BASS OIL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

For the financial year ended

31 December 2025

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

ABN: 13 008 694 817

Directors

Hector M Gordon, Chairman
Giustino Guglielmo
Laura A Reed
Mark L Lindh

Managing Director

Giustino Guglielmo

Company Secretary

Robyn M Hamilton

Registered Office and Principal Administration Office

Level 5, 11-19 Bank Place
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia
Telephone +61 (3) 9927 3000
Email admin@bassoil.com.au

Auditors

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Level 3, 170 Frome Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Share Registry

Link Market Services Limited
Tower 4, 727 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria, 3008, Australia
Telephone +61 (3) 9615 9800
Facsimile +61 (3) 9615 9900

Stock Exchange Listing

Australian Securities Exchange Ltd
525 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia

ASX Codes: BAS – Ordinary Shares
BASO – Share Options

Website: www.bassoil.com.au

Contents

Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report includes certain forward-looking statements that have been based on current expectations about future acts, events and circumstances. These forward-looking statements are, however, subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause those acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements.

These factors include, among other things, commercial and other risks associated with the meeting of objectives and other investment considerations, as well as other matters not yet known to the Group or not currently considered material by the Group.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

On behalf of the Board, I present you Bass Oil Limited's 2025 Annual Report. This year I am pleased to report the progress made on the Group's strategic goal of entering the East Coast Gas Market (ECGM).

Towards that goal, in 2025 we announced the acquisition of the Vanessa gas field and facilities. This acquisition will see Bass set to deliver maiden gas sales by the end of 2026. The acquisition is due to be completed in the March Quarter 2026. This year will also see us realise significant value of the Group's oil assets with the drilling of the Bunian 6 development well in Indonesia that will further develop the highly productive oil zone in the field.

Recently, the strategic value of the Group's Kiwi gas field was recognised by the South Australian Government which awarded Bass a $3.5 million grant towards the development of the project, a welcome development indeed. The impact of these and other initiatives will be further outlined in the Managing Director's report that follows.

Bass' two cash-generating assets—the Cooper Basin and Indonesia contributed to the business with robust revenue despite a 10% lower oil price year on year (YoY). The operations continue to provide a strong foundation, with our asset portfolio offering promising potential for future growth. These assets delivered revenues of $7.11 million and EBITDA of $0.49 million generated from net entitlement oil sales of 67,852 barrels, down slightly on the previous year.

Bass remains committed to its growth strategy of becoming a mid-tier oil and gas producer. The team has made significant strides in planning and identifying the best path to unlock value across our portfolio. We will continue to keep you, our shareholders, informed as we advance these opportunities throughout the year.

I am proud to share that our relentless focus on safety has resulted in zero Lost Time Incidents again last year, with over 7 million safe work hours achieved as at December 2025. As we grow, we remain committed to fostering a workplace where the safety and well-being of our employees and contractors and the care of the environment in which we work, come first.

In closing, I would like to express my gratitude to our teams in Australia and Indonesia, as well as my fellow board members, for their hard work and contribution to what has been a year of significant progress for Bass. We remain focused on building a profitable and growing business and I am excited for what lies ahead.

To our shareholders, thank you for your ongoing loyalty and support as we continue this journey. We are dedicated to delivering value and look forward to sharing our continued progress in 2026 and beyond.

Hector Gordon
Chairman
26 March 2026

[1] – EBITDA is a non-IFRS standard term but is used by the Group to assist readers to better understand the financial performance of the underlying operating business. EBITDA is not subject to audit or review.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The full-year 2025 was a year of considerable progress for Bass. The Group achieved several significant milestones towards our stated goal of becoming a gas producer into the lucrative Australian East Coast Gas Market (ECGM).

This year saw the announcement of the acquisition of the Vanessa gas field, which includes a shut in gas well, a gas processing facility and a 5 km pipeline connection into the Cooper Basin gas gathering system. The acquisition is due to be completed in the March Quarter 2026.

In addition, Bass was able to negotiate and execute a binding three-year Gas Sales Agreement with Origin Energy for the sale of up to 12 PJ of gas from the field at attractive pricing. Gas sales are likely to start by year end following recommissioning of the facility.

The Vanessa acquisition also provides a low-cost opportunity to accelerate the appraisal of the valuable deep gas resource contained in the coals in Bass' wholly owned PEL 182. The Vanessa well, contained within the PEL 182 tenement, penetrated the entire Permian sequence of sediments, including the deep coals and provides an ideal opportunity with which to appraise this very large resource.

The deep coals contained within PEL 182 have an assessed prospective resource of 568 BCF of gas and 22.7 million barrels of condensate. Given its size, successful commercialisation of this asset has the potential to be transformative for the Group.

Summarising the Group's 2025 operational result, it generated $7.11 million in sales revenue from ongoing oil production, down 17.8% YoY. This was due in part to a 9.7% reduction in the average oil price and lower production in both our Indonesian and Cooper Basin operations. Oil prices remained volatile last year but remained above US$60 per barrel throughout the year.

Bass recorded an EBITDA of $0.49 million, which represents a margin of 7%. This was a below target result driven by the lower oil price and lower oil production, due to the delay in the drilling of the Bunian 6 oil development well in Indonesia caused by a lack of drilling rig availability.

Following the success of recent drilling rig tender, a recommendation for award of the contract has been submitted to Pertamina EP and is awaiting approval. The well is now scheduled to be drilled and come online by mid-year.

With no debt and a strong asset base, Bass is well-positioned to execute its strategy and continue its growth throughout 2026. A further summary of performance is displayed in the table below.

Full Year Summary

(All amounts are in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated, Bass share[2])

- **CY25 sales revenue to $7.11 million (CY24 $8.65 million) from lower sales and oil price**
- **Cash position $0.92 million as at 31 December 2025**
- **A net loss after tax of $0.660 million (CY24 $0.596 million NLAT)**

[1] EBITDA is a non-IFRS standard term but is used by the Group to assist readers to better understand the financial performance of the underlying operating business. EBITDA is not subject to audit or review.

[2] The Group's Directors have elected to change Bass presentation currency from US dollars (US$) to Australian dollars (A$) effective 1 January 2025.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

Financial and Operating Performance

Key Performance Metrics	CY25	CY24	Change
Net Production (mbbl)	86	99	-13.1%
Net Entitlement Oil sales (mbbl)	68	69	-1.5%
Sales Revenue ($m)	7.11	8.65	-17.8%
Average Realised Oil Price (USD)	68.68	76.06	-9.7%
EBITDA ($,000)	487	862	-43.6%
NPAT/NLAT ($,000)	-660	-596	-10.7%

[1]. The Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) has been calculated as earnings before tax (-$673,044) plus interest ($204,349) and depreciation and amortisation expense ($956,040).
[2]. Net Profit After Tax
[3].These are Non-IFRS metrics and contain 55% Bass share of Indonesian results and 100% Australian results. Net production, Oil Sales and Entitlement Oil are all components of the Entitlement Calculation Statement that generates Sales revenue and reserves in the Group's Indonesian business.

Bass produced 85,846 barrels of oil (net) during the year ended 31 December 2025. The net entitlement oil sales to Bass was 67,852 barrels for the year after Domestic Market Obligation (DMO).

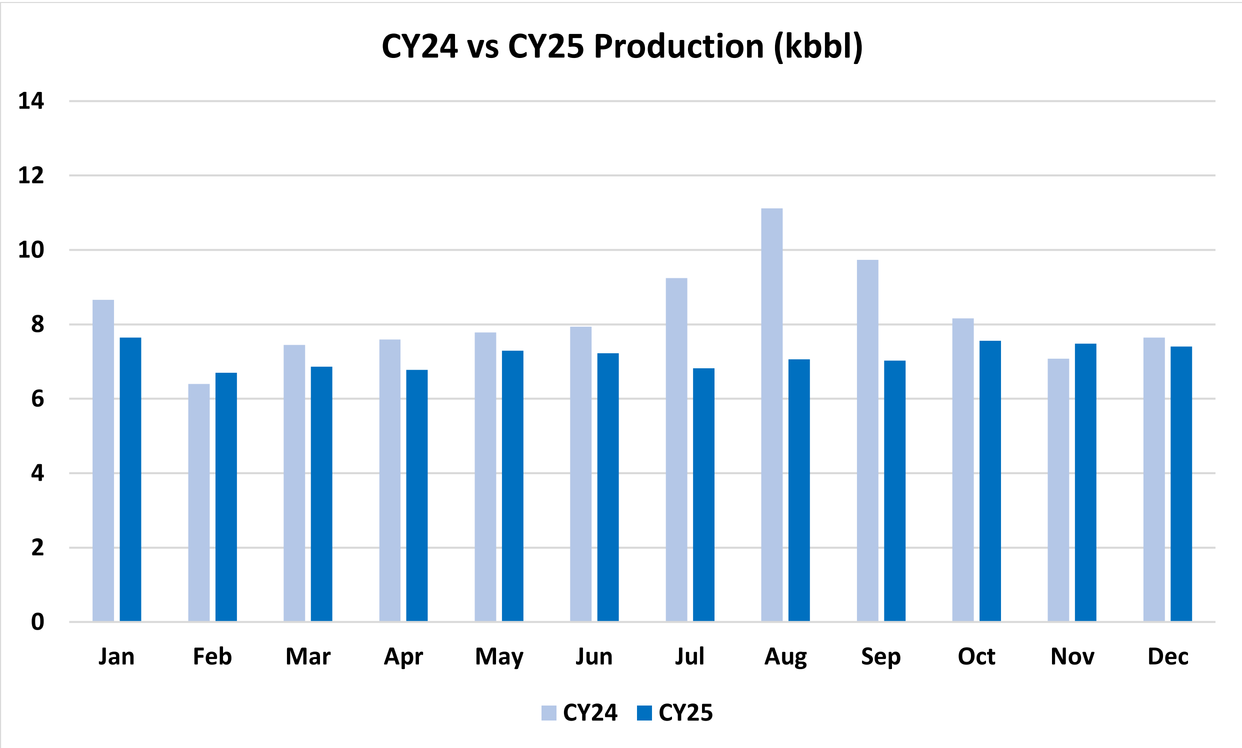

Figure 1: Bass Group Monthly Production

Liquidity / Cash Position

As at 31 December 2025, Bass's cash reserves were $0.92m from $0.99m at 31 December 2024. The Company is not carrying any debt and holds $3.80 million cash on deposit to support a rehabilitation bond in favor of the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

Growth Initiatives

Since acquiring its Cooper Basin assets, Bass has been conducting a comprehensive review across all its permits to identify high-value exploration, appraisal and development opportunities. This review involves detailed geological and geophysical analysis, leveraging advanced data interpretation techniques to assess untapped potential.

The findings guide Bass's future investment, acquisition and exploration strategy. By optimizing its asset portfolio and targeting high-impact prospects, the Company remains committed to expanding production, enhancing value, and driving long-term growth in one of Australia's most prolific hydrocarbon regions.

Bass Tenements

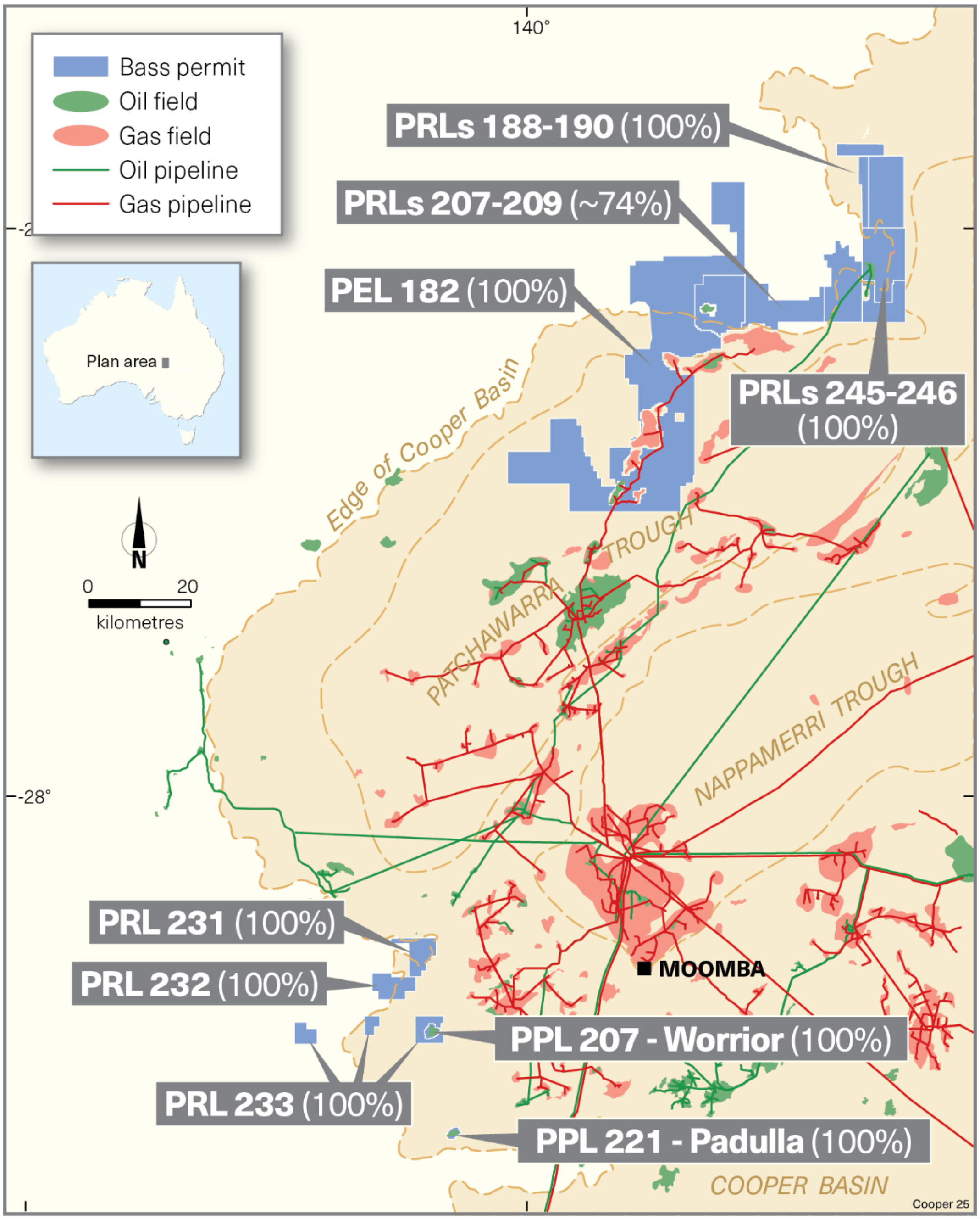

Figure 2: Cooper Basin Location Map Showing Bass Tenements

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

PPL 268 and PRL 135 - Vanessa (Bass acquiring 100%)

In May 2025 Bass announced that it is to acquire a 100% interest in the Vanessa gas field (see Figure 3) for a nil cash consideration. The transaction will see Bass assume the future rehabilitation liability with the vendor making a significant contribution to that rehabilitation liability. The acquisition is due to be completed in the March Quarter 2026.

