BASS OIL
LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

For the financial year ended

31 December 2022

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

ABN: 13 008 694 817

Directors

Peter F Mullins, Chairman
Giustino Guglielmo
Hector M Gordon
Mark L Lindh

Managing Director

Giustino Guglielmo

Company Secretary

Robyn M Hamilton

Registered Office and Principal Administration Office

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Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia
Telephone +61 (3) 9927 3000
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Auditors

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Collins Square
Tower 5/727 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria, 3008, Australia

Share Registry

Link Market Services Limited
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Melbourne, Victoria, 3008, Australia
Telephone +61 (3) 9615 9800
Facsimile +61 (3) 9615 9900

Stock Exchange Listing

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

ASX Codes: BAS – Ordinary Shares
BASO – Share Options

Website: www.bassoil.com.au

Contents

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

CHAIRMAN’S MESSAGE

On behalf of the Board, it is my pleasure to present the 2022 Annual Report of Bass Oil Limited. The year was transformative, with elevated energy market prices providing a favourable environment for Bass to capitalise on. The Company concluded the acquisition of a portfolio of highly attractive Cooper Basin assets including two producing oil fields. The financial impact of this acquisition on the growth of Bass is already becoming apparent with a significant increase on sales revenue, EBITDA and NPAT. I look forward to a profitable and rewarding 2023.

I am proud to report that our commitment to safety resulted in zero incidents resulting in injuries and over 5.8 million safe work hours amassed in 2022. As we continue to expand our operations, Bass remains committed to maintaining a safe work environment and minimising potential hazards. Sustainability is a top priority for Bass as the Company continued to implement measures to enhance operational efficiency and reduce our impact on the environment and community.

Our focus in 2022 was on increasing production across our portfolio, which we achieved through the successful commissioning of the Tangai-5 development well with additional production from the Cooper Basin assets for only the last five months of the year. Bass produced 124,501 barrels of oil (net) during 2022, up 54% from the previous year. These initiatives have expanded our position as an onshore oil and gas producer, with significant growth potential still to come.

As we look towards 2023, Bass is pursuing its growth strategy in becoming a mid-tier oil and gas producer. The team has made significant progress in planning and developing the best way forward to unlock value for many exciting opportunities across its portfolio and will continue to update our shareholders throughout the year.

In closing, I would like to thank our Australian and Indonesian teams as well as my fellow board members for their dedication and contributions to a transformative year for Bass. They have responded to the current environment on building on a profitable and growing business.

To our shareholders, thank you for your loyalty and support on our exciting growth journey. We remain committed to delivering shareholder value in 2023 and beyond, and I look forward to sharing our continued progress.

Peter Mullins
Chairman
31 March 2023

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The full-year 2022 was a landmark year for Bass as the Company achieved key milestones and leveraged a robust oil market to deliver strong results. Brent crude oil prices reached a high of ~US$120 per barrel and remained above ~US$80 per barrel throughout the year, providing a favourable environment for Bass' growth initiatives.

With the completion of the acquisitions from Cooper Energy Limited and Beach Energy Limited, Bass successfully expanded its operations to the Cooper Basin in central Australia. The settlement of the transactions added to the production for the year and positioned the Company for future growth in an environment of elevated oil and gas prices.

2022 was marked by increased production, driven by the successful commissioning of the Tangai-5 development well and additional production from the Cooper Basin assets. Bass is committed to maximising the potential of these assets through several production improvement opportunities set to be implemented in early 2023. Free cash flow generated from these producing assets allows financial flexibility for Bass to pursue its growth strategy.

The focus for 2023 is to grow Bass into a mid-tier oil and gas producer by advancing growth initiatives across its Indonesian and Australian portfolio. A significant potential 'company making' opportunity lies in the deep Permian coal gas play in Bass' 100% owned PEL 182. The results from an independent geological expert study highlight a potential material source of gas for the domestic Australian market. Bass will continue to plan and develop its strategy to commercialise PEL 182 into 2023. Bass is continuing further feasibility studies for the Kiwi gas discovery, with plans to complete and test the Kiwi 1 well as soon as practicable.

Sales revenue increased as a result of higher production and higher average realised oil prices, resulting in an EBITDA of $1.336 million and a $0.043 million net profit after tax for 2022. The Company's strong performance was further supported by an increase in free cash from operations and its cash balance, driven by sustained strength in oil prices, and successful capital raisings mid-year.

With no debt and sufficient cash reserves, Bass is well-positioned to execute its strategy and continue its growth trajectory into 2023.

Full Year Summary

(All amounts are in United States dollars unless otherwise stated, Bass share)

- **53.6% increase in production to 124,500 barrels (CY21 81,000 barrels) with the commissioning of the successful Tangai-5 development well in Indonesia and production from the Cooper Basin assets**
- **95.9% increase in CY22 sales revenue to $5.72 million (CY21 $2.93 million) from higher production and crude oil prices**
- **Cash position $1.48 million as at 31 December 2022**
- **A net profit after tax of approximately $0.04 million (CY21 approximately -$0.60 million)**

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

Financial and Operating Performance

Key Performance Metrics	CY22	CY21	Change
Net Production[3] (mbbl)	124.50	80.99	53.7%
Net Oil Sales[3] (mbbl)	119.65	81.38	47.0%
Net Entitlement Oil[3] (mbbl)	57.55	42.60	35.1%
Sales Revenue (US$million)	5.72	2.93	95.6%
Cash (US$million)	1.48	1.49	-1.0%
Average Realised Oil Price (USD)	93.09	66.79	39.4%
EBITDA[1] (US$,000)	1,335.75	-95.70	na
NPAT/NLAT[2] (US$,000)	43	-602	na

[1]. The Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) has been calculated as earnings before tax ($594,795) plus interest ($9,319) and depreciation and amortisation expense ($731,639).
[2]. Net Profit / (Loss) After Tax
[3] These are Non-IFRS metrics and contain 55% Bass share of Indonesian results and 100% Australian results. Net production, Oil Sales and Entitlement Oil are all components of the Entitlement Calculation Statement that generates Sales revenue and reserves in the Company's Indonesian business.

Bass produced 124,501 barrels of oil (net) during the year ended 31 December 2022, up 54% from the prior comparable period. Yearly oil sales were 119,650 barrels of oil net to Bass, up 46%. The net entitlement oil to Bass was 57,553 barrels for the year after Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), up 35%.

The Company realised a 96% increase in sales revenue driven by the uplift in production and higher average realised oil prices during the year.

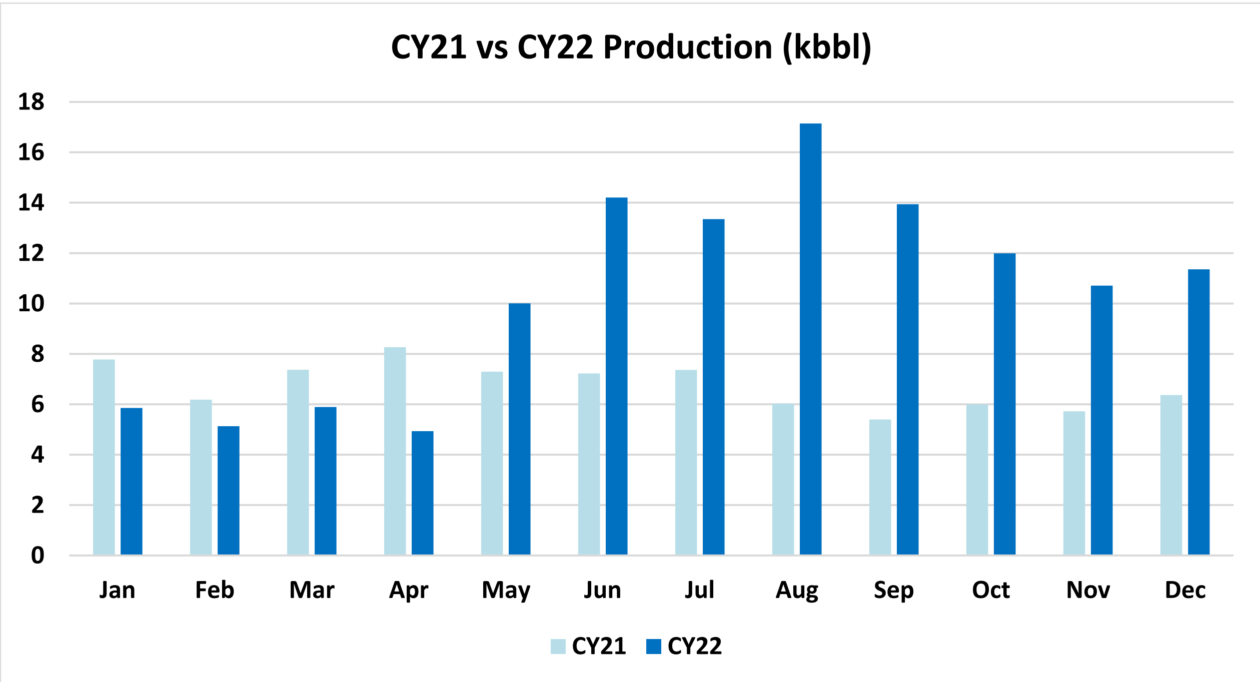


Figure 1: Bass Monthly Production

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

Liquidity / Cash Position:

As at 31 December 2022, Bass's cash reserves were $1.48m from $1.49m as at 31 December 2021. This was held by higher production and higher average realised oil prices, supported by the capital raising program completed in July & September 2022.

