Company also cannot provide assurances that it will be able to enter into relationships with future strategic partners on acceptable terms, including partnering its technology vertical. Further, the Company cannot provide assurances that its joint venture partners, including in the Yima Joint Venture and the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, will grow the joint venture or effectively meet their development objectives. Joint ventures typically involve a number of risks and present financial, managerial and operational challenges, including the existence of unknown potential disputes, liabilities or contingencies that arise after entering into the joint venture related to the counterparties to such joint ventures. The Company could experience financial or other setbacks if transactions encounter unanticipated problems due to challenges, including problems related to execution or integration. Continued economic uncertainty in China could also cause delays or make financing of operations more difficult.

Fluctuations in exchange rates can have a material impact on the Company's costs of construction, operating expenses and the realization of revenue from the sale of commodities. The Company cannot be assured that it will be able to offset any such fluctuations and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the Company's financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars and will be negatively affected if foreign currencies depreciate relative to the U.S. dollar as has happened recently with the RMB. In addition, the Company's currency exchange losses may be magnified by exchange control regulations in China or other countries that restrict our ability to convert into U.S. dollars.

All of our business in Australia is currently being conducted through AFE and as such, we are dependent on the ability of AFE to grow and develop its pending and contemplated projects. We will only receive fees for projects with AFE when agreed milestones across the development, design, construction, start-up and operations of the project are achieved. These projects will have a number of risks and could present unexpected challenges, including the existence of unknown potential disputes, liabilities or contingencies that arise during or after the development of the project. We cannot assure you that AFE will satisfy the conditions required to achieve these milestones or that AFE will be able to enter into relationships with partners which can finance and develop the projects to completion. The failure to achieve the milestones or for the projects to be fully developed would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation.

We evaluated the conditions of the Yima Joint Venture to determine whether an other-than-temporary decrease in value had occurred as of June 30, 2017 and 2016. As of June 30, 2017, management determined that there were triggering events related to its investment in the Yima Joint Venture and these were the lower than expected production levels and the increased debt levels as compared to the previous year, which indicated a continued liquidity concern for the joint venture. As of June 30, 2016, the triggering events included the extended plant shutdown and a significant liquidity concern involving multiple bank loans that were coming due in the near future. Management determined these events in both years were other-than-temporary in nature and therefore conducted an impairment analysis utilizing a discounted cash flow fair market valuation and a Black-Scholes Model-Fair Value of Optionality used in valuing companies with substantial amounts of debt where a discounted cash flow valuation may be inadequate for estimating fair value with the assistance of a third-party valuation expert. In this valuation, significant unobservable inputs were used to calculate the fair value of the investment. The valuation led to the conclusion that our investment in the Yima Joint Venture was impaired as of June 30, 2017, and accordingly, we recorded a \$17.7 million impairment for the year ended June 30, 2017 and an \$8.6 million impairment for the year ended June 30, 2016. Management determined that there was not an other than temporary triggering event during the nine-months ended March 31, 2018. The carrying value of our Yima Joint Venture investment was approximately \$8.5 million as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We continue to monitor the Yima Joint Venture and could record an additional impairment in the future if operating conditions do not continue to improve to meet our expectations, or if the liquidity situation worsens.

Should general economic, market or business conditions decline further, and continue to have a negative impact on our stock price or revenues, we may be required to record impairment charges in the future, which could materially and adversely affect financial condition and results of operation.

Our operations are subject to stringent laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment, remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater, siting of facilities or otherwise relating to environmental protection. Numerous governmental agencies, such as various Chinese, Australian and European Union authorities at the municipal, provincial or central government level and similar regulatory bodies in other countries, issue regulations to implement and enforce such laws, which often require difficult and costly compliance measures that carry substantial potential administrative, civil and criminal penalties or may result in injunctive relief for failure to comply. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit before construction and/or operations at a facility commence, restrict the types, quantities and concentrations of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with such activities, limit or prohibit construction activities on certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands, ecologically sensitive and other protected areas and impose substantial liabilities for pollution. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations. Although to date we have not experienced any material adverse effect from compliance with existing environmental requirements, we cannot assure you that we will not suffer such effects in the future or that projects developed by our partners or customers will not suffer such effects.

For example, in China, developing, constructing and operating gasification facilities is highly regulated. In the development stage of a project, the key government approvals are the project's environmental impact assessment report, or EIA, feasibility study (also known as the project application report). Approvals in China are required at the municipal, provincial and/or central government levels depending on the total size of the investment in the project. Prior to commencing full commercial operations, we also need additional environmental approvals to ensure that the facility will comply with standards adopted in the EIA.

Although we have been successful in obtaining the permits that are required at this stage of our development, any retroactive change in policy guidelines or regulations, or an opinion that the approvals that have been obtained are inadequate, could require us to obtain additional or new permits, spend considerable resources on complying with such requirements or delay commencement of construction. Other developments, such as the enactment of more stringent environmental laws, regulations or policy guidelines or more rigorous enforcement procedures, or newly discovered conditions, could require us to incur significant capital expenditures.

Selling syngas, methanol, glycol and other commodities is highly regulated in many markets around the world, as will be projects in our business verticals for power, steel and renewables. We believe these projects will be supported by the governmental agencies in the areas where the projects will operate because coal-based technologies, which are less burdensome on the environment, are generally encouraged by most governments. However, in China and other developing markets, the regulatory environment is often uncertain and can change quickly, often with contradictory regulations or policy guidelines being issued. In some cases, government officials have different interpretations of such regulations and policy guidelines and project approvals that are obtained could later be deemed to be inadequate. Furthermore, new policy guidelines or regulations could alter applicable requirements or require that additional levels of approvals be obtained. In addition, the European Union continues to promote clean energy and climate policies and encouraging a shift away from facilities powered by coal. The Chinese government also continues to encourage newer technologies that can cleanly process coal. Although we do not believe that China's project approval requirements and slowing of approvals for new coal to methanol and DME projects will invalidate any of our existing permits, our future joint ventures will have to abide by these guidelines. If we or our customers and partners are unable to effectively complete the government approval process in China, Australia, Poland and other markets in which we intend to operate, our business prospects and operating results could be seriously harmed.

The Company is subject to concentration of credit risk with respect to our cash and cash equivalents, which it attempts to minimize by maintaining cash and cash equivalents with major high credit quality financial institutions. At times, the Company's cash balances in a particular financial institution exceed limits that are insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or equivalent agencies in foreign countries and jurisdictions such as Hong Kong. As of March 31, 2018, the Company had \$8.6 million in cash and cash equivalents (of which \$6.6 million is located in the United States).

On December 21, 2016, we received a letter from The NASDAQ Stock Market informing us that the closing bid price of our common stock has been below \$1.00 per share for a period of 30 consecutive trading days, which is outside the requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market for continued listing. Under NASDAQ Listing Rule 5810(c)(3)(A), we had a grace period of 180 calendar days, or until June 19, 2017, in which to regain compliance with the minimum bid price rule. On June 27, 2017, we were granted an additional 180-day period, or until December 18, 2017 to regain compliance with the listing requirements. A special stockholder meeting was held in November 2017 which approved a reverse split of our stock in the range of 1 for 2 and 1 for 8 shares. On December 4, 2017 we enacted a 1 for 8 reverse stock split in order to regain compliance with the minimum bid price rule and to change our ticker symbol from "SYMX" to "SES". On December 19, 2017, we received notification that our stock price had regained compliance with Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) and this matter is now closed.

Note 9 — GTI License Agreement

In November 2009, we entered into an Amended and Restated License Agreement, or the GTI Agreement, with GTI, replacing the Amended and Restated License Agreement between us and GTI dated August 31, 2006, as amended. Under the GTI Agreement, we maintain our exclusive worldwide right to license the U-GAS[®] technology for all types of coals and coal/biomass mixtures with coal content exceeding 60%, as well as the non-exclusive right to license the U-GAS[®] technology for 100% biomass and coal/biomass blends exceeding 40% biomass.

In order to sublicense any U-GAS[®] system, we are required to comply with certain requirements set forth in the GTI Agreement. In the preliminary stage of developing a potential sublicense, we are required to provide notice and certain information regarding the potential sublicense to GTI and GTI is required to provide notice of approval or non-approval within ten business days of the date of the notice from us, provided that GTI is required to not unreasonably withhold their approval. If GTI does not respond within the ten-business day period, they are deemed to have approved of the sublicense. We are required to provide updates on any potential sublicenses once every three months during the term of the GTI Agreement. We are also restricted from offering a competing gasification technology during the term of the GTI Agreement.

For each U-GAS[®] unit which we license, design, build or operate for ourselves or for a party other than a sub-licensee and which uses coal or a coal and biomass mixture or biomass as the feedstock, we must pay a royalty based upon a calculation using the MMBtu per hour of dry syngas production of a rated design capacity, payable in installments at the beginning and at the completion of the construction of a project, or the Standard Royalty. If we invest, or have the option to invest, in a specified percentage of the equity of a third party, and the royalty payable by such third party for their sublicense exceeds the Standard Royalty, we are required to pay to GTI an agreed percentage split of third party licensing fees, or the Agreed Percentage, of such royalty payable by such third party. However, if the royalty payable by such third party for their sublicense is less than the Standard Royalty, we are required to pay to GTI, in addition to the Agreed Percentage of such royalty payable by such third party, the Agreed Percentage of our dividends and liquidation proceeds from our equity investment in the third party. In addition, if we receive a carried interest in a third party, and the carried interest is less than a specified percentage of the equity of such third party, we are required to pay to GTI, in our sole discretion, either (i) the Standard Royalty or (ii) the Agreed Percentage of the royalty payable to such third party for their sublicense, as well as the Agreed Percentage of the carried interest. We will be required to pay the Standard Royalty to GTI if the percentage of the equity of a third party that we (a) invest in, (b) have an option to invest in, or (c) receive a carried interest in, exceeds the percentage of the third party specified in the preceding sentence.

We are required to make an annual payment to GTI for each year of the term, with such annual payment due by the last day of January of the following year; provided, however, that we are entitled to deduct all royalties paid to GTI in a given year under the GTI Agreement from this amount, and if such royalties exceed the annual payment amount in a given year, we are not required to make the annual payment. We must also provide GTI with a copy of each contract that we enter into relating to a U-GAS[®] system and report to GTI with our progress on development of the technology every six months.

For a period of ten years, beginning in May 2016, we and GTI are restricted from disclosing any confidential information (as defined in the GTI Agreement) to any person other than employees of affiliates or contractors who are required to deal with such information, and such persons will be bound by the confidentiality provisions of the GTI Agreement. We have further indemnified GTI and its affiliates from any liability or loss resulting from unauthorized disclosure or use of any confidential information that we receive.

While the core of our technology is the U-GAS[®] system, we have continued to innovate and modify the process to a point where we maintain certain intellectual property rights over SGT. Since the original licensing in 2004, we have maintained a strong relationship with GTI and continue to benefit from the resources and collaborative work environment that GTI provides us. It is in part for that reason, in May 2016, we exercised the first of our 10-year extensions and now maintain the exclusive license described above through 2026.