On 7 December 2025 Bass executed a binding three-year Gas Sales Agreement with Origin Energy for the purchase of all gas produced from the Vanessa facility to a total of 12 PJ, from the re-start of the field. Bass expects to complete the transaction in the March quarter 2026 and re-start the field by year end.

The Vanessa gas field acquisition includes a gas processing facility and a 5-kilometre pipeline connecting to the Cooper Basin gas pipeline network. Detailed planning for the certification and recommissioning of the Vanessa well, facilities and pipeline has commenced. The Vanessa acquisition is important to the Company as it provides the opportunity for:

- First gas sales - Recommissioning of the Vanessa gas production facility and pipeline will enable the Group's first gas sales into the east coast gas market in late 2026.
- Reserve growth - By assessing and if successful proving up the untested conventional and tight gas potential in the Toolachee and Patchawarra formations. These can be accessed in the existing well by fracture stimulation.
- Accelerate field activities to commercialise the deep coals in PEL 182 - The Vanessa well penetrated the entire Permian sequence of sediments, including the deep coals. This location is ideally located to test the potential of the large deep coal resource in PEL 182 without the cost burden of drilling a well.

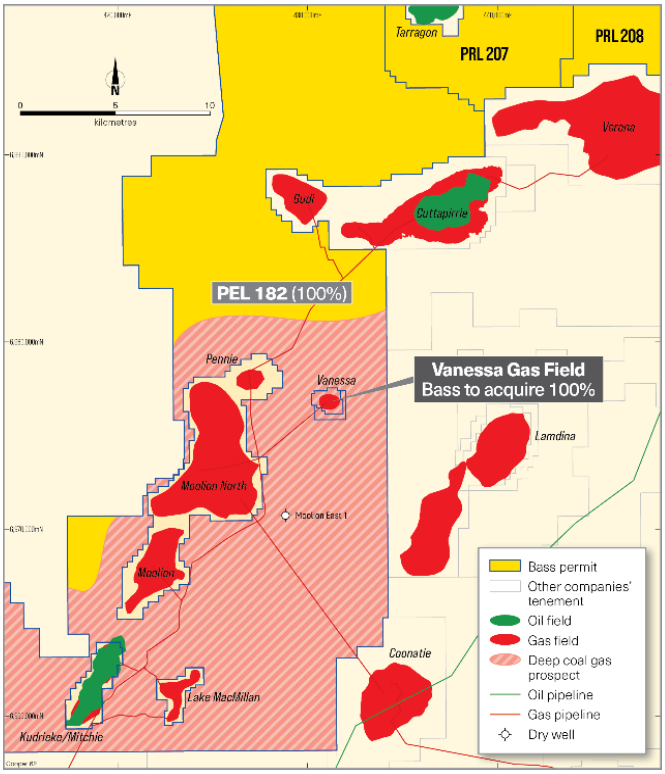

Figure 3: Map of PEL 182 including Vanessa Field and Deep Coal Prospects

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

PRLs 245 and 246 – Kiwi 1 (Bass 100%)

Kiwi 1 was drilled in 2003 resulting in a Triassic age, Callamurra Member gas discovery. The initial discovery, although encouraging, was never fully evaluated until it was acquired by Bass in 2022 culminating in a successful flow test in August 2024. On test the well recorded a maximum production rate limited by surface equipment constraints, of 4.1 million cubic feet per day along with 988 barrels of condensate per day at a 1585 psi flowing wellhead pressure. The gas was very low in impurities, less than 5% CO_2 and extremely liquids rich, containing over 200 barrels of condensate per million cubic feet of gas.

Figure 4: Gas flare from Kiwi-1 wellsite at 1.7 mmcfd

In November 2025 the South Australian Government announced a grant initiative aimed a securing additional gas supplies for the state before 2028. The Company made an application for assistance with the project to connect the Kiwi gas field to the Cooper Basin gas gathering network and was recently advised that it was successful in securing $3.5 million of funding for the project. Bass is progressing options for the remainder of the funding, including ongoing discussions with parties interested in acquiring an interest by farming into the project.

The Company has selected an engineering house for the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) studies to finalise the scope and cost estimates for the field development which will commence shortly.

Triassic Gas Study

Bass progressed the mapping phase of a study aimed at identifying follow-up opportunities to the Kiwi gas discovery. The study has identified at least two additional gas prospects south of Kiwi that enhance the undiscovered gas potential if the play as well as the Kiwi South upside stratigraphic trapping potential. The study includes the reprocessing of the Dundinna 3D seismic survey to improve the imaging of the target hydrocarbon reservoirs.

The analysis of Kiwi hydrocarbons indicates that a previously unidentified Petroleum System is active in the Arrabury Trough. These hydrocarbons appear to have been generated from carbonaceous Triassic aged sediments in the Arrabury Trough.[1]

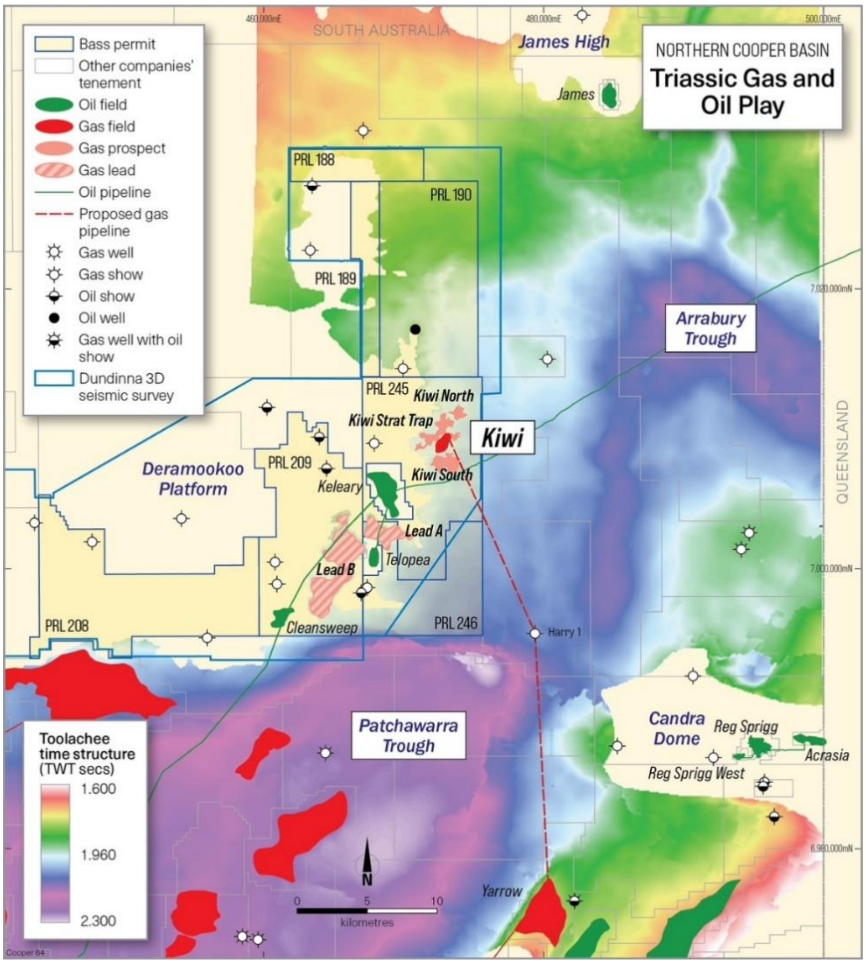

Figure 5: Map of Bass' Kiwi Gas Field – Northern Cooper Basin Triassic Gas and Oil Play

PEL 182 (Bass 100%)

Deep Coal Commercialisation Study

Following the recommissioning of the Vanessa well and facilities the Company is planning to fracture stimulate the well, including the coal sections to evaluate their productive potential. SLB led Phase 1 of a geomechanical study confirming the potential of the deep coals. Phase 2 of the study, which SLB will also lead, will inform the design of the stimulation program for economic exploitation of this significant resource. It will commence following completion of the acquisition.

The Santos led Cooper Basin Joint Venture (CBJV) is continuing efforts to commercialize this same resource. Santos is planning to drill two deep coal appraisal wells in 2026, trialling the use of high angle/horizontal drilling technology along with multi-stage fracking to deliver a commercial production pilot. ***The first well, Jack Lake 8, has been successfully drilled and fracture stimulated and is currently on test.***

---

[1] *A new Triassic source rock in the Cooper Basin, Australia? – Sharon Tiainen, South Australian Department for Energy and Mining – First published AEG Conference Perth 8–11 September 2025*

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

PRLs 231-233 (Bass 100%)

As part of the prospectivity review of all Bass permits, the geoscience team identified an oil trend in the southern Cooper Basin along the Warra ridge with significant potential in PRLs 231-233 (see Figure 6).

The Warra ridge, which is adjacent to Bass' Worrior oil field and south of a number of other producing oil fields operated by the CBJV and Beach Energy, hosts the Pintari North oil field. Bass has identified the Tyrell and Flint prospects utilising the Westeros 3D seismic survey. The Prospective Resource of the Tyrell prospect is assessed at over 2 million barrels of oil in the McKinlay, Namur and Murta formations.

These prospects will be offered to potential farmin partners for drilling in a future drilling program. As part of that same review, the Company has relinquished the less prospective areas in the permit.

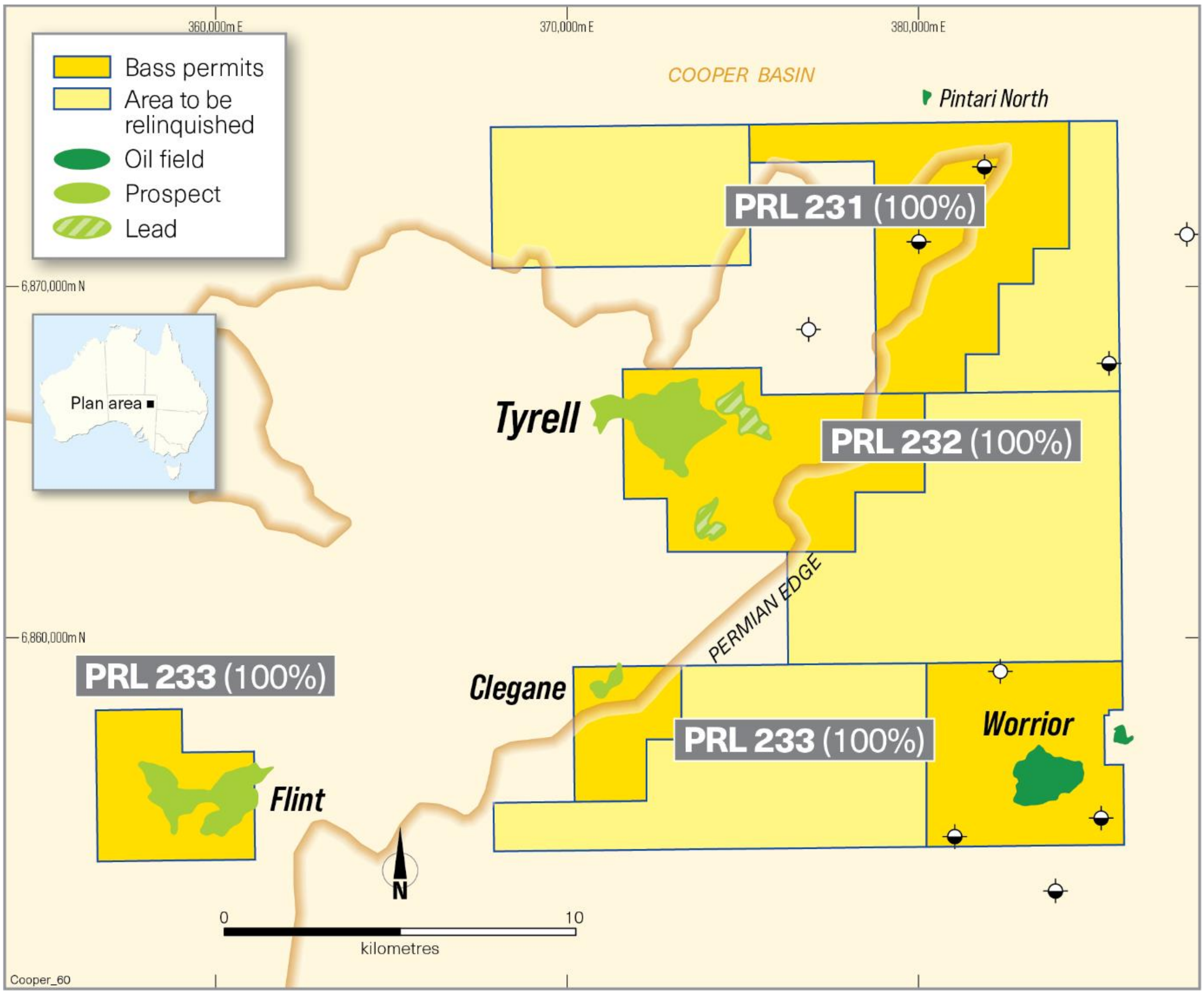

Figure 6: PRLs 231-233 (Ex PEL 93) location map

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

Indonesia – Tangai-Sukananti KSO (Bass 55% and Operator)

The Bunian field continues to outperform expectations. As a result, during the year, the subsurface team reprocessed the 3D seismic which covers the entire permit. This has led to an improved structural interpretation of the Bunian field and allowed a more detailed facies model of the reservoir section in the TRM3 sequence. The work is supportive of the existence of a westerly extension of the field (Figure 7) and has highlighted the potential for an additional prospect to the north of the licence.