During the year, Bass successfully raised a total $3.6 million (before costs) from sophisticated and professional investors through the issue of new ordinary shares via a placement, rights issue and shortfall placement. Bass also undertook two capital management initiatives, comprising:

a) a minimum holding share buy-back in respect of ordinary shares for holders of less than a marketable parcel of shares, namely $500; and

b) a share consolidation at a ratio of 30-to-1, which successfully received shareholder approval.

The Company is not carrying any debt and holds a US$1.54 million deposit to support a rehabilitation bond in favor of the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining.

Development Planning:

Since completion of the acquisition of the Cooper Basin assets, the Company has successfully completed a program of optimisation initiatives to increase production. As a result, production from the fields at year end has increased from 65 bopd to 96 bopd.

Further, Bass has completed a workover to return to production the Worrior 11 well, which was previously shut in. The results of the workover have confirmed the presence of undrained attic oil in the McKinlay zone in this well that has never been produced. This zone is assessed as capable of 200 bopd production on pump after the completion of an upcoming perforation program.

The Company is also undertaking a Kiwi gas development feasibility study. The study consists of three separate work packages. The first package is aimed at quantifying the minimum economic potential of the structural closure at the Kiwi discovery. The second, entails the evaluation of the stratigraphic upside gas trapping potential and the third, is to quantify the cost and feasibility of connection into the Cooper Basin gas gathering network.

The second phase is progressing well. Seismic mapping of the Kiwi area has commenced. The mapping is aimed at evaluating the stratigraphic upside gas trapping potential, utilising the most recent 3D seismic acquired over the area. The first and third work packages are well advanced and are awaiting the completion of the seismic mapping to determine the next steps required to appraise and develop this potentially valuable gas resource.

Concurrently, Bass is planning to complete the Kiwi 1 well as soon as possible and perform an extended production test in order to confirm the gas composition and potential field size.

The team in Indonesia have started planning for a future drilling program which will likely include the Bunian 6 development well, targeting the undrained oil in the southwest of the Bunian field. The potential for an additional development well in the Tangai field will also be evaluated following the success of Tangai 5.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

Business Development:

During the year, Bass entered and completed a sale and purchase agreement (SPA) with a subsidiary of Beach Energy Limited to acquire a portfolio of Cooper Basin assets for cash consideration of A$1.3 million and assumption of future restoration liabilities. Bass holds a US$1.54 million deposit to support a rehabilitation bond in favor of the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining.

The assets acquired include Beach's interest in the producing Worrior and Padulla oil fields and a number of properties that contain prospective appraisal and exploration opportunities. The Company now owns a 74%-100% interest in eight Cooper Basin tenements, representing a large acreage holding in the core of the Cooper Basin. The transaction increased Bass' interests in the producing Worrior oil field from 30% to 100% and added the producing Padulla oil field (100%) to its portfolio. At the end of the fiscal year 2022 the fields were producing ~95 bopd at a net margin of ~A$30 per barrel at a Brent oil price of ~US$80. The fields will also provide 2P reserves of almost 0.388m barrels of oil and 2C contingent resources of approximately 0.562m barrels of oil and 2.8 BCF of gas associated with the Kiwi gas discovery.

Bass has identified a capital-efficient work program consisting of three workovers to materially increase production and convert the 2C contingent resources to 2P reserves, which is continuing into 2023.

Bass is actively seeking opportunities to expand its operations and grow production. The Company is focused on acquiring assets with low-risk exploration potential that have the potential to deliver significant returns. By leveraging its expertise and resources, Bass is committed to identifying and pursuing opportunities that can drive long-term growth and maximise value for stakeholders.

RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Reserves and Contingent Resources
(For year ended 31 December 2022)

The total Bass share of 2P Field Reserves as of 31 December2022 is assessed to be 0.688 million barrels of oil. The total Bass share of 2C Field Contingent Resources as of 31 December2022 is assessed to be 1.341 million barrels of oil.

On 1 August 2022, Bass finalised the acquisition of producing assets in the Cooper Basin, South Australia, comprising the 100% owned and operated Worrior and Padulla oil fields. They are included in the Company's Reserves and Resources reporting for the first time.

There is a decrease in Indonesian reserves year on year accounting for production, field performance and a delay in the development drilling program reducing the number of wells expected to be drilled before permit expiry in 2025. This delay has deferred significant forecast oil production until after contract expiry in July 2025. This resulted in a concurrent increase in Contingent Resources. Bass is exploring the potential to bring forward production and or the feasibility of negotiating an extension of the permit tenure.

Table 1 – Developed and Undeveloped Reserves & Resources at 31 December 2022			
Field Reserves (MMbbl)			
	1P (Proved)	2P (Proved & Probable)	3P (Proved, Probable & Possible)
Australia	0.188	0.388	0.764
Indonesia	0.194	0.300	0.462
Total Reserves	**0.382**	**0.688**	**1.226**
Field Contingent Resources (MMbbl)			
	1C	**2C**	**3C**
Australia	0.201	0.562	1.410
Indonesia	0.276	0.779	0.965
Total	**0.477**	**1.341**	**2.375**

Table 1: Developed and Undeveloped Reserves and Resources at 31 December 2022

Reserves

The Bass share of 2P Field Reserves for the Cooper Basin in Australia is assessed as of 31 December 2022, to be 0.388 million barrels of oil. This reflects the proved and probable reserves for the Worrior and Padulla oil fields (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 1).

The Bass share of 2P Entitlement Field Reserves in the Tangai-Sukananti KSO in Indonesia is assessed as of 31 December 2022, to be 0.300 million barrels of oil. This reflects the proved and probable reserves for the Bunian and Tangai oilfields (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 2).

RESERVES AND RESOURCES (Cont'd)

Net Entitlement Reserves are the share of cost oil and profit oil that Bass is entitled to receive under the KSO signed with the Indonesian government body, PT Pertamina. The Net Entitlement Reserves formula varies with the fiscal environment, cost recovery status, oil price and scheduled contract expiry.

Contingent Resources

The Bass share of 2C Field Contingent Resources for the Cooper Basin in Australia is assessed to be 0.562 million barrels of oil (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 2). The Field Contingent Resources comprise volumes in the Worrior and Padulla oil fields currently considered uneconomic but that may be converted to reserves under different economic circumstances and/or with projects aimed at extending the current economic cut-offs such as acceleration of production or reduced crude fuel consumption. Additionally, in the Worrior Field there are significant contingent resources of oil in the Murta reservoir that may be converted to reserves post fracture stimulation when their economic potential can be demonstrated. The stimulation program is planned for the 2023 calendar year.

The Bass share of 2C Field Contingent Resources for the Tangai-Sukananti KSO in Indonesia is assessed to be 0.779 million barrels of oil (Tables 1 and 2 as well as Figure 3). The Field Contingent Resources comprise volumes attributed to currently producing or future planned wells in the Bunian and Tangai oil fields post license expiry in July 2025. This presents a future development opportunity to increase or bring forward reserves or by re-negotiating the license contract expiry.

Table 2 – Movements in Reserves & Resources at 31 December 2022			
Field Reserves (MMbbl)			
	1P (Proved)	2P (Proved & Probable)	3P (Proved, Probable & Possible)
Total Reserves 31/12/21	**0.316**	**0.425**	**0.644**
CY 2022 Production	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.050)
Revisions	(0.072)	(0.075)	(0.132)
Acquisitions	0.188	0.388	0.764
Total Reserves 31/12/22	**0.382**	**0.688**	**1.226**
Field Contingent Resources (MMbbl)			
	1C	**2C**	**3C**
Total Contingent Resources 31/12/21	**0.263**	**0.490**	**0.860**
Revisions	0.013	0.289	0.105
Acquisitions	0.201	0.562	1.410
Total Contingent Resources 31/12/22	**0.477**	**1.341**	**2.375**

Table 2: Movements in Reserves and Resources at December 2022

RESERVES AND RESOURCES (Cont'd)