Note 10 – Equity

Preferred Stock

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company on June 30, 2015, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the Company's certificate of incorporation to authorize a class of preferred stock, consisting of 20.0 million authorized shares, which may be issued in one or more series, with such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions as shall be fixed by the Company's board of directors. No shares of preferred stock have been issued or outstanding since approved by the stockholders.

Stock-Based Compensation

The number of shares have been adjusted for the 1 for 8 reverse stock split which became effective on December 4, 2017.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has outstanding stock option and restricted stock awards granted under the Company's 2015 Long Term Incentive Plan (the "2015 Incentive Plan") and Amended and Restated 2005 Incentive Plan (the "2005 Incentive Plan"), under which the Company's stockholders have authorized a total of 2.6 million shares of common stock for awards under the 2015 and 2005 Incentive Plan. The 2005 Incentive Plan expired as of November 7, 2015 and no future awards will be made thereunder. As of December 31, 2017, there were approximately 670,147 shares authorized for future issuance pursuant to the 2015 Incentive Plan. Under the 2015 Incentive Plan, the Company may grant incentive and non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units and other stock-based awards to officers, directors, employees and non-employees. Stock option awards generally vest ratably over a one to four-year period and expire ten years after the date of grant.

Restricted stock activity during the nine-months ended March 31, 2018 was as follows:

| | Restricted stock outstanding |
|------------------------------|---|
| Outstanding at June 30, 2017 | 30,487 |
| Granted | 13,627 |
| Vested | (34,277) |
| Forfeited | — |
| Unvested at March 31, 2018 | <u>9,837</u> |

Stock option activity during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 was as follows:

| | Number of Underlying Stock Options |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Outstanding at June 30, 2017 | 1,462,034 |
| Granted | 343,088 |
| Exercised | — |
| Forfeited | (43,704) |
| Outstanding at March 31, 2018 | <u>1,761,418</u> |
| Exercisable at March 31, 2018 | <u>1,491,954</u> |

The fair values of the stock options issued during the nine months ended March 31, 2017 was estimated at the date of grant using Black-Scholes-Morton model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Risk-free rate of return | 2.60% |
| Expected life of award (years) | 5.0 |
| Expected dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Expected volatility of stock | 86% |
| Weighted-average grant date fair value | \$ 2.34 |

On November 1, 2017, the Company issued warrants to Market Development Consulting Group, Inc. ("MDC"), the Company's investor relations advisor, to acquire 50,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$3.52 per share according to the term of the consulting agreement, as amended on October 28, 2016, between the Company and MDC. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be approximately \$0.2 million.

Stock warrants activity during the nine-months ended March 31, 2018 were as follows:

| | Number of Underlying Warrants |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Outstanding at June 30, 2017 | 1,289,355 |
| Granted | 1,120,000 |
| Exercised | — |
| Forfeited | (583,334) |
| Outstanding at March 31, 2018 | <u>1,826,021</u> |
| Exercisable at March 31, 2018 | <u>1,826,021</u> |

The fair value of the warrants issued during the nine-months ended March 31, 2018 to MDC was estimated at the date of grant using Black-Scholes-Morton model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Risk-free rate of return | 2.37% |
| Expected life of award (years) | 10 |
| Expected dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Expected volatility of stock | 98% |
| Weighted-average grant date fair value | \$ 0.38 |

The Company recognizes the stock-based expense related to the 2005 and 2015 Incentive Plan awards, warrants, and common stock over the requisite service period. The following table presents stock based compensation expense attributable to stock option awards issued under the 2005 and 2015 Incentive Plan and attributable to warrants issued to MDC as compensation (in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | March 31, | | March 31, | |
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| 2005 and 2015 Incentive Plans | \$ 370 | \$ 506 | \$ 707 | \$ 785 |
| Warrants and common stock | — | 60 | 214 | 513 |
| Total stock-based compensation expense | <u>\$ 370</u> | <u>\$ 566</u> | <u>\$ 921</u> | <u>\$ 1,298</u> |

Note 11 – Net Loss Per Share

All share amounts and the number of shares used in the calculation of earnings per share have been adjusted to for the 1 for 8 reverse stock split which became effective on December 4, 2017.

Historical net loss per share of common stock is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Basic loss per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Stock options, warrants and unvested restricted stock are the only potential dilutive share equivalents the Company had outstanding for the periods presented. For the nine-months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, options, restricted shares and warrants to purchase common stock excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive as the Company incurred net losses during those periods, amounted to 3.6 million and 2.8 million, respectively.

Note 12 – Segment Information

The Company's reportable operating segments have been determined in accordance with the Company's internal management reporting structure and include SES China, Technology Licensing and Related Services, and Corporate. The SES China reporting segment includes all of the assets and operations and related administrative costs for China including initial closing costs relating to our joint ventures. The Technology Licensing and Related Services reporting segment includes all of the Company's current operating activities outside of China. The Corporate reporting segment includes the executive and administrative expenses of the corporate office in Houston. The Company evaluates performance based upon several factors, of which a primary financial measure is segment operating income or loss.

The following table presents statements of continuing operations data and assets by segment (in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Nine Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Revenue: | | | | |
| SES China | \$ 563 | \$ — | \$ 614 | \$ — |
| Technology licensing and related services | 244 | 22 | 445 | 27 |
| Corporate & other | — | — | 93 | — |
| Total revenue | \$ 807 | \$ 22 | \$ 1,152 | \$ 27 |
| Depreciation and amortization: | | | | |
| SES China | \$ 3 | \$ 3 | \$ 9 | \$ 7 |
| Technology licensing and related services | — | — | — | — |
| Corporate & other | 6 | 6 | 18 | 50 |
| Total depreciation and amortization | \$ 9 | \$ 9 | \$ 27 | \$ 57 |
| Operating income (loss): | | | | |
| SES China | \$ 290 | \$ (426) | \$ 31 | \$ (1,283) |
| Technology licensing and related services | (131) | (516) | (782) | (1,912) |
| Corporate & other | (1,456) | (1,786) | (3,832) | (5,079) |
| Total operating loss | \$ (1,297) | \$ (2,728) | \$ (4,583) | \$ (8,274) |
| Assets: | | | | |
| | | | March 31, | June 30, |
| | | | 2018 | 2017 |
| SES China | | | \$ 11,187 | \$ 8,123 |
| Technology licensing and related services | | | 974 | 929 |
| Corporate & other | | | 7,736 | 6,274 |
| Total assets | | | \$ 19,897 | \$ 15,326 |

Note 13 — Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The Company is currently not a party to any legal proceedings.

Contractual Obligations

In October 2017, the Company extended its corporate office lease term for an additional 13 months ending January 31, 2019 with rental payments of approximately \$11,000 per month (monthly rent changes depending on actual utility usage each month). We have terminated our Shanghai office lease effective at the end of December 2017 and moved our office to our Tianwo-SES Joint Venture location with approximately \$600 per month being charged.

The \$8.0 million of Debentures which we sold on October 24, 2017 have a term of 5 years and will mature in October 2022. Interest payments related to the Debentures are due on the first of January, April, July and October.

Governmental and Environmental Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to stringent federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. Numerous governmental agencies, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and various Chinese authorities, issue regulations to implement and enforce such laws, which often require difficult and costly compliance measures that carry substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties or may result in injunctive relief for failure to comply. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit before operations at a facility commence, restrict the types, quantities and concentrations of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with such activities, limit or prohibit construction activities on certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands, ecologically sensitive and other protected areas, and impose substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from our operations. The Company believes that it is in substantial compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations and it has not experienced any material adverse effect from non-compliance with these environmental requirements.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this quarterly report. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this quarterly report, including information with respect to our plans and strategy for our business and related financing, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should review the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

On December 4, 2017, we enacted a 1 for 8 reverse stock split as approved by a special shareholder meeting in November 2017. All share and per share amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements and this discussion and analysis have been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements and are subject to certain risks, trends and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Among those risks, trends and uncertainties are the ability of Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd ("BFR") and Australian Future Energy Pty Ltd ("AFE") management to successfully grow and develop their Australian assets and operations, including Callide and Pentland; the ability of BFR to produce earnings and pay dividends; the ability of SES EnCoal Energy sp. z o. o. ("SEE") management to successfully grow and develop projects, assets and operations in Poland; our ability to raise additional capital; our indebtedness and the amount of cash required to service our indebtedness; our ability to develop and expand business of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture in the joint venture territory; our ability to develop our power business unit and our other business verticals, including DRI steel, through our marketing arrangement with Midrex Technologies, and renewables; our ability to successfully develop our licensing business; the ability of our project with Yima to produce earnings and pay dividends; the economic conditions of countries where we are operating; events or circumstances which result in an impairment of our assets; our ability to reduce operating costs; our ability to make distributions and repatriate earnings from our Chinese operations; our ability to maintain our listing on the NASDAQ Stock Market; our ability to successfully commercialize our technology at a larger scale and higher pressures; commodity prices, including in particular natural gas, crude oil, methanol and power, the availability and terms of financing; our customers' and/or our ability to obtain the necessary approvals and permits for future projects; our ability to estimate the sufficiency of existing capital resources; the sufficiency of internal controls and procedures; and our results of operations in countries outside of the U.S., where we are continuing to pursue and develop projects. Although we believe that in making such forward-looking statements our expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions, such statements may be influenced by factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to be materially different from those projected by us. We cannot assure you that the assumptions upon which these statements are based will prove to be correct.

When used in this Form 10-Q, the words "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "estimate" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements for a number of important reasons, including those discussed under "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

You should read these statements carefully because they discuss our expectations about our future performance, contain projections of our future operating results or our future financial condition, or state other "forward-looking" information. You should be aware that the occurrence of certain of the events described in this Form 10-Q could substantially harm our business, results of operations and financial condition and that upon the occurrence of any of these events, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

We cannot guarantee any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q after the date hereof.

Business Overview

We are a global clean energy company that owns proprietary technology, SES Gasification Technology (“SGT”), for the low-cost and environmentally responsible production of synthesis gas (“syngas”). Syngas produced from SGT is a mixture of primarily hydrogen, carbon monoxide and methane, and is used for the production of a wide variety of high-value clean energy and chemical products, such as substitute natural gas, power, methanol and fertilizer. Since 2007, we have built five projects in China which utilize twelve of our proprietary gasification systems. These projects have demonstrated the unique capabilities of SGT to provide low-cost syngas with lower-cost to build, efficient operations and environmentally responsible attributes. Through the middle of 2017, we focused primarily on the successful demonstration and commercialization of our technology in China. Our current focus is on leveraging our unique proven technology capabilities to form value accretive regional business platforms in stable and dependable regions of the world, creating the necessary commercial structures and financing approaches which we believe will deliver attractive financial results. Our business model is to create value growth via these regional platforms, through the generation of earnings, from the licensing of our proprietary technology and the sale of proprietary equipment, and through income from equity ownership in clean energy and chemical production facilities that utilize our technology. It is also our strategy to further the commercial success of these regional business platforms by working simultaneously to link low-cost local coal or renewable resources to the projects that are being developed through ownership in resources, and through contractual relationships.