This work has given confidence to support drilling of the Bunian 6 development well. The well is located south-west of the prolific Bunian 3 well (Figure 7). which has produced in excess of 1.2 million barrels of oil to date and is still the strongest producer in the field. Bunian 6 will target undrained oil in the southwest of the Bunian field. The well is expected to spud prior to mid year with production to commence early in the second half of the year.

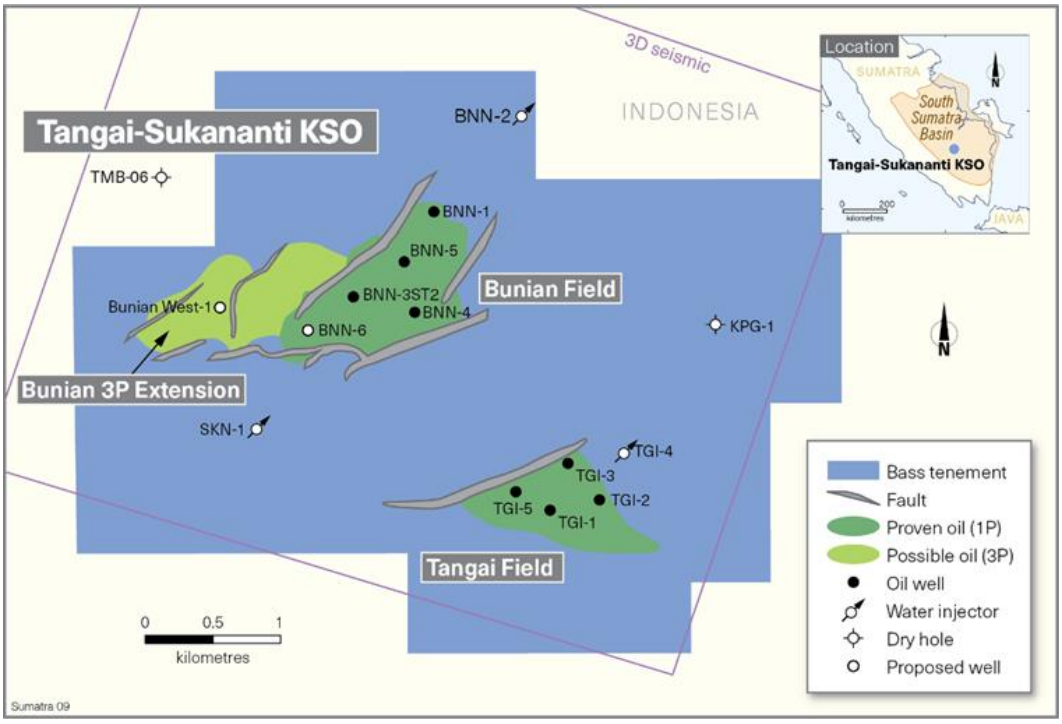

Figure 7: Tangai-Sukananti KSO location map

RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Reserves and Contingent Resources

(For year ended 31 December 2025)

The total Bass share of 2P Field Reserves as of 31 December 2025 is assessed to be 0.796 million barrels of oil, steady (year on year (YoY). The total Bass share of 2C Field Contingent Resources as of 31 December 2025 are assessed to be 1.824 million barrels of oil, largely unchanged YoY.

In the Cooper Basin, South Australia, comprising the 100% owned and operated Worrior and Padulla oil fields, there is a small decrease in 2P reserves YoY, due to continued good production performance of the key Worrior wells largely offsetting the annual production and lower oil price assumptions. Contingent Resources were largely unchanged YoY. In Indonesia, the TS-KSO comprising the 55% owned and operated Bunian and Tangai Fields, there is a small increase in 2P reserves YoY, with yearly production being largely offset by the continued strong performance of the Bunian-3 well.

Table 1 –Reserves at 31 December 2025			
Field Reserves (MMbbl)			
	1P (Proved)	**2P (Proved & Probable)**	**3P (Proved, Probable & Possible)**
Australia	0.162	0.368	0.649
Indonesia	0.212	0.428	0.905
Total Reserves	**0.374**	**0.796**	**1.554**

Table 1: Reserves and Resources at 31 December 2025

Reserves

The Bass share 2P Field Reserves for the Cooper Basin in Australia are assessed as of 31 December 2025, to be 0.368 million barrels of oil. This reflects the proved and probable reserves for the Worrior and Padulla oil fields (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 2).

The Bass share 2P Entitlement Field Reserves in the Tangai-Sukananti KSO in Indonesia are assessed as of 31 December 2025, to be 0.428 million barrels of oil. This reflects the proved and probable reserves for the Bunian and Tangai oilfields (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 7). Net Entitlement Reserves are the share of cost oil and profit oil that Bass is entitled to receive under the KSO signed with the Indonesian government body, PT Pertamina. The Net Entitlement Reserves formula varies with the fiscal environment, cost recovery status and oil price and scheduled contract expiry.

Contingent Resources

The Bass share 2C Field Contingent Resources for the Cooper Basin in Australia are assessed to be 1.824 million barrels of oil (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 1).

In the Cooper Basin, the Field Contingent Resources comprise volumes in the Worrior and Padulla oil fields and the Kiwi gas field.

RESERVES AND RESOURCES (cont'd)

The Worrior and Padulla resources are currently considered uneconomic but may be converted to reserves under different economic circumstances and/or with future projects aimed at extending the current economic cut-offs, such as acceleration of production or reduced crude fuel consumption.

Additionally, the Worrior Field contains significant contingent resources of oil in the Murta reservoir that may be converted to reserves post fracture stimulation. Planning to assess this potential, with workover and fracture stimulation of 1-2 wells has commenced.

The Kiwi high liquids gas contingent resources are unchanged year on year, with raw gas 1C, 2C and 3C contingent resources of 1.1 BCF, 3.6 BCF and 11.5 BCF respectively. These contingent resources are expected to convert to reserves at a later date, pending the planned FEED work in 2026 and continued assessment of the economics of a pipeline connection and associated infrastructure to bring the gas to market.

The Bass share 2C Field Contingent Resources for the Tangai-Sukananti KSO in Indonesia are assessed to be 0.064 million barrels of oil (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 7). The Field Contingent Resources comprise volumes attributed to currently producing or future planned wells in the Bunian and Tangai Fields. There is a small increase in Contingent Resources for Indonesia this year resulting from the delay in the development drilling program due to rig availability.

Table 2 – Movements in Reserves & Resources at 31 December 2025			
Field Reserves (MMbbl)			
	1P (Proved)	**2P (Proved & Probable)**	**3P (Proved, Probable & Possible)**
Total Reserves 31/12/24	**0.357**	**0.789**	**1.528**
CY 2025 Production	(0.065)	(0.065)	(0.065)
Revisions	0.082	0.072	0.091
Total Reserves 31/12/25	**0.374**	**0.796**	**1.554**
Field Contingent Resources (MMboe)			
	1C	**2C**	**3C**
Total Contingent Resources 31/12/24	**0.563**	**1.792**	**5.881**
Revisions	0.033	0.032	(0.038)
Total Contingent Resources 31/12/25	**0.596**	**1.824**	**5.843**

Table 2: Movements in Reserves and Resources at December 2025

RESERVES AND RESOURCES (cont'd)

Notes on Calculation of Reserves and Resources

All reserves and resources are estimated by deterministic estimation methodologies consistent with the definitions and guidelines in the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) 2018 Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS).

Under the SPE PRMS guidelines, "Reserves are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions". Net Entitlement Reserves are the reserves that Bass has a net economic entitlement to. That is, a share of cost oil and profit oil that Bass is entitled to receive under the KSO signed with the Indonesian government body, PT Pertamina.

Contingent Resources are "those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations by application of development projects, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable owing to one or more contingencies".

For the Worrior and Padulla oil fields in the Cooper Basin, decline curve analysis (DCA) was used to determine the remaining technically recoverable volumes with an economic model overlay to determine the economically recoverable reserves. The reserves are net of crude oil lease fuel.

The Dynamic Model for the TS-KSO in Indonesia was revised following the successful drilling of Tangai-5 and has updated the oil volumetrics and development scenarios and drilling locations used in this report. Additionally, a decline curve analysis (DCA) was conducted on the current well. The 1P, 2P and 3P cases are a combination of the forecasts from both the Dynamic Model and the DCA as deemed to best represent the field reserves.

Qualified Petroleum Reserves and Resources Evaluator Statement:

The information contained in this report regarding the Bass Oil Limited reserves and contingent resources is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Giustino Guglielmo who is an employee of Bass Oil Limited and holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mech). He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers Australia (FIEAust) and as such is qualified in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.4.1 and has consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

SAFETY

Highlights

Bass Oil is dedicated to upholding the highest standards of health, safety, and environmental (HSE) performance. Our primary goal is to protect the well-being of our employees, contractors, and the communities where we operate, all while reducing our environmental impact. This section highlights our key HSE initiatives and performance for the financial year.

We are pleased to report that in 2025, we achieved some remarkable safety milestones with no Lost Time Injuries in either the Group's Indonesian or Cooper Basin operations. We surpassed 7.2 million safe work hours and 35,000 safe work hours in each of our operations respectively. These outstanding accomplishments reflect the dedication and commitment of all Bass Oil employees.

In addition to our safety achievements, we maintained strong environmental performance, with no significant loss of containment events recorded during the period. Furthermore, we remain in good standing regarding regulatory compliance, having reported no instances of non-conformance.

Indonesia

Key Metrics

The Indonesian operations recorded no LTI and achieved 450,000 safe work hours in 2025. In total the Indonesian team have achieved over 7 million hours without an LTI, an outstanding achievement and a credit to the team there.

Initiatives and Improvements

During this period, Bass has actively collaborated in safety initiatives periodically launched by Pertamina EP. In addition, it continues its strategic safety improvement program aimed at fostering a systematic approach to workplace health and safety (WHS) enhancement. A key outcome of this program was the upgrade of its Operator Safety Training Program and competency framework. Additionally, the team focused on the inspection and certification of Emergency and Production Equipment.

Cooper Basin

Key Metrics

Bass is pleased to report that we recorded no Lost Time Injuries and achieved over 35,000 safe work hours. Significant flood activity from June/July through to November resulted in restricted contractor activity and a number of occasions when Lone Worker protocols were necessary.

In March, 2025 an Emergency Response Exercise was carried out using the transportation of the Kiwi crude as a live exercise. No issues were found and the results shared with the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM).

Anzen Consulting was engaged to facilitate a Process Safety and Environment Management System Self Assessment (PSEMS) as part of the biennial program requested by DEM, with the aim of providing an impartial assessment. The outcome revealed that there was a marginal improvement on the results of 2024. This highlights that Bass personnel and contractors use the available systems in place and that Safety Management System (Donesafe) is actively used to monitor and record performance.

Initiatives and Improvements

Work continues to address the Operational Procedures, Work Instructions and Competency Assessments. This will link to the self-assessment finding and provide an improvement going into 2026.

Bass developed a Major Accident Event (MAE) register, which identifies the key risks and hazards to the Cooper Basin operation.

SAFETY (cont'd)

Environmental Stewardship

Environmental Performance

Throughout the period, we are pleased to report that there were no significant loss of containment incidents in either Indonesia or the Cooper Basin operations.

Initiatives and Improvements

Indonesia

The Bass operations in Indonesia were awarded a PROPER award in the Blue category by the Ministry of Environment and the award from Pertamina EP as the best KSO for environmental compliance, an outstanding achievement.

The team also participated in a reforestation and carbon emissions reduction program during the year planting 150 trees in the area around Bass' KSO.

Cooper Basin

Bass is preparing a Produced Formation Water Management Plan (2025-2026). This new requirement which moves the management of produced water quality from the Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) document to a stand-alone document so the water quality parameters can be adjusted without having to undertake a significant review of the SEOs.

PEL 182 Controlled Access Zone Drilling, Completions and Well Operations SEO and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) are under review. This review will update the existing SEO to the changes to the *Energy Resources Act 2000*. The existing SEO will remain in place until approved by DEM.

Regulatory Compliance and Community Engagement

Regulatory Performance

Bass upheld full compliance with all permit requirements during the reporting period, recording no instances of non-compliance with our regulatory obligations. We maintained a proactive relationship with the industry regulators in both Indonesia and the Cooper Basin, providing regular updates on our activities throughout the year.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Bass Oil continued to engage actively with our local community, offering updates and consultations regarding our operational activities. This engagement reflects our commitment to transparency and collaboration with our stakeholders.