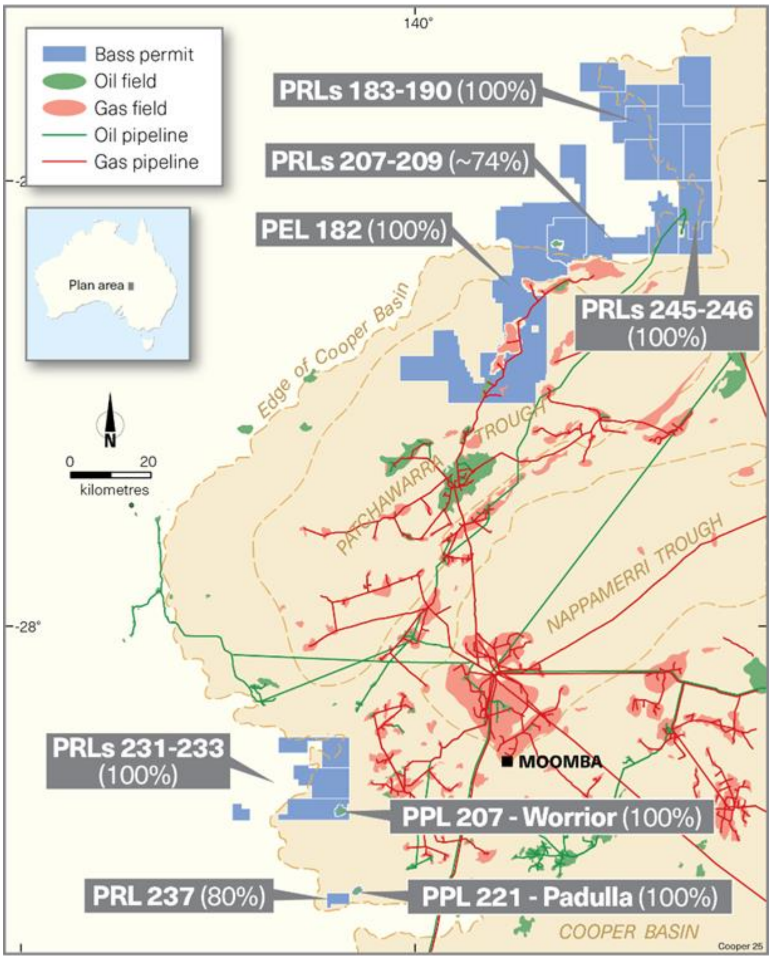


Figure 2: Cooper Basin Location Map

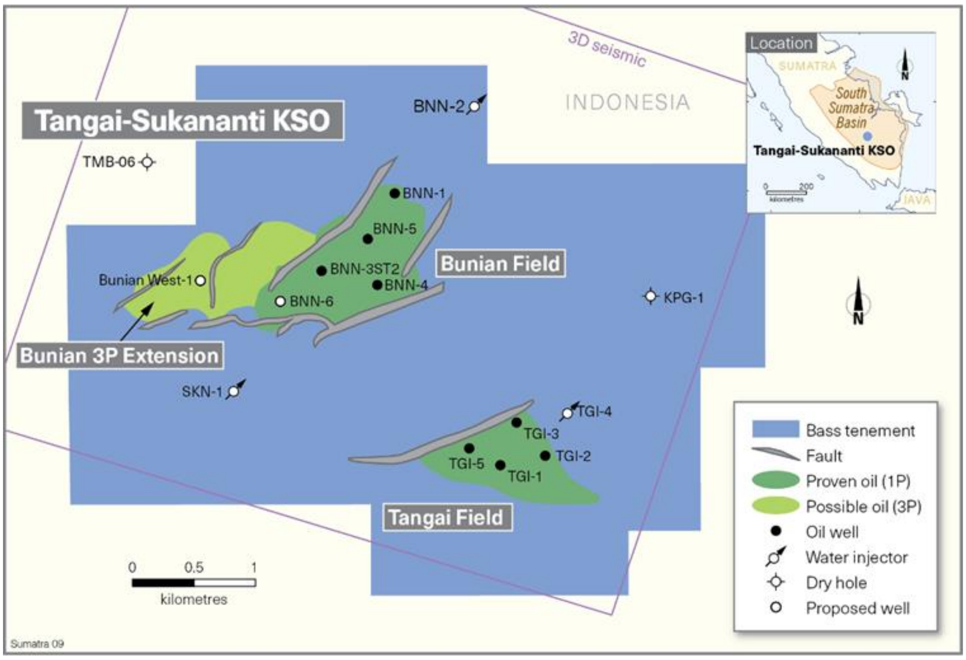


Figure 3: Tangai-Sukananti KSO Location Map

RESERVES AND RESOURCES (Cont'd)

Notes on Calculation of Reserves and Resources

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

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

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

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

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

Qualified Petroleum Reserves and Resources Evaluator Statement:

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

SAFETY

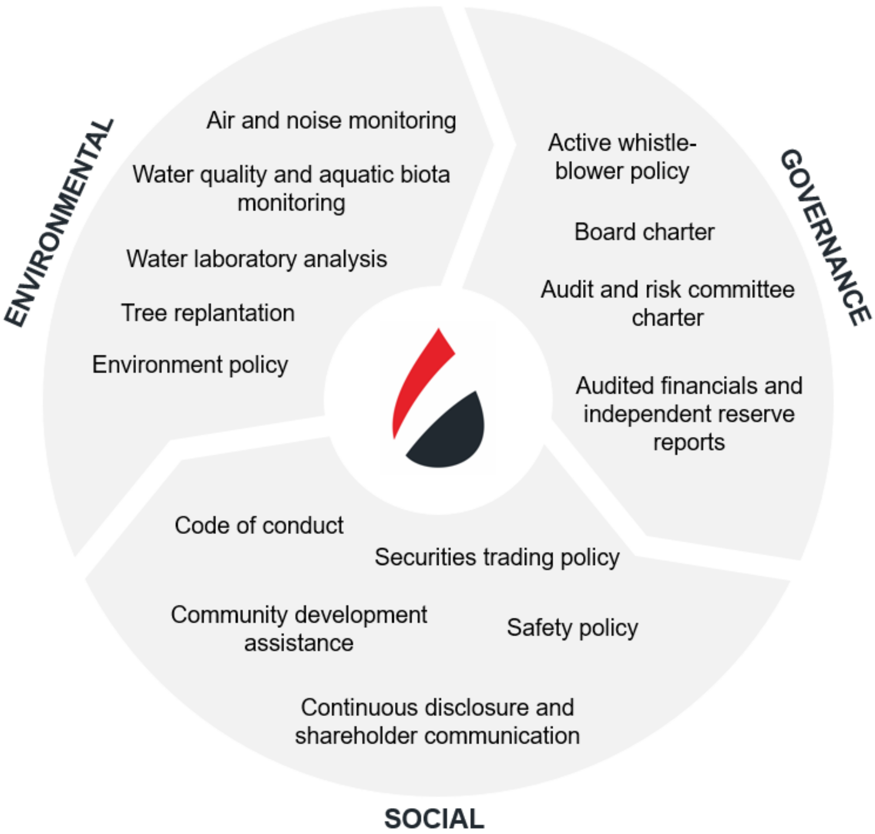
At Bass, the health and safety of our employees and operations is a top priority. We strictly adhere to industry-standard protocols and have implemented a comprehensive Health, Safety, Environment, Quality, and Community (HSEQC) program to prioritise the well-being of our employees and ensure the reliability of our field operations.

With a goal of achieving zero incidents, we are proud to report that in 2022, we recorded no injuries and amassed over 5.8 million safe work hours. This outstanding achievement is a testament to the diligence and commitment of all Bass employees.

As we continue to expand our operations, we remain dedicated to maintaining a safe work environment and minimising potential hazards. Our HSEQC program will continue to evolve and adapt as our assets and operating environment change, ensuring the ongoing safety and well-being of our staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

Bass is committed to responsible and sustainable business practices, recognising the importance of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors in its operations. The Company has developed an ESG framework that outlines key initiatives in these areas and serves as a foundation for its ESG efforts.



As Bass continues to grow, the Company is committed to developing this framework and strengthening its commitment to ESG principles in the years to come. The Company recognises that ESG considerations are not only important for its stakeholders, but also for the long-term success and sustainability of its business.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report on the results of Bass Oil Limited consolidated entity ("BAS" or "Bass" or "the Company" or "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIRECTORS

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

Peter F Mullins FFin
Chairman and non-executive independent director (Appointed 16 December 2014)

Mr Mullins has over 40 years banking experience in Australia and New York, specialising in Institutional and Corporate Finance across a broad industry range, including Oil & Gas. He is experienced in Mergers and Acquisitions, Structured Finance, IPO's and Capital Raisings. He retired as Head of Institutional Banking SA&NT with the Commonwealth Bank (CBA) in 2009 and took up a part time role as Senior Advisor, Institutional, Corporate and Business Banking for CBA in SA&NT. He retired from this role in 2013.

Mr Mullins was a Director of Somerton Energy Limited for 3 years prior to its merger with Cooper Energy Limited in 2012. He is a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia.

Mr Mullins served on the Audit and Risk Committee during the period.

Giustino (Tino) Guglielmo BEng (Mech) FIEAust MSPE MAICD
Managing director from 1 February 2017, previously was executive director (Appointed 16 December 2014)

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

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

Mr Guglielmo also worked at Santos Limited, Delhi Petroleum Limited, and internationally with NYSE listed Schlumberger Corp. His experience spans the Cooper basin, Timor Sea, Gippsland basin, and exposure to US land and other international basins.

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

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

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

Mark L Lindh
Non-executive independent director (Appointed 16 December 2014)

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

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

He is currently a non-executive Chairman of Aerometrex Limited (ASX:AMX). Mr Lindh resigned as a non-executive director of Advanced Braking Technology Limited (ASX:ABV) on 15 November 2022.

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

Hector M Gordon BSc (Hons)
Non-executive independent director (Appointed 23 October 2014)

Mr Gordon is a geologist with over 40 years of experience in the upstream petroleum industry, primarily in Australia and Southeast Asia. Until June 2017 Mr Gordon was employed by Cooper Energy Limited as an executive director - Exploration & Production.

Mr Gordon's previous employers also include Beach Energy, Santos Limited, AGL Petroleum, TMOC Resources, Esso Australia and Delhi Petroleum Pty Ltd. He is currently a non-executive director of Cooper Energy Limited (ASX:COE).

Mr Gordon is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Mr Gordon served as Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee during the period.