We believe our business proposition is compelling due to our ability to generate lower cost syngas in a clean and responsible manner utilizing coal, coal wastes, renewable biomass and municipal wastes for the production of clean energy and chemicals. For example, our target regions of Australia, Eastern Europe, the Americas and China/Asia are heavily exposed to elevated natural gas pricing today due primarily to inadequate gas supplies or, in the case of Australia, due to the significant number of operating LNG projects with long-term LNG supply commitments into Asia. Australia is also uniquely challenged with an increasingly unsustainable decline in the ratio of conventional base-load power to intermittently available solar and wind power due to shutdowns of older coal power stations.

It is our goal to partner with established local expertise to form regionally focused growth platforms. We cooperate with partners who can bring strong local knowledge of the markets and government influences and who have the expertise required for project development, project financing, and fundraising to deliver financial results for the platforms. At present, we have completed the formation of our first regional platform in Australia, Australian Future Energy Pty Ltd (“AFE”) and our second regional platform in Poland, SES EnCoal Energy sp. z o. o (“SEE”).

We operate our business from our headquarters located in Houston, Texas and our offices in Shanghai, China. Additionally, our investments have independent operations in Brisbane, Australia, and Warsaw, Poland.

Our syngas can provide a competitive alternative to other forms of energy such as natural gas, LNG, crude oil and conventional utilization of coal in boilers for power generation. Such competing technologies include reforming of natural gas for chemicals and hydrogen production, oil refining for fuels production, petroleum byproducts for plastics, precursors such as olefins and conventional natural gas, fuel oil and coal combustion in power generation equipment and other industrial applications.

The competitive advantage of our syngas is primarily driven by the price and lack of availability of natural gas, LNG and crude oil. As such, our syngas can provide a lower cost energy source in markets where coal, low quality coal, coal wastes, biomass and municipal wastes are available and where natural gas, LNG and crude oil are expensive or constrained due to lack of infrastructure such as distribution pipelines and power transmission lines, such as Asia, Eastern Europe, and parts of South America, while conversely in markets with relatively inexpensive natural gas, LNG and crude oil, we do not anticipate new syngas capacity additions.

Because our technology can utilize the lowest cost feedstocks, and has the benefit of lower capital costs, we believe that our cost of syngas is lower than our competitor’s cost of syngas, and significantly lower than natural gas prices in many parts of the world. Since our syngas is made from coal, coal wastes, renewable biomass or municipal wastes, we provide lower exposure to risks from price volatility versus more traditional sources of energy and chemical feedstock (oil and natural gas).

In addition to economic advantages, we believe our syngas also provides an environmentally responsible option for manufacturing chemicals, hydrogen, industrial fuel gas and can provide a cleaner option for the generation of power from coal as it minimizes both air and solid environmental emissions, in addition to utilizing less water.

Outlook

We believe the growing energy demands of the world, which are largely based on GDP growth, combined with the rate that many countries are lifting their populations out of poverty, will require responsible use of coal for many decades to come. While assessing target markets in relation to the deployment of our gasification technology into global projects, we believe our ability to produce a competitively priced and environmentally responsible syngas as an alternative to natural gas and LNG positions us as a syngas energy alternative that bridges between coal markets based on traditional coal burning and the growing natural gas and LNG markets. Thus, while coal is expected to decline as part of global energy consumption, natural gas and LNG are expected to dramatically rise over the same time period. We believe this shift from coal burning offers a compelling opportunity for our technology to utilize the lowest cost coals to produce a clean syngas which can be economically advantaged over LNG in markets where LNG imports are expected to rise such as Asia/China and Europe.

Our syngas technology provides project owners with what we believe can be a very small environmental footprint related to harmful pollutants such as nitrous oxides, sulfur oxides, particulate matter, airborne mercury and heavy metals and is an efficient and responsible user of water resources. However, we face challenges with the growing anti-coal sentiment primarily in the western world where we are doing business in Australia and the European Union. New government regulatory concepts under discussion and review in these regions have the potential of halting all known forms of coal to energy utilization due to caps and penalties related to CO₂ generation. We believe we address this new challenge through utilizing our technology's ability to blend renewable solid feedstocks with coal or by using only renewable solid feedstocks. We also work to educate the market place regarding our syngas technology's ability to separate and capture significant amounts of CO₂ for utilization in other processes.

We believe there is potential for increasing demand for new global syngas capacity from coal conversion technologies such as ours. We can see the acceleration of interest in syngas as an energy source by examining the number of global projects either under construction or planned through 2019. While traditional uses of gasification technology have predominantly been driven by the chemicals industry, we believe new growth will be within the chemicals industry but will also come from utilization of syngas as a source of industrial fuel gas, SNG and power generation.

We believe that our technology is well positioned to be an important solution that addresses the market needs of the changing global energy landscape. Our gasification technology is unique in its ability to provide an economic, efficient and environmentally responsible alternative to many energy and chemical products normally derived from natural gas, LNG, crude oil and oil derivatives.

Our target markets focus primarily on lower quality coals, biomass and municipal waste where our gasification technology allows energy in the widest range of feedstocks to be unlocked and converted into flexible and valuable syngas. We offer a compelling advantage because of our ability to use such a wide range of solid fuel natural resources. Without our technology, regions where lignite coal, high moisture coal, high ash coal and/or high fine coals exist may face technology barriers which will prevent those resources from being used in energy production. Our technology can transform most of these natural resources into a valuable and flexible syngas product. This clean syngas product can then be used in place of natural gas and oil for making most energy and chemical products.

While we are actively pursuing a global strategy, our historical geographical operational focus has been on the China market. Our initial focus was primarily on the successful demonstration and commercialization of our technology. Our current focus is on leveraging our unique commercially proven technology capabilities to form value accretive regional business platforms in stable and dependable regions of the world and creating the necessary commercial structures and financing approaches which we believe will deliver attractive financial results.

We are expanding our targeted global markets to include a focus on Australia and Eastern Europe where each have unique market dynamics where we believe we can deploy our technology into projects. The ability of our Australian platform, through AFE and BFR, and our Poland platform, through SEE, to develop and provide the contemplated returns on our investment is critical to our future success and growth.

While Australia is rich in LNG it has a significant number of operating LNG projects with long-term LNG supply commitments into Asia and needs to continue the responsible development of its own rich coal resources. We believe Australia is also challenged with an increasingly unsustainable decline in the ratio of conventional base load power to intermittently available solar and wind power due to shutdowns of older coal-power stations. This imbalance is creating high power prices and the resultant market demand for cleaner coal and natural gas power for base load.

Eastern Europe is growing its dependence on imported natural gas and LNG and has large quantities of coal. Countries such as Poland are seeking clean, responsible coal based alternatives to higher priced LNG and Russian natural gas imports. Poland's power generation is primarily based on coal utilization and new regulations under consideration threaten Poland's ability to continue to use its one major domestic source of energy, coal. Poland also has vast quantities of waste coal which have been increasing over time as coal is mined for traditional power generation. We believe we offer a compelling cleaner coal solution for Poland and can unlock energy from both its coal and waste coal resources. We believe this provides a unique opportunity for our technology to utilize these low-cost waste coal stockpiles in projects.

In addition to these markets, we are evaluating and bidding new opportunities in the Americas such as in southern Brazil where natural gas prices are high and there are meaningful quantities of low quality coal and in India where there is abundant low rank coal feedstocks, high natural gas prices and need for gasification derived products such as methanol, ammonia, power and DRI steel.

As part of our overall strategy, we intend to (i) continue to form new strategic regional and market-based partnerships or business verticals; (ii) grow our existing partner relationships where our technology offers advantages; and (iii) through cooperation with these partners, grow an installed base of projects. Through collaborative partnering arrangements, we believe we will gain industry acceptance and market share much faster than entering these markets alone. In addition to regional growth platforms, we are continuing to evaluate and develop our business in markets such as power, steel, fuels, substitute natural gas, chemicals and renewables which can benefit from deploying our technology offering to create these products from low cost coal and renewable feedstocks. We are developing these market-based business vertical opportunities together with strategic partners which have established businesses or interests in these markets with the goal of growing and expanding these businesses by partnering with us and deployment of our technology.

We believe the distributed power segment offers opportunity over time to provide meaningful sales for our gasification technology and equipment systems, and we intend to continue to develop this opportunity. We have developed our iGAS power generation plant concept design which pairs our technology with leading gas turbine technology at distributed power plant sizes. As such, we anticipate collaboration with original equipment manufacturers related to the supply of aero-derivative gas turbines, small scale multi-use industrial gas turbines and gas engines.

We currently have very limited financial and human resources to fully develop and execute on all of our business opportunities; however, we believe we can finance our development through paid services, technology access fees, equity and debt financings, earnings from operations and by securing new project orders for our technology and through the work of our strategic partners assisting us on the development of new project order opportunities. We can make no assurances that our business operations will provide us with sufficient cash flows to continue our operations including our expected share of dividends from BFR. We are also seeking to raise capital through our strategic partnering activities. We may choose to raise additional capital through equity and debt financing to strengthen our balance sheet to support our delivery of potential new orders for our technology and for our corporate general and administrative expenses. We may consider a full range of financing options to create the most value in the context of the increasing interest we are seeing in our technology which could include the cooperation of a large strategic partner. We cannot provide any assurance that any financing will be available to us in the future on acceptable terms or at all. Any such financing could be dilutive to our existing stockholders. If we cannot raise required funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to, among other things, (i) maintain our general and administrative expenses at current levels including retention of key personnel and consultants; (ii) successfully implement our business strategy; (iii) make additional capital contributions to our joint ventures; (v) fund certain obligations as they become due; (vi) respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated capital requirements; or (vii) repay our indebtedness. In addition, the Company may elect to sell certain of its investments as a source of cash to develop additional projects or for its general corporate purposes.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 (“Current Quarter”) Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 (“Comparable Quarter”)

Unless noted below the results of operations are comparing Current Quarter results of operations with the Comparable Quarter results from continuing operations.

Revenue. Total revenue was \$0.8 million for the Current Quarter as compared to \$22,000 for the Comparable Quarter. The increase was primarily due to \$0.6 million of payments of past due invoices related to technical consulting and engineering services provided to our Yima Joint Venture during the construction and commissioning period, and \$0.2 million from a third-party customer related to their feasibility study. The \$22,000 revenue for the Comparable Quarter was related to an engineering study for a third-party customer.