Looking Ahead

As we look to the future, our health, safety, and environmental (HSE) priorities for next year include further developing our workplace health and safety systems aligned with our strategic improvement program. We remain dedicated to continuous improvement in our HSE performance as we pursue responsible and sustainable operations.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report on the results of Bass Oil Limited consolidated entity ("BAS" or "Bass" or "the Company" or "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Group's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report follow. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Hector M Gordon BSc (Hons)
Chairman and non-executive independent director

Mr Gordon is a geologist with over 45 years of experience in the upstream petroleum industry, primarily in Australia and Southeast Asia.

Mr Gordon's previous employers include Cooper Energy, Beach Energy, Santos Limited, AGL Petroleum, TMOC Resources, Esso Australia and Delhi Petroleum Pty Ltd. Mr Gordon retired as a non-executive director of Cooper Energy Limited (ASX:COE) on 23 June 2024.

Mr Gordon served on the Audit and Risk Committee during the year.

Giustino (Tino) Guglielmo BEng (Mech) FIEAust MSPE MAICD
Managing director

Mr Guglielmo is a Petroleum Engineer with over 40 years of technical, managerial, and senior executive experience in Australia and internationally.

Mr Guglielmo was the CEO and Managing Director of two ASX listed companies; Stuart Petroleum Limited for seven years and Ambassador Oil & Gas Limited for three years. Both companies merged with larger ASX listed companies generating significant value for shareholders following the identification of compelling resource potential in their respective petroleum resource portfolios.

Mr Guglielmo also worked at Santos Limited, Delhi Petroleum Limited, and internationally with NYSE listed Schlumberger Corp. He has deep experience in the Cooper basin and exposure to Indonesia, US land and other international basins.

Mr Guglielmo was a member of the Resources and Infrastructure Task Force and the Minerals and Energy Advisory Council, both South Australian Government advisory bodies. He is a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers and Australian Institute of Company Directors.

He is currently a non-executive director of Whitebark Energy Limited (ASX:WBE).

Mr Guglielmo served on the Audit and Risk Committee during the year.

Mark L Lindh
Non-executive independent director

Mr Lindh is a founder and co-principal of Adelaide Equity Partners, an investment house established in 2006.

Mr Lindh is a corporate advisor with significant experience and has acted as the principal corporate and financial advisor to a number of Australian corporate success stories. He has extensive experience in Australian equity and debt markets and advising clients on capital raisings, mergers and acquisitions and investor relations, particularly in mining and resources companies with a focus on the energy sector.

He is currently a non-executive Chairman of Aerometrex Limited (ASX:AMX), Whitebark Energy Ltd (ASX:WBE) and was appointed as a non-executive Director of Maggie Beer Holdings Ltd (ASX:MBH) on 13 January 2025 and appointed Chairman on 7 February 2025.

Mr Lindh served on the Audit and Risk Committee during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

Laura A Reed MBA, BBus (Accounting) & FCPA
Non-executive independent director

Ms Reed is a highly experienced finance professional with more than 35 years of experience in the energy sector. Ms Reed is currently a non-executive Director of ATCO Australia and Canadian Utilities Limited.

During her extensive executive career, Ms Reed held the roles of Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director at Spark Infrastructure Group (ASX:SKI) and Chief Financial Officer at Envestra Ltd. Ms Reed resigned as Chairman of Spark Infrastructure Group in December 2024. Ms. Reed was previously appointed to the board of the Clean Energy Finance Corporation, which assists with the funding of clean energy projects.

Ms Reed was previously the Chair of Epic Energy South Australia Pty Ltd, which owns the Moomba to Adelaide gas transmission pipeline in South Australia.

Ms Reed holds an MBA from Deakin University and a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) and is a fellow of CPA Australia.

Ms Reed served on the Audit and Risk Committee as Chair during the year.

INTERESTS IN THE SHARES & OPTIONS OF THE COMPANY

As at the date of this report, the interests of the Directors in the shares and options of Bass Oil Limited were:

	Number of Ordinary Shares	Number of Options over Ordinary Shares
H M Gordon	2,077,713	259,715
G Guglielmo	22,385,094	2,812,500
M L Lindh	7,465,971	291,100
L A Reed	392,984	67,909

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mrs Hamilton was appointed Company Secretary on the 31 March 2011. She has been a Chartered Accountant for over 25 years.

DIVIDENDS

During the year and to the date of this report, no dividends were recommended, provided for or paid.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the Group during the year was oil production from owned oil producing assets in the Cooper Basin, South Australia and a 55% Operated interest in the Tangai-Sukananti licence in the prolific South Sumatra Basin, Indonesia. The Group also engaged in furthering the exploration and evaluation oil and gas assets held in the Cooper Basin, South Australia.

The Group is debt free and committed to creating and maximising value, leveraging its competitive strengths in both Australia and Indonesia.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Operating results for year

The Group's operating loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 after income tax was $660,161 (31 December 2024: $596,445).

Review of Financial Condition

Liquidity

The Group's consolidated statement of cash flows for the year recorded an increase of $4,539 (2024: decrease of $612,495) in cash and cash equivalents. The cash flows were derived from operating receipts of $7,467,313 (2024: $9,282,832) and capital raising net of transaction costs of $898,291 (2024: $1,468,074).

There were cash outflows to suppliers and employees of $6,843,267 (2024: $8,138,762) and taxation paid of $114,035 (2024: $535,769). Further net cash outflows in investing activities of $475,931 (2024: $568,974) relating to expenditure on oil properties and $833,250 (2024: $1,955,329) relating to expenditure on exploration and a deposit of $189,813 (2024: $189,813) into a rehabilitation bond.

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2025 were $921,884 (2024: $991,176).

CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

The following significant changes in the state-of-affairs of the Group occurred during the financial year:

a) Issued Capital Net increase in issued capital to $45,882,178 (31 December 2024 $44,983,886) following the completion of a capital raise.

b) Change in Presentation Currency. The Group's Directors have elected to change BAS presentation currency from US dollars (US$) to Australian dollars (A$) effective 1 January 2025. The change in reporting (presentational) currency, in the opinion of the Directors, results in the financial statements providing more relevant information about the effect of transactions on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cashflows given the Group's Australian based operations. The change in presentation currency is accounted for retrospectively in the financial statements.

There have been no other significant changes in the state of affairs.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 16 March 2026 the Group announced that it had successfully received firm commitments to raise $3.0 million (before costs) from existing shareholders as well as institutional, sophisticated and professional investors through the issue of 47,619,050 fully paid ordinary shares and 23,809,525 attaching options at $0.063 per share. For every two Placement Shares subscribed for, investors will receive one free attaching option. Each Option will be exercisable at $0.0945 and will expire two years from the date of issue. The Options will be issued subject to shareholder approval at the Group's upcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Group has received a $3.5 million grant to connect and bring on-line the Kiwi gas field from the South Australian Government as part of the SA Gas Incentive Grant program aimed at bolstering the State's gas supplies. The grant is subject to the signing of a grant agreement and is targeting projects that can be brought on-line by the end of 2028.

No other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the entity in subsequent financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

There are no likely developments of which the directors are aware which could be expected to significantly affect the results of the Group's operations in subsequent financial years not otherwise disclosed in the Principal Activities and Operating and Financial Review or the Significant Events after the Balance Date sections of the Directors' Report.

SHARE OPTIONS

Unissued shares

As at the date of this report there were 14,455,940 unissued ordinary shares under options.

The listed options are exercisable on a 1:1 basis for 14,455,940 (2024: nil) ordinary shares of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 (2024: nil) and an expiry date of 31 May 2028.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

As at the date of this report there were no unissued ordinary shares under performance rights.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During the financial year the Company paid insurance premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts, for current Directors and Officers.

There were no legal proceedings entered into on behalf of the Company or the Group by any of the Directors or Executive Officers of the Company.

Pursuant to the constitution the Company has entered into Deeds of Indemnity with the Directors and Company Secretary.

INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

The company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director was as follows:

	Board Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
H M Gordon	6	6	2	2
G Guglielmo	6	6	2	2
M L Lindh	6	6	2	2
L A Reed	6	6	2	2

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025)

This Remuneration Report outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements of the Group in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and its Regulations. For the purposes of this report, key management personnel (KMP) of the Group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and includes the Company Secretary.

Details of Key Management Personnel (including executives of the Group)

(i) Directors

H M Gordon	Chairman (Non-executive)
G Guglielmo	Managing Director
M L Lindh	Director (Non-executive)
L A Reed	Director (Non-executive)
Executives	
R M Hamilton	Company Secretary

There have been no changes to key management personnel after 31 December 2025 and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025) (cont'd)

The Board of Directors ("the Board") is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for the directors and executives. No remuneration consultant was engaged nor was any remuneration advice sought during the period.

The Board assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of executives on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from retention of a high quality, high performing executive team.

Remuneration Philosophy

The performance of the Company largely depends upon the quality of its directors and executives. To this end, the Company embodies the following principles in its remuneration framework:

- Provide competitive rewards to attract high calibre executives.

Remuneration Structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Remuneration policy

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Group with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost that is acceptable to shareholders. The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the fee structure is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants if required, as well as the fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

The Group's constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. The latest determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 3 October 2001, when shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $250,000 per year.

Structure

The remuneration of non-executive directors consists of directors' fees and committee fees for the non-executive director who chairs the Audit and Risk Committee. The payment of additional fees for chair of the Audit and Risk Committee recognises the additional time commitment required by a non-executive director who chairs a sub-committee. The non-executive directors also receive retirement benefits in the form of superannuation. There are no other retirement benefits, other than superannuation.

The table below summaries the non-executive director remuneration (excluding superannuation):

Board fees	AUD
Chair	75,000
Directors	50,000
Incremental Audit and Risk Committee fees	
Chair	5,000

No other fees are paid for serving on Board committees or on boards of wholly owned subsidiaries.

Non-executive directors have been encouraged by the Board to hold shares in the Group.

The remuneration of non-executive directors for the year ending 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is detailed in Table 1 and 2 respectively of this Remuneration Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025) (cont'd)

Executive Remuneration

Objective

The Group aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Group so as to:

- Reward executives for individual performance;
- Align the interests of executives with those of shareholders; and
- Ensure that total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Structure

In determining the level and make-up of executive remuneration, the Board engages external consultants as needed to provide independent advice. No consultant was engaged in the current year.

Remuneration consists of fixed remuneration being base salary and superannuation and/or consultancy fees.

The proportion of base salary and superannuation and/or consultancy fees for each executive is set out in Table 1.

Fixed remuneration

Objective

Fixed remuneration is reviewed regularly by the Board, with access to external advice if required.

Structure

Executives are given the opportunity to receive their fixed (primary) remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and superannuation. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue costs for the Company. The fixed remuneration component of executives is detailed in Table 1.

Employment contracts

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Mr G Guglielmo was appointed Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") on 1 February 2017.

The Managing Director and CEO is employed under a rolling contract and under the terms of the contract, Mr Guglielmo receives fixed remuneration of $350,000 per annum (up until 27 May 2024, $300,000 per annum). If there is cause for termination, the Company can terminate the contract immediately without compensation, other than any employee entitlements up to the date of termination. Otherwise, the contract may be terminated at any time by either side giving six months' notice in writing or by the Company paying six months' salary in lieu of notice, unless mutually agreed.

Consultancy Services Agreements

The Group has entered into consultancy agreements with Robyn Hamilton.

Details of the agreements entered into by the Group and outstanding as at 31 December 2025 are set out below:

	Type	Details	Term
Robyn Hamilton	Consultancy	Minimum of 1 day per week at an agreed hourly rate, from 6 October 2014	The agreement is on a going forward basis with the Company being able to terminate the agreement, at no less than one month's notice.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025) (cont'd)

Company performance

The remuneration of Bass executives and contractors is not formally linked to financial performance measures of the Company. In accordance the Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001 the following table summarises Bass' performance over a five-year period:

Measure	Dec 2025	Dec 2024	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
Net profit/(loss) $	(660,161)	(596,445)	406,055	61,311	(800,653)
Basic profit/(loss) per share ¢ per share	(0.22)	(0.21)	0.15	0.03	(0.63)
Share price at the beginning of the year * ¢	0.055	0.083	0.069	0.02	(0.00)
Share price at the end of the year * ¢	0.050	0.055	0.083	0.06	0.06
Dividends per share ¢	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Prices have been rounded to three decimal points
** Post consolidation 30 to 1 share

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025) (cont'd)

Remuneration of key management personnel

No key management personnel appointed during the period received a payment as part of his or her consideration for agreeing to hold the position.

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Short-term benefits	Post-employment	Share-based payments	Long-term benefits	
	Salary & fees	Superannuation	Rights	Long service leave	Total
Non-executive Directors					
H M Gordon	75,000	8,812	-	-	83,812
M L Lindh	50,000	5,875	-	-	55,875
L A Reed	55,000	6,463	-	-	61,463
Sub-total non-executive directors	180,000	21,150	-	-	201,150
Managing Director					
G Guglielmo(i)	350,000	41,596	44,995	6,275	442,886
Other key management personnel					
R M Hamilton	135,278	-	-	-	135,278
Totals	**665,278**	**62,746**	**44,995**	**6,275**	**779,294**

(i) Mr G Guglielmo was issued with 1,650,000 Performance Rights in July 2024. Each Performance Right entitled the holder to 1 share if vesting conditions were met. The Performance Rights issued to Mr G Guglielmo were approved by shareholders at the 2025 general meeting of shareholders. Performance Rights were granted for no consideration, and Mr G Guglielmo received no cash benefit at the time of receiving the rights. The cash benefit, if any, would be received by Mr G Guglielmo following the sale of the resultant shares, but this could only be achieved after the rights vested and the shares were issued.