INTERESTS IN THE SHARES & OPTIONS OF THE COMPANY

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

	Number of Ordinary Shares	Number of Options over Ordinary Shares
P F Mullins	3,100,000	920,000
G Guglielmo	15,881,523	5,827,174
M L Lindh	7,340,982	1,834,564
H M Gordon	1,343,999	417,555

COMPANY SECRETARY

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

DIVIDENDS

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Group during the year was oil production from newly acquired producing assets in the Cooper Basin, South Australia and a 55% Operated interest in the Tangai-Sukananti licence in the prolific South Sumatra Basin, Indonesia.

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

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Operating results for year

The Group's operating profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 after income tax was $42,593 (31 December 2021: loss of $601,611).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

Review of Financial Condition

Liquidity

The Group's consolidated statement of cash flows for the year recorded a decrease of $15,572 (2021: increase of $1,397,004) in cash and cash equivalents. The cash flows were derived from operating receipts of $5,362,170 (2021: $3,221,899) and capital raising net of transaction costs of $3,459,279 (2021: $1,738,395).

There were cash outflows to suppliers and employees of $4,581,198 (2021: $3,212,095) and taxation paid of $548,516 (2021: $174,815). Further net cash outflows in investing activities of $1,989,930 (2021: $84,748) relating to expenditure on oil properties and a deposit of $1,543,197 (2021: $nil) into restricted cash.

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022 were $1,477,074 (2021: $1,492,646).

CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Company completed the acquisition of the Cooper Basin portfolio of assets from Beach Energy Limited and Cooper Energy Limited including a 100% interest in the Worrior and Padulla producing oil fields.

The Company raised A$1,200,000 from a private placement to sophisticated and professional investors through the issue of 800 million new ordinary shares ("Shares") at A$0.0015 per share. Placement participants received one free attaching option for every two shares successfully subscribed for under the Placement, exercisable at A$0.004 on or before 30 September 2024. The Company undertook an unmarketable parcel share buyback at $0.002 per share, before completing a share consolidation of 30 to 1, reducing the number of shares on issue by 5,180 million to 179 million shares. Accordingly, the issued share options were also consolidated 30 to 1 and were repriced to $0.12, expiring 30 September 2024.

The Company then undertook a Rights Issue to all shareholders, at $0.045 per share with a 1 for 1 free attaching option exercisable at A$0.12 on or before 30 September 2024, which raised a further A$4,018,759. The additional capital has been used to fund the Cooper Basin acquisition and to complete a number of low-cost initiatives aimed at increasing production.

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

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

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

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

SHARE OPTIONS

Unissued shares

As at the date of this report there were 132,340,789 unissued ordinary shares under options (759,390,150 pre-consolidation, at 31 December 2021).

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During the financial year the Company did not pay insurance premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts, for current Directors and Officers.

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

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

INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

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

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

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

	Board Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
P F Mullins	6	6	2	2
G Guglielmo	6	6	2	2
H M Gordon	6	6	2	2
M L Lindh	6	6	2	2

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2022)

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

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

(i) Directors

P F Mullins	Chairman
G Guglielmo	Managing Director
H M Gordon	Director (Non-executive)
M L Lindh	Director (Non-executive)

(ii) Executives

R M Hamilton	Company Secretary

There have been no changes to key management personnel after 31 December 2022 and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

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

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

Remuneration Philosophy

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

- Provide competitive rewards to attract high calibre executives.

Remuneration Structure

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

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Remuneration policy

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

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2022) (cont'd)

Structure

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

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

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

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

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

The remuneration of non-executive directors for the period ending 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is detailed in Table 1 and 2 respectively of this Remuneration Report.

Executive Remuneration

Objective

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

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

Structure

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

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

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

Fixed remuneration

Objective

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2022) (cont'd)

Structure

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

Employment contracts

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

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

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

Consultancy Services Agreements

The Group has entered into consultancy agreements with Robyn Hamilton.

Details of the agreements entered into by the Group and outstanding as at 31 December 2022 are set out below:

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

Company performance

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

Measure	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2020	Dec 2019	Dec 2018
Net (loss)/profit $	42,593	(601,611)	(499,826)	398,418	(419,615)
Basic (loss)/profit per share ¢ per share *	0.000	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000	(0.000)
Share price at the beginning of the year * ¢	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003
Share price at the end of the year * ¢	0.069**	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003
Dividends per share ¢	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2022) (cont'd)

Remuneration of key management personnel

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

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Short-term benefits	Post-employment	Share-based payments	Long-term benefits	
	Salary & fees	Superannuation	Options	Long service leave	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Non-executive Directors					
P F Mullins	52,130	5,339	-	-	57,469
H M Gordon	38,229	3,915	-	-	42,144
M L Lindh	34,753	3,559	-	-	38,312
Sub-total non-executive directors	125,112	12,813	-	-	137,925
Managing Director					
G Guglielmo	208,520	21,355	-	17,800	247,675
Other key management personnel					
R M Hamilton	81,122	-	-	-	81,122
Totals	**414,754**	**34,168**	**-**	**17,800**	**466,722**

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Short-term benefits	Post-employment	Share-based payments	Long-term benefits	
	Salary & fees	Superannuation	Options	Long service leave	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Non-executive Directors					
P F Mullins	55,277	5,472	-	-	60,749
H M Gordon	40,537	4,013	-	-	44,550
M L Lindh	36,853	3,648	-	-	40,501
Sub-total non-executive directors	132,667	13,133	-	-	145,800
Managing Director					
G Guglielmo	216,014	27,024	-	-	243,038
Other key management personnel					
R M Hamilton	62,845	-	-	-	62,845
Totals	**411,526**	**40,157**	**-**	**-**	**451,683**

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2022) (cont'd)

Remuneration of key management personnel (cont'd)

Table 3: Shareholdings of key management personnel

Shares held in Bass Oil Limited (number)

	1 January 2022 Balance at beginning of period	Purchased on market	Consolidation	Participation in Entitlement Issue	31 December 2022 Balance at end of period
2022					
Directors					
P F Mullins	70,000,000	-	(67,666,667)	766,667	3,100,000
G Guglielmo	317,630,465	-	(307,042,783)	5,293,841	15,881,523
H M Gordon	30,320,003	-	(29,309,337)	333,333	1,343,999
M L Lindh (ii)	156,573,680	20,000,000	(170,687,892)	1,455,194	7,340,982
	574,524,148	20,000,000	(574,706,679)	7,849,035	27,666,504
Other key management personnel					
R M Hamilton	10,000,000	-	(9,666,667)	166,667	500,000

(i) Mr M Lindh's interest includes 2,975,400 (2021: 89,262,000) shares held directly and 4,365,579 (2021: 67,311,680) shares held indirectly by related parties, Marbel Capital Pty Ltd and Chesser Nominees Pty Ltd (2021: Marbel Capital Pty Ltd and Chesser Nominees Pty Ltd), all subsidiaries of Adelaide Equity Partners Ltd, a director related entity of Mr M Lindh.

Table 4: Option holdings of key management personnel

Options held in Bass Oil Limited (number)

	1 January 2022 Balance at beginning of period	Consolidation	Participation in Entitlement issue	Net change other	31 December 2022 Balance at end of period
2022					
Directors					
P F Mullins	4,600,000	(4,446,667)	766,667	-	920,000
G Guglielmo	16,000,000	(15,466,667)	5,293,841	-	5,827,174
H M Gordon	2,526,668	(2,442,446)	333,333	-	417,555
M L Lindh (a)	11,381,144	(11,001,774)	1,455,194	-	1,834,564
	34,507,812	(33,357,554)	7,849,035	-	8,999,293
Other key management personnel					
R M Hamilton	1,250,000	(1,208,334)	166,667	-	208,333

DIRECTORS’ REPORT (cont’d)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2022) (cont’d)

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

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

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

During the year the Group paid corporate advisory and investor relations fees to Adelaide Equity Partners Limited (a director related entity of Mr M Lindh) of $70,999 (31 December 2021: $44,041) and capital raising success fees to Adelaide Equity Partners Limited of $36,468 (31 December 2021: $20,483) (both under a corporate advisory and investor relations mandate). The fees were provided under normal commercial terms and conditions. Amounts outstanding at balance date were $5,589 (31 December 2021: $7,982).

The Group has a corporate advisory & investor relations mandate with Adelaide Equity Partners. The mandate has a monthly retainer of AUD $7,500 per month and commenced on 16 July 2021. The mandate can be terminated at any time by either party, by written notice to the other party.

End of the REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (31 December 2022)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

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

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

The Company's petroleum exploration and development activities are subject to environmental conditions specified by the Indonesian regulatory authorities. During the period there were no known contraventions by the Company of any relevant environmental regulations.

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 may be accessed from the Company's website at www.bassoil.com.au.

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit for the year ended 31 December 2022 is included on page 25.