Costs of sales and operating expenses. Total costs of sales and plant operating expenses was \$0.2 million for the Current Quarter as compared to \$20,000 for the Comparable Quarter. The increase was primarily due to the costs of technical consulting and engineering services provided to a third-party customer’s feasibility study.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses was \$1.5 million in the Current Quarter compared with \$2.2 million for the Comparable Quarter. The \$0.7 million decrease was due primarily to the reduction of employee related compensation costs, professional fees and other general and administrative expenses.

Stock-based expense. Stock-based expense was \$0.4 million for the Current Quarter as compared to \$0.6 million for the Comparable Quarter. The decrease of \$0.2 million was due primarily to a decrease in the number of stock options issued during the Current Quarter as compared with the Comparable Quarter.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$9,000 for both the Current Quarter and the Comparable Quarter.

Equity in loss of joint venture. The equity loss of joint venture was \$70,000 for the Current Quarter as compared to \$40,000 for the Comparable Quarter, which related to our share of the losses incurred by AFE.

Interest expenses: Interest expense was \$0.3 million for the Current Quarter as compared to zero for the Comparable Quarter, which was primarily due to the interest expense related to the Debenture (as defined below) investors and the amortization of the debt discount and debt issuance costs for the Current Quarter.

Gain on fair value adjustments of derivative liabilities. The net gain on fair value adjustments of derivative liabilities was approximately \$34,000 for the Current Quarter compared with zero for the Comparable Quarter, which resulted from the lower fair market value for our warrants issued to the Debenture investors and the placement agent as of March 31, 2018 versus the fair market value as of December 31, 2017. The change in the derivative liabilities was primarily due to the 5.6% further decline in the Company’s stock price during the Current Quarter.

Foreign currency gain / loss. Foreign currency gain for the Current Quarter was \$0.1 million compared with a gain of \$16,000 for the Comparable Quarter. The \$0.1 million foreign currency gain for the Current Quarter primarily resulted from the 3.8% appreciation of the Chinese Renminbi yuan (“RMB”) relative to the U.S. Dollar (“USD”) from December 2017 to March 31, 2018.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018 (“Current Period”) Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2017 (“Comparable Period”)

Unless noted below the results of operations are comparing Current Period results of operations with the Comparable Period results from continuing operations.

Revenue. Total revenue was \$1.2 million for the Current Period as compared to \$27,000 for the Comparable Period. The increase was primarily due to \$0.6 million of payments of past due invoices related to technical consulting and engineering services provided to our Yima Joint Venture during the construction and commissioning period, \$0.2 million related to our collection of past due invoice from our Tianwo-SES Joint Venture prior to the transfer of shares, \$0.1 million related to services provided to AFE and \$0.3 million from a third-party customer related to their feasibility study. The \$27,000 revenue for the Comparable Period was related to an engineering study for a third-party customer.

Costs of sales and operating expenses. Total costs of sales and plant operating expenses was \$0.4 million for the Current Period as compared to \$22,000 for the Comparable Period. The increase was primarily due to the costs of technical consulting and engineering services provided to a third-party customer in the amount of \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million in costs related to our Yima Joint Venture, Tianwo-SES Joint Venture and AFE. The \$22,000 costs of sales during the Comparable Period resulting from costs incurred for engineering services for a customer.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses was \$4.4 million in the Current Period compared with \$6.9 million for the Comparable Period. The \$2.5 million decrease was due primarily to the reduction employee related compensation costs, professional fees and other general and administrative expenses.

Stock-based expense. Stock-based expense was \$0.9 million for the Current Period as compared to \$1.3 million for the Comparable Period. The decrease of \$0.4 million was due primarily to a decrease in the number of stock warrants and options issued during the Current Period as compared with the Comparable Period.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense for was \$27,000 for the Current Period compared with \$57,000 for the Comparable Period, the decrease is primarily related to our exclusive worldwide GTI license fee was fully amortized in August 2016.

Equity in loss of joint venture. The equity loss of joint venture was \$0.4 million for the Current Period as compared to \$40,000 for the Comparable Period, which related to our share of losses incurred by AFE.

Interest expenses: Interest expense was \$0.6 million for the Current Period as compared to zero for the Comparable Period, which was primarily due to the interest expense related to the Debenture investors and the amortization of the debt discount and debt issuance costs for the Current Period.

Gain on fair value adjustments of derivative liabilities. The net gain on fair value adjustments of derivative liabilities was approximately \$0.5 million for the Current Period compared with zero for the Comparable Period, which resulted from the lower fair market value for our warrants issued to the debentures investors and the placement agent as of March 31, 2018 versus the fair market value as of the issuance date of October 24, 2017. The change in the derivative liabilities was primarily due to the 18.3% decline in the Company’s stock price during the Current Period.

Other gain/loss: The other gain was \$1.7 million for the Current Period as compared to zero for the Comparable Period, which was primarily due to the restructuring of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture. The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is accounted for under the equity method. The Company’s contribution in the formation of the venture was the TUCA, which is an intangible asset granting certain exclusive rights to our gasification technology. As such, the Company did not record a carrying value of the investment in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture at the inception of the venture. In August 2017, the Company entered into a Restructuring Agreement and received \$1.7 million related to its transfer of ownership, reducing its ownership from 35% to 25% and final transfer and registration of shares with local government authorities was completed in December 2017. The \$1.7 million gain was deferred in August and recognized upon the completed registration process in December 2017. The \$1.7 million gain is recorded as the joint venture has no carrying value and therefore the amounts received related to the transfer of ownership resulted in a gain.

Foreign currency gain / loss. Foreign currency gain was \$0.2 million for the Current Period compared with a loss of \$0.1 million for the Comparable Period. The \$0.2 million foreign currency gain for the Current Period primarily resulted from the 7.2% appreciation of the RMB relative to the USD from June 2017 to March 2018 as compared to a depreciation of the RMB relative to the USD of 6.8% during the Comparable Period.

Gain from discontinued operations. Gain from discontinued operations of zero for the Current Period. Gain from discontinued operations of \$1.9 million for the Comparable Period related to our deconsolidation of the ZZ Joint Venture.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2018, we had \$8.6 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$8.5 million of working capital. As of May 14, 2018, we had \$7.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. In addition to the cash and cash equivalents, we have approximately another \$0.6 million in Chinese bank acceptance notes, which are similar to certificates of deposits, and have maturity dates greater than 90 days but less than one year. We currently plan to use our available cash for: (i) securing orders and associated tasks with developing our business with a prime focus on creating regional platforms to develop projects that utilize our technology; (ii) paying the interest related to the Debentures; (iii) additional investment in AFE or future regional platforms; (iv) technology product advancement; (v) general and administrative expenses; and (vi) working capital and other general corporate purposes.

On October 24, 2017, we entered into a securities purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with certain accredited investors (the “Purchasers”) for the purchase of \$8.0 million in principal amount of Senior Secured Debentures (“Debentures”). The Debentures have a term of 5 years with an interest rate of 11% that adjusts to 18% in the event the Company defaults on an interest payment. The Debentures require that dividends received from BFR are used to pay down the principal amounts of outstanding Debentures. Additionally, we issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock at \$4.00 per common share. The Purchase Agreement and the Debentures contain certain customary representations, warranties and covenants. There are no financial metric covenants related to the Debentures. The transaction was approved by a special committee of our board of directors due to the fact that certain board members were Purchasers. Interest on the outstanding balance of Debentures is payable quarterly commencing on January 2, 2018 and all unpaid principal and interests on the Debentures will be due on October 23, 2022.

The net offering proceeds to the Company from the sale of the Debentures and warrants, after deducting the placement agent’s fee and associated costs and expenses, was approximately \$7.4 million, not including the proceeds, if any, from the exercise of the warrants issued in this offering. As compensation for its services, we paid T.R. Winston & Company, LLC (the “Placement Agent”): (i) a cash fee of \$0.56 million (representing an aggregate fee equal to 7% of the face amount of the Debentures); and (ii) a warrant to purchase 70,000 shares of common stock, 7% of the shares issued to the Purchasers (the “Placement Agent Warrants”). We have also agreed to reimburse certain expenses of the Placement Agent.

The warrants and the Placement Agent Warrants will be exercisable into shares of the Company’s common stock at any time from and after the closing date at an exercise price of \$4.00 per common share (subject to adjustment). The warrants and the Placement Agent Warrants will terminate five years after they become exercisable. The warrants and the Placement Agent Warrants contain provisions providing for the adjustment of the purchase price and number of shares into which the securities are exercisable in certain events.

The Debentures are guaranteed by the U.S. subsidiaries of the Company pursuant to a Subsidiary Guarantee, in favor of the holders of the Debentures by the subsidiary guarantors, party thereto, as well as any future subsidiaries which the Company forms or acquires. In addition, the Company has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause Synthesis Energy Systems, Inc., a British Virgin Islands corporation and an indirect subsidiary of the Company, to become a guarantor within six months of the closing date. The Debentures are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of the Company and the subsidiary guarantors, other than their equity ownership interest in the Company’s foreign subsidiaries, pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement among the Company, the subsidiary guarantors and the holders of the Debentures.

On May 13, 2016, we entered into an At The Market Offering Agreement (the “Offering Agreement”) with T.R. Winston & Company (“T.R. Winston”) to sell, from time to time, shares of our common stock having an aggregate sales price of up to \$20.0 million through an “at the marketing offering” program under which T.R. Winston would act as sales agent, which we refer to as the ATM Offering. The shares that may be sold under the Offering Agreement, if any, would be issued and sold pursuant to the Company’s \$75.0 million universal shelf registration statement on Form S-3 that was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2016. We did not sell any shares of our common stock in the ATM Offering. We had no obligation to sell any of our common stock under the Offering Agreement. The Offering Agreement expired in April 2018.

The following summarizes the sources and uses of cash during the Current Period:

- **Operating Activities:** During the Current Period, we used \$4.9 million in cash for operating activities compared to \$6.5 million during the Comparable Period. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in general and administrative expenses.
- **Investing Activities:** During the Current Period, we had a net source of cash of \$1.1 million in investing activities, which included \$1.7 million proceeds from the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture share transfer, and \$0.6 million additional investment for our AFE and SEE Joint Ventures. During the Comparable Period, we used \$0.4 million in investing activities for investing in Australian Future Energy Pty Ltd.; used \$5,000 for capital expenditures; and used \$12,000 related to our ZZ Joint Venture restructuring.
- **Financing Activities:** For the Current Period, we had a net source of \$7.2 million as compared to a net source of cash of \$82,000 in the Comparable Period. During the Current Period, we received net proceeds of \$7.4 million from issuance of the debentures and paid legal fees of \$0.2 million related to issuance costs of our Debentures. During the Comparable Period, we received proceeds of \$82,000 from the exercise of stock options.

