



ABN 53 132 857 008

Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited

Financial Report
Year Ended 31 December 2022

(Presented in U.S. Dollars)

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Operating and Financial Review

Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia

Overview

Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited ("Falcon Australia" or the "Company") is one of the two registered holders of approximately 4.6 million gross acres (~ 18,619 km²), 1 million net acres, of three Exploration Permits in the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia. The Beetaloo Sub-basin is located 600 kilometres south of Darwin, close to infrastructure including a highway, a pipeline and a railway, offering transport options to the Australian market and beyond via the existing and developing liquified natural gas capacity in Darwin.

The Beetaloo Sub-basin is a Proterozoic and Cambrian tight oil and gas basin. In its entirety, the Beetaloo Sub-basin covers approximately 8.7 million acres (~ 35,260 km²) and is a relatively underexplored onshore exploration basin. The area is also remote and sparsely populated. Considering all these factors, the Board believes the Beetaloo Sub-basin has shale oil and shale gas potential. Australia has a developed resources industry with a stable political, legal and regulatory system.

Exploration Permits

The following table summarises the principal oil and gas interests of Falcon Australia:

Assets	Interest (%)	Operator	Status	Gross Area (km ²)
Exploration Permit EP-76 (Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	22.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Tamboran B1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration	1,891.3
Exploration Permit EP-98 (Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	22.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Tamboran B1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration	10,316.0
Exploration Permit EP-117 (Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	22.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Tamboran B1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration	6,412.0

(i) In September 2020 Origin Energy B2 Pty Ltd. ("Origin") announced their divestment of its interest in EP-76, EP-98 and EP-117 (collectively the **Exploration Permits**) to Tamboran (B1) Pty Limited ("**Tamboran B1**"), with Tamboran Resources Limited ("**Tamboran**") appointed as operator for the joint venture.

In accordance with local law and regulations, Falcon Australia's acreage interests are subject to combined government and Northern Land Council royalties on production values of up to approximately 12% and 3% (subject to the exercise of Falcon Australia's call option - see "Overriding Royalty Beetaloo Sub-basin Exploration Permits" for details) to other parties. Falcon Australia is subject to Commonwealth Government corporation tax of 30%, however where the entity has aggregated annual turnover of less than A\$50 million for the financial year, and "base rate entity passive income" of 80% or less of assessable income, Falcon Australia would be considered a 'base rate entity' for Australian tax purposes and would be taxed at a lower rate of 25%. Falcon Australia is also subject to the Commonwealth Government's Petroleum Resource Rent Tax ("**PRRT**") levied at the rate of 40% on taxable profits derived from the petroleum projects. The PRRT is calculated on the individual projects, and royalties are deductible for PRRT purposes. The PRRT tax system is separate from the company income tax system and is based on cash flow. Both royalties and PRRT are deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

(ii) Renewal applications for exploration permits 76 and 117 were submitted in September 2022 ahead of the end of the five year term which expired in December 2022, a further renewal application for exploration permit 98 was submitted in March 2023 ahead of the current five year term expiring in June 2023. These are currently under review with the Northern Territory government, with management expecting the approval of the applications in due course.

Overriding Royalty - Beetaloo Sub-basin Exploration Permits

In 2013, Falcon Australia entered an agreement with Malcolm John Gerrard, Territory Oil & Gas LLC and Tom Dugan Family Partnership LLC ("**TOG Group**") to acquire 7% of their 8% private overriding royalty interest ("**ORRI**") over the Exploration Permits. Falcon Australia made a payment of \$5 million to acquire 5% of the ORRI in 2014. The Group also agreed to acquire a further 2% based on a five-year call option granted to Falcon Australia at a future cost of \$15 million to the joint venture in proportion to their interest, with the TOG Group retaining a 1% royalty.

On **23 April 2019** it was announced that Falcon Australia had negotiated a two-year extension of the call option up to and including 31 August 2021 ("the **Extension**"), to acquire its 30% portion of the 2% ORRI from the TOG Group. Following confirmation of registration of the Extension from the Northern Territory government in August 2019, Falcon Australia paid \$500,000 to the TOG Group for granting the Extension, with the cost of exercising the call option increasing from \$4.5 million to \$7.5 million.

On **7 April 2020** it was announced that Falcon Australia had agreed to farm down 7.5% of its participating interest ("**PI**") in the Exploration Permits, such that following the transaction, Falcon Australia now holds a 22.5% PI. As part of that deal Origin assumed 25% of the cost of Falcon Australia's remaining call option to reduce the overriding

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royalties with the TOG Group. The cost to Falcon Australia to exercise the call option, reduced from \$7.5million to \$5.625 million, in line with the reduced PI.

On **7 July 2020** Falcon Australia agreed to a further extension of the call option up to and including 30 April 2022 ("**Additional Extension**"), to acquire its 22.5% portion of the 2% ORRI from the TOG Group. Confirmation of registration of the Additional Extension from the Northern Territory government was received and Falcon Australia paid \$150,000 to the TOG Group for granting the Additional Extension, with the cost of exercising the call option increasing from \$5.625 million to \$6 million.

On **31 March 2022** it was announced that Falcon Australia had agreed to grant Sheffield Holdings LP ("**Sheffield**") a 2% ORRI over Falcon Australia's 22.5% working interest in return for a cash payment of US\$6 million. The 2% ORRI granted to Sheffield Holdings LP will be calculated on equal economic terms as the TOG Group, with the cash proceeds of US\$6 million used to exercise Falcon Australia's call option to reduce the existing ORRI with the TOG group from 3% to 1%. Both transactions took place in April 2022. These changes to the ORRI's were submitted for registration to the Northern Territory Government, Australia and have been approved.

Transformational Farm Out of Beetaloo unconventional acreage

On 21 August 2014, Falcon Australia completed its farm-out agreement and joint operating agreement (collectively the "**Agreements**") with Origin and a subsidiary of Sasol Limited, each farming into 35% of Falcon Australia's Exploration Permits in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin. In May 2017 Origin acquired Sasol's 35% interest in the Beetaloo joint venture ("**JV**") with Sasol departing to focus its capital investment on its African and North American footprint.

On **16 August 2018**, it was announced that Falcon Australia had signed an agreement to amend the farm-out agreement with Origin to deem Stage 1 of the exploration and appraisal drilling programme in the Beetaloo Sub-basin complete and to commence Stage 2, with an A\$15 million increase to the Stage 2 capped expenditure.

On **7 April 2020** it was announced that Falcon Australia had executed a restated Farm-Out Agreement and Joint Operating Agreement (collectively the "**2020 Agreements**") with Origin to farm down 7.5% of Falcon Australia's 30% PI in the Exploration Permits. Falcon Australia and Origin were obligated to seek the Northern Territory government and TSXV stock exchange approvals, in respect of the 2020 Agreements.