Performance Rights granted under the Bass Oil Performance Rights Plan were valued by an independent consultant applying the Monte Carlo simulation model at the time of grant to determine the probability of achievement of the share price growth condition. The Performance Rights were eligible to vest to the extent that the Performance Conditions specified were satisfied. The conditions include that Mr G Guglielmo remained as an employee until 31 December 2025 and the share price growth over the period 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Share Price Growth Performance over Measurement Period	% of Rights eligible to vest
Share Price Growth less than 25%	0%
Share Price Growth 25%	50%
Share Price Growth 25-50%	Pro-rata between 50% and 100%
Share Price Growth 50% or greater	100%

The shares in the Company traded at $0.07 on the grant date. On 31 December 2025, shares in the Company traded at $0.05 and therefore the Performance Rights lapsed unvested. As the service condition was met but the share price growth was not achieved, there is no reversal of the previous expense associated with the performance rights.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025) (cont'd)

Remuneration of key management personnel (cont'd)

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Short-term benefits	Post-employment	Share-based payments	Long-term benefits	
	Salary & fees	Superannuation	Rights	Long service leave	Total
Non-executive Directors					
H M Gordon	74,743	8,408	-	-	83,151
M L Lindh	49,829	5,607	-	-	55,436
L A Reed	54,811	6,167	-	-	60,978
Sub-total non-executive directors	179,383	20,182	-	-	199,565
Managing Director					
G Guglielmo(i)	329,735	37,144	21,130	12,638	400,647
Other key management personnel					
R M Hamilton	137,945	-	-	-	137,945
Totals	**647,063**	**57,326**	**21,130**	**12,638**	**738,157**

Table 3: Shareholdings of key management personnel

Shares held in Bass Oil Limited (number)

	1 January 2025 Balance at beginning of year	Purchased on market	Participation in Entitlement Issue	Net Change Other	31 December 2025 Balance at end of year
2025					
Directors					
H M Gordon	1,558,284	-	519,429	-	2,077,713
G Guglielmo	16,760,094	-	5,625,000	-	22,385,094
M L Lindh (i)	6,883,771	-	582,200	-	7,465,971
L A Reed	257,167	-	135,817	-	392,984
	25,459,316	-	6,280,246	-	32,321,762
Other key management personnel					
R M Hamilton	607,142	-	202,382	-	809,524

(i) Mr M Lindh's interest includes 4,958,771 (2024: 4,958,771) shares held directly and 2,507,200 (2025: 1,925,000) shares held indirectly by related parties, Chesser Nominees Pty Ltd and South Australian Resource Investments Pty Ltd (2024: Chesser Nominees Pty Ltd and South Australian Resource Investments Pty Ltd), associates of Adelaide Equity Partners Ltd, a director related entity of Mr M Lindh.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025) (cont'd)

Remuneration of key management personnel (cont'd)

Table 4: Option holdings of key management personnel

Options held in Bass Oil Limited (number)

	1 January 2025 Balance at beginning of year	Participation in Entitlement Issue	31 December 2025 Balance at end of year
2025			
Directors			
H M Gordon	-	259,715	259,715
G Guglielmo	-	2,812,500	2,812,500
M L Lindh (I)	-	291,100	291,100
L A Reed	-	67,909	67,909
	-	3,431,224	3,431,224
Other key management personnel			
R M Hamilton	-	101,191	101,191

(i) Mr M Lindh's interest includes 291,100 options held indirectly by related parties, Chesser Nominees Pty Ltd, an associate of Adelaide Equity Partners Ltd, a director related entity of Mr M Lindh.

Table 5: Performance rights of key management personnel

Performance rights held in Bass Oil Limited (number)

	1 January 2025 Balance at beginning of year	Less rights expired	31 December 2025 Balance at end of year
2025			
Directors			
H M Gordon	-	-	-
G Guglielmo	1,650,000	(1,650,000)	-
M L Lindh	-	-	-
L A Reed	-	-	-
	1,650,000	(1,650,000)	-
Other key management personnel			
R M Hamilton	-	-	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025) (cont'd)

Remuneration of key management personnel (cont'd)

Other transactions and balances with key management personnel and their related parties

In accordance with AASB 124: "Related Party Disclosures", key management personnel (KMP) have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bass Oil Limited. Hence, KMP are deemed to include the following:

- the non-executive Directors of Bass Oil Limited; and
- certain executives in the Managing Director's senior leadership team.

During the year the Group paid corporate advisory and investor relations fees to AE Advisors, formally Adelaide Equity Partners Limited, (a director related entity of Mr M Lindh) of $60,000 (31 December 2024: $146,520) and capital raising success fees to AE Advisors of $9,252 (31 December 2024: $54,681) (both under a corporate advisory and investor relations mandate). The fees were provided under normal commercial terms and conditions. Amounts outstanding at reporting date were $24,750 (31 December 2024: $nil).

The Group had a corporate advisory & investor relations services mandate with AE Advisors. The mandate was renegotiated in December 2024 and had a monthly retainer of $7,500 per month per service. The service was terminated on 31 July 2025.

End of the REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2025)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Group has adopted an Environment Policy and a Safety Policy and conducts its operations in accordance with Australian, South Australian, and Indonesian government regulations.

The Group's petroleum exploration and development activities are subject to environmental conditions specified by Australian, South Australian, and Indonesian government regulations.

During the year there were no known contraventions by the Group of any relevant environmental regulations.

The Group considers all injuries are avoidable and has policies and procedures to ensure employees and contractors manage safety accordingly. There is a continuous process of monitoring and evaluating our procedures. During the year there were no recorded health and safety incidents.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Group's Corporate Governance Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025 may be accessed from the Group's website at www.bassoil.com.au.

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit for the year ended 31 December 2025 is included on page 29.

Non-audit services

During the year Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, the Group's auditor, performed no non-audit services in addition to their statutory duties.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

Hector Gordon

Chairman
Adelaide, 26 March 2026

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Grant Thornton House
Level 3
170 Frome Street
Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 1270
Adelaide SA 5001

T +61 8 8372 6666

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Bass Oil Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as lead auditor for the audit of Bass Oil Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

J L Humphrey
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Adelaide, 26 March 2026

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bass Oil Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(c) the financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards as stated in Note 2(a); and

(d) the consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

On behalf of the Board

Hector Gordon

Chairman
Adelaide, 26 March 2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated 2024 (Restated) $
Revenue			
Oil revenue		7,053,330	8,647,406
Condensate revenue		58,898	-
Cost of oil sold		(5,088,449)	(6,249,852)
Gross profit		2,023,779	2,397,554
Other income			
Interest received		157,547	181,560
Operator fees		105,944	104,324
Other income	4	113,999	19,938
Total net revenue and other income		2,401,269	2,703,376
Administrative expenses	5	(2,869,964)	(2,991,937)
Finance costs	8	(204,349)	(177,807)
(Loss) before income tax		(673,044)	(466,368)
Income tax expense	11(a)	12,883	(130,077)
(Loss) for the year		(660,161)	(596,445)
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		(333,909)	394,919
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of income tax		(333,909)	394,919
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		(994,070)	(201,526)
		Cents	Cents
Basic loss per share - cents	27	(0.22)	(0.21)
Diluted loss per share - cents	27	(0.22)	(0.21)

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements. See Note 2 regarding restatement of prior period balances relating to the change in currency presentation.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	Note	Consolidated		
		31 December 2025 $	31 December 2024 $ (Restated)	1 January 2024 $ (Restated)
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	921,884	991,176	1,362,789
Trade and other receivables	13	1,307,944	1,679,519	1,976,600
Other current assets	14	230,165	404,213	639,844
Inventories	15	720,304	436,417	665,909
Other financial assets	16	5,500	5,500	5,500
Total current assets		3,185,797	3,516,825	4,650,642
Non-current assets				
Trade and other receivables	13	331,158	522,817	228,009
Other financial assets – term deposits	16	3,837,342	3,650,671	3,456,832
Property, plant & equipment	17	135,637	149,860	167,459
Right of use assets	18	153,435	140,421	236,257
Exploration assets	19	2,902,837	2,444,650	119,367
Oil properties	20	7,030,480	7,865,245	7,778,018
Total non-current assets		14,390,889	14,773,664	11,985,942
TOTAL ASSETS		17,576,686	18,290,489	16,636,584
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	23	1,238,389	2,054,410	1,577,187
Provisions	24	114,660	78,977	84,788
Lease liabilities	18	71,363	71,779	99,923
Provision for tax	11	334,809	490,859	837,787
Total current liabilities		1,759,221	2,696,025	2,599,685
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	24	4,511,830	4,283,396	3,953,582
Lease liabilities	18	87,594	62,696	128,920
Total non-current liabilities		4,599,424	4,346,092	4,082,502
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,358,645	7,042,117	6,682,187
NET ASSETS		11,218,041	11,248,372	9,954,397
EQUITY				
Contributed equity	25	45,882,178	44,983,886	43,521,028
Reserves	26	2,260,611	2,627,163	2,533,527
Accumulated losses		(36,924,748)	(36,362,677)	(36,100,158)
TOTAL EQUITY		11,218,041	11,248,372	9,954,397

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements. See Note 2 regarding restatement of prior period balances relating to the change in currency presentation.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Contributed equity (Restated) $	Accumulated losses (Restated) $	Consolidated Currency translation reserve (Restated) $	Share based payments reserve (Restated) $	Total (Restated) $
At 1 January 2024 - restated		43,521,028	(36,100,158)	2,199,601	333,926	9,954,397
Net loss for the year		-	(596,445)	-	-	(596,445)
Foreign currency translation loss		-	-	394,919	-	394,919
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(596,445)	394,919	-	(201,526)
Shares issued	25	1,551,814	-	-	-	1,551,814
Less transaction costs		(88,956)	-	-	-	(88,956)
Share based payments		-	-	-	32,643	32,643
Transfer fair value of Lead Manager options - expired		-	333,926	-	(333,926)	-
At 31 December 2024 - restated		**44,983,886**	**(36,362,677)**	**2,594,520**	**32,643**	**11,248,372**
At 1 January 2025 - restated		**44,983,886**	**(36,362,677)**	**2,594,520**	**32,643**	**11,248,372**
Net loss for the year		-	(660,161)	-	-	(660,161)
Foreign currency translation loss		-	-	(333,909)	-	(333,909)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(660,161)	(333,909)	-	(994,070)
Shares issued	25	925,180	-	-	-	925,180
Less transaction costs		(26,888)	-	-	-	(26,888)
Share based payments		-	-	-	65,447	65,447
Transfer fair value of Employee Performance Rights - lapsed		-	98,090	-	(98,090)	-
At 31 December 2025		**45,882,178**	**(36,924,748)**	**2,260,611**	**-**	**11,218,041**

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements. See Note 2 regarding restatement of prior period balances relating to the change in currency presentation.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	2024 (Restated) $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		7,483,443	9,282,832
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,859,397)	(8,138,762)
Interest received		162,131	181,487
Interest paid		(15,748)	(19,070)
Taxation paid		(114,035)	(535,769)
R&D Grant received		59,244	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	32	715,638	770,718
Cash flows from investing activities			
Deposit into rehabilitation bond		(189,813)	(189,813)
Purchase plant and equipment		(4,637)	(5,400)
Oil properties expenditure		(475,931)	(568,974)
Exploration expenditure		(833,250)	(1,955,329)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(1,503,631)	(2,719,516)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares and exercise of options		925,179	1,557,030
Payment share issue costs		(26,888)	(88,956)
Principal elements of lease payments		(105,759)	(131,771)
Net cash provided by financing activities		792,532	1,336,303
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,539	(612,495)
Foreign exchange movement		(73,831)	240,882
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		991,176	1,362,789
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	921,884	991,176

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements. See Note 2 regarding restatement of prior period balances relating to the change in currency presentation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 1. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements of Bass Oil Limited ("Parent Entity" or "Company") and its controlled entities (collectively as "Consolidated Entity" or "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26 March 2026.

Bass Oil Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are oil production and oil exploration.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described below, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Change in functional and presentation currency of Bass Oil Limited

The Directors have elected to change Bass Oil's presentation currency from United States Dollars (US$) to Australian dollars (A$) effective 1 January 2025. The change in reporting currency is a voluntary change that is accounted for retrospectively. The financial report has been restated to A$ using the procedures outlined below:

- i) Income Statement and Statement of Cash Flows have been translated into A$ using average foreign currency rates prevailing for the relevant period.
- ii) Assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position have been translated into A$ at the closing foreign currency rates on the relevant statement of financial position dates.
- iii) The equity section of the Statement of Financial Position has been translated into A$ as follows:
  - a. Foreign currency translation reserve, other reserves and accumulated losses have been translated to A$ using average foreign currency rates prevailing for the relevant period.
  - b. Share capital has been translated into A$ using historical rates.
  - c. Earnings per share has also been translated into A$ to reflect the change in reporting currency.

The functional currency of the Australian parent entity and its Australian subsidiaries have changed to $A. The foreign subsidiaries have retained US$ as their functional currency.

Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at amounts stated in the financial report.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Going Concern (cont'd)

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the Group recognised a loss after tax of $660,161 (31 December 2024: $569,445), had net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $787,993 (31 December 2024: $1,948,798).

The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast through to March 2027 following the recently announced and completed $3 million placement, which indicates that the Group has sufficient funds to invest in further drilling to increase its production levels and acquire and recommission the Vanessa project once settlement occurs. Based on the cash flow forecast, achieving successful drilling results and recommissioning Vanessa, the Directors believe that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern.