Current Operations and Projects

Australian Future Energy Pty Ltd

In 2014, we established AFE together with an Australian company, Ambre Investments PTY Limited (“Ambre”). AFE is an independently managed Australian business platform established for the purpose of building a large-scale, vertically integrated business in Australia based on developing, building and owning equity interests in financially attractive and environmentally responsible projects that produce low cost syngas as a competitive alternative to expensive local natural gas and LNG. The project undertakings by AFE are expected to produce syngas for the markets of industrial fuel gas such as aluminum manufacturing, cement making and ore processing as well as power generation and chemicals. The syngas is expected to be produced from local coal and renewable resources where AFE is acquiring ownership positions in the resources or creating long-term priced contracts for secure sources of low-cost feedstock for its projects, and for direct local and seaborne export markets.

On June 9, 2015, we entered into a Master Technology Agreement (the “MTA”) with AFE which was later revised on May 10, 2017 (as described below). Pursuant to the MTA, we have conveyed certain exclusive access rights to our gasification technology in Australia focusing on promotion and use of our technology in projects. AFE is the exclusive operational entity for business relating to our technology in Australia and AFE owns no rights to sub-license our technology. AFE will work with us on project license agreements for use of our technology as projects are developed in Australia. In return for its work, AFE will receive a share of any license fee we receive for project licenses in Australia.

On May 10, 2017, we entered into a project technology license agreement with AFE in connection with a project being developed by AFE in Queensland Australia. AFE intends to form a subsidiary project company and assign the project technology license agreement to that company and that company will assume all of the obligations of AFE thereunder. Pursuant to the project technology license agreement, we granted a non-exclusive, license to use our technology at the project to manufacture syngas and to use our technology in the design of the facility. In consideration, the project technology license agreement calls for a license fee to be finalized based on the finalized plant capacity and a separate fee of \$2.0 million for the delivery of a process design package. License fees shall be paid as project milestones are reached throughout the planning, construction and first five years of plant operations. The success and timing of the project being developed by AFE will affect if and/or when we will be able to receive all of the payments from this license agreement. However, there can be no assurance that AFE will be successful in developing this or any other project.

If AFE makes, whether patentable or not, improvements relating to our technology, they grant to us and our affiliates, an irrevocable royalty free right to use or license such improvements and agrees to make such improvements available free of charge.

AFE provides indemnity to us for damages resulting from the use of the technology in a manner other than as contemplated by the license, while we indemnify AFE to the extent that the intellectual property associated with the technology is found to infringe on the rights of a third party. Either party may terminate the license in connection with a material breach by the other party or the other party's bankruptcy. AFE may also terminate if we fail to diligently commence the process design package as contemplated by the license. We also provide a guarantee of all obligations under the license. If we are unable to fulfil our obligations under this agreement, AFE may terminate the agreement and be entitled to a full, irrevocable, and unencumbered license for the duration of its project to use without any further payment to us.

AFE has evaluated multiple project opportunities and is currently focused on three projects, all in the state of Queensland, targeted to produce a combination of syngas and methane for industrial fuel gas plus ammonia and electric power.

In 2016, AFE completed the creation and spin-off of Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd (as discussed below) as a separate standalone company which acquired and operates the Callide coal mine in Queensland. In August 2017, AFE completed the acquisition of the mine development lease related to the 270 million ton resource near Pentland, Queensland through AFE's wholly owned subsidiary, Great Northern Energy Pty Ltd.

For our ownership interest in AFE, we have been contributing cash and engineering support for AFE's business development while Ambre contributed cash and services. Additional ownership in AFE has been granted to AFE management team and staff individuals providing services to AFE. In January 2017, we elected to increase our ownership interest in AFE by contributing approximately \$0.4 million of cash. In August 2017 and March 2018, we elected to make additional contributions of \$0.47 million and \$0.16 million respectively to assist AFE with developing its business in Australia. On March 31, 2018, we owned approximately 38% of AFE and the carrying value of our investment in AFE was approximately \$0.2 million. We account for our investment in AFE under the equity method.

Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd

As a result of AFE's early stage of business development efforts associated with the Callide coal mine in Central Queensland, Australia, AFE created Batchfire Resources Pty Ltd ("BFR"). BFR was a spin-off company for which ownership interest was distributed to the existing shareholders of AFE and to the new BFR management team in December 2015. BFR is registered in Australia and was formed for the purpose of purchasing the Callide thermal coal mine from Anglo-American plc ("Anglo-American"). The Callide mine is one of the largest thermal coal mines in Australia, and has been in operation for more than 20 years. In October 2016, BFR stated that it had received investment support for the acquisition from Singapore-based Lindenfels Pte, Ltd, a subsidiary of commodity traders Avra Commodities. The acquisition of the Callide thermal coal mine from Anglo-American was completed in October 2016.

In January 2018, the Minister of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy approved BFR's mining lease application through to 2043 for Callide coal mine's Boundary Hill South Project. The Callide mining tenure extends across 180 square kilometers and contains an estimated coal resource of up to 1.7 billion metric tons and saleable coal production averages 10 million metric tons per year. BFR is implementing its mining plan at Callide intended to lower the per unit mining costs and deliver profitable financial results.

On March 31, 2018, we owned approximately 11% of BFR and the carrying value of our investment in BFR was zero. We account for our investment in BFR under the cost method.

SES EnCoal Energy sp. z o. o.

In October 2017, we entered into agreements with Warsaw-based EnInvestments sp. z o.o., to form a Polish limited liability joint venture company, SES EnCoal Energy sp. z o. o. ("SEE"), headquartered in Warsaw. Under the terms of the agreements, we and EnInvestments are equal shareholders of SEE and SEE will exclusively market, develop, and commercialize projects in Poland which utilize our technology, services, and proprietary equipment and we share with SEE a portion of the technology license payments, net of fees, we receive from Poland. The goal of SEE is to establish efficient clean energy projects that provide Polish industries superior economic benefits as compared to the use of expensive, imported natural gas and LNG, while providing energy independence through our technological capabilities to convert the wide range of Poland's indigenous coals, coal waste, biomass and municipal waste to valuable syngas products. SEE has developed a pipeline of projects and together with us is actively working with Polish customers and partners to complete necessary project feasibility, permitting, and SGT technology agreement steps required prior to starting construction on the projects.

Tauron Wytwarzanie S.A. (“Tauron”), has contracted Poland’s Institute of Coal Chemistry (“IChPW”) to complete a detailed preliminary design assessment and economic study for the conversion of its 200 MW conventional power boilers to clean syngas which would be Poland’s first SGT facility. The project feasibility study concluded in March 2018 with positive results. The results presented by IChPW to Tauron have shown that the conversion of Tauron’s 200 MW power boiler utilizing SGT can be both economically attractive and environmentally beneficial. We believe that SGT power boiler conversions are an ideal solution capable of meeting EU and IED targets.

For our ownership interest in SEE, we have been contributing cash and assisting in the development of SEE. SEE was initially funding in January 2018 with a cash contribution of \$6,000 and an additional funding in March 2018 of \$76,000.

On March 31, 2018, we owned 50% of SEE and the carrying value of our investment in SEE was approximately \$80,000. We account for our investment in SEE under the equity method.

Yima Joint Venture

In August 2009, we entered into amended joint venture contracts with Yima Coal Industry Group Company (“Yima”), replacing the prior joint venture contracts entered in October 2008 and April 2009. The joint ventures were formed for each of the gasification, methanol/methanol protein production, and utility island components of the plant (collectively, the “Yima Joint Venture”). The amended joint venture contracts provide that:

- we and Yima contribute equity of 25% and 75%, respectively, to the Yima Joint Venture;
- Yima is obligated to provide debt financing via shareholder loans to the project until the project is able to secure third-party debt financing; and
- Yima will supply coal to the project at a preferential price.

The remaining capital for the project construction has been funded with project debt obtained by the Yima Joint Venture. Yima agreed to guarantee the project debt in order to secure debt financing from domestic Chinese banking sources. We have agreed to pledge to Yima our ownership interests in the joint venture as security for our obligations under any project guarantee. In the event that the necessary additional debt financing is not obtained, Yima has agreed to provide a loan to the joint venture to satisfy the remaining capital needs of the project with terms comparable to current market rates at the time of the loan.

The term of the joint venture shall commence upon each joint venture company obtaining its business operating license and shall end 30 years after the business license issue date. As discussed below, in November 2016, as part of an overall corporate restructuring plan, these joint ventures were combined into a single joint venture.

We continue to own a 25% interest in the Yima Joint Venture and Yima owns a 75% interest. Notwithstanding this, in connection with an expansion of the project, we have the option to contribute a greater percentage of capital for the expansion, such that as a result, we could expand through contributions, at our election, up to a 49% ownership interest in the Yima Joint Venture.

Despite initiating methanol production in December 2012, the Yima Joint Venture's plant continued its construction through the beginning of 2016. In March 2016, the Yima Joint Venture completed the required performance testing of the SGT systems and successfully issued its Performance Test Certificate.

In 2016, the plant faced increasing regulatory scrutiny from the environmental and safety bureaus as the plant was not built in full compliance with its original submitted designs. In June 2016, the local environmental bureau requested that the plant temporarily halt operations to address certain issues identified by the environmental bureau. The Yima Joint Venture returned to operations in late November 2016.

The approval for the original joint ventures was for the production of methanol protein, and methanol by-product. This has impacted the ability of the plant to sell pure methanol on the open market. In addition, the existence of the three separate joint venture companies had been an impediment for the facility to receive the permanent safety operating permit.

To resolve these issues, during the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the Yima Joint Venture commenced an organizational restructuring to better streamline the operations. This restructuring effort was a multi-step process which included combining the three joint ventures into a single operating entity and obtaining a business operating license. The Yima Joint Venture received the business license for the production of methanol protein and methanol by-product in July 2016 and merged the three joint ventures into one joint venture in November 2016. In November 2017, the Yima Joint Venture had completed the required safety testing and successfully received its safety production permit from the Henan government. The Yima Joint Venture has further updated its business scope with the government to include methanol production. An updated business license was successfully obtained in January 2018. The Yima Joint Venture is now processing a Chemical Product Production Permit.

Since the plant restored operations in November 2016, it has had periods of running at full design capacity, and periods of operation at lower levels of production. For the period November 2016 through June 2017, the plant generated 132,250 tons of pure methanol. The plant experienced a 90-day period in which it operated at full capacity ending in August 2017. For the nine-months ending March 31, 2018, the plant produced 155,212 tons of pure methanol. The primary operational issues were related to poor equipment supply quality issues that have plagued this facility throughout its operational history. We continue to see signs of overall improvement in operations, resulting in longer periods of production at design capacity. In addition, since May 2017, the Yima Joint Venture team has been working closely with our technical team to address specific items that are necessary to continue to improve the operations in the coming years.

In December 2017 and January 2018, on-going development cooperation and discussions with the Yima Joint Venture management resulted in the joint venture agreeing to pay various costs incurred by us during the construction and commissioning period of the facility in the amount of approximately RMB 16 million. As of March 31, 2018, we have received RMB 4.15 million (approximately \$0.66 million) of payments from the Yima Joint Venture related to these costs. Additional payments may be forthcoming. Due to uncertainty, revenues will be recorded upon receipt of payment.