Transaction details

- With the necessary approvals, the PI of the respective JV partners was:
 - Falcon Australia 22.5%
 - Origin 77.5%
- In consideration of Falcon Australia transferring 7.5% of its PI, Origin increased the gross cost cap of the work program by A\$150.5 million.
- The previous farm-in arrangement included a Stage 2 gross cost cap of A\$65.3 million and a Stage 3 gross cost cap of A\$48 million, or A\$113.3 million in total. Under the 2020 Agreements, the Stage 2 and Stage 3 gross cost caps were combined and increased by A\$150.5 million to A\$263.8 million (the "**Overall Cost Cap**"),
- The Overall Cost Cap applied to the completion of the Stage 2 and Stage 3 work programmes.
- Amounts of the Overall Cost Cap not utilised during Stage 2 and Stage 3 will be applied to future work programmes.
- Expenditure above the Overall Cost Cap will be borne by the JV partners in proportion to their PI.
- Origin assumed 25% of the cost of Falcon Australia's remaining call option to reduce the overriding royalties with the TOG Group. The cost to Falcon Australia, should it wish to exercise the call option, will reduce from US\$7.5 million to US\$5.625 million, in line with its reduced PI.

On **19 September 2022** Origin announced their divestment of its 77.5% interest in the Exploration Permits to Tamboran B1, a 50:50 joint venture between Daly Waters Energy, LP and Tamboran. On 11 October 2022 it was announced that Falcon Australia had entered into a binding letter of intent ("**LOI**") with Tamboran B1 pursuant to which the parties have agreed to amend the terms of the Joint Operating Agreement ("**JOA**") and the Farm-In Agreement ("**FIA**"), each dated 2 May 2014 (as amended), entered into with Origin in respect of Falcon Australia's interest in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin Exploration Permits.

The key terms of the LOI provide for:

- Falcon Australia to earn an additional carry on future well costs of up to A\$30m (A\$6.75m net to Falcon Australia);

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

- the introduction of limited proration units on sole risk operations to a maximum of 6,400 acres per well, providing Falcon Australia with participation optionality on the drilling of future wells;
- the sharing of well data on any sole risked wells, providing Falcon Australia with visibility on crucial data and analysis even where it elects not to participate; and
- pre-emptive rights in relation to Origin's divestment of its 77.5% interest in the Beetaloo Sub-basin would not be exercised by Falcon Australia and all pre-emptive and similar rights are to be removed from the JOA, providing Falcon Australia with greater flexibility for realisation of licence interests.

Discoveries and Prospectivity

Work was previously undertaken by a Rio Tinto Group subsidiary company, Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd. ("Sweetpea"), Hess Oil & Gas Holdings Inc. ("Hess") and Falcon Australia. Sweetpea drilled the Shenandoah-1 vertical well, which was deepened by Falcon Australia. Hess acquired 3,490 kilometres of 2D seismic data. The seismic database, along with existing well data, provided a solid platform to extrapolate a detailed structural and stratigraphic model for the Beetaloo Sub-basin, concluding the basin was an active petroleum system. 2015 saw the commencement of the work programme with the drilling of three wells, Kalala S-1 to a total depth ("TD") of 2,619 metres, Amungee NW-1 to a TD of 2,611 metres and the first horizontal well, Amungee NW-1H to a TD of 3,808 metres, including a 1,100 metre horizontal section. In 2016, the Beetaloo W-1 well was drilled to a TD of 3,173 metres and the horizontal Amungee NW-1H well was hydraulic stimulated.

On **12 October 2016**, Falcon Australia announced that Origin had submitted a Notification of Discovery to the Department of Primary Industry and Resources on the Amungee NW-1H well in the Beetaloo Sub-basin and on **15 February 2017** it was announced that Origin had submitted the Results of Evaluation of the Discovery and Preliminary Estimate of Petroleum in Place for the Amungee NW-1H Velkerri B Shale Gas Pool ("**Discovery Evaluation Report**") to the Northern Territory Government.

The submission followed the completion of extended production testing at the Amungee NW-1H exploration well of the "B Shale" member of the Middle Velkerri formation.

In addition, Origin undertook a resource study based on the Amungee NW-1H well results and other key wells in the Beetaloo Sub-basin including regional seismic data to determine a best estimate ("**2C**") contingent gas resource estimate for the Middle Velkerri B Shale Pool within EP76, EP98 and EP117.

Key Details of the Discovery Evaluation Report

The Discovery Evaluation Report was submitted in compliance with Section 64 of the Northern Territory Petroleum Act (2016) and as per the Reporting a Petroleum Discovery Guideline. The Report provides the following volumetric estimates and recovery / utilisation factors for the B Shale member of the Middle Velkerri formation within permits EP76, EP98, and EP117.

Middle Velkerri B Shale Volumetric Estimates as of 15 February 2017 (1)		
	Gross	Net Attributable (2)
	Best Estimate	Best Estimate
Area km ² (3)	16,145	3,564
Original Gas In Place (" OGIP ") (TCF)(4)	496	109
Combined Recovery / Utilisation Factor (5)	16%	16%
Technically Recoverable Resource (TCF)	85	19
OGIP Concentration (BCF/km ²) (6)	31	31

¹ The Report and estimates included in the table above were not prepared in accordance with the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("**COGEH**")

² Falcon Australia's working interest is 22.5% (revised as of 7 April 2020 following the farm down, previously 30%), net attributable numbers do not incorporate royalties over the permits

³ Area defined by a depth range at a maturity cut-off consistent with the dry gas window within the Beetaloo JV Permits (EP76, EP98, EP117)

⁴ Trillion cubic feet

⁵ The combined recovery/utilization factor range was applied stochastically to the OGIP range to calculate the range of technically recoverable resource within the Beetaloo JV permits.

⁶ Billion cubic feet per square kilometre

Understanding the factors controlling deliverability and recovery as well as spatial variation within the gas play/shale pool are in their infancy. A quantitative assessment of the aggregated estimated recoverable resource of the gas play that can handle these complexities will require a statistically significant number of wells testing the gas play.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

As there is only a single production test within the gas play Origin decided upon a qualitative assessment approach instead to estimate the technically recoverable resource. There is no certainty that any portion of the resources will be discovered. If discovered, there is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources.

Factors considered in the qualitative assessment of technically recoverable hydrocarbon resource in the gas play were the stimulated rock volume recovery factor range, the subsurface utilisation factor range and surface utilisation factor range.

Origin's Contingent Gas Resource Estimates for the Middle Velkerri B Shale Pool within EP76, EP98 and EP117
Origin also prepared a contingent resource estimate using probabilistic methods and reservoir evaluation data, in addition to regional seismic data.

Assessment of 2C Contingent Gas Resource Estimates for the Middle Velkerri B Shale Pool within EP76, EP98 and EP117 as of 15 February, 2017¹		
Measured and Estimated Parameters	Units	Best Estimate
Area ²	km ²	1,968
OGIP ³	TCF	61.0
Gross Contingent Resource ⁴	TCF	6.6
Net Contingent Resource ^{4,5}	TCF	1.48

¹ Contingent resource estimates were prepared on a statistical aggregation basis and in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers Petroleum Resources Management System ("SPE-PRMS"). SPE-PRMS was developed by an international group of reserves evaluation experts and endorsed by the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. Contingent resource estimates are those quantities of gas (produced gas minus carbon dioxide and inert gasses) that are potentially recoverable from known accumulations but which are not yet considered commercially recoverable due to the need for additional delineation drilling, further validation of deliverability and original gas in place, and confirmation of prices and development costs. If the estimates were to be prepared in accordance with COGEH, Falcon Australia is highly confident that there would be no change to the contingent resource estimates above.