The directors also consider that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, as the Group has the following additional options:

- The ability to issue share capital under the Corporations Act 2001, by a share purchase plan, share placement or rights issue;
- The option of farming out all or part of its assets;
- The option of selling interests in the Group's assets; and
- The option of relinquishing or disposing of rights and interests in certain assets.

In the event that the Group is unsuccessful in achieving one or more of the initiatives set out above, a material uncertainty would exist that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Group will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and comply with other requirements of the law. The financial statements comprise the consolidated statements of the Group. For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the Company and the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

(a) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The Group has adopted all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2025.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted and will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Bass Oil Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31 December each year (the Group).

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

(c) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than an entity's functional currency are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an entity's functional currency are retranslated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Foreign exchange differences that arise on the translation of monetary items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in the translation reserve in the consolidated financial statements.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in currencies other than an entity's functional currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an entity's functional currency that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

The year-end exchange rate used for 31 December 2025 was AUD/USD 1:0.6693 (31 December 2024: 1:0.6217).

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known cash amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(e) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial assets (cont'd)

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the financial asset on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial assets (cont'd)

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "other income – interest received" line item.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses "ECL" on investments in financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in-first-out basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Joint arrangements

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The consolidated entity has recognised its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate classifications.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(h) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Plant and equipment acquired through an asset acquisition is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Plant and equipment – over 3 to 10 years
- Motor Vehicles – over 5 years
- Camp facilities – 10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end. Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

(i) Leases

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Leases (cont'd)

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under AASB 137. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in Note 2(k) below.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets other than indefinite life intangibles

The Group assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any impairment indicators exist, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated.

Non-financial assets other than indefinite life intangibles are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(k) Oil properties

Oil properties are carried at cost including construction, installation of infrastructure such as roads and the cost of development of wells.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it's probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Oil properties are amortised on the Units of Production basis using the latest approved estimate of Proven (1P) Reserves in Indonesia and Proven plus Probable (2P) Reserves in Australia. Amortisation is charged only once production has commenced. No amortisation is charged on areas under development where production has not yet commenced.

(l) Exploration assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure includes costs incurred in the search for oil and gas resources and determining its commercial viability in each identifiable area of interest. Exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised to the extent that:

i. the rights to tenure of the areas of interest are current and the Group controls the area of interest in which the expenditure has been incurred; and
ii. such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively by its sale; or
iii. exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date:
   - reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves; and
   - active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

An area of interest refers to an individual geological area where the potential presence of an oil or a natural gas field is considered favourable or has been proven to exist, and in most cases, will comprise an individual prospective oil or gas field.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure which does not satisfy these criteria is written off.

Oil and natural gas exploration and evaluation expenditures are accounted for using the 'successful efforts' method of accounting. Costs are accumulated on a field-by-field basis. Geological and geophysical costs are expensed as incurred. Costs directly associated with an exploration well, and exploration and property leasehold acquisition costs, are capitalised until the determination of reserves is evaluated. If it is determined that commercial discovery has not been achieved, these costs are charged to expense.

Once commercial reserves are found, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to development tangible and intangible assets. No depreciation and/or amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

(m) Provision for restoration

The Group records the present value of its share of the estimated cost to restore operating locations. Any changes in the estimate of the provision for restoration arising from changes in the amount to be paid, changes in the timing of payment or changes in the discount rate of the restoration provision are recorded by adjusting the provision and the carrying amount of the production or exploration asset and then depreciated over the producing life of the asset. Any change in the discount rate is applied prospectively.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(n) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost due to their short-term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

(o) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of oil and gas

Revenue from the sale of oil and condensate is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the oil and condensate.

Australia

Sales revenue is recognised when the physical product and associated risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser, which is at the outlet flange of the Sellers truck loading facilities at the Padulla or Worrior oil field.

Indonesia

Sales revenue is recognised on the basis of the Group's interest in a producing field ("entitlements" method), when the physical product and associated risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser, which is at the time the oil is received at the Pertamina terminal. Revenue earned under a production sharing contract ("KSO") is recognised on a net entitlements basis according to the terms of the KSO.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(p) Revenue recognition (cont'd)

Operator fees

Operator fees are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(q) Other income

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(r) Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave in the period the related service is rendered.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected at the time of settlement.

Part of the Group's liability for long service leave is included in long-term benefits as it is not expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. It is measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. The expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the timing of the estimated future cash outflows.

Any re-measurement arising from experience adjustments and changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Monte Carlo, Binomial, or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(r) Employee benefits (cont'd)

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

(s) Income tax and other taxes

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

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

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

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(s) Income tax and other taxes (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Indonesian First Tranche Petroleum

A provision for deferred income tax payable related to tax potentially payable by the Group on its share of First Tranche Petroleum which has already been recovered from Tangai-Sukananti KSO production. This tax is payable in the event the contractors exhaust the pool of cost recovery prior to expiry of the KSO. The cost recovery pool has been exhausted during the year and tax is now payable.

Other taxes

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

- when the GST or VAT incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST or VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST or VAT included.

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

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

(t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(u) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These accounting policies have been consistently applied by each entity in the consolidated entity, and the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Impairment of Oil Property Assets

Oil properties impairment testing requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating unit to which deferred costs have been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Other assumptions used in the calculations which could have an impact on future years includes available reserves and oil prices.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(u) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(ii) Useful Life of Oil Property Assets

Oil properties are amortised on the Units of Production basis using the latest approved estimate of Proven (1P) Reserves in Indonesia and Proven and Probable (2P) Reserves for Australia. Amortisation is charged only once production has commenced. No amortisation is charged on areas under development where production has not yet commenced. Estimates of reserve quantities are a critical estimate impacting amortisation of oil property assets.

(iii) Estimates of Reserve Quantities

The estimated quantities of Proven and Probable hydrocarbon reserves reported by the Group are integral to the calculation of the amortisation expense relating to oil properties, and to the assessment of possible impairment of these assets. Estimated reserve quantities are based upon interpretations of geological and geophysical models and assessments of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of producing the reserves. These assessments require assumptions to be made regarding future development and production costs, commodity prices, exchange rates and fiscal regimes. The estimates of reserves may change from period to period as the economic assumptions used to estimate the reserves can change from period to period, and as additional geological data is generated during the course of operations. Reserves estimates are prepared in accordance with the Group's policies and procedures for reserves estimation which conform to guidelines prepared by the Society of Petroleum Engineers. The estimated reserve quantities are used in the assessment of fair value of the oil properties.

(iv) Income tax

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(v) Restoration provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future rehabilitation of land explored or mined. The consolidated entity's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The consolidated entity recognises management's best estimate for assets retirement obligations and site rehabilitations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in the future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

(vi) Capitalised exploration and evaluation

The Group has capitalised significant exploration and evaluation expenditure on the basis either that this is expected to be recouped through future successful development or alternatively sale of the areas of interest. If, ultimately, the areas of interest are abandoned or are not successfully commercialised, the carrying value of the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure would need to be written down to its recoverable amount.

Note 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(u) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(vii) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The tests contained in AASB6.20 are applied to determine whether exploration and evaluation costs are assessed for impairment indicators:

i) The exploration and evaluation tenure rights has expired or are expected to expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
ii) Substantive expenditure or further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
iii) Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
iv) Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale.

Note 3. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, cash, and deposits.

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks, including oil price, interest rate and currency risk in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risk to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest rates, foreign exchange and commodity prices. The risks are summarised below.

Primarily responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Managing Director under the authority of the Board. The Board reviews and agrees management's assessment for managing each of the risks identified below.

The carrying amounts and net fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2025 are cash and cash equivalents $921,884, trade and other receivables $1,474,599, other financial assets $3,842,842 trade and other payables $1,238,389.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December 2025.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of the financial instruments in foreign currencies is all constant. The sensitivity analyses are intended to illustrate the sensitivity changes in market variables on the Group's financial instruments and show the impact on profit and loss and shareholders' equity, where applicable.

Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposure arising from oil sales which are denominated in United States dollars (USD) and oil sales costs which are denominated in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) and United States dollars (USD). The Group does not undertake any hedging activities.

The Group owns oil production assets in Indonesia and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various currency exposures to the Australian dollar.

The Board approved the policy of holding certain funds in Australian dollars to manage foreign exchange risk. The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk at the reporting date was as follows:

Note 3. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

	31 December 2025	
	USD $	IDR $
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	835,217	65,594
Trade and other receivables	684,334	753,851
Other financial assets	-	20,497
Financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	60,626	434,923

At the reporting date, if the currencies set out in the table above, strengthened or weakened against the United States dollar by the percentage shown, with all other variables held constant, net profit for the year would increase/(decrease) and net assets would increase/(decrease) by:

	31 December 2025	
	USD $	IDR $
Impact on post tax profit		
Exchange rate +10%	145,892	40,502
Exchange rate -10%	(145,892)	(40,502)
Impact on equity		
Exchange rate +10%	145,892	40,502
Exchange rate -10%	(145,892)	(40,502)

Management believes the risk exposures as at the reporting date are representative of the risk exposure inherent in the financial instruments. A movement of +/– 10% is selected because a review of recent exchange rate movements and economic data suggests this range is reasonable.

Commodity Price Risk

The Group is exposed to commodity price fluctuations through the sale of petroleum products denominated in US dollars. The Group may enter into commodity crude oil price swap and option contracts to manage its commodity price risk.

If the US dollar oil price changed by +/-10% from the average oil price during the period, with all other variables held constant, the estimated impact on post-tax profit and equity would have been:

	31 December 2025 $
Impact on post tax profit	
USD oil price +10%	418,578
USD oil price -10%	(418,578)
Impact on equity	
USD oil price +10%	418,578
USD oil price -10%	(418,578)

Note 3. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates is related primarily to the Group's cash and cash equivalents.

The Group constantly analyses its interest rate opportunity and exposure. Within the analysis, consideration is given to existing positions and alternative arrangement on fixed or variable deposits.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate opportunity/risk in existence at reporting date.

At reporting date, if interest rates changed by +/- 1%, with all other variables held constant, the estimated impact on post-tax profit and equity would have been:

	31 December 2025 $
Impact on post tax profit	
Interest rates +1%	34,167
Interest rates - 1%	(34,167)
Impact on equity	
Interest rates +1%	34,167
Interest rates -1%	(34,167)

A movement of + and-1% is selected because this is historically within the range of rate movements and available economic data suggests this range is reasonable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk framework for the management of the Group's short-, medium- and longer-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking facilities through monitoring of future rolling cash flow forecasts of its operations, which reflect management's expectations of the settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

The financial liabilities are trade and other payables. At 31 December 2025, the Group had $1,238,389 (2024: $2,054,410) in trade and other payables. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and have a contractual maturity of less than 30 days.

The only financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and other financial assets being security deposits and rehabilitation bonds. At 31 December 2025, the Group had $921,884 (2024: $991,176) in cash and cash equivalents, $1,474,599 (2024: $1,787,533) in trade and other receivables, and $3,842,842 (2024: $3,656,171) in other financial assets.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

Note 3. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than one year	One to two years	Greater than two years	Total
	%	$	$	$	$
31 December 2025					
Trade and other payables	-	1,238,389	-	-	1,238,389
Lease liabilities	9.50%	76,593	53,483	32,314	162,390
31 December 2024					
Trade and other payables	-	2,054,410	-	-	2,054,410
Lease liabilities	9.50%	86,397	41,969	22,114	150,480

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and other financial assets.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group have adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any provisions for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral or other security obtained.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result being that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Currently there are no receivables that are impaired or past due but not impaired.

The Group does not have significant credit risk exposure to any other counterparty.

The credit risk on liquid funds is banks with high ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximate their fair values unless otherwise stated.

Capital management

Capital is defined as equity. When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders.

The Group will seek to raise further capital, if required, to fund its future strategy for the development of the Cooper Basin and Tangai-Sukananti field.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 4. Other Income

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Foreign exchange gains		-	19,938
Consultancy fees received		54,756	-
R&D Tax Incentive		59,243	-
		113,999	19,938

Note 5. Administrative Expenses

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Auditors Remuneration	9	144,240	161,631
Bank fees		92,753	103,497
Consultants' fees other		387,960	475,058
Corporate related costs		144,703	223,235
Directors' remuneration		198,415	199,565
Employee benefits expense	7	976,369	1,002,073
Exploration permit fees		28,983	10,904
Foreign exchange losses		85,633	-
Insurance		224,317	273,845
Legal expenses		50,408	71,027
Rent		38,374	24,430
Share based payments	10	65,447	34,698
Travel		50,080	67,943
Other administrative expenses		382,282	344,031
		2,869,964	2,991,937

Note 6. Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation included in the profit and loss is as follows:

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Depreciation plant and equipment	17	18,860	18,201
Depreciation of right of use assets	18	103,684	103,261
Amortisation of oil properties	20	833,496	1,030,883
		956,040	1,152,345

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 7. Employee Benefits Expense

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Wages and salaries		804,186	808,399
Superannuation		53,016	45,204
Provision for annual leave		37,031	40,024
Provision for long service leave		6,275	12,638
Medical expense		9,739	10,959
Termination benefits		15,749	-
Workers' compensation		(251)	8,713
Other		50,624	76,136
		976,369	1,002,073

Note 8. Finance Costs

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Interest		8,255	6,197
Accretion interest on rehabilitation provision		180,346	152,540
Interest on leases		15,748	19,070
		204,349	177,807

Note 9. Auditor's Remuneration

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd for:			
An audit and review of the financial report of the entity paid to:			
Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd		121,911	132,465
Grant Thornton Indonesia		22,329	21,816
		144,240	154,281
An audit of Royalties for Department of Energy & Mines paid to:			
Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd		-	7,350
		-	7,350
Total		144,240	161,631

No non audit services are performed by Grant Thornton.