Since 2014, we have accounted for this joint venture under the cost method of accounting. Our conclusion to account for this joint venture under this methodology is based upon our historical lack of significant influence in the Yima Joint Venture. The lack of significant influence was determined based upon our interactions with the Yima Joint Venture related to our limited participation in operating and financial policymaking processes coupled with our limited ability to influence decisions which contribute to the financial success of the Yima Joint Venture.

Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, the Yima Joint Venture is to be governed by a board of directors consisting of eight directors, two of whom were appointed by us and six of whom were appointed by Yima. Although we maintain two seats on the board of directors, the board does not meet on a regular basis and management, who has been appointed by Yima has acted alone without board approval in many cases. In 2016, the board began holding periodic meetings beginning in April 2016 and again in July 2016 with the last meeting being held in January 2017. Discussions at these meetings generally have not included policy decisions, but rather served a more ceremonial function. Yima's parent company, Henan Energy Chemistry Group Company ("Henan Energy") restructured the management of the Yima Joint Venture under the direction of the Henan Coal Gasification Company ("Henan Gasification"), which is an affiliated company reporting directly to Henan Energy. Henan Gasification currently has full authority of day to day operational and personnel decisions at the Yima Joint Venture. Therefore, we have concluded, and continue to believe, that we do not have significant influence in the matters of the Yima Joint Venture and the cost method is the appropriate accounting method. This consideration has been and continues to be monitored on a quarterly basis to assess whether that conclusion remains appropriate.

The Yima Joint Venture experienced certain liquidity concerns resulting primarily from a series of third party bank loans due during calendar year 2016, an extended shutdown of the plant, and a need for interim shareholder loans from Yima, the 75% shareholder of the Yima Joint Venture. Yima successfully refinanced amounts which were due in October 2016. In addition to this refinancing, Yima completed an internal restructuring of its third-party loans in 2017. Of the approximately \$72.0 million of third-party loans, approximately \$63.0 million was converted into shareholder loans from Yima with approximately \$8.6 million of third-party loans remaining. As of March 31, 2018, the Yima Joint Venture's third-party loans balance was approximately \$8.6 million with \$2.0 million coming due in April 2018, \$4.0 million due in October 2018 and \$3.2 million due in March 2019. The \$2.0 million due in April 2018 was subsequently financed and is now due in April 2019.

We evaluated the conditions of the Yima Joint Venture to determine whether an other than temporary decrease in value had occurred as of June 30, 2017 and 2016. At June 30, 2017, management determined that there were triggering events related to the value of its investment and these were the lower than expected production levels and the increased debt levels as compared to the previous year, which indicated a continued liquidity concern for the joint venture. At June 30, 2016, the triggering events included the extended plant shutdown and a significant liquidity concern involving multiple bank loans that were coming due in the near future. Management determined these events in both years were other than temporary in nature and therefore conducted an impairment analysis utilizing a discounted cash flow fair market valuation and a Black-Scholes Model-Fair Value of Optionality used in valuing companies with substantial amounts of debt where a discounted cash flow valuation may be inadequate for estimating fair value with the assistance of a third-party valuation expert. In this valuation, significant unobservable inputs were used to calculate the fair value of the investment. The valuation led to the conclusion that the investment in the Yima Joint Venture was impaired as of June 30, 2017, and accordingly, we recorded a \$17.7 million impairment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and an \$8.6 million impairment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Management determined that there was not an other than temporary triggering event during the nine-months ended March 31, 2018. The carrying value of our Yima Joint Venture investment was approximately \$8.5 million as of both March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We continue to monitor the Yima Joint Venture and could record an additional impairment in the future if operating conditions do not continue to improve to meet our expectations, or if the liquidity situation worsens.

Tianwo-SES Clean Energy Technologies Limited (the "Tianwo-SES Joint Venture")

Joint Venture Contract

In February 2014, SES Asia Technologies Limited, one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, entered into a Joint Venture Contract (the "JV Contract") with Zhangjiagang Chemical Machinery Co., Ltd., which subsequently changed its legal name to Suzhou Thvow Technology Co. Ltd. ("STT"), to form the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture. The purpose of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is to establish the Company's gasification technology as the leading gasification technology in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory (which is China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Mongolia and Malaysia) by becoming a leading provider of proprietary equipment and engineering services for the technology. The scope of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is to market and license our gasification technology via project sublicenses; procurement and sale of proprietary equipment and services; coal testing; and engineering, procurement and research and development related to the technology. STT contributed 53.8 million RMB (approximately \$8.0 million) in April 2014 and was required to contribute an additional 46.2 million RMB (approximately \$6.8 million) within two years of such date for a total contribution of 100 million RMB (approximately \$14.8 million) in cash to the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, and owns 65% of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture.

We have contributed certain exclusive technology sub-licensing rights into the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture for the territory pursuant to the terms of a Technology Usage and Contribution Agreement (the "TUCA") entered into among the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, STT and us on the same date and further described in more detail below. This resulted in an original ownership of 35% of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture by SES. Under the JV Contract, neither party may transfer their interests in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture without first offering such interests to the other party.

In August 2017, the Company entered into a restructuring agreement of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture (“Restructuring Agreement”). The agreed change in share ownership, reduction in the registered capital of the joint venture, and the final transfer of shares with local government authorities was completed in December 2017. In this restructuring, an additional party was added to the JV Contract, upon receipt of final governmental approvals, The Innovative Coal Chemical Design Institute (“ICCDI”) has become a 25% owner of Tianwo-SES, we have decreased our ownership to 25% and STT has decreased its ownership to 50%. ICCDI, which was previously owned by STT, engineered and constructed all three projects for the Aluminum Corporation of China. We received 11.15 million RMB (approximately \$1.7 million) from ICCDI as a result of this restructuring. In conjunction with the joint venture restructuring, we also received 1.2 million RMB (approximately \$180,000) related to outstanding invoices for services we had provided to the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture. The inclusion of ICCDI as an owner enhances the joint venture’s bidding ability and we believe the joint venture will focus on securing larger coal to chemical projects as well as continue to pursue projects in the industrial fuels segment.

In addition to the ownership changes described above, Tianwo-SES is now managed by a board of directors (the “Board”) consisting of eight directors, four appointed by STT, two appointed by ICCDI and two appointed by us. All significant acts as described in the JV Contract require the unanimous approval of the Board. If the Board becomes deadlocked on any issue, it will be resolved through binding arbitration in Shanghai. We, ICCDI and STT have the right to appoint a supervisor, which will supervise the management of Tianwo-SES, including through (i) inspecting accounting records, vouchers, books and statements of Tianwo-SES; (ii) supervising the actions of directors and management; and (iii) attending meetings of the Board to raise questions or suggestions regarding matters to be resolved by the Board. The general manager, which will serve as the principal executive of Tianwo-SES, will be appointed by ICCDI. Certain other members of management will be appointed by both us and STT.

The JV Contract also includes a non-competition provision which requires that the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture be the exclusive legal entity within the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory for the marketing and sale of any gasification technology or related equipment that utilizes low quality coal feedstock. Notwithstanding this, STT retained the right to manufacture and sell gasification equipment outside the scope of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture within the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory. In addition, we retained the right to develop and invest equity in projects outside of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture within the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory. As a result of the Restructuring Agreement, we have further retained the right to provide gasification technology licenses and to sell proprietary equipment directly into projects in the joint venture territory provided we have an equity interest in the project. After the termination of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, STT and ICCDI must obtain written consent from us to market development of any gasification technology that utilizes low quality coal feedstock in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory.

The JV Contract may be terminated upon, among other things: (i) a material breach of the JV Contract which is not cured, (ii) a violation of the TUCA, (iii) the failure to obtain positive net income within 24 months of establishing the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture or (iv) mutual agreement of the parties.

The second capital contribution from STT of 46.2 million RMB (approximately \$6.8 million) was not paid in April 2016 as required by the initial JV Contract. As part of the Restructuring Agreement, STT reduced its ownership position in the JV to 50% and the obligation for payment of additional registered capital was removed.

TUCA

Pursuant to the TUCA, we have contributed to the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture certain exclusive rights to our gasification technology in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory, including the right to: (i) grant site specific project sub-licenses to third parties; (ii) use our marks for proprietary equipment and services; (iii) engineer and/or design processes that utilize our technology or our other intellectual property; (iv) provide engineering and design services for joint venture projects and (v) take over the development of projects in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory that have previously been developed by us and our affiliates. As a result of the Restructuring Agreement, ICCDI was added as a party to the TUCA, but all other material terms remained the same.

The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture will be the exclusive operational entity for business relating to our technology in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture territory, except for projects in which SES has an equity ownership position. For these projects, as a result of the Restructuring Agreement, SES can provide technology and equipment directly, with no obligation to the joint venture. If the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture loses exclusivity due to a breach by us, STT and ICCDI are to be compensated for direct losses and all lost project profits. We were also required to provide training for technical personnel of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture through the second anniversary of the establishment of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, which has now passed. We will also provide a review of engineering works for the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture. If modifications are suggested by us and not made, the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture bears the liability resulting from such failure. If we suggest modifications and there is still liability resulting from the engineering work, it is our liability.

Any party making improvements, whether patentable or not, relating to our technology after the establishment of the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture, grants to the other party an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty free right to use or license such improvements and agrees to make such improvements available to us free of charge. All such improvements shall become part of our technology and all parties shall have the same rights, licenses and obligations with respect to the improvement as contemplated by the TUCA.

The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is required to establish an Intellectual Property Committee, with two representatives from the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture and two from SES. This Committee shall review all improvements and protection measures and recommend actions to be taken by the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture in furtherance thereof. Notwithstanding this, each party is entitled to take actions on its own to protect intellectual property rights. As of March 31, 2018, that committee was yet to be formed.

Any breach of or default under the TUCA which is not cured on notice entitles the non-breaching party to terminate. The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture indemnifies us for misuse of our technology or infringement of our technology upon rights of any third party.

The Tianwo-SES Joint Venture is accounted for under the equity method. The Company's capital contribution in the formation of the venture was the TUCA, which is an intangible asset. As such, the Company did not record a carrying value at the inception of the venture. The carrying value of our investment in the Tianwo-SES Joint Venture was zero as of both March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017. As such in December 2017, the proceeds related to the transfer of shares, 11.15 million RMB (approximately \$1.7 million) was recorded as a gain when the final transfer of shares with local government authorities was completed.

Under the equity method of accounting, losses in the venture are not recorded if the losses cause the carrying value to be negative and there is no requirement of the Company to contribute additional capital. As the Company is not required to contribute additional capital, the Company is not recognizing losses in the venture, as this would cause the carrying value to be negative. Had the Company recognized its share of the losses related to the venture, the Company would have recognized losses of approximately \$0.4 million and \$1.2 million for the nine-months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively, and \$4.3 million from inception to date.