Non-audit services

During the year Grant Thornton, the Company's auditor, performed no other services in addition to their statutory duties.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

Chairman
Adelaide, 31 March 2023

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Melbourne VIC 3001

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Bass Oil Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as lead auditor for the audit of Bass Oil Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

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

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

T S Jackman
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 31 March 2023

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

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

In the opinion of the directors:

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

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

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

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

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

On behalf of the Board

Chairman
Adelaide, 31 March 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Revenue			
Oil revenue		5,721,938	2,925,950
Cost of oil sold		(3,025,368)	(1,891,294)
Gross profit		2,696,570	1,034,656
Other income			
Interest received		8,750	1,984
Operator fees		70,111	58,085
Other income	4	4,752	12,186
Total revenue and other income		2,780,183	1,106,911
Administrative expenses	5	(2,176,069)	(1,487,226)
Finance costs	8	(9,319)	(7,029)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		594,795	(387,344)
Income tax expense	11(a)	(552,202)	(214,267)
Profit/(loss) for the year		42,593	(601,611)
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		(42,484)	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax		(42,484)	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		109	(601,611)
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	26	0.000	0.000

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,477,074	1,492,646
Trade and other receivables	13	1,531,519	1,221,205
Other current assets	14	317,031	33,047
Inventories	15	245,663	141,487
Other financial assets	16	3,726	3,991
Total current assets		3,575,013	2,892,376
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	-	298,195
Other financial assets	16	1,570,666	27,469
Property, plant, and equipment	17	126,885	-
Right of use assets	18(a)	72,082	19,671
Oil properties	19	5,916,297	1,795,403
Total non-current assets		7,685,930	2,140,738
TOTAL ASSETS		11,260,943	5,033,114
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	22	980,126	923,821
Provisions	23	54,147	265,301
Lease liabilities	18(b)	27,936	19,781
Provision for tax	11(e)	583,775	615,937
Total current liabilities		1,645,984	1,824,840
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	23	3,082,446	99,635
Lease liabilities	18(b)	34,954	-
Total non-current liabilities		3,117,400	99,635
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,763,384	1,924,475
NET ASSETS		6,497,559	3,108,639
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	24	31,598,393	28,435,817
Reserves	25	3,349,548	3,165,797
Accumulated losses		(28,450,382)	(28,492,975)
TOTAL EQUITY		6,497,559	3,108,639

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated				
		Contributed equity	Accumulated losses	Currency translation reserve	Share based payments reserve	Total
		$	$	$	$	$
At 1 January 2022		28,435,817	(28,492,975)	3,129,996	35,801	3,108,639
Net profit for the year		-	42,593	-	-	42,593
Foreign currency translation loss		-	-	(42,484)	-	(42,484)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	42,593	(42,484)	-	109
Shares issued	24	3,616,206	-	-	-	3,616,206
Share buy-back		(77,976)	-	-	-	(77,976)
Transaction costs on share issues		(411,502)	-	-	-	(411,502)
Share-based payment	10	-	-	-	226,235	226,235
Tax consequences of share issue costs		35,848	-	-	-	35,848
At 31 December 2022		31,598,393	(28,450,382)	3,087,512	262,036	6,497,559
At 1 January 2021		26,684,884	(27,891,364)	3,129,996	-	1,923,516
Net loss for the year		-	(601,611)	-	-	(601,611)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(601,611)	-	-	(601,611)
Shares issued		1,850,321	-	-	-	1,850,321
Transaction costs on share issues		(111,926)	-	-	-	(111,926)
Share-based payment	10	-	-	-	35,801	35,801
Tax consequences of share issue costs		12,538	-	-	-	12,538
At 31 December 2021		28,435,817	(28,492,975)	3,129,996	35,801	3,108,639

The above statement of equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		5,362,170	3,221,899
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,581,198)	(3,212,095)
Interest received		8,750	1,984
Interest paid		(9,319)	(7,029)
Taxation paid		(548,516)	(174,815)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	31	231,887	(170,056)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Deposit into restricted cash		(1,543,197)	-
Purchase plant and equipment		(7,043)	-
Oil properties expenditure		(1,989,930)	(84,748)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(3,540,170)	(84,748)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares and equity options		3,616,206	1,833,676
Payment share issue costs		(156,927)	(95,281)
Payment unmarketable parcel share buy-back		(77,976)	-
Principal elements of lease payments		(41,872)	(86,587)
Net cash provided by financing activities		3,339,431	1,651,808
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		31,148	1,397,004
Foreign exchange		(46,720)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,492,646	95,642
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	1,477,074	1,492,646

Some administration and corporate costs included in the 31 December 2022 ASX Quarterly Appendix 5B have been re-classified to payments for property, plant & equipment. Additionally, the deposit into restricted cash has been reclassified as used in investing activities and not included in the closing cash on hand.

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 1. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements of Bass Oil Limited ("Parent Entity" or "Company") and its controlled entities (collectively as "Consolidated Entity" or "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2022 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 31 March 2023.

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

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

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

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

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

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars ($). The functional currency of the parent company and Bass Oil Sukananti Ltd, a subsidiary company, is United States dollars. The functional currency of Bass Oil Cooper Basin Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company, is Australian dollars (AUD).

These currencies represent the currency of the primary economic environment of the parent and the subsidiary, respectively.

Going Concern

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

For the year ended 31 December 2022 the Group earned a profit after tax of $42,593 (31 December 2021: made a loss after tax of $601,611), had a net cash inflow from operating activities of $231,887 (31 December 2021: outflows of $170,056), had a net cash outflow from investing activities of $3,540,170 (31 December 2021: $84,748) and a net cash inflow from financing activities of $3,339,431 (31 December 2021: $1,651,808).

The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast through to March 2024 which indicates that the Group has sufficient funds to remit the second and final instalment of the performance bond for the rehabilitation of the Cooper Basin properties in favour of the SA Department for Energy and Mining and invest in further projects to maintain/increase production levels.

The Group may be required to secure additional funding (which may be sourced as debt or equity) in the event of unforeseen issues arising including but not limited to a weakness in the price of oil, field production performance or projected cash returns from the Company's Indonesian subsidiary or to fund drilling and non-drilling projects beyond March 2024.

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

Based on the Group's cash flow forecast, achieving the funding referred to above and achieving successful results from drilling and non-drilling projects, the Directors believe that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern.

Should the Group be unsuccessful in achieving the projected levels of cashflow from initiatives set out above, a material uncertainty would exist that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business.

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

(a) Statement of Compliance

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

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

(b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The Group has adopted all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022.

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

(c) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

The year-end exchange rate used for 31 December 2022 was AUD/USD 1:0.6775 (31 December 2021: 1:0.7256).

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(f) Financial assets

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

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

Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Financial assets (cont'd)

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

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

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

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

(g) Inventories

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

(h) Joint arrangements

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

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

(i) Plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Leases

The Group as lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Leases (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group conducts an annual internal review of asset values, which is used as a source of information to assess any indicators for impairment. If any impairment indicators exist, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated.

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

(l) Oil properties

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

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

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

(m) Provision for restoration

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

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

(n) Trade and other payables

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

(o) Contributed equity

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

(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Sale of oil and gas

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

Australia

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

Indonesia

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

Rendering of services

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

Operator fees

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

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

(q) Other income

Interest

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

(r) Employee benefits

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

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

Share-based payments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(s) Income tax and other taxes

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

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

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

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

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

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

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

Indonesian First Tranche Petroleum

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

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

(t) Income tax and other taxes (cont'd)

Other taxes

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

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

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

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

(u) Earnings per share

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

(v) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

(i) Impairment of Oil Property Assets

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

(ii) Useful Life of Oil Property Assets

As detailed at Note 2 (l) in the Annual Report, oil properties are amortised on the Units of Production basis using the latest approved estimate of Proven (1P) Reserves. Amortisation is charged only once production has commenced. No amortisation is charged on areas under development where production has not yet commenced. Estimates of reserve quantities are a critical estimate impacting amortisation of oil property assets.

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

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

(iii) Estimates of Reserve Quantities

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

(iv) Income tax

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

(v) Restoration provision

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

(vi) Cooper Basin acquisition

The Group has recognised the Cooper Basin acquisition as an asset acquisition based upon management's assessment that the transaction meets the concentration test under AASB 3 *Business Combinations* and that substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired are concentrated in a group of similar identifiable assets. Management have assessed fair values for the property, plant and equipment based on the cost of comparable assets on market and the fair value of oil properties based on the NPV of 1P Reserves and Resources at 1 August 2022.

Note 3. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

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

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

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

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

The carrying amounts and net fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2022 are cash and cash equivalents $1,477,074, trade and other receivables $1,531,519, other financial assets $1,574,392, trade and other payables $980,126.

Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December 2022.

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

Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

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

Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

	31 December 2022	
	AUD $	IDR $
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	767,063	28,598
Trade and other receivables	49,477	587,508
Other financial assets	1,543,197	-
Financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	427,359	407,516

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

	31 December 2022	
	AUD $	IDR $
Impact on post tax profit		
Exchange rate +10%	193,238	20,859
Exchange rate -10%	(193,238)	(20,859)
Impact on equity		
Exchange rate +10%	193,238	20,859
Exchange rate -10%	(193,238)	(20,859)

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

Commodity Price Risk

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

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

	31 December 2022 $
Impact on post tax profit	
USD oil price +10%	572,194
USD oil price -10%	(572,194)
Impact on equity	
USD oil price +10%	572,194
USD oil price -10%	(572,194)

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

Interest rate risk

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

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

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

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

	31 December 2022 $
Impact on post tax profit	
Interest rates +1%	30,203
Interest rates - 1%	(30,203)
Impact on equity	
Interest rates +1%	30,203
Interest rates -1%	(30,203)

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

The financial liabilities are trade and other payables. At 31 December 2022, the Group had $980,126 (2021: $923,821) in trade and other payables. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and have a contractual maturity of less than 30 days.