² P50 area from the Contingent Resource area distribution

³ OGIP presented is the product of the P50 Area by the P50 OGIP per km²

⁴ Estimated gas contingent resource category of 2C. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources

⁵ Net to Falcon Australia's 22.5% (revised as of 7 April 2020 following the farm down, previously 30%) working interest in EP76, EP98, and EP117, the net contingent resource number does not incorporate royalties over the permits

As noted in Origin's press release the "*The contingent resource estimates contained in [their] report are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that have been prepared by Alexander Côté who is a full-time Origin employee and a Qualified Reserves and Resource Evaluator. Mr Côté is a registered professional engineer with specialised unconventional gas resource characterisation and development experience. Mr Côté has consented to the form and context in which these statements appear*". Mr Côté is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta.

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Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Further information relating to the disclosure of the contingent gas resource estimates

Well Name	Amungee NW-1H
Permit / location	EP98 (onshore Beetaloo Sub-basin Northern Territory, Australia)
Working interest in well	Falcon Australia 22.5% (previously 30% prior to the farm down on 7 April 2020)
Product type	Shale gas
Geological rock type of formation drilled	Organic rich shale (mudstone and siltstone)
Depth of zones tested	~2170-2190 metres below sea level
Type of test	Production test following hydraulic fracture stimulation
Hydrocarbon phases recovered	Gas (Approximate composition: methane ~92%, ethane+ ~3%, carbon dioxide and inerts ~5%)
Flow rates and volumes	Average rate (57 days): 1.1 MMscf/d, Final production rate: 1.07 MMscf/d, Cumulative production: 63 MMscf
Number of fracture stimulation stages	11 stages (average size ~ 100 ton per stage)
Risks and level of uncertainty with recovery of resources	<p>Risks and uncertainties include the lifting of the Northern Territory moratorium on hydraulic fracture stimulation, completing longer-duration production testing above the 57 days conducted on Amungee NW-1H, reducing well costs with scale of activity, establishing gas sales agreements and building infrastructure to connect the resource to market.</p> <p>Contingent on the moratorium being lifted, additional appraisal drilling is planned (as per the work program associated with the permits), along with hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing to assess deliverability and move the project towards commercialisation.</p>
Significant positive and negative factors relevant to the estimate	<p>Significant positive factors relevant to the estimate of the contingent resources include the successful well test at Amungee NW-1H which produced enough gas to surface to be of commercial interest; core and log data from Amungee NW-1H, Beetaloo W-1, Kalala S-1, Tanumbirini-1, McManus-1, Atree-2 and Walton-2 provide convincing evidence of a significant volume of moveable hydrocarbons; and the Marcellus Shale (Pa., USA) and Barnett Shale (Tx., USA) are analogous, commercially-productive fields that are similar to the Velkerri B Shale reservoir.</p> <p>Significant negative factors include the lifting of the Northern Territory moratorium on hydraulic fracture stimulation, the limited number of wells on the Company's acreage, lack of a developed service sector providing uncertainty regarding estimates of capital and operating costs, developing hydrocarbon regulations and environmental legislation and the requirement to obtain social acceptability for oil and gas operations.</p>
Commerciality	Currently this project is based on a conceptual study. The economic status is undetermined at this time. The contingent resources will continue to be assessed as additional appraisal wells are drilled and tested in order to better evaluate the commercial potential of the play. After a sufficient number of wells have been drilled to demonstrate that the project is technically feasible and a development plan has been generated, economics can be run to determine commerciality of production.

On 19 January 2021 Falcon Australia announced that Origin had submitted a notification of discovery and an initial report on discovery ("**Notification of Discovery**") to the Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade of the Northern Territory ("**DITT**") on Kyalla 117. The Notification of Discovery is a requirement under s64(1) of the Petroleum Act 1984 (Northern Territory) and the NT Guidelines for reporting a petroleum discovery.

Details of the Notification of Discovery from Origin to the DITT were as follows:

- The Notification of Discovery is supported by preliminary production test data and petrophysical modelling.
- This follows the introduction of nitrogen to lift the fluids in Kyalla 117, which has enabled Kyalla 117 to flow unassisted for a period of seventeen hours.
- Unassisted gas flow rates ranging between 0.4-0.6 MMscf/d over seventeen hours were recorded.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

- Flow back of hydraulic fracture stimulation water to surface over the same period, averaged between 400-600 barrels per day ("bbl/d").
- Initial analysis suggests a liquid-rich gas composition with less than 1% CO₂.
- Condensate shows were also observed.

Further Information

- Early-stage flow rates were preliminary indications of well performance, and an extended production test ("EPT") would be required to determine the long-term performance of Kyalla 117.
- Longer-term measures would need to be put in place to flow back sufficient hydraulic fracture stimulation water to allow Kyalla 117 to flow continually without assistance and enable an EPT to continue.

Current Activity

On **3 September 2021** results on the production log test at the Amungee well were provided. The results suggested a normalised gas flow rate equivalent of between 5.2-5.8 MMscf/d per 1,000m of horizontal section.

Amungee Background

- Located in Exploration Permit 98, approximately 60 kilometres east of Daly Waters, just south of the Carpentaria Highway.
- It was the first horizontal well to be drilled and first well to be fracked with Falcon Australia's JV partner and operator, Origin.
- In November 2015, the JV successfully drilled the well to a total measured depth of 3,808m, including a 1,100m horizontal section.
- In September 2016, 11 hydraulic stimulation stages were completed along the horizontal section in the Middle Velkerri B shale zone.
- In December 2016, a 57-day EPT was completed, with production averaging 1.10 MMscf/d.
- In February 2017, the Results of Evaluation of the Discovery and Preliminary Estimate of Petroleum in Place were published for the Velkerri B Shale Gas Pool, confirming a gross contingent resource of 6.6 TCF, 1.46 TCF net to Falcon, full details are contained on pages 5-7.

Details of Amungee Testing

- The well was successfully put back on production testing on 7 August 2021.
- Initial flow rates during the first 48 hours of testing ranged between 2 - 4 MMscf/d with rates averaging 1.23 MMscf/d over the first 23 days.
- A production logging tool ("PLT") was run on 19 August 2021 to 3,098 metres measured depth ("mMD"), just prior to the casing deformation at 3,112mMD.
- The PLT data confirmed that:
 - Only 5-15% of the production came from stages 1-7 beyond the casing deformation point at 3,112 mMD.
 - 85-95 % of the production came from stages 8-11 spanning a 200m horizontal section, prior to the casing deformation.
- The low contribution from stages 1-7 was likely the result of a restriction caused by the casing deformation or the plugs having not milled out, or both.
- Conclusion: stages 8-11 may be representative of the deliverability that can be achieved within the Middle Velkerri B Shale at Amungee.
- The PLT test results equate to a normalised gas flow rate of between 5.2-5.8 MMscf/d per 1,000m of horizontal section.
- A typical future production well would be likely to have a horizontal production section up to three kilometres.
- The result validates the decision to undertake a second EPT in order to run a PLT.