CESI-SES Investment Platform

In March 2016, we entered a strategic Joint Project Development and Investment Agreement with China Environment State Investment Co., Ltd. ("CESI"). CESI is a state-owned enterprise established in Beijing under the China Ministry of Environmental Protection that is charged with, and funded to, develop and invest in the energy conservation and environmental protection industry.

In July 2016, CESI's executive management changed after a restructuring agreement and the entrance of new shareholders. CESI has shifted its strategic direction away from developing projects as contemplated in the Joint Project Development and Investment Agreement. Although this cooperation is not active at this point in time, neither party has exercised their right to terminate the agreement. We have ceased activities to identify and develop projects under this platform.

Synthesis Energy Systems (Zao Zhuang) New Gas Company Ltd. ("ZZ Joint Venture")

In July 2006, we entered into a cooperative joint venture contract with Shandong Hai Hua Xuecheng Energy Co. Ltd. (“Xuecheng Energy”) which established the ZZ Joint Venture, a joint venture company that has the primary purposes of:

- developing, constructing and operating a syngas production plant utilizing SGT in Zao Zhuang City, Shandong Province, China and
- producing and selling syngas and the various byproducts of the plant.

We initially owned 97.6% of the ZZ Joint Venture and Xuecheng Energy owned the remaining 2.4%. In June 2015, we entered into a Share Purchase and Investment Agreement (the “SPA”) with Rui Feng Enterprises Limited (“Rui Feng”), whereby Rui Feng will acquire a controlling interest in Synthesis Energy Systems Investments Inc. (“SESI”), and a wholly owned subsidiary, which owns our interest in the ZZ Joint Venture. Under the terms of the SPA, SESI originally agreed to sell an approximately 61% equity interest to Rui Feng in exchange for \$10.0 million. This amount was to be paid in four installments through December 2016, with the first installment of approximately \$1.6 million paid on June 26, 2015. However, Rui Feng did not make any subsequent payments. This resulted in our majority ownership (approximately 88.1%) until we eventually restructured our ownership with Xuecheng Energy.

In August 2016, we announced that we and Xuecheng Energy entered into a definitive agreement to restructure the ZZ Joint Venture. Due to the Chinese government’s widespread initiative to move industry into larger scale, commercial and environmentally beneficial industrial parks, it became clear that the plant was no longer going to be allowed to operate in its current location. As a result, we retain an approximate nine percent ownership in the ZZ Joint Venture asset, and Xuecheng Energy assumed all outstanding liabilities of the ZZ Joint Venture, including payables related to the Cooperation Agreement with Xuecheng Energy signed in 2013. The definitive agreement took full effect when the registration with the government was completed on October 31, 2016. With the closure of this transaction, SES does not anticipate any future liabilities related to the ZZ Joint Venture. During the second quarter of fiscal 2017, we deconsolidated the ZZ Joint Venture and began accounting for our investment in the ZZ Joint Venture under the cost method. ZZ was a very successful demonstration of our technology and its operational history and commercial operations helped provide the foundation of commercial demonstration for SGT.

GTI Agreement

In November 2009, we entered into an Amended and Restated License Agreement, or the GTI Agreement, with GTI, replacing the Amended and Restated License Agreement between us and GTI dated August 31, 2006, as amended. Under the GTI Agreement, we maintain our exclusive worldwide right to license the U-GAS[®] technology for all types of coals and coal/biomass mixtures with coal content exceeding 60%, as well as the non-exclusive right to license the U-GAS[®] technology for 100% biomass and coal/biomass blends exceeding 40% biomass.

In order to sublicense any U-GAS[®] system, we are required to comply with certain requirements set forth in the GTI Agreement. In the preliminary stage of developing a potential sublicense, we are required to provide notice and certain information regarding the potential sublicense to GTI and GTI is required to provide notice of approval or non-approval within ten business days of the date of the notice from us, provided that GTI is required to not unreasonably withhold their approval. If GTI does not respond within the ten-business day period, they are deemed to have approved of the sublicense. We are required to provide updates on any potential sublicenses once every three months during the term of the GTI Agreement. We are also restricted from offering a competing gasification technology during the term of the GTI Agreement.

For each U-GAS[®] unit which we license, design, build or operate for ourselves or for a party other than a sub-licensee and which uses coal or a coal and biomass mixture or biomass as the feedstock, we must pay a royalty based upon a calculation using the MMBtu per hour of dry syngas production of a rated design capacity, payable in installments at the beginning and at the completion of the construction of a project, or the Standard Royalty. If we invest, or have the option to invest, in a specified percentage of the equity of a third party, and the royalty payable by such third party for their sublicense exceeds the Standard Royalty, we are required to pay to GTI an agreed percentage split of third party licensing fees, or the Agreed Percentage, of such royalty payable by such third party. However, if the royalty payable by such third party for their sublicense is less than the Standard Royalty, we are required to pay to GTI, in addition to the Agreed Percentage of such royalty payable by such third party, the Agreed Percentage of our dividends and liquidation proceeds from our equity investment in the third party. In addition, if we receive a carried interest in a third party, and the carried interest is less than a specified percentage of the equity of such third party, we are required to pay to GTI, in our sole discretion, either (i) the Standard Royalty or (ii) the Agreed Percentage of the royalty payable to such third party for their sublicense, as well as the Agreed Percentage of the carried interest. We will be required to pay the Standard Royalty to GTI if the percentage of the equity of a third party that we (a) invest in, (b) have an option to invest in, or (c) receive a carried interest in, exceeds the percentage of the third party specified in the preceding sentence.

We are required to make an annual payment to GTI for each year of the term, with such annual payment due by the last day of January of the following year; provided, however, that we are entitled to deduct all royalties paid to GTI in a given year under the GTI Agreement from this amount, and if such royalties exceed the annual payment amount in a given year, we are not required to make the annual payment. We must also provide GTI with a copy of each contract that we enter into relating to a U-GAS[®] system and report to GTI with our progress on development of the technology every six months.

For a period of ten years, beginning in May 2016, we and GTI are restricted from disclosing any confidential information (as defined in the GTI Agreement) to any person other than employees of affiliates or contractors who are required to deal with such information, and such persons will be bound by the confidentiality provisions of the GTI Agreement. We have further indemnified GTI and its affiliates from any liability or loss resulting from unauthorized disclosure or use of any confidential information that we receive.

While the core of our technology is the U-GAS[®] system, we have continued to innovate and modify the process to a point where we maintain certain intellectual property rights over SGT. Since the original licensing in 2004, we have maintained a strong relationship with GTI and continue to benefit from the resources and collaborative work environment that GTI provides us. It is in part for that reason, in May 2016, we exercised the first of our 10-year extensions and now maintain the exclusive license described above through 2026.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Qualitative disclosure about market risk.

We are exposed to certain qualitative market risks as part of our ongoing business operations, including risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices that could impact our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. We manage our exposure to these risks through regular operating and financing activities, and may, in the future, use derivative financial instruments to manage this risk. We have not entered into any derivative financial instruments to date.

Foreign currency risk

We conduct operations in China and Australia where our functional currency is denominated in their local currencies. Our consolidated financial statements are expressed in U.S. Dollars ("USD") and will be negatively affected if foreign currencies, depreciate relative to the USD. For example, there has recently been intense pressure on the RMB due to the devaluation by China's central bank. We cannot predict at this time when prices will stabilize or recover.

In addition, our currency exchange losses may be magnified by exchange control regulations in China or other countries that restrict our ability to convert local currency into USD. The People's Bank of China, the monetary authority in China, sets the spot rate of the RMB, and may also use a variety of techniques, such as intervention by its central bank or imposition of regulatory controls or taxes, to affect the exchange rate relative to the USD. In the future, the Chinese government may also issue a new currency to replace its existing currency or alter the exchange rate or relative exchange characteristics resulting in devaluation or revaluation of the RMB in ways that may be adverse to our interests.

Commodity price risk

Our business plan is to purchase coal and other consumables from suppliers and to sell commodities, such as syngas, methanol and other products. Coal is the largest component of our costs of product sales and in order to mitigate coal price fluctuation risk for future projects, we expect to enter into long-term contracts for coal supply or to acquire coal assets.

Historically, the majority of our revenues are derived from the sale of methanol in China. We do not have long term off take agreements for these sales, so revenues fluctuate based on local market spot prices, which have historically faced significant volatility. In addition, the financial results of our investment in BFR are dependent on the price of coal.

Our liquidity and capital resources may be materially adversely affected if market conditions are not favorable, and we are unable to obtain satisfactory prices for these commodities or if prospective buyers do not purchase these commodities.

Hedging transactions may be available to reduce our exposure to these commodity price risks, but availability may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge this exposure at all. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions.

Customer credit risk

We are exposed to the risk of financial non-performance by customers. To manage customer credit risk, we monitor credit ratings of customers and seek to minimize exposure to any one customer where other customers are readily available.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In connection with the preparation of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as of March 31, 2018, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Accounting Officer concluded that as of March 31, 2018, as a result of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting discussed below and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended June 30, 2017, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

Material Weakness Respecting Internal Control over the valuation of cost method investments

As disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, we did not maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting. A material weakness was identified relating to the impairment valuation of our cost method investments. Specifically, we did not effectively operate controls over management's review of the impairment assessment, including its review of certain elements related to the valuation of our cost based investments. This material weakness resulted in errors that, if not corrected, would have resulted in a material misstatement of the amount of our impairment of our cost method investment.

Management has taken steps to address and improve our controls over the internal controls related to the valuation of cost method investment and a remediation plan has been put into place. We have reviewed the plan and the controls in place and determined that (i) certain steps related to the valuation process were incorrectly applied and (ii) the valuation exercise was not performed timely. As part of our remediation we recognized that the valuation process must be performed timely in order to allow time to review the results so errors can be eliminated.

Management is committed to improving our internal control processes with oversight from our Audit Committee and believes the measures described above should remediate the material weakness identified. We will not be able to conclude the material weakness has been remediated until we are able to test its operational effectiveness as we must maintain such effectiveness over multiple quarters to ensure full remediation.

Notwithstanding the identified material weakness, management, including our principal executive officer and principle financial officer, believes the consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly represent in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows at and for the periods presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Outside of the remediation efforts discussed above, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three-months ended March 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Registrant's Certifying Accountants

Effective November 20, 2017, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors approved the dismissal of BDO USA, LLP ("BDO") as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm and engaged RSM US, LLP ("RSM") as its independent registered public accounting firm for the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and related interim periods. The decision to engage RSM as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm was approved by Audit Committee of the Company's board of directors.

BDO's audit reports on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2017, 2016, 2015 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2017 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, 2015 and the subsequent interim period through November 2017, there were no disagreements with BDO on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of BDO, would have caused BDO to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement(s) in connection with its reports.