Note 10. Share based payments reserve

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated Restated 2024 $
Employee performance rights		65,447	30,734
Total		65,447	30,734

Listed options

On 1 July 2024, the Company granted 2,400,000 employee performance rights to Group executives. The performance rights were granted for no consideration, and recipients received no cash benefit at the time of receiving the rights. The cash benefit, if any, would be received by the recipients following the sale of the resultant shares, but this would only be achieved after the rights have vested and the shares are issued.

Performance rights granted under the Bass Oil Performance Rights Plan were valued by an independent consultant applying the Monte Carlo simulation model to determine the probability of achievement of the share price growth condition. The performance rights would become eligible to vest to the extent that the Performance Conditions specified were satisfied. The conditions include that recipients remain as an employee at 31 December 2025 and there is growth in the share price over the period 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2025. The share-based payments expense of $65,447 assumes a risk- free rate of 4.04%, a volatility of 89.3%, an expected dividend rate of nil and an expected life of 1.5 years. The shares in the Group traded at $0.07 on the grant date.

As shares in the Company traded at $0.05 on 31 December 2025, the performance rights have now lapsed unvested and no shares have been issued. As the service condition was met but the share price growth was not achieved, there is no reversal of the previous expense associated with the performance rights.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 11. Income Tax

		Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated Restated 2024 $
(a)	**Income tax recognised in profit or loss**			
	Current tax			
	In respect of the current financial year		145,586	279,106
	Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		(158,469)	(149,029)
	Deferred tax			
	In respect of the current financial year		-	-
	Total income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss		(12,883)	130,077
	The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit or loss as follows:			
	Profit/(loss) before tax		(660,161)	(466,368)
	Income tax calculated at 30% (2024: 30%)		(198,048)	(139,910)
	Difference in tax rates		29,427	69,776
	Cost recovery profit that is taxable in Indonesia		48,648	73,083
	Change in fair value of options recorded in other liabilities		(19,634)	(10,409)
	Current financial year temporary differences not recognised		(106,757)	(100,706)
	Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		(158,469)	(149,029)
	Current year revenue tax losses not recognised		391,950	387,272
	Income tax expense recognised in the profit or loss		(12,883)	130,077
	Income tax expense - Australia		-	-
	Income tax expense - Indonesia		(12,883)	130,077
	Total		(12,883)	130,077

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 11. Income Tax (cont'd)

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated Restated 2024 $
(b) Recognised deferred tax assets and (liabilities)			
Deferred tax assets and (liabilities) are attributable to the following:			
Other assets		(102,582)	(187,974)
Oil Properties Cooper Basin		(1,298,944)	(1,311,863)
Plant and equipment		(49,629)	(54,150)
Trade and other payables		24,239	15,719
Provisions		1,271,981	1,157,884
		(154,935)	(380,384)
Tax losses recognised to offset net deferred tax liability		154,935	380,384
Net deferred tax assets not recognised		-	-
Net deferred tax assets and (liabilities)		-	-

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated Restated 2024 $
(c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets			
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:			
Temporary differences		-	-
Revenue tax losses Australia		9,545,247	9,212,694
Capital tax losses Australia		232,200	232,200
		9,777,447	9,444,894

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect to these items as it is not probable at this time that future taxable profits will be available against which the group can utilise the benefit.

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated Restated 2024 $
(d) Movement in income tax payable			
Opening balance		490,859	837,787
Current tax expense		145,586	279,106
Less payments		(108,728)	(569,035)
Less adjustments for current tax of prior periods		(158,469)	(149,029)
Foreign exchange movement		(34,439)	92,030
Closing balance		334,809	490,859

Note 11. Income Tax (cont'd)

Income tax payable is for income tax payable in Indonesia. Current year income tax only becomes payable when there are no cost recoveries available to be carried forward at the end of the tax year (31 December). The tax balance includes $306,925 of current tax from tax years ended between 2016 and 2017 when cost recoveries were available to be carried forward, so no current tax was payable. The timing of when and if this tax is due for payment is uncertain.

Unrecognised tax losses are related to Australian operations.

Note 12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

		Consolidated	
	Note	2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Cash at bank and in hand		921,884	991,176
		921,884	991,176

Note 13. Trade and Other Receivables

		Consolidated	
	Note	2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Current			
Trade debtors (1)		694,566	791,129
Other receivables		191,303	436,896
Goods and services tax		11,170	21,943
Value-added tax		410,905	429,551
		1,307,944	1,679,519
Non-current			
Value-added tax		331,158	522,817
		331,158	522,817

(i) Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 60 days. There are no trade receivables which are impaired and therefore no expected credit loss has been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 14. Other Current Assets

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Prepayments		230,165	404,213
		230,165	404,213

Note 15. Inventories

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Oil inventories in tank (at cost)		77,549	64,515
Maintenance spares (at cost)		642,755	371,902
		720,304	436,417

Note 16. Other Financial Assets

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Current			
Security deposit		5,500	5,500
		5,500	5,500
Non-current			
Rehabilitation bond		3,796,301	3,606,487
Security deposit		41,041	44,184
		3,837,342	3,650,671

The rehabilitation bond is a mixture of term deposits held in interest-bearing accounts for the purposes of rehabilitating the land after wells, oil facilities, flowlines and roading/tracks have been abandoned and deposits with the Department for Energy & Mining. The establishment of this deposit was a requirement of the Department for Energy & Mining, before title in the production licenses and exploration permits in the Cooper Basin could be transferred to the Group.

Note 17. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated Restated 2024 $
Equipment		58,363	55,794
Camp facilities		42,453	47,759
Motor vehicles		34,821	46,307
		135,637	149,860
Equipment			
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation		55,794	59,360
Purchases		4,637	3,000
Disposals		-	(4,798)
Depreciation charge for the year	6	(2,068)	(1,768)
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation		58,363	55,794
Cost		64,076	59,439
Accumulated depreciation		(5,713)	(3,645)
Net carrying amount		58,363	55,794
Camp facilities			
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation		47,759	53,065
Depreciation charge for the year	6	(5,306)	(5,306)
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation		42,453	47,759
Cost		58,963	58,963
Accumulated depreciation		(16,510)	(11,204)
Net carrying amount		42,453	47,759
Motor vehicles			
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation		46,307	55,034
Purchases		-	2,400
Depreciation charge for the year	6	(11,486)	(11,127)
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation		34,821	46,307
Cost		71,190	71,190
Accumulated depreciation		(36,369)	(24,883)
Net carrying amount		34,821	46,307

Note 18. Leases

(a) Right of Use Assets

31 December 2025 $	Office Premises	Motor Vehicles	Total
Opening balance	19,757	120,664	140,421
Additions	90,356	37,445	127,801
Depreciation	(31,204)	(72,480)	(103,684)
Foreign exchange movement	(2,932)	(8,171)	(11,103)
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation	75,977	77,458	153,435

31 December 2024 $	Office Premises	Motor Vehicles	Total
Opening balance	48,766	187,491	236,257
Depreciation	(31,805)	(71,456)	(103,261)
Foreign exchange movement	2,796	4,629	7,425
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation	19,757	120,664	140,421

The Group leases several assets including office space and vehicles. The average lease term is 3 years (2024: 3 years).

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:

	Consolidated	
	2025 $	2024 $
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	103,684	103,261
Interest expense on lease liabilities	15,748	19,287

The total cash outflow for leases amounts to $81,922 (2024: $131,771).

Note 18. Leases (cont'd)

(b) Lease Liabilities

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Current		71,363	71,779
Non-current		87,594	62,696
		158,957	134,475
Maturity analysis:			
Year 1		76,593	86,397
Year 2		53,483	41,969
Year 3		31,402	15,609
Year 4		911	6,505
Year 5		-	-
Onwards		-	-
		162,389	150,480

Note 19. Exploration assets

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Cooper Basin			
Movement in the carrying value of oil properties			
Balance at the beginning of year		2,444,650	119,367
Expenditure during the period		458,187	2,325,283
Balance at the end of year		2,902,837	2,444,650

Note 20. Oil Properties

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Tangai-Sukananti KSO, Indonesia		2,605,720	3,220,865
Cooper Basin, Australia		4,424,760	4,644,380
		7,030,480	7,865,245
Tangai-Sukananti KSO			
Movement in the carrying value of oil properties			
Balance at the beginning of year		3,220,865	2,814,447
Expenditure during the year		113,932	569,612
Remeasurement of Rehabilitation provision		-	293,132
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	6	(518,930)	(695,196)
Foreign exchange movement		(210,147)	238,870
Balance at the end of year		2,605,720	3,220,865

Cooper Basin

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Movement in the carrying value of oil properties			
Balance at the beginning of year		4,644,380	4,963,570
Expenditure during the year		-	121,313
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	6	(314,566)	(335,687)
Remeasurement of Rehabilitation provision		94,946	(104,816)
Balance at the end of year		4,424,760	4,644,380

Note 21. Subsidiaries

Name of Subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group 31 Dec 25	31 Dec 24
Bass Oil Cooper Basin Pty Ltd	Oil Producer	Australia	100%	100%
Bass Oil Kalalili Pty Ltd	Non-operating	Australia	100%	100%
Bass Oil Sukananti Ltd	Oil Producer	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 22. Joint Arrangements

Name of Joint Arrangement	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			31 Dec 25	31 Dec 24
Tangai-Sukananti KSO [(i),(ii)]	Oil Producer	Indonesia	55%	55%

(i) Joint arrangements in which Bass Oil Limited is the operator.
(ii) The accounting for the joint arrangement is in the proportion of 55% for all revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities.

Note 23. Trade and Other Payables

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Current			
Trade payables[(i)]		726,919	1,282,160
Accruals and other payables		511,470	772,250
		1,238,389	2,054,410

(i) The Group settles trade payables on average within 30 days and no interest is charged.

Note 24. Provisions

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Current			
Employee benefits		114,660	78,977
		114,660	78,977
Non-current			
Employee benefits		141,058	121,493
Restoration		280,155	324,240
Rehabilitation		4,079,165	3,825,334
Lease Make Good		11,452	12,329
		4,511,830	4,283,396

Note 24. Provisions (cont'd)

Movement in the carrying value of Indonesian restoration provision

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Balance at the beginning of year		324,240	60,974
Re-measurement of rehabilitation provision for estimated extension of life of field		-	293,132
Expenditure during the period		(41,703)	(35,976)
Accretion interest		21,461	-
Foreign exchange movement		(23,843)	6,110
Balance at the end of year		280,155	324,240

The restoration provision is calculated by Pertamina EP is based on the net present value of the current agreed monthly payment to Pertamina to cover the anticipated obligations relating to the reclamation, waste site closure, plant closure, production facility removal and other costs associated with the restoration of the site. Pertamina is responsible for all restoration.

When the liability is recorded the carrying amount of the production asset is increased by the restoration costs which are depreciated over the producing life of the asset. Over time, the liability is increased for the change in the present value based on a risk-free discount rate and six-monthly payments to Pertamina. The unwinding of the discount is recorded as an accretion charge within finance costs.

The provision has been re-estimated after the KSO extension to September 2035 was granted in July 2023, which has increased the amount of the provision. The provision will reduce as rehabilitation payments are made.

Movement in the carrying value of Cooper Basin rehabilitation provision

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Balance at the beginning of year		3,825,334	3,777,610
Re-measurement of rehabilitation provision for estimated extension of life of field and changes in discount rate		94,946	(104,816)
Accretion interest		158,885	152,540
Balance at the end of year		4,079,165	3,825,334

The rehabilitation provision for the Cooper Basin assets is based on an agreed amount between Cooper Basin operators and the Department for Energy and Mining from historical costs to abandon and rehabilitate wells, oil facilities, flowlines and roading/tracks. The liability was recognised at acquisition and the carrying amount of the production asset is increased by the restoration costs which are depreciated over the producing life of the asset. Over time, the liability is increased for the change in the present value based on a risk-free discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recorded as an accretion charge within finance costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 25. Contributed Equity

	2025 Shares	2024 Shares	2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Issued and paid up capital				
Ordinary share fully paid	319,444,039	290,532,159	45,882,176	44,983,886
Movements in ordinary shares on issue				
Ordinary shares on issue at beginning of period	290,532,159	268,394,438	44,983,886	43,521,028
Issue of ordinary shares	28,911,880	22,037,122	925,178	1,542,599
Issuance of employee shares	-	57,140	-	4,000
Exercise of options	-	43,459	-	5,215
Less transaction costs	-	-	(26,888)	(88,956)
Ordinary shares on issue at end of period	319,444,039	290,532,159	45,882,176	44,983,886

On 19 June 2025 the Company issued 28,911,880 ordinary shares in a non-renounceable entitlement offer of new shares on a 1 for 3 basis, at an issue price of $0.032 per share. The entitlement offer included a 1 for 2 free attaching option exercisable at $0.05 on or before 31 May 2028. The entitlement raised $925,180 before transaction costs.

Terms and Conditions of Contributed Equity

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

Share Options on Issue

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has 14,455,940 (2024: nil) share options on issue. The options are exercisable on a 1:1 basis for 14,455,940 (2024: nil) ordinary shares of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 (2024: nil) and an expiry date of 31 May 2028.

	Note	Consolidated 2025 Options	Consolidated 2024 Options
Movements in options on issue			
Balance at the beginning of year		-	132,340,789
Options issued		14,455,940	-
Options exercised		-	(43,459)
Options expired		-	(132,297,330)
Balance at the end of year		14,455,940	-

Note 25. Contributed Equity (cont'd)

Share Performance Rights

Performance Rights were granted under the Bass Oil Performance Rights Plan to employees for no consideration, and recipients receive no cash benefit at the time of receiving the rights. The cash benefit, if any, would be received following the sale of the resultant shares, but this could only be achieved after the rights have vested and the shares are issued.