On **14 September 2021** it was announced that operations had resumed at Kyalla 117 and it was further noted on **7 October 2021** that production testing was completed and the well shut in. As noted on 20 July, while Kyalla 117 flowed liquids-rich gas without assistance for intermittent periods, production was not sustained and there were indications of a potential downhole flow restriction.

On **14 September 2021**, coil tubing operations recommenced at Kyalla 117. No apparent restriction or blockage was identified in the production casing. Following a nitrogen lift, the well was able to flow unassisted at rates of between 0 (i.e. rates too small to measure) and 1.5 MMscf/d for five days before loading up with water. Gas compositions data were not yet available, but gas specific gravity data is similar to that measured during the previous phase of testing. Trace condensate was also observed.

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Further analysis will be undertaken, including additional core analysis and well design considerations, to enable a conclusion to be reached on the results from operations at Kyalla 117, which will inform the future approach to further drilling and testing of the Kyalla play.

The purpose of the exploration campaign was to collect data across the three primary plays within the permits: Velkerri dry gas, Velkerri liquids rich, and Kyalla liquids rich. Despite the challenges, the Kyalla remains a viable target within the Beetaloo. Kyalla 117 was the first horizontal well targeting the Kyalla and achieved its primary technical objective of demonstrating liquids rich gas flow potential of the Kyalla.

On **15 October 2021** it was announced that drilling of Velkerri 76 was complete, with the well drilled to a vertical TD of 2,129 metres.

Preliminary evaluation of the Velkerri-76 well were very encouraging and confirmed:

- the presence of four prospective intervals within the Amungee Member (formerly known as the Middle Velkerri), the A, AB, B and C shales, as established in the Amungee NW-1 / 1H, Beetaloo W-1 and Kalala S-1 wells;
- the continuation of the regionally pervasive Amungee Member within the Velkerri Formation towards the eastern flank of the Beetaloo Sub-Basin approximately 78 kilometres from the Amungee NW-1H and 73 kilometres from the Beetaloo W-1 wells; and
- the Amungee Member is likely within the wet gas maturity window as evidenced by mud gas data.

93 metres of continuous conventional core were acquired in the Velkerri B and AB shales and extensive wireline logging data was collected to enable detailed formation evaluation of the prospective zones within the Amungee Member. A diagnostic fracture injection test ("DFIT") will provide further understanding for future appraisal of the Velkerri wet gas play.

On **12 November 2021** details on the preliminary petrophysical interpretation and mud gas composition data from the Velkerri 76 were provided.

The preliminary petrophysical interpretation of the Velkerri-76 wireline logs confirmed positive indications in particular from the B shale of the Amungee Member. Other intervals within the Amungee Member, also showed positive indications, and further analysis will be undertaken to confirm these results.

The Amungee Member B shale was the principal area of focus with Falcon Australia's operations at Amungee NW-1H and the results obtained to date compare very favourably to some of the most commercially successful shale plays in North America. The Amungee Member B shale is also the focus of activities in the neighbouring Santos and Empire Resources operated blocks. Mud gas composition data also provides evidence that the Amungee Member is within the wet gas maturity window and contains good liquefied petroleum gas yields and high heating gas value.

Key information with respect to the preliminary petrophysics and mud gas composition of the Amungee Member B shale are included in the table below:

	Amungee Member B Shale
Gross thickness (metres)	53.9
Total Porosity Ave. (%BV)	7.7
Total organic carbon Ave. (TOC, %wt)	4.3
C1 (mol%)	79.65
C2 (mol%)	16.49
C3+ (mol%)	3.86

(C₁ methane, C₂ ethane, C₃₊ Propane and heavier constituents of natural gas, %BV percentage of bulk rock volume, %wt weight percent)

The results of preliminary petrophysical interpretation confirmed:

- The prospectivity of the Amungee Member B shale.
- Reservoir quality of the B shale (TOC, porosity and gross thickness) compares strongly with commercial shale plays in the United States.
- The Velkerri 76 S2-1 well provides yet another robust data point for the joint venture to consider various commercialisation options across its permits.

Additional analysis of the conventional core acquired during the drilling of Velkerri 76 will be required to confirm the preliminary petrophysics interpretation outlined above and will take place over the coming months.

Laboratory analysis of gas samples collected during drilling will be carried out to further refine gas composition data within the Amungee Member shale intervals.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

On **25 January 2022** details of the Stage 3 work programme were provided.

Stage 3 Planned Work Programme included:

- acquisition of 40 km² of 3D seismic survey on the Amungee NW-1H well lease area;
- drilling two 2,000+ metre horizontal wells on the Amungee NW-1H pad, targeting the Amungee Member (formerly known as the Middle Velkerri) B Shale;
- fracture stimulation of both horizontal wells;
- extended production testing of between 90 and 180 days on each well;
- follow up core and log analysis of the very encouraging preliminary evaluation of the 2021 Velkerri 76 well results; and
- further evaluation of the results of the Kyalla 117 N2-1H well to better understand the issues encountered during testing in 2021.

Stage 3 Drilling and 3D Programme Objectives

- The acquisition and interpretation of 3D seismic will be used to:
 - plan the drilling of the 2022 wells and any future horizontal wells in the area;
 - optimise horizontal well trajectories; and
 - assess the viability of future 3D surveys in the Basin.
- The two horizontal wells are being designed to:
 - demonstrate scalability of the Amungee NW-1H results over longer laterals; and
 - establish operational and cost efficiencies by drilling more than one well from the same pad.

On **4 May 2022** Falcon Australia announced that following discussions with Origin, in order to maximise the impact of Stage 3 operations the joint venture had agreed to modify the Stage 3 programme announced previously, to include a step out location for one well.

Stage 3 Planned Work Programme included:

- Acquisition of a 58km line of high spec 2D seismic on the Amungee NW-1H well lease area;
- Drilling one ~1,000 metre horizontal well on the Amungee NW-1H pad, targeting the Amungee Member (formerly known as the Middle Velkerri) B Shale;
- Step out location approximately 10km from the Amungee NW-1H pad, drilling a vertical pilot and a ~1,000 metre horizontal well also targeting the Amungee Member B shale;
- 15 stage fracture stimulation on both horizontal wells;
- Extended production testing of between 90 and 180 days on each well;
- As previously announced there will also be:
 - follow up core and log analysis of the very encouraging preliminary evaluation of the 2021 Velkerri 76 well results; and
 - further evaluation of the results of the Kyalla 117 N2-1H well to better understand the issues encountered during testing in 2021.

Stage 3 Drilling and 3D Programme Objectives:

- The primary objective of the two wells is to:
 - Obtain a production rate over the first 30 days of between 2-3 MMscf/d to support a multi-well pilot programme in 2023/24.
- Secondary objectives for the Stage 3 programme are to:
 - Achieve a drill duration of less than 45 days;
 - Characterise natural fracture network and complexity; and
 - Integrate well data with seismic data and assess merits of future 3D seismic surveys in the Beetaloo.

On **19 September 2022** Origin announced their divestment of its 77.5% interest in the Exploration Permits to Tamboran B1.