The only financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and other financial assets. At 31 December 2022, the Group had $1,477,074 (2021: $1,492,646) in cash and cash equivalents, $1,531,519 (2021: $1,519,400) in trade and other receivables, and $1,574,392 (2021: $31,460) in other financial assets.

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

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

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than one year	One to two years	Greater than two years	Total
	%	$	$	$	$
31 December 2022					
Trade and other payables	-	980,126	-	-	980,126
Lease liabilities	9.50%	33,096	33,096	4,713	70,905
31 December 2021					
Trade and other payables	-	923,821	-	-	923,821
Lease liabilities	10.95%	20,629	-	-	20,629

Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Capital management

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 4. Other Income

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	 2021 $
Jobkeeper receipts		-	12,186
Foreign exchange gains		4,752	-
		4,752	12,186

Note 5. Administrative Expenses

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	 2021 $
Auditors Remuneration	9	76,053	59,263
Consultants' fees other		299,355	96,833
Corporate related costs		162,932	83,923
Directors' remuneration		137,924	146,764
Employee benefits expense	7	812,792	783,332
Exploration permit fees		74,012	-
Foreign exchange losses		-	12,289
Insurance		10,580	14,610
Legal expenses		74,587	59,021
Rent		36,457	40,685
Share-based payment	10	16,348	35,801
Travel		49,971	4,031
Bad debt expenses		229,957	-
Other administrative expenses		195,101	150,674
		2,176,069	1,487,226

Note 6. Depreciation and Amortisation

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

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	 2021 $
Depreciation plant and equipment	17	-	407
Depreciation of right of use assets	18	29,011	59,535
Amortisation of oil properties	19	702,628	224,676
		731,639	284,618

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 7. Employee Benefits Expense

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Wages and salaries		639,289	582,022
Superannuation		31,625	27,686
Provision for annual leave		6,085	18,773
Provision for long service leave		19,745	-
Medical expense		14,197	7,456
Termination benefits		40,538	102,356
Workers' compensation		6,293	1,752
Other		55,020	43,287
		812,792	783,332

Note 8. Finance Costs

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Interest on leases		3,133	7,029
Interest		6,186	-
		9,319	7,029

Note 9. Auditor's Remuneration

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by Grant Thornton for:			
An audit or review of the financial report of the entity paid to:			
Grant Thornton Australia		62,553	46,263
Grant Thornton Indonesia		13,500	13,000
Total		76,053	59,263

Note 10. Share-based payments

		Consolidated	
	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Fair value of employee share rights		16,348	35,801
Fair value of listed options issued to the Lead Manager of capital raise		209,887	-
Total		226,235	35,801

Listed options

On 13 October 2021 and 11 April 2022, the Company granted 4,166,667 and 1,333,333 (post consolidation) BASO listed options to Peak Asset Management, Lead Manager of the Placement. The listed options are $0.12 cents (post consolidation) expiring 30 September 2024.

The share-based payment expenses of $86,536 and $16,379 were estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model assuming a risk- free rate of 0.18% and 2.51%, a volatility of 100%, an expected dividend rate of nil and an expected life of 2.97 and 2.47 years. The shares in the Company traded at AUD$0.06 and AUD$0.045 (post consolidation) on the grant dates.

On 30 November 2022 the Company granted 7,500,000 BASO listed options to Peak Asset Management, Lead Manager of the Capital Raising as a success fee. The listed options are $0.12 cents expiring 30 September 2024.

The share-based payment expense of $106,972 was estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model assuming a risk- free rate of 3.17%, a volatility of 100%, an expected dividend rate of nil and an expected life of 1.8 years. The shares in the Company traded at AUD$0.061 on the grant date.

The share-based payment for the Lead Manager options has been included in Share Issue costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 11. Income Tax

		Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
(a)	**Income tax recognised in profit or loss**			
	Current tax			
	In respect of the current financial year		516,354	201,729
	Deferred tax			
	In respect of the current financial year		35,848	12,538
	Total income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss		552,202	214,267
	The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit or loss as follows:			
	Profit/(loss) before tax		594,795	(387,344)
	Income tax calculated at 30% (2021: 30%)		178,438	(116,203)
	Difference in tax rates		129,088	50,432
	Cost recovery profit that is taxable in Indonesia		(99,274)	72,582
	Current financial year temporary differences not recognised		8,262	58,728
	Current year revenue tax losses not recognised		335,688	148,728
	Income tax expense recognised in the profit or loss		552,202	214,267
	Income tax expense - Australia		35,848	12,538
	Income tax expense - Indonesia		516,354	201,729
	Total		552,202	214,267
(b)	**Recognised deferred tax assets and (liabilities)**			
	Deferred tax assets and (liabilities) are attributable to the following:			
	Other assets		(89,086)	(6,611)
	Oil Properties Cooper Basin		(1,113,589)	-
	Plant and equipment		(38,066)	-
	Trade and other payables		9,959	44,972
	Provisions		918,799	4,144
	Share issue costs		123,350	35,748
			(188,633)	78,253
	Tax losses recognised to offset net deferred tax liability		188,633	-
	Net deferred tax assets not recognised		-	(78,253)
	Net deferred tax assets and (liabilities)		-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 11. Income Tax (cont'd)

		Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
(c)	**Unrecognised deferred tax assets**			
	Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:			
	Temporary differences		-	78,253
	Revenue tax losses		5,938,197	5,436,655
	Capital tax losses		157,316	162,679
			6,095,513	5,677,587

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

		Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
(d)	**Movement in recognised net deferred tax assets**			
	Opening balance		-	-
	Recognised in equity		(35,848)	(12,538)
	Recognised in income		35,848	12,538
	Closing balance		-	-
(e)	**Movement in provision for tax**			
	Opening balance		615,937	589,023
	Current tax expense		516,354	201,729
	Less payments		(548,516)	(174,815)
	Closing balance		583,775	615,937

Income tax payable is for income tax payable in Indonesia. Current year income tax only becomes payable when there are no cost recoveries available to be carried forward at the end of the tax year (31 December). The tax balance includes $559,197 of deferred tax from tax years ended between 2011 and 2017 when cost recoveries were available to be carried forward, so no current tax was payable. The timing of when and if this tax is due for payment is uncertain.

Unrecognised tax losses are related to Australian operations.

Note 12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash at bank and in hand		1,477,074	1,492,646
		1,477,074	1,492,646

Note 13. Trade and Other Receivables

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Current			
Trade debtors [1]		876,888	513,953
Other receivables		54,202	110,903
Goods and services tax		12,921	5,156
Value-added tax		587,508	591,193
		1,531,519	1,221,205
Non-current			
Other receivables		-	298,195
		-	298,195

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

Note 14. Other Current Assets

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Prepayments		215,937	29,008
Accrued revenue		101,094	4,039
		317,031	33,047

Note 15. Inventories

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Oil inventories in tank (at cost)		107,999	6,490
Maintenance spares (at cost)		137,664	134,997
		245,663	141,487

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 16. Other Financial Assets

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Current			
Security deposit		3,726	3,991
		3,726	3,991
Non-current			
Rehabilitation bond		1,543,197	-
Security deposit		27,469	27,469
		1,570,666	27,469

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

Note 17. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Equipment		40,333	-
Camp facilities		39,947	-
Motor vehicles		46,605	-
		126,885	-
Equipment			
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation		-	423
Purchases		7,043	-
Cooper basin acquisition		33,290	-
Foreign exchange movement		-	(16)
Depreciation charge for the year	6	-	(407)
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation		40,333	-
Cost		40,333	33,144
Accumulated depreciation		-	(33,144)
Net carrying amount		40,333	-
Camp facilities			
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation		-	-
Cooper basin acquisition		39,947	-
Depreciation charge for the year	6	-	-
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation		39,947	-

Note 17. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Camp facilities (cont'd)			
Cost		39,947	-
Accumulated depreciation		-	-
Net carrying amount		39,947	-
Motor vehicles			
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation		-	-
Cooper basin acquisition		46,605	-
Depreciation charge for the year	6	-	-
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation		46,605	-
Cost		46,605	-
Accumulated depreciation		-	-
Net carrying amount		46,605	-

Note 18. Leases

(a) Right of Use Assets

31 December 2022 $	Office Premises	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Total
Opening balance	19,671	-	-	19,671
Additions	57,904	-	27,172	85,076
Depreciation	(20,943)	-	(8,068)	(29,011)
Foreign exchange movement	(1,829)	-	(1,825)	(3,654)
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation	54,803	-	17,279	72,082

31 December 2021 $	Office Premises	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Total
Opening balance	40,818	411	37,744	78,973
Depreciation	(21,378)	(414)	(37,743)	(59,535)
Foreign exchange movement	231	3	(1)	233
Closing balance, net of accumulated depreciation	19,671	-	-	19,671

Note 18. Leases (cont'd)

The Group leases several assets including office space, IT equipment and vehicles. The average lease term is 3 years (2021: 3 years).

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	29,012	59,535
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,133	7,029

The total cash outflow for leases amounts to $86,587 (2021: $85,147).