During the year ended June 30, 2017, there was a "reportable event" as defined in Regulation S-K, Item 304(a)(1)(v). The Company reported the existence of a material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting relating to the preparation and review of the impairment evaluation of its cost method investments, as more fully described in Item 9A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, and its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended September 30, 2016, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 and September 30, 2017. The Audit Committee of the Company's board of directors, and the Company's board of directors discussed the material weakness with BDO and authorized BDO to respond fully to the inquiries of RSM concerning the material weakness.

BDO was provided a copy of the above disclosures and has furnished the Company with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether it agrees with the above statements.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 and the subsequent interim period prior to the engagement of RSM, the Company did not consult with RSM regarding either (i) the application of accounting principles to specific completed or contemplated transaction, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's consolidated financial statement and neither a written report was provided to the Company or oral advice was provided that RSM concluded was an important factor considered by the Company in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement as defined in (a)(1)(iv) of Item 304 of Regulation S-K and the related instruction to Item 304 of Regulation S-K or a reportable event as the term is defined in (a)(1)(v) of Item 304 of Regulation S-K.

PART II

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There are numerous factors that affect our business and results of operations, many of which are beyond our control. In addition to information set forth in this quarterly report, you should carefully read and consider "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in Part I and "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, which contains descriptions of significant risks that might cause our actual results of operations in future periods to differ materially from those currently anticipated or expected. Except as discussed below, there have been no material changes from the risks previously disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017.

We will require substantial additional funding, and our failure to raise additional capital necessary to support and expand our operations could reduce our ability to compete and could harm our business.

As of March 31, 2018, we had \$8.6 million in cash and cash equivalents. On October 24, 2017, we received net proceeds of approximately \$7.4 million related to the sale of \$8.0 million of Debentures. The Debentures have a term of 5 years with an interest rate of 11% that adjusts to 18% in the event the Company defaults on an interest payment. The Debentures require that dividends received from BFR are used to pay down the principal amounts of outstanding Debentures. Additionally, we issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock at \$4.00 per common share.

As of May 14, 2018, we had \$7.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. In addition to the cash and cash equivalents, we have approximately another \$0.6 million in Chinese bank acceptance notes, which are similar to certificates of deposits, and have maturity dates greater than 90 days but less than one year. We currently plan to use our available cash for: (i) securing orders and associated tasks with developing our business with a prime focus on creating regional platforms to develop projects that utilize our technology; (ii) paying the interest related to the Debentures; (iii) additional investment in AFE or future regional platforms; (iv) technology product advancement; (v) general and administrative expenses; and (vi) working capital and other general corporate purposes. The actual allocation and timing of these expenditures will be dependent on various factors, including changes in our strategic relationships, commodity prices and industry conditions, and other factors that the Company cannot currently predict.

We currently have very limited financial and human resources to fully develop and execute on all of our business opportunities; however, we intend to finance our development through paid services, technology access fees, equity and debt financings, earnings from operations and by securing financial and strategic partners focused on the development of these opportunities. We can make no assurances that our business operations will provide us with sufficient cash flows to continue our operations including our expected share of dividends from BFR. We are also seeking to raise capital through our strategic partnering activities. We may need to raise additional capital through equity and debt financing for any new ventures that are developed, to support our existing projects and possible expansions thereof and for our corporate general and administrative expenses. We may consider a full range of financing options in order to create the most value in the context of the increasing interest we are seeing in our technology which could include the cooperation of a large strategic partner. We cannot provide any assurance that any financing will be available to us in the future on acceptable terms or at all. Any such financing could be dilutive to our existing stockholders. If we cannot raise required funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to, among other things, (i) maintain our general and administrative expenses at current levels including retention of key personnel and consultants; (ii) successfully implement our business strategy; (iii) make additional capital contributions to our joint ventures; (v) fund certain obligations as they become due; (vi) respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated capital requirements; or (vii) repay our indebtedness. In addition, we may elect to sell certain of its investments as a source of cash to develop additional projects or for its general corporate purposes.

We may not be able to develop our equity platform projects.

Other than AFE and our Yima Joint Venture, all of our other development opportunities are in the early stages of development and/or contract negotiations.

We will seek partners in the future for our equity platform projects and our future success will depend on these relationships and any other strategic relationships that we may enter into. We cannot assure you that we will satisfy the conditions required to maintain these relationships or that we will be able to enter into new relationships with future strategic partners on acceptable terms.

The Yima Joint Venture experienced certain liquidity concerns resulting primarily from a series of third party bank loans due in during calendar year 2016, an extended shutdown of the plant, and a need for interim shareholder loans from Yima, the 75% shareholder of the Yima Joint Venture. Yima successfully refinanced amounts which were due in October 2016. In addition to this refinancing, Yima completed an internal restructuring of its third-party loans in 2017. Of the approximately \$72 million of third-party loans, approximately \$63 million was converted to shareholder loans from Yima with approximately \$8.6 million of third party loans currently coming due with \$2.0 million due in April 2018, \$4.0 million due in October 2018 and \$3.2 million due in March 2019. The \$2 million due in April 2018 was subsequently refinanced and is now due in April 2019. Although the Yima Joint Venture has at times negotiated with impacted third-party lenders to seek extensions, refinancing or other alternative arrangement to avoid a default by the Yima Joint Venture, we can make no assurances that Yima will continue to do this or on the outcome of the above mentioned negotiations.

We may be subject to future impairment losses due to potential declines in the fair value of our assets.

We evaluated the conditions of the Yima Joint Venture to determine whether an other-than-temporary decrease in value had occurred as of June 30, 2017 and 2016. As of June 30, 2017, management determined that there were triggering events related to its investment in the Yima Joint Venture and these were the lower than expected production levels and the increased debt levels as compared to the previous year, which indicated a continued liquidity concern for the joint venture. As of June 30, 2016, the triggering events included the extended plant shutdown and a significant liquidity concern involving multiple bank loans that were coming due in the near future. Management determined these events in both years were other-than-temporary in nature and therefore conducted an impairment analysis utilizing a discounted cash flow fair market valuation and a Black-Scholes Model-Fair Value of Optionality used in valuing companies with substantial amounts of debt where a discounted cash flow valuation may be inadequate for estimating fair value with the assistance of a third-party valuation expert. In this valuation, significant unobservable inputs were used to calculate the fair value of the investment. The valuation led to the conclusion that our investment in the Yima Joint Venture was impaired as of June 30, 2017, and accordingly, we recorded a \$17.7 million impairment for the year ended June 30, 2017 and an \$8.6 million impairment for the year ended June 30, 2016. Management determined that there was not an other than temporary triggering event during the nine-month period ended March 31, 2018. The carrying value of our Yima Joint Venture investment was approximately \$8.5 million as of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We continue to monitor the Yima Joint Venture and could record an additional impairment in the future if operating conditions do not improve to meet our expectations, or if the liquidity situation worsens.

Should general economic, market or business conditions decline further, and continue to have a negative impact on our revenues or other aspects of our business, we may be required to record impairment charges in the future, which could materially and adversely affect financial condition and results of operation.

In our areas of operation, the projects we and our customers intend to build are subject to rigorous environmental regulations, review and approval. We cannot assure you that such approvals will be obtained, applicable requirements will be satisfied or approvals, once granted, will be maintained.

Our operations are subject to stringent laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment, remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater, siting of facilities or otherwise relating to environmental protection. Numerous governmental agencies, such as various Chinese, Australian and European Union authorities at the municipal, provincial or central government level and similar regulatory bodies in other countries, issue regulations to implement and enforce such laws, which often require difficult and costly compliance measures that carry substantial potential administrative, civil and criminal penalties or may result in injunctive relief for failure to comply. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit before construction and/or operations at a facility commence, restrict the types, quantities and concentrations of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with such activities, limit or prohibit construction activities on certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands, ecologically sensitive and other protected areas and impose substantial liabilities for pollution. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations. Although to date we have not experienced any material adverse effect from compliance with existing environmental requirements, we cannot assure you that we will not suffer such effects in the future or that projects developed by our partners or customers will not suffer such effects.

For example, in China, developing, constructing and operating gasification facilities is highly regulated. In the development stage of a project, the key government approvals are the project's environmental impact assessment report, or EIA, feasibility study (also known as the project application report). Approvals in China are required at the municipal, provincial and/or central government levels depending on the total size of the investment in the project. Prior to commencing full commercial operations, we also need additional environmental approvals to ensure that the facility will comply with standards adopted in the EIA.

Although we have been successful in obtaining the permits that are required at this stage of our development, any retroactive change in policy guidelines or regulations, or an opinion that the approvals that have been obtained are inadequate, could require us to obtain additional or new permits, spend considerable resources on complying with such requirements or delay commencement of construction. Other developments, such as the enactment of more stringent environmental laws, regulations or policy guidelines or more rigorous enforcement procedures, or newly discovered conditions, could require us to incur significant capital expenditures.

Our projects and projects of our customers are subject to an extensive governmental approval process which could delay the implementation of our business strategy.

Selling syngas, methanol, glycol and other commodities is highly regulated in many markets around the world, as will be projects in our business verticals for power, steel and renewables. We believe these projects will be supported by the governmental agencies in the areas where the projects will operate because coal-based technologies, which are less burdensome on the environment, are generally encouraged by most governments. However, in China and other developing markets, the regulatory environment is often uncertain and can change quickly, often with contradictory regulations or policy guidelines being issued. In some cases, government officials have different interpretations of such regulations and policy guidelines and project approvals that are obtained could later be deemed to be inadequate. Furthermore, new policy guidelines or regulations could alter applicable requirements or require that additional levels of approvals be obtained. In addition, the European Union continues to promote clean energy and climate policies and encouraging a shift away from facilities powered by coal. The Chinese government also continues to encourage newer technologies that can cleanly process coal. Although we do not believe that China's project approval requirements and slowing of approvals for new coal to methanol and DME projects will invalidate any of our existing permits, our future joint ventures will have to abide by these guidelines. If we or our customers and partners are unable to effectively complete the government approval process in China, Australia, Poland and other markets in which we intend to operate, our business prospects and operating results could be seriously harmed.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Description of Exhibits</u> |
|------------------------------|---|
| <u>31.1*</u> | <u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of Synthesis Energy Systems, Inc. pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.</u> |
| <u>32.1*</u> | <u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of Synthesis Energy Systems, Inc. pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.</u> |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document.** |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.** |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.** |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.** |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.** |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.** |

* Filed herewith.

** In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL information in Exhibit 101 to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q shall not be deemed to be “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SYNTHESIS ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.

Date: May 14, 2018

By: /s/ DeLome Fair
DeLome Fair
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer and Principal
Financial Officer)

Date: May 14, 2018

By: /s/ David Hiscocks
David Hiscocks
Corporate Controller

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) PROMULGATED UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

I, DeLome Fair, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Synthesis Energy Systems, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 14, 2018

/s/ DeLome Fair

DeLome Fair

President and Chief Executive Officer

Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Synthesis Energy Systems, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2018 (the "Report"), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, I, DeLome Fair, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ DeLome Fair

DeLome Fair

President and Chief Executive Officer

Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer

May 14, 2018