On **11 October 2022** it was announced that Falcon Australia had entered into a binding LOI with Tamboran B1 pursuant to which the parties have agreed to amend the terms of the JOA and FIA, each dated 2 May 2014 (as amended), entered into with Origin in respect of Falcon Australia's interest in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin Exploration Permits. The key terms of the LOI provide for:

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- Falcon Australia to earn an additional carry on future well costs of up to A\$30m (A\$6.75m net to Falcon Australia);
- the introduction of limited proration units on sole risk operations to a maximum of 6,400 acres per well, providing Falcon Australia with participation optionality on the drilling of future wells;
- the sharing of well data on any sole risked wells, providing Falcon Australia with visibility on crucial data and analysis even where it elects not to participate; and
- pre-emptive rights in relation to Origin's divestment of its 77.5% interest in the Beetaloo Sub-basin would not be exercised by Falcon Australia and all pre-emptive and similar rights are to be removed from the JOA, providing Falcon Australia with greater flexibility for realisation of licence interests.

On **10 November 2022** the spudding was announced of the A2H well with the Silver City Rig 40 on exploration permit 98 in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin, with Falcon Australia Limited's joint venture partner, Tamboran B1. Tamboran was appointed operator across the Exploration Permits.

Tamboran planned to drill the vertical and build section to a depth of approximately 2,450metres, followed by the drilling of a 1,000-metre horizontal section within the primary target of the Amungee Member B Shale.

Following drilling, the A2H well was expected to commence a hydraulic fracture stimulation programme with a US style unconventional shale design. The well was designed with 5-½ inch casing to allow for effective placement of proppant into the formation, optimizing completion efficiency.

On **23 December 2022** it was announced that drilling operations, including casing and cementing, at the A2H well were successfully completed. The A2H well was drilled to a TD of 3,883 metres, including a 1,275-metre horizontal section within the Amungee Member B Shale (formerly known as the Middle Velkerri B-shale).

Key points to note:

- The A2H well intersected the Amungee Member B Shale at 2,413 metres vertical depth.
- Preliminary drilling data confirmed elevated gas shows with high concentration C1, (methane) observed.
- Drilling was completed in 38 days (spud to TD) and a total cost of A\$14.1 million (excluding casing and cementing), slightly ahead of pre-drill design days and budget. Falcon Australia remained fully carried for the cost of these operations.
- Up to 24 stimulation stages were planned within the Amungee Member B Shale when operations resumed in the first quarter of 2023, subject to weather conditions.
- Stimulation and flow testing of the A2H well over the 1,275-metre horizontal section will enhance the joint venture's understanding of the potential commerciality of the Amungee Member B Shale.
- The joint venture is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of all available data before finalising the location of the final well under the Stage 3 work programme, targeted to be drilled in 2023.

On **16 February 2023** the commencement of the well stimulation programme at the A2H well was announced.

Stimulation programme details were as follows:

- The programme will include up to 24 stimulation stages over a 1,200-metre horizontal section within the Amungee Member B Shale, with operations expected to be completed within 2-3 weeks.
- The A2H stimulation programme will be executed utilising proven US-style shale stimulation designs and techniques, including the use of 5-½-inch casing, by Condor Energy Services, a respected Australian energy services provider.
- 5-½-inch casing will allow the optimal placement of sand and fluid at an increased rate to the perforations during stimulation and has been proven to deliver significantly higher production rates.
- Following stimulation, up to four-weeks of fluid flow back is expected to take place prior to the installation of production tubing.
- The 30-day initial production rates are expected early in the second quarter of 2023.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

On **22 March 2023** the successful completion of a 25-stage stimulation programme at the A2H well was announced. The stimulation programme details were as follows:

- 25 stages were successfully stimulated across a 1,020-metre horizontal section within the Amungee Member B Shale, with approximately 2,125 pound per foot of proppant placed along the completed horizontal section.
- Proppant was placed using 5-½-inch casing and was based on modern US shale design, the design is anticipated to result in improved flow rates during the extended production test.
- Stimulation fluid flow back will commence imminently and is estimated to take several weeks before the well is shut-in for installation of production tubing.
- 30-day initial production (IP30) flow rates are expected during the second quarter of 2023.



Philip O'Quigley
Chairman

28 April 2023

Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the Financial Report of the Company and the auditor's report thereon for the year ended 31 December 2022.

All amounts referred to in this report and the accompanying Financial Report are in US dollars, unless stated otherwise.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company in the course of the period was exploration for oil and gas in the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia.

Financial results

The net income after income tax attributable to members of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 was \$149,000 (2021: loss of \$135,000).

Dividends

There were no dividends paid or declared by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: nil).

State of affairs

In consideration of the 2021 work programme results, the planned Stage 3 work programme will include:

- two horizontal wells targeting the Amungee Member B Shale; and
- fracture stimulation and extended production testing on each well.

2022 saw the joint venture progressing to Stage 3 of the work programme along with a change in Falcon Australia's joint venture partner Origin divesting their 77.5% in the Exploration Permits to Tamboran B1.

The spudding of the first well in the Stage 3 programme occurred in November 2022 with Falcon Australia announcing the completion of drilling, casing and cementing of the A2H well on 23 December 2022.

Subsequent Events

Stimulation operations commenced in February 2023 with successful completion of the 25-stage stimulation programme announced on 22 March 2023. 30 day initial production (IP30) flow rates are expected during the second quarter of 2023.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred since the year end of the year under review.

Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited
Directors' Report
Year ended 31 December 2022

Directors' Report (continued)

Directors and company secretary

The names of the persons who were Directors and Company Secretary at any time during the period ended 31 December 2022, the comparative year, and up to the date of the signing of this Financial Report are set out below. Unless indicated otherwise they served as directors for the entire period:

Name	Role	Date of appointment
Philip O'Quigley	Chairman & Executive Director	Appointed 1 May 2012
Anne Flynn	Finance Director	Appointed 30 January 2017
John Carroll	Non - Executive Director	Appointed 31 July 2010
Stephen Peterson	Non - Executive Director and Company Secretary	Appointed 5 August 2008 as Company Secretary; Appointed 17 February 2014 as Non – Executive Director

Details of Directors' and Company Secretary's Biographies are included in the Directors' and Company Secretary's Biographies section on page 16 of the financial report.

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings held, including meetings held by telephone, and the number of those meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company, while a director during the year ended 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	Board meetings	
	Number of meetings held	Number of meetings attended
Philip O'Quigley	5	5
Anne Flynn	5	5
John Carroll	5	5
Stephen Peterson	5	5

Operating and financial review

The operating and financial review of the Company during the year is detailed on pages 3 to 12 of this financial report.

Environmental regulation

The Company's operations are subject to Australian Commonwealth and Northern Territory environmental regulations and legislation. The Board believes the Company has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any significant breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the Company.

Directors' Report (continued)

Likely developments

Full details of drilling results to date are included on pages 3 to 12.

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company against a liability incurred by such an officer or auditor.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 18 and forms part of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022. This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

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


Philip O'Quigley
Chairman

28 April 2023

Directors' and Company Secretary's Biographies

The following are the Directors' and Company Secretary's Biographies for individuals who held office at any time during 2022, and until the date of this report.