(b) Lease Liabilities

	Note	Consolidated	
		2022 $	2021 $
Current		27,936	19,671
Non-current		34,954	-
		62,890	19,671
Maturity analysis:			
Year 1		33,096	20,629
Year 2		33,096	-
Year 3		4,713	-
Year 4		-	-
Year 5		-	-
Onwards		-	-
		70,905	20,629

Note 19. Oil Properties

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Tangai-Sukananti KSO, Indonesia		2,204,333	1,795,403
Cooper Basin, Australia		3,711,964	-
		5,916,297	1,795,403
Tangai-Sukananti KSO			
Movement in the carrying value of oil properties			
Balance at the beginning of year		1,795,403	1,935,331
Expenditure during the period		981,184	84,748
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	6	(572,254)	(224,676)
Balance at the end of year		2,204,333	1,795,403
Cooper Basin			
Movement in the carrying value of oil properties			
Balance at the beginning of year		-	-
Acquisition		3,822,831	-
Expenditure during the period		19,507	-
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	6	(130,374)	-
Balance at the end of year		3,711,964	-

The Group completed two transactions to acquire a portfolio of assets in the Cooper Basin, on 1 August 2022. The assets includes a 100% interest in the Worrior and Padulla oil producing fields, appraisal wells and exploration acreage. Management assessed the transaction is to whether it is an asset acquisition or business combination under AASB 3 and employed the optional concentration test and concluded that substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired are concentrated in a group of similar identifiable assets and hence the transaction is not a business combination.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 20. Subsidiaries

Name of Subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			31 Dec 22	31 Dec 21
Bass Oil Cooper Basin Pty Ltd[i]	Oil Producer	Australia	100%	100%
Bass Oil Kalalili Pty Ltd	Non-operating	Australia	100%	-
Bass Oil Sukananti Ltd	Oil Producer	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%

(i) Bass Oil Cooper Basin Pty Ltd changed its name during the year and was formerly BSOC Business Services Pty Ltd.

Note 21. Joint Arrangements

Name of Joint Arrangement	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			31 Dec 22	31 Dec 21
Tangai-Sukananti KSO [i],[ii]	Oil Producer	Indonesia	55%	55%

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

Note 22. Trade and Other Payables

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Current			
Trade payables[i]		463,725	235,371
Accruals and other payables		516,401	688,450
		980,126	923,821

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

Note 23. Provisions

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Current			
Employee benefits		54,147	265,301
		54,147	265,301
Non-current			
Employee benefits		60,666	-
Restoration		64,988	91,970
Rehabilitation		2,949,127	-
Make Good		7,665	7,665
		3,082,446	99,635

Movement in the carrying value of restoration provision

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Balance at the beginning of year		91,970	92,244
Expenditure during the period		(26,982)	(274)
Balance at the end of year		64,988	91,970

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

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

Movement in the carrying value of rehabilitation provision

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Balance at the beginning of year		-	-
Rehabilitation provision assumed through Cooper basin transaction		2,949,127	-
Balance at the end of year		2,949,127	-

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

Note 24. Contributed Equity

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 $	2021 $
Issued and paid up capital				
Ordinary share fully paid	267,917,271	3,342,140,096	31,598,393	28,435,817
Movements in ordinary shares on issue				
Ordinary shares on issue at beginning of period	4,612,681,458	3,342,140,096	28,435,817	26,684,884
Issue of ordinary shares pre-consolidation	800,000,000	1,270,541,362	878,567	1,850,322
Less unmarketable parcel share buyback	(54,544,054)	-	(77,976)	-
Sub-total	5,358,137,404	4,612,681,458		
Consolidation 30 to 1	(5,179,525,890)	-	-	-
Issue of ordinary shares post consolidation	89,305,757	-	2,737,639	-
Less transaction costs	-	-	(411,502)	(111,927)
Tax consequences of share issues costs	-	-	35,848	12,538
Ordinary shares on issue at end of period	267,917,271	4,612,681,458	31,598,393	28,435,817

On 11 April 2022 the Company issued 800,000,000 ordinary shares in a private placement to sophisticated and professional investors through the issue of New Shares at A$0.0015 per share. The placement included a 1 for 3 free attaching option exercisable at A$0.004 on or before 30 September 2024. The placement raised $878,567 before costs.

On 28 April 2022 the Company completed the Unmarketable Parcel share buy-back. This resulted in 54,544,054 shares being bought back and cancelled, at A$0.002 per share. The share buy-back cost $77,976.

On 11 May 2022 the Company completed a share consolidation at 30 to 1 after it was approved by shareholders at a General Meeting on 8 April 2022. The consolidation resulted in a reduction of 5,179,525,890 shares on issue. The listed options were also consolidated and repriced accordingly to A$0.12 per option.

On 29 June 2022 the Company issued 13,324,765 ordinary shares in a non-renounceable entitlement offer of new shares on a 1 for 2 basis, at an issue price of A$0.045 per share. The entitlement offer included a 1 for 1 free attaching option exercisable at A$0.12 on or before 30 September 2024. The entitlement raised $413,824 before costs.

Between 21 July 2022 and 13 September 2022, the Company issued 75,980,992 ordinary shares after placing the shortfall shares from the entitlement offer. The shortfall shares had an issue price of A$0.045 per share and included a 1 for 1 free attaching option exercisable at A$0.12 on or before 30 September 2024. The placement of the shortfall shares raised $2,323,815 before costs.

Note 24. Contributed Equity (cont'd)

Terms and Conditions of Contributed Equity

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

Share Options on Issue

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has 132,340,789 (2021: 759,390,150) share options on issue, exercisable on a 1:1 basis for 132,340,789 (2021: 759,390,150) ordinary shares of the Company at an exercise price of A$0.12 (2021: A$0.004) and an expiry date of 30 September 2024.

In addition to the options issued on a 1 for 2 basis as part of the capital raising above, 40,000,000 options were issued pre-consolidation and 7,500,000 options were issued post consolidation (2021: 125,000,000 options) to the Lead Manager for the Placement and capital raise.

On 31 July 2021, 1,761,120 options were exercised, and 366,225,208 options expired.

	Note	Consolidated 2022 Options	 2021 Options
Movements in options on issue			
Balance at the beginning of year		759,390,150	367,986,328
Options issued pre-consolidation		306,666,667	759,390,150
Options exercised		-	(1,761,120)
Options expired		-	(366,225,208)
Sub total		1,066,056,817	759,390,150
Consolidation 30 to 1		(1,030,521,785)	-
Options issued post consolidation		96,805,757	-
Balance at the end of year		132,340,789	759,390,150

Note 25. Reserves

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	 2021 $
Currency translation reserve		3,087,512	3,129,996
Share based payments reserve		262,036	35,801
		3,349,548	3,165,797

Note 26. Earnings per Share

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

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Basic earnings/(loss) per share		0.000	0.000
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share		0.000	0.000
Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the parent		42,593	(601,611)

Post consolidation basis	Note	2022 Shares	2021 Shares
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January		153,756,049	111,404,670
Effect of shares issued April 2022		25,278,573	-
Effect of shares issued May 2022		4,692	-
Effect of shares issued June 2022		8,542,452	-
Effect of shares issued July 2022		24,677,930	-
Effect of shares issued September 2022		11,552,470	-
Effect of shares issued August 2021		-	6,907,858
Effect of shares issued October 2021		-	7,637,795
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December used in calculating basic earnings per share		223,812,166	125,950,323
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		132,340,789	25,313,005
Weighted average number or ordinary shares at 31 December used in calculating diluted earnings per share		356,152,955	151,263,328

The dilution is due to impact of options on issue as per Note 24.

Note 27. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

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

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Short-term employee benefits		414,754	411,526
Post-employment benefits		34,168	40,157
Long-term benefits		17,800	-
		466,722	451,683

Note 28. Parent Entity Disclosures

Information relating to Bass Oil Limited

	Parent	
	2022 $	2021 $
Current assets	3,809,484	1,441,253
Total assets	6,016,693	3,641,459
Current liabilities	(201,830)	(274,143)
Total liabilities	(3,041,000)	(3,093,443)
Net assets	2,975,693	548,016
Contributed equity	31,598,393	28,435,817
Foreign exchange reserve	3,087,512	3,129,996
Share-based payments reserve	262,036	35,801
Accumulated losses	(31,972,248)	(31,053,598)
Total shareholder's equity	2,975,693	548,016
Loss of the parent entity	(918,650)	(662,264)
Total comprehensive (loss) of the parent entity	(918,650)	(662,264)

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

Note 29. Related Party Disclosures

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties other than KMP

During the year the Group paid corporate advisory and investor relations fees to Adelaide Equity Partners Limited (a director related entity of Mr M Lindh) of $70,999 (31 December 2021: $44,041) and capital raising success fees to Adelaide Equity Partners Limited of $36,468 (31 December 2021: $20,483) (both under a corporate advisory and investor relations mandate). The fees were provided under normal commercial terms and conditions. Amounts outstanding at balance date were $5,589 (31 December 2021: $7,982).

The Group has a corporate advisory & investor relations mandate with Adelaide Equity Partners. The mandate has a monthly retainer of AUD $7,500 per month and commenced on 16 July 2021. The mandate can be terminated at any time by either party, by written notice to the other party.

The acquisition of Cooper Basin assets from Cooper Energy Limited (a shareholder and director related entity of Mr H Gordon) was settled on 1 August 2022 with the payment of AU $650,000 cash. Additionally, there was also a payment of $11,162 for opening inventory.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note 30. Segment Information

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

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

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

The consolidated assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 relate to oil production.