		Consolidated	
	Note	2025 Performance Rights	2024 Performance Rights
Movements in options on issue			
Balance at the beginning of year		2,300,000	-
Performance rights granted		-	2,300,000
Performance rights lapsed		(2,300,000)	-
Balance at the end of year		-	2,300,000

Performance Rights granted under the Bass Oil Performance Rights Plan were valued by an independent consultant applying the Monte Carlo simulation model at the time of grant to determine the probability of achievement of the share price growth condition. The Performance Rights were eligible to vest to the extent that the Performance Conditions specified were satisfied. The conditions include that recipients remained as an employee until 31 December 2025 and the share price growth over the period 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Share Price Growth Performance over Measurement Period	% of Rights eligible to vest
Share Price Growth less than 25%	0%
Share Price Growth 25%	50%
Share Price Growth 25-50%	Pro-rata between 50% and 100%
Share Price Growth 50% or greater	100%

The shares in the Company traded at $0.07 on the grant date. On 31 December 2025, shares in the Company traded at $0.05 and therefore the Performance Rights lapsed unvested. As the service condition was met but the share price growth was not achieved, there is no reversal of the previous expense associated with the performance rights.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Note 26. Reserves

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $	Consolidated Restated 2024 $
Currency translation reserve		2,260,611	2,594,520
Share based payments reserve		-	32,643
		2,260,611	2,627,163

Note 27. Earnings per Share

The following reflects the income used in the basic earnings per share computations.

	Note	Consolidated 2025 cents	Consolidated Restated 2024 cents
Basic earnings cents per share		(0.22)	(0.21)
Diluted earnings cents per share		(0.22)	(0.21)
Net (loss) attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the parent		(660,161)	(596,445)

	Note	2025 Shares	2024 Shares
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January		290,532,159	268,394,438
Effect of shares issued February 2024		-	48,085
Effect of shares issued April 2024		-	10,040,984
Effect of shares issued May 2024		-	4,413,055
Effect of shares issued October 2024		-	9,855
Effect of shares issued June 2025		15,446,073	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December used in calculating basic earnings per share		305,978,232	282,906,417
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		-	-
Weighted average number or ordinary shares at 31 December used in calculating diluted earnings per share		305,978,232	282,906,417

There is no dilution as the Group is in a loss position.

Note 28. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

		Consolidated	
	Note	2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Short-term employee benefits		665,278	647,063
Post-employment benefits		103,496	78,456
Long-term benefits		6,275	12,638
		775,049	738,157

Note 29. Parent Entity Disclosures

Information relating to Bass Oil Limited

	Parent	
	2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Current assets	266,298	6,099,772
Total assets	8,995,838	9,638,786
Current liabilities	(299,388)	(308,980)
Total liabilities	(5,922,929)	(6,067,229)
Net assets	3,072,909	3,571,557
Contributed equity	45,882,177	44,983,886
Foreign exchange reserve	2,208,011	2,594,520
Share-based payments reserve	-	32,643
Accumulated losses	(45,017,279)	(44,039,492)
Total shareholder's equity	3,072,909	3,571,557
Loss of the parent entity	(744,147)	(1,676,904)
Total comprehensive (loss) of the parent entity	(744,147)	(1,676,904)

The commitments and contingencies of the parent entity are the same as disclosures in Note 32 and Note 33 excluding the commitments relating to Tangai-Sukananti KSO.

Note 30. Related Party Disclosures

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties other than KMP

During the year the Group paid corporate advisory and investor relations fees to AE Advisors, formally Adelaide Equity Partners Limited, (a director related entity of Mr M Lindh) of $60,000 (31 December 2024: $146,520) and capital raising success fees to AE Advisors of $9,252 (31 December 2024: $54,681) (both under a corporate advisory and investor relations mandate). The fees were provided under normal commercial terms and conditions. Amounts outstanding at balance date were $24,750 (31 December 2024: $nil).

The Group has a corporate advisory & investor relations services mandate with AE Advisors. The mandate was renegotiated in December 2024 and had a monthly retainer of $7,500 per month per service. The service was terminated on 31 July 2025.

Note 31. Segment Information

For management purposes the group operated in two business segments (two geographical areas) – exploration, development and production of oil and gas – Australia and Indonesia.

The chief operating decision maker only reviews consolidated financial information. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Board. The Board does not currently receive segment Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income information.

For exploration and development activities the Board managed each activity through review and approval Authority for Expenditure (AFE's) and other operational information. For oil production (from both the Tangai–Sukananti KSO located in South Sumatra Basin in Indonesia and the Cooper Basin assets located in South Australia) the Board manages the activities through review of production details, internal reports and other operational information.

Note 31. Segment Information (cont'd)

The consolidated assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 relate to oil production.

	Australia	Indonesia	Unallocated	Total
31 December 2025				
Revenue	2,926,450	4,185,778	-	7,112,228
Other revenue	285,336	-	92,154	377,490
Total revenue	3,211,786	4,185,778	92,154	7,489,718
Segment result	626,216	1,012,175	(1,276,424)	361,967
Depletion, depreciation & amortisation	(345,475)	(610,566)	-	(956,041)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	280,741	401,609	(1,276,424)	(594,074)
Assets				
Current assets	376,451	2,560,731	248,615	3,185,797
Non-current assets	11,284,692	3,101,559	4,638	14,390,889
Total assets	11,661,143	5,662,290	253,253	17,576,686
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	(569,406)	(889,140)	(300,675)	(1,759,221)
Non-current liabilities	(4,185,636)	(358,825)	(54,963)	(4,599,424)
Total liabilities	(4,755,042)	(1,247,965)	(355,638)	(6,358,645)

	Australia	Indonesia	Unallocated	Restated Total
31 December 2024				
Revenue	3,365,080	5,282,326	-	8,647,406
Other revenue	176,486	(23,916)	153,252	305,822
Total revenue	3,541,566	5,258,410	153,252	8,953,228
Segment result	572,608	1,358,460	(1,245,092)	685,976
Depletion, depreciation & amortisation	(365,935)	(786,409)	-	(1,152,344)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	206,673	572,051	(1,245,092)	(466,368)
Assets				
Current assets	675,899	2,712,126	128,800	3,516,825
Non-current assets	10,887,220	3,886,444	-	14,773,664
Total assets	11,563,119	6,598,570	128,800	18,290,489
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	(951,639)	(1,435,406)	(308,980)	(2,696,025)
Non-current liabilities	(3,931,097)	(366,307)	(48,688)	(4,346,092)
Total liabilities	(4,882,736)	(1,801,713)	(357,668)	(7,042,117)

Note 32. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank, and short-term deposits at call.

Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided/used in operating activities

		Consolidated	
	Note	2025 $	Restated 2024 $
Net profit/(loss) after tax		(660,161)	(596,445)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	122,545	121,462
Amortisation		833,496	1,030,883
Accretion interest	8	196,221	171,610
Non-cash expenses		-	4,970
Share-based payment		65,447	34,698
		557,548	767,178
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		191,336	637,997
(Increase) in other assets		330,517	(115,054)
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(311,705)	296,221
(Decrease) in provisions		12,634	(36,926)
(Decrease) increase in trade and other payables		56,448	(347,817)
(Decrease) in provision for tax		(121,140)	(430,881)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		715,638	770,718

Note 33. Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 December 2025 the Group had no contingent liabilities (2024: $Nil).

Note 34. Commitments

As at 31 December 2025 the Group has a commitment to the Department for Energy and Mining for the third and final deposit of $1,138,891 as financial security for the petroleum titles acquired in the Cooper Basin, in August 2022. The third deposit will be added to the existing rehabilitation bond. The Group is paying the final deposit in 12 monthly payments. Two payments have been made in year ended 2025 (2024: two payments) and the balance of $759,256 is due by August 2026.

Note 35. Subsequent Events

On 16 March 2026 the Group announced that it had successfully received firm commitments to raise $3.0 million (before costs) from existing shareholders as well as institutional, sophisticated and professional investors through the issue of 47,619,050 fully paid ordinary shares and 23,809,525 attaching options at $0.063 per share. For every two Placement Shares subscribed for, investors will receive one free attaching option. Each Option will be exercisable at $0.0945 and will expire two years from the date of issue. The Options will be issued subject to shareholder approval at the Group's upcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Group has received a $3.5 million grant to connect and bring on-line the Kiwi gas field from the South Australian Government as part of the SA Gas Incentive Grant program aimed at bolstering the State's gas supplies. The grant is subject to the signing of a grant agreement and is targeting projects that can be brought on-line by the end of 2028.

No other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the entity in subsequent financial years.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Entity name	Entity type	Body corporate country of incorporation	Body corporate % of share capital held	Country of tax residence
Bass Oil Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Bass Oil Cooper Basin Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Bass Oil Kalalili Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Bass Oil Sukananti Limited	Body Corporate	British Virgin Islands	100%	Indonesia

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement – Basis of Presentation

Basis of Presentation

This Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and includes required information for each entity that was part of the consolidated entity as at the end of the financial year.

Consolidated Entity

This CEDS includes only those entities consolidated at the end of the financial year in accordance with AASB10 Consolidated Financial Statements (AASB10).

Determination of Tax Residency

Section 295 (3A) of the Corporations Act 2001 defines tax residency as having the meaning in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The determination of tax residency involves judgement as there are currently different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency.

In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

- Australian tax residency
  The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance.
- Foreign tax residency
  Where necessary, the consolidated entity has used independent tax advisors in foreign jurisdictions to assist in it's determination of tax residency to ensure applicable foreign tax legislation has been complied with.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Grant Thornton House
Level 3
170 Frome Street
Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 1270
Adelaide SA 5001

T +61 8 8372 6666

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Bass Oil Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Bass Oil (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

b complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that for the year ended 31 December 2025 the Group recognised a loss after tax of $660,161 and had net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $787,993. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Oil Properties – Notes 2(k), 2(u)(i),(ii),(iii) & 20	
At 31 December 2025, the carrying value of oil properties was $7,030,480. In accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, the Group is required to assess at each reporting date if there are any indicators of impairment which may suggest the carrying value is in excess of the recoverable value. Management's assessment for impairment indicators involves significant management judgment, therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Documenting the processes, design and implementation of internal controls relating to asset additions and managements consideration of recoverable amounts; • Obtaining managements reconciliation of oil property assets and agreeing to the general ledger; • Agreeing a sample of additions during the period to supporting documentation; • Obtaining managements assessment of impairment triggers pursuant to AASB 136 and corroborating management's assessment of impairment indicators; • Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's experts in the evaluation of potential impairment indicators; and • Reviewing the appropriateness of the related financial statement disclosures, including the change in accounting policies.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement); and

b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Bass Oil Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2025 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

J L Humphrey
Partner – Audit & Assurance
Adelaide, 26 March 2026

SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled as at 18 March 2026

DISTRIBUTION OF ORDINARY SHARES

Ordinary Shares	Number of Holders	Number of Shares
1 – 1,000	125	30,390
1,001 – 5,000	163	549,722
5,001 – 10,000	403	3,236,068
10,001 – 100,000	1,034	38,904,757
100,001 and over	389	276,665,962
Total on Issue	2,114	319,386,899

523 holders held less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As disclosed in notices given to the Company.

Name of substantial shareholder	Interest in number of shares *Beneficial and non-beneficial*	% of shares
Miller Anderson Pty Ltd	22,385,094	7.01

VOTING RIGHTS

At meetings of members or classes of members:

(a) each member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy, attorney or representative;

(b) on a show of hands, every person present who is a member or a proxy, attorney or representative of a member has one vote; and

(c) on a poll, every person present who is a member or a proxy, attorney or representative of a member has:

   (i) for each fully paid share held by him, or in respect of which he is appointed a proxy, attorney or representative, one vote for the share;

   (ii) for each partly paid share, only the fraction of one vote which the amount paid (not credited) on the share bears to the total amounts paid and payable on the share (excluding amounts credited),

subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class or classes of shares.

SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled as at 18 March 2026

THE 20 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARES

Holder	Ordinary shares	% of total issued
Miller Anderson Pty Ltd <Longhorn Ridge Super A/C>	22,385,094	7.01
Somerton Energy Ltd	10,109,136	3.17
Miss June Mary Speed	7,250,000	2.27
Miss S Masalkovski	6,247,432	1.96
M&M de Rosa Pty Ltd <M&M DeRosa Super Fund A/C>	5,936,111	1.86
Mr M Saboundjian	5,500,000	1.72
Mr A B Sullivan & Mrs A E Sullivan <AAJK Sullivan Super Fund A/C	5,000,000	1.57
B & V McFarlane Nominees Pty Ltd <McFarlane Blood Desc <A/C>	5,000,000	1.57
L&E De Rosa Pty Ltd <L&E De Rosa Super Fund A/C>	4,553,111	1.43
Victoria’s Basement Pty Ltd	4,500,000	1.41
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd	4,381,828	1.37
Mr S H Bell & Mrs J K Berveling <Bell & Berveling Super A/C>	4,296,524	1.35
Wingmont Pty Ltd	4,000,000	1.25
The JMS Foundation Pty Ltd <The JMS Foundation A/C>	3,500,000	1.10
Mr P Sciancalepore & Mrs P Sciancalepore	3,000,000	0.94
Bernard Jackson Super Co Pty Ltd <Bernard Paul Jackson S/F A/C>	2,901,480	0.91
Mr J A Diamantes	2,562,933	0.80
Comsec Nominees Pty Limited	2,479,263	0.78
Mr D Cassidy	2,400,000	0.75
Tattersfield Securities Ltd	2,333,472	0.73

The 20 largest shareholders hold 108,336,384 shares, representing 33.95% of the issued share capital.