Philip O'Quigley – Chairman & Executive Director

Mr. O'Quigley is President and CEO of Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd., the parent company of Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited, and brings over 30 years' experience in senior management positions in the oil and gas industry. His career, which spans a number of London and Dublin listed exploration and production companies, includes experience working in countries such as Argentina, the United States, Algeria, the UK and Ireland. Before joining Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd., he served as Finance Director for Providence Resources, an Irish oil and gas exploration and production company. Mr. O'Quigley is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Ernst & Young in Dublin.

Anne Flynn - Finance Director

Ms. Flynn was appointed as Finance Director of Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited in January 2017. Ms. Flynn is also Director and Chief Financial Officer of Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd., the parent company of Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Ltd. Ms Flynn joined the Falcon Group in September 2014 as Group Financial Controller with responsibility for the Group's Dublin, Hungarian, Australian and South African finance and commercial functions. Before joining Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd she had over three years in a managerial role with Adobe Systems Inc. and worked with PwC Dublin and New York for six years. Ms. Flynn is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

John Carroll – Non - Executive Director

Mr Carroll is a private consultant specialising in government relations and major project facilitation and has more than 40 years' experience in a wide cross – section of public sector positions in Canberra, Queensland and the Northern Territory. Mr Carroll was Chief Executive Officer of the NT Department of Industries and Business from March 2000 until November 2001. Following that he was General Manager, Business and Trade Development, and Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager, Minerals and Energy, NT Department of Business Industries and Resource Development. In May 2005 he was appointed Chief Executive, NT Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines (now known as the DITT) and held this position until November 2008.

Stephen Peterson - Non - Executive Director and Company Secretary

Mr. Peterson who was appointed a director in February 2014, has held the position of Company Secretary since the Company was established. His qualifications include a Bachelor of Economics with Honours from Sydney University and a Master of Commerce from the University of New South Wales. Mr. Peterson has over 30 years of experience in senior financial roles and as company secretary with listed public companies primarily in the Australian resources industry. Since 2005 he has operated a financial and administrative services business providing services on a long-term contract basis to a number of companies in the resources industry. From 1997 to 2005 Mr. Peterson was the Chief Financial Officer of Austral Coal Limited, an underground coking coal producer located south of Sydney. Mr. Peterson has experience in the oil and gas industry having held a senior planning role with Delhi Petroleum Limited which operated in the Cooper Basin of South Australia.

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Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited
Directors' Declaration
Year ended 31 December 2022

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited:

- the Company is not a reporting entity;
- (b) the financial report and notes, set out on pages 22 to 37 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows, for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the statement of compliance and basis of preparation described in Note 2; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 2 and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



Philip O'Quigley
Chairman

28 April 2023



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Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY JARRAD PRUE TO THE DIRECTORS OF FALCON OIL & GAS AUSTRALIA LIMITED

As lead auditor of Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J Prue', written in a cursive style.

Jarrad Prue
Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd
Perth
28 April 2023



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Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Falcon Oil & Gas Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Falcon Oil & Gas Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 Company in accordance with 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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 report which describes the events and/or conditions which give rise to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Director's report, 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 accordingly 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has 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 (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

BDO
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J Prue', is written over the printed name.

Jarrad Prue

Director

Perth

28 April 2023

Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Year Ended 31 December 2022 \$'000	Year Ended 31 December 2021 \$'000
Revenue			
Oil and natural gas revenue		-	-
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	6	(88)	(84)
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)		232	(56)
		144	(140)
Results from operating activities			
Finance income		5	5
Finance expense		-	-
Net finance income		5	5
Income tax expense		-	-
Income / (loss) and comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		149	(135)

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited
Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	At 31 December 2022 \$'000	At 31 December 2021 \$'000
Assets			
Non - current assets			
Exploration and Evaluation assets	9	42,977	40,197
Trade and other receivables	10	20	22
		42,997	40,219
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	6,935	8,299
Trade and other receivables	12	5	1
		6,940	8,300
Total assets		49,937	48,519
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	13	45,642	45,642
Accumulated Losses		(8,759)	(8,908)
Total equity		36,883	36,734
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Decommissioning provision	17	2,694	-
		2,694	-
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	14	29	33
Related party loans	15	10,331	11,752
		10,360	11,785
Total liabilities		13,054	11,785
Total equity and liabilities		49,937	48,519

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital \$'000	Accumulated Losses \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
At 1 January 2021	45,642	(8,773)	36,869
Net loss for the year	-	(135)	(135)
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(135)	(135)
At 31 December 2021	45,642	(8,908)	36,734
At 1 January 2022	45,642	(8,908)	36,734
Net income for the year	-	149	149
Net income and total comprehensive income for the year	-	149	149
At 31 December 2022	45,642	(8,759)	36,883

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited
Statement of Cash Flows

	Year Ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income / (loss) for the period	149	(135)
Interest income	(5)	(5)
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(232)	56
Changes in working capital		
Trade receivables and prepaids	(4)	2
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3	5
Net cash used in operating activities	(89)	(77)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	1	5
Exploration and evaluation assets	(86)	(163)
Net cash used in investing activities	(85)	(158)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Changes in related party loans	(1,421)	185
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	(1,421)	185
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,595)	(50)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	231	(8)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,299	8,357
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6,935	8,299

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Falcon Australia is domiciled in Australia at 17 Phoenix Street, Nightcliff, Northern Territory, Australia. The Company was incorporated on 21 August 2008. The Company is a for - profit entity and primarily is involved in oil and gas exploration. The parent entity, owning 98.1% of Falcon Australia is Falcon Oil & Gas Limited (“**Falcon**”), a Canadian entity.

Falcon is incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and headquartered in Dublin, Ireland. Falcon’s Common Shares are traded on Toronto’s TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSX-V**”) (symbol: FO.V) and AIM, a market operated by the London Stock Exchange (symbol: FOG).

2. Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, were effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)

The company has adopted the revised Conceptual Framework from 1 January 2022. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards, but it has not had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

The company has adopted AASB 1060 from 1 January 2022. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs. As a result, there is increased disclosure in these financial statements for key management personnel, related parties and tax.

No other standards and interpretations have been determined to materially impact the Company.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 28 April 2023.

Basis of going concern

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company recorded an income of \$149,000 (2021: loss \$135,000) and experienced net cash outflows from operating activities of \$89,000 (2021: outflows \$77,000). At 31 December 2022, the Company had a negative working capital balance of \$3.4 million (2021: (\$3.5 million)).

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on continued support of its 98.1% parent entity, Falcon. Falcon has noted they have sufficient cash to cover the estimated costs remaining for Stage 3 and operating expenses for twelve months however further funding will be required for future drilling activities. Falcon management and those charged with governance at Falcon are confident that further funding required can be raised through either an equity raise or debt funding. As at the date of the approval of these financial statements no such further funding has been raised and there can be no certainty that sufficient funds can be raised if required.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

This indicates a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Directors believe there are sufficient funds to meet the Company's working capital requirements as at the date of this report.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity, realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business given the continued support from its parent entity, Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd.

Should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differs from those stated in the financial statements. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or liabilities that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Historical cost convention

The financial report is prepared on the historical cost basis with the exception of trade and other receivables that are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial report is presented in United States dollars ("\$"), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest \$'000 unless otherwise stated. "A\$" where referenced in the financial report represents Australian dollars.