	Australia	Indonesia	Corporate	Total
31 December 2022				
Revenue	646,660	5,075,278	-	5,721,938
Other revenue	-	-	83,613	83,613
Total revenue	646,660	5,075,278	83,613	5,805,551
Segment result	(12,343)	2,308,756	(969,979)	1,326,434
Depletion, depreciation & amortisation	(130,374)	(601,265)	-	(731,639)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(142,717)	1,707,491	(969,979)	594,795
Assets				
Current assets	544,600	2,002,251	1,028,162	3,575,013
Non-current assets	5,378,765	2,303,883	3,282	7,685,930
Total assets	5,923,365	4,306,134	1,031,444	11,260,943
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	(296,200)	(1,165,755)	(184,029)	(1,645,984)
Non-current liabilities	(2,991,993)	(107,607)	(17,800)	(3,117,400)
Total liabilities	(3,288,193)	(1,273,362)	(201,829)	(4,763,384)

Note 30. Segment Information (cont'd)

	Australia	Indonesia	Corporate	Total
31 December 2021				
Revenue	-	2,925,950	-	2,925,950
Other revenue	-	-	72,255	72,255
Total revenue	-	2,925,950	72,255	2,998,205
Segment result	-	546,595	(649,321)	(102,726)
Depletion, depreciation & amortisation	-	(284,211)	(407)	(284,618)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	-	262,384	(649,728)	(387,344)
Assets				
Current assets	-	1,459,808	1,432,568	2,892,376
Non-current assets	-	2,140,738	-	2,140,738
Total assets	-	3,600,546	1,432,568	5,033,114
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	-	(1,550,697)	(274,143)	(1,824,840)
Non-current liabilities	-	(99,635)	-	(99,635)
Total liabilities	-	(1,650,332)	(274,143)	(1,924,475)

Note 31. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities

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

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

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Net profit/(loss) after tax		42,593	(601,611)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	29,011	59,942
Amortisation		702,628	224,676
Accretion interest		3,133	6,916
Non-cash expenses		229,956	-
Share-based payment		16,348	35,801
Foreign exchange adjustment		-	1,085
		1,023,669	(273,191)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(242,076)	51,934
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(283,984)	(20,580)
(Increase) in inventories		(104,176)	35,099
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		(177,540)	64,152
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		12,308	(66,922)
(Decrease)/increase in provision for tax		(32,162)	26,914
Increase in deferred tax		35,848	12,538
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by operating activities		231,887	(170,056)

Note 32. Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 December 2022 the Group had no contingent liabilities (2021: $Nil).

Note 33. Commitments

As at 31 December 2022 the Group has a commitment to the Department for Energy and Mining for the second and final deposit of AUD $2,277,782 due in October 2023 as financial security for the petroleum titles acquired in the Cooper Basin, in August 2022. The second deposit will be added to the existing rehabilitation bond.

Note 34. Subsequent Events

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Bass Oil Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

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

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

a giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a net profit of US$42,593 during the year ended 31 December 2022, and incurred net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of US$3,308,283. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

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

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Asset acquisition – Notes 2(v)(vi) & 19	
On 1 August 2022, the Group completed a transaction to purchase a portfolio of assets from Beach Energy Ltd and Cooper Energy Ltd, for cash consideration of AU$1.3 million and assumption of future restoration liabilities. In accordance with AASB 3 *Business Combinations*, the Group must assess whether the assets acquired and any liabilities assumed constitute a business. The Group applied the optional concentration test under AASB 3 and concluded that the test is met as substantially all the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a group of similar identifiable assets and therefore was not a business combination. Management's assessment of the concentration test and fair value estimation for the acquired assets and liabilities requires significant judgement and estimation. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Reading and evaluating the transaction documents to understand the key terms and conditions of the acquisition; • Reviewing management's assessment of the application of the optional concentration test under AASB 3 and evaluating their conclusions reached for appropriateness; • Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's experts used in the determination of the fair values; • Evaluating the valuation methodology used by the Group to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired, • Comparing the inputs and assumptions used by the independent valuation expert to supporting evidence, underlying market data and industry practice; • Challenging the key assumptions used by the Group and their external experts in determining the fair value of assets acquired; and • Assessing the appropriateness of the related financial statement disclosures.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Oil Properties – Notes 2(l), 2(v)(i) & 19	
At 31 December 2022, the carrying value of oil properties was $5,916,297. In accordance with AASB *136 Impairment of Assets*, the Group must assess at each reporting date if there are any indicators of impairment which may suggest the carrying value is in excess of the recoverable value. Management's assessment for impairment indicators involves significant management judgment, therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Obtaining and corroborating management's assessment of impairment indicators; • Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's experts in the evaluation of potential impairment indicators; • Assessing whether any potential impairment indicators exist; • Reviewing internal reporting prepared by management to assess the performance of oil properties; • Evaluating the key inputs and assumptions included in management's internal reporting; and • Assessing the appropriateness of the related financial statement disclosures.

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

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1_2020.pdf.This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 18 to 23 of the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Bass Oil Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2022 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

T S Jackman
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 31 March 2023

SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled as at 24 March 2023

DISTRIBUTION OF ORDINARY SHARES

Ordinary Shares	Number of Holders	Number of Shares
1 – 1,000	116	34,344
1,001 – 5,000	231	797,908
5,001 – 10,000	392	3,194,505
10,001 – 100,000	1,130	42,090,286
100,001 and over	371	221,800,228
Total on Issue	2,240	267,917,271

Unmarketable Parcels

In April 2022 the Company undertook an unmarketable parcel share buyback at $0.002 per share resulting in 54,544,054 shares being bought back.

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

Share consolidation

In May 2022 the Company completed a share consolidation of 30 to 1, reducing the number of shares on issue from 5,358,137,404 to 178,611,514 shares. Accordingly, the issued share options were also consolidated 30 to 1 from 1,066,056,817 to 35,535,032 and were repriced to $0.12, expiring 30 September 2024.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As disclosed in notices given to the Company.

Name of substantial shareholder	Interest in number of shares *Beneficial and non-beneficial*	% of shares
Miller Anderson Pty Ltd	15,881,523	5.93

VOTING RIGHTS

At meetings of members or classes of members:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled as at 24 March 2023

THE 20 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARES

Holder	Ordinary shares	% of total issued
Miller Anderson Pty Ltd <Longhorn Ridge Super A/C>	15,881,523	5.93
Ant Nicholson Pty Ltd <Koo Nicholson Family A/C>	12,000,000	4.48
Somerton Energy Ltd	11,046,113	4.12
Miss S Masalkovski	6,131,831	2.29
Warbont Nominees Pty Ltd <Unpaid Entrepot A/C>	4,532,292	1.69
Victoria's Basement Pty Ltd	4,310,000	1.61
Ms J G Newing	4,025,000	1.50
Mr M Saboundjian	3,333,333	1.24
M&M de Rosa Pty Ltd <M&M DeRosa Super Fund A/C>	3,250,000	1.21
Mr S H Bell & Mrs J K Berveling <Bell & Berveling Super A/C>	3,222,392	1.20
Wingmont Pty Ltd	3,100,000	1.16
B & V McFarlane Nominees Pty Ltd <McFarlane Blood Desc <A/C>	3,000,000	1.12
Mark Lindh & Belinda Lindh <Belmar Super Fund>	2,975,400	1.11
L&E De Rosa Pty Ltd <L&E De Rosa Super Fund A/C>	2,539,285	0.95
Mr W C Wheelahan	2,350,000	0.88
Tattersfield Securities Ltd	2,333,472	0.87
Mr P Sciancalepore & Mrs P Sciancalepore	2,295,386	0.86
Chesser Nominees Pty Ltd	1,946,598	0.73
English Nugent Company Pty Ltd <English Super Fund A/C>	1,900,000	0.71
Mr D G Cole	1,803,937	0.67
Emmett Enterprises Pty Ltd <Emmett Super Fund A/C	1,800,000	0.67

The 20 largest shareholders hold 93,776,562 shares, representing 35.00% of the issued share capital.

SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled as at 24 March 2023

THE 20 LARGEST OPTIONHOLDERS OF LISTED OPTIONS

Holder	Ordinary shares	% of total issued
Miller Anderson Pty Ltd <Longhorn Ridge Super A/C>	5,827,174	4.40
Mr M J M Ditchfield	5,460,000	4.13
Mr F W T Chew	5,205,000	3.93
Mr B Liu	3,856,781	2.91
Mr A E Young	3,597,110	2.72
Mr A Winzer	3,500,000	2.64
Mr K M Sweet	3,249,019	2.46
Mr R Mukhail	3,200,000	2.42
Mr K I Shelton & Mr B L Shelton <Kerrin Shelton SMSF A/C>	3,154,533	2.38
Heraclitus Holdings Pty Ltd < Goose Is Out A/C>	3,000,000	2.27
Mr D B Totterdell	3,000,000	2.27
Mrs D Rani	2,751,900	2.08
Novena Pty Ltd < De Souza Super Fund A/C>	2,350,000	1.78
Mrs R Kahlon	2,104,167	1.59
Mr D M Said	2,000,000	1.51
Mr L Sammut	1,727,962	1.31
Mr R De Souza	1,700,000	1.28
Mr P J Flintoff	1,600,000	1.21
Tattersfield Limited	1,500,000	1.13
Mr L Cherloaba	1,500,000	1.13

The 20 largest option holders hold 60,283,646 options, representing 45.55% of the issued listed options.