Overriding Royalty Interest

A financial liability will arise in relation to the overriding royalty interests on the Company's Exploration licence when it becomes likely that an obligation will exist, which would occur when production commences.

Call options

A financial liability will be recognised in relation to call options to acquire overriding royalty interests on the Company's exploration assets when these become contractual under the agreement.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, loans and receivables and available - for - sale. The classification depends on the purposes for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purposes of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise, they are classified as non - current.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non - derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortised cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non - current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise "cash and cash equivalents" and "trade and other receivables" in the statement of financial position.

Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives (including embedded derivatives) are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company has not designated any derivatives as hedges as at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Intangible exploration assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

- Exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) expenditures

Pre-license costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as part of exploration and evaluation expenses as incurred.

E&E costs, including the costs of acquiring licenses and directly attributable general and administrative costs, initially are capitalised as either tangible or intangible exploration and evaluation assets according to the nature of the assets acquired. The costs are accumulated in cost centers by well, field or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability i.e. area of interest.

E&E assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, or (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For purposes of impairment testing, E&E assets are allocated to cash-generating units.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a resource is considered to be determinable when proven reserves are determined to exist. A review of each exploration license or field is carried out, at least annually, to ascertain whether proven reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of proven reserves, intangible exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from E&E assets to a separate category within tangible assets referred to as oil and natural gas interests.

Proceeds from disposal or farm-out transactions of intangible exploration assets are used to reduce the carrying amount of the assets. When proceeds exceed the carrying amount, the difference is recognised as a gain. When the Company disposes of its full interests, gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

- Development and production costs

Items of property, plant and equipment, which include oil and gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Development and production assets are grouped into cash-generated units (“CGU’s”) for impairment testing. When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment, including oil and natural gas interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of oil and natural gas interests, are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount and are recognised net within “other income” or “other expenses” in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of property, plant and equipment are recognised as oil and natural gas interests only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as incurred.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Such capitalised oil and natural gas interests generally represent costs incurred in developing proved and / or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves and are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognised. The costs of the day - to - day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as incurred.

Leased assets

Operating leases are not recognised on the Company's statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on a straight - line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset would be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(ii) Non - financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non - financial assets, other than E&E assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. E&E assets are assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to property, plant and equipment, as oil and natural gas interests, and also if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets, the cash - generating unit ("CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre - tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proven and probable reserves.

E&E assets are allocated to related CGU's when they are assessed for impairment, both at the time of any triggering facts and circumstances as well as upon their eventual reclassification to producing assets (oil and natural gas interests in property, plant and equipment).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGU's are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre - tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(i) Decommissioning provisions

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance re - mediation activities. Provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalised in the relevant asset category.

Decommissioning provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date. Subsequent to initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance costs whereas increases / decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are recorded against the related asset. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning provisions are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

Finance income and expenses

Financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, and interest earned.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, using the effective interest method.

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Foreign currency gains and losses, reported under finance income and expenses, are those related to financing items.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the statement of financial position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Goods and services tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (“**GST**”), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Tax office (“**ATO**”) is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis unless otherwise indicated.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Preparation of the financial report requires a significant number of judgemental assumptions and estimates to be made. This impacts the income and expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income together with the valuation of the assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. Such estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and are subject to continual re - evaluation. It should be noted that the impact of valuation in some assumptions and estimates can have a material impact on the reported results.

The following are key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies:

Critical judgments

(i) Exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets was \$43 million at 31 December 2022 (2021: \$40.2 million). The Company has determined that there are no indicators of impairment present in accordance with AASB 6 “Exploration for and evaluation of mineral interests” and thus impairment evaluations were not performed on the asset.

Management’s conclusion that no facts or circumstances exist that suggested the exploration and evaluation assets may be impaired required judgment based on experience and the expected progress of current exploration and evaluation activities.

Results from the PLT testing in 2021 were very encouraging, details of which are set out on pages 8 and the commencement of the Stage 3 work programme as set out on pages 11-12 along with the 2017 Discovery Evaluation Report from the Amungee NW-1H well provide sufficient evidence to support the carrying value of the asset.

Critical estimates

(ii) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. In considering the financial position of the Company, the Company has considered the forecasted operating and capital expenditures for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and cash flows relating to its financing. Forecasting those cash flows requires significant judgment when estimating expected operating expenditure, capital expenditure and the continued support of the parent company, whose loan to the Company was extended to December 2024. This loan is repayable on demand, for further details please refer to Note 2.

(iii) Decommissioning Provision

The decommissioning provision represents the best estimate of the costs involved in the various exploration and production licence areas to return them to their original condition in accordance with the licence terms. These estimates include certain assumptions with regard to future costs, inflation rates, timing of cash flows and discount rates. For further details please refer to Note 17.

4. Standards, Interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2023 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards, early and the extent of the impact has not been assessed yet.

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5. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the expected tax benefit computed by applying the Australian tax rate of 25% (2021: 25%) to the profit/(loss) before tax to the actual tax result is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	149	(135)
Computed income tax	37	(34)
Decrease in income taxes resulting from:		
Non-deductible expenses	5	69
Other	(81)	(8)
Losses carried forward / (utilisation of losses)	39	(27)
	-	-

Available tax losses:

	At 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Tax losses carried forward to later income years	58,236	58,081
	58,236	58,081

6. General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses costs of:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Accounting and audit fees	34	22
Consulting fees	20	25
Office and Administrative costs	6	7
Directors' fees	28	30
	88	84

7. Key management personnel disclosures

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

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Aggregate compensation	28	30
	28	30

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8. Auditors' Remuneration

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit of financial report – BDO	13	12
Tax fees – BDO	11	6
	24	18

The Company has considered the non – audit tax services provided during the year by the auditor. The Company is satisfied that the provision of those non – audit services during the year by the auditor is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporation Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non – audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and have been reviewed to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the non – audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Group, acting as an advocate for the Group or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

9. Exploration & Evaluation assets

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance at 1 January	40,197	40,444
Additions	86	13
Adjustment	-	(260)
Decommissioning provision (Note 17)	2,694	-
Balances as at 31 December	42,977	40,197

E&E assets consist of the Company's exploration projects which are pending the determination of proven or probable reserves. Additions represent the Company's costs incurred on E&E assets during the period.

The impairment of intangible exploration assets, and any eventual reversal thereof, is recognised as additional depletion, depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as impairment of non - current assets. As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, there were no indicators of impairment as defined by AASB 6, and as such no impairment testing was performed.

For an update on 2022/2023 operations please refer to the Operating and Financial Review.

10. Trade and other receivables (non - current assets)

	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Bonds for permits	20	22
	20	22

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11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$'000	As at 31 December 2021 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6,935	8,299
	6,935	8,299

Cash and cash equivalents can include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less at inception and bank overdrafts where a legal right of offset exists. Bank overdrafts where no legal right of offset exists are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position

12. Trade and other receivables (current assets)

	2022 \$'000	As at 31 December 2021 \$'000
Prepayments	1	1
Other receivables	4	-
	5	1

13. Share Capital

The following is a reconciliation of the issued and outstanding shares in issue:

	Number of shares	Share Capital \$'000
At 31 December 2021	206,393,237	45,642
At 31 December 2022	206,393,237	45,642

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings. The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares

In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern to realise its investment in the Beetaloo Exploration Permits. The company manages the components of shareholders' equity and its cash as capital and adjusts components in response to the Company's business objectives and the economic climate. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new common shares or debt instruments or borrow money or acquire or convey interests in other assets. The Company does not anticipate the payment of dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company is dependent upon its 98.1 % Parent Company for continued funding.

14. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

	2022 \$'000	As at 31 December 2021 \$'000
Trade payables	8	9
Accruals	21	24
	29	33

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15. Related party transactions

	2022	As at 31 December
	\$'000	2021
		\$'000
Related party loans - Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd	10,331	11,752
	10,331	11,752

The Company's acquisition and exploration expenditure has been primarily funded by way of loan from its parent entity, Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. The interest free loan facility exists until 31 December 2024 so long as the Company remains a 98.1% subsidiary of Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. The loan is repayable on demand.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 7.

Transactions with related parties

The following balances are outstanding in relation to transactions with related parties

	2022	As at 31 December
	\$'000	2021
		\$'000
Payment for services from key management personnel	5	5
	5	5

The following balances are outstanding in relation to transactions with related parties

	2022	As at 31 December
	\$'000	2021
		\$'000
Trade payables to key management personnel	8	8
	8	8

16. Commitments and contingencies

The planned drilling programme commenced in 2015 with its farm-out partners.

Originally Falcon Australia expected the work to be undertaken between 2016 and 2018, however the introduction of a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing delayed the completion of the drilling and exploration programme. In March 2018, the inquiry concluded its work with the publication of a Final Report and on 17 April 2018, the Northern Territory government announced they would be lifting the moratorium on hydraulic fracturing, with work recommencing in 2019.

In August 2018 Falcon Australia agreed to amend the original farm-out agreement to deem Stage 1 of the exploration and appraisal drilling programme complete, thereby removing the requirement to fracture stimulate a vertical well and accelerate the programme into Stage 2 with a A\$15 million increase to the Stage 2 Cost Cap to approximately A\$65 million. Costs above the Cost Cap would need to be financed by the Group in accordance with their participating interest.

On 7 April 2020 Falcon Australia agreed to farm down 7.5% of its PI in the Exploration Permits, such that following the transactions, Falcon Australia holds a 22.5% PI. In consideration for the farm down Origin agreed to increase the gross cost cap of the work program by A\$150.5 million. The previous farm-in arrangement included a Stage 2 gross cost cap of A\$65.3 million and a Stage 3 gross cost cap of A\$48 million, or A\$113.3 million in total. Under the Agreements, the Stage 2 and Stage 3 gross cost caps were combined and increased by A\$150.5 million to A\$263.8 million. Costs in excess of the cost cap of A\$263.8 million will be funded in proportion to the participating interest of the joint venture partners.

With Origin's divestment announced on 19 September 2022, the cost caps and obligations transfer to Tamboran B1. Furthermore, as announced on 11 October 2022 Falcon Australia will earn an additional carry on future well costs up to A\$30m and the introduction of limited proration units on sole risk operations provides optionality to Falcon Australia on future wells drilled.

16. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

The latest updates on the Stage 3 work programme are included on pages 10-12.

In 2013, Falcon Australia entered into an agreement (the “**TOG Agreement**”) with Malcolm John Gerrard, Territory Oil & Gas LLC and Tom Dugan Family Partnership LLC (“**TOG Group**”) to acquire up to 7% of their 8% ORRI over Falcon Australia’s Exploration Permits in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin for the following consideration:

- Falcon Australia paid the TOG Group \$5 million to acquire 5% of their ORRI only on completion of a Beetaloo farm-out transaction;
- TOG Group granted Falcon Australia a five-year call option to acquire a further 2% of their ORRI for a payment of \$15 million;
- All ORRIs acquired under the Agreement were immediately cancelled by Falcon Australia; and
- TOG Group to retain a 1% ORRI.

On **23 April 2019** it was announced that Falcon Australia had successfully negotiated a two-year extension of the call option up to and including 31 August 2021 (“the **Extension**”), to acquire its 30% portion of the 2% ORRI from the TOG Group. The Extension was submitted to the Northern Territory government, Australia for review and registration, with confirmation of registration received on 1 August 2019. Following confirmation of registration, Falcon Australia paid \$500,000 to the TOG Group for granting the Extension, with the cost of exercising the call option increasing from \$4.5 million to \$7.5 million.

On **7 April 2020** it was announced that Falcon Australia had agreed to farm down 7.5% of its participating interest (“**PI**”) in the exploration permits in the Beetaloo Sub-basin. Following the transaction, Falcon Australia now holds a 22.5% PI. As part of that deal Origin assumed 25% of the cost of Falcon Australia’s remaining call option to reduce the overriding royalties with the TOG Group. The cost to Falcon Australia should it wish to exercise the call option, would reduce from US\$7.5million to US\$5.625 million, in line with the reduced PI.

On **7 July 2020** Falcon Australia agreed to a further extension of the call option up to and including 30 April 2022 (“**Additional Extension**”), to acquire its 22.5% portion of the 2% ORRI from the TOG Group. Following confirmation of registration of the Additional Extension from the Northern Territory government Falcon Australia paid \$150,000 to the TOG Group for granting the Additional Extension, with the cost of exercising the call option increasing from \$5.625 million to \$6 million.

On **31 March 2022** it was announced that Falcon Australia had agreed to grant Sheffield Holdings LP (“**Sheffield**”) a 2% ORRI over Falcon Australia’s 22.5% working interest in the in return for a cash payment of US\$6 million. The 2% ORRI granted to Sheffield will be calculated on equal economic terms as the TOG Group with the cash proceeds of US\$6 million to be used to exercise Falcon Australia’s call option to reduce the existing ORRI with the TOG group from 3% to 1%. Both transactions took place in April 2022. These changes to the ORRI’s were submitted to the Northern Territory Government, Australia for registration and have been approved.

No liability has been recognized with respect to the overriding royalties given the associated exploration permits do not have commercially producing wells and have not generated revenue to date.

The Company has no other material commitments or contingencies.

17. Decommissioning Provision

The Company’s decommissioning provision results from the participating interest it holds in the Exploration Permits and is on the estimated costs to reclaim and abandon these wells drilled and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years. The estimated net present value of the decommissioning provision is \$2.7 million as at 31 December 2022 based on an undiscounted total future liability of \$3.4 million. These payments are expected to be made between 5-30 years. The discount factors, being the risk-free rate related to the liability, were 3.70% and 4.34% respectively as at 31 December 2022. The inflation factor related to the liability, was 2.50% as at 31 December 2022. A 1% increase / (decrease) in the discount rate will (decrease) / increase the provision by (\$389,935) / \$307,597.

18. Subsequent Events

No significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company since the year end of the year under review.

19. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted where necessary, to conform with changes in presentation or where additional analysis has been provided in the current period.

20. Approval of Financial Statements

This Financial Report was approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 April 2023.

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