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Prospex Energy PLC
27 May 2025

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27 May 2025

Prospex Energy PLC
('Prospex' or the 'Company')

Final Results for Year ended 31 December 2024
and
Notice of Annual General Meeting

Prospex Energy plc, an AIM quoted investment company, is pleased to announce its audited Final Results for the year ended 31 December 2024 (the "year-end") and Notice of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") on 25 June 2025.

Corporate Highlights

- At the end of 2024, the financial position of the Company had significantly strengthened with three revenue generating onshore natural gas investments situated in stable European countries - two in Spain and one in Italy.

- A fundraise in August 2024 of £4.2m gross via the issue of 69,955,393 new shares at 6p each, was applied in the same month to acquire 7.5% of HEYCO Energy Iberia S.L. ("HEI"). HEI has majority ownership in the producing Viura gas field in northern Spain, now the Company's third producing asset.
  14.473% of the net after-tax production income from the Viura gas field accrues to the Company's investment until completion of the drilling programme and payback of its initial capital investment plus a 10% preferred return, after which its share reverts to 7.2365%.

- The results from the Viura-1B well, announced in December 2024, confirmed this investment decision. As this asset was acquired during the year, the fair value attributed to it is the actual amount invested at year-end, and it has not been revalued.

- During the year the Company expanded its activities into Poland, and created PXEN Tatra Sp. Z. o. o., a wholly owned subsidiary of Prospex, following its qualification to apply for onshore acreage hydrocarbon exploration licences in country.

- Exemplary safety performance by our operators, contractors and partners with no lost time incidents and no environmental issues or events.

Financial Highlights

- The Company recorded a loss for the year of £46,759 (2023: loss - £1,231,400), a 96% reduction on last year.

- The Company is reporting a 19.5% increase in shareholder equity (net asset value) at year-end of £4,013,106, to £24,590,154 (2023: £20,577,048).

- The revaluation of investments at fair value resulted in an increase of 4.59% to £16,310,197 (2023: £15,594,931) and an unrealised gain of £713,583 (2023: unrealised loss - £469,709).

- In March 2024, the Company made final settlement of all remaining interest-bearing debt and interest. No further debt finance was required or raised during the year.

- Consistent with the Company's strategy, cash inflows from the Company's investment portfolio (which are received as loan repayments until repayment of capital and interest) were reinvested for growth, with further investment in all of the Company's assets during the year.

- At year-end, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of £1,185,386 (2023: £3,186).

Post period highlights

- On 15th April 2025, the Company's wholly subsidiary, PXOG Muirhill Limited, completed the acquisition of 100% of Tarba Energía S.L. ("Tarba") through the purchase of the entire shareholding held by Warrego Energy Pty Ltd ("Warrego") in Tarba (the "Warrego Shares"). The Company now owns a 100% indirect working interest in El Romeral asset and the Tesorillo and Ruedalabola exploration permits.
- The Company has invested a further £903,000 in the Viura asset during 2025.
- Both of the above were completed using the Company's existing capital resources.
- The Company appointed Hannam & Partners ('H&P') as Joint Broker.
- The management team has been strengthened with the appointment of Richard Jameson, as Chief Operating Officer.

Operational Highlights

Viura Field - Northern Spain

- The Viura acquisition significantly increased Prospex's proven (2P) reserves by 6.5 Bcf (0.18 Bcm) net to Prospex. Gross 2P remaining reserves at the Viura field is 90 Bcf (2.5 Bcm) and is expected to increase upon further evaluation of the newly drilled horizons.
- Successful drilling and discovery of the Viura-1B well whichreached its revised total depth in October 2024, encountering high-quality gas-bearing formations, including a new discovery in the previously unexplored Utrillas-B reservoir. Further testing is planned for 2026.
- Viura-1B was completed and tested with flow rates up to 500,000 scm/d (17.7 MMscfd), initiating production at 300,000 scm/d (10.6 MMscfd), significantly boosting Prospex's total gas output in December 2024.
- Total natural gas produced from the Viura-1B well from start-up in December 2024 to the end of Q1-2025 was 30.2 MMscm = 1.1 Bcf (which is ≈ 4.4 MMscm = 154 MMscf net to Prospex).
- Post Period the Company announced the temporary cessation of production of the new Viura-1B well due to a leak in the completion tubing. The Operator is sourcing the necessary equipment including mobilising a suitable drilling rig in order to perform the workover by mid-June 2025.
- Drilling Phase 2 wells Viura-3A and Viura 3B is now anticipated in 2026.

El Romeral - Southern Spain

- Ten year extension of the natural gas exploitation concessions at "El Romeral 1, 2 and 3" to July 2034.
- Significant progress was made by the operator on the permitting process of the five new wells to be drilled on the concessions and the Environmental Impact Assessment. It is anticipated that the drilling permits may be issued in 2025.
- Potential connection and gas sales to Enagas Gas Grid, subject to the issue of the permits to drill the five new El Romeral gas wells.

Selva Field - Northern Italy

- Strong production and revenues with gross gas production for 2024 totalling 27.5 million scm, with 10.2 million scm net to Prospex. Gross revenue reached €10.3 million, with €3.8 million net to Prospex at an average realised gas price of €0.37/scm.
- Average gross daily production increased steadily each quarter, ending the year at nearly 80,000 scm/day. Quarterly net revenues to Prospex rose from €705,000 in Q1 to €1.25 million in Q4.
- Extension of long-term gas sales contract with BP Gas Marketing ("BPGM"), originally effective from April 2024, was extended by 12 months in October. A further renewal is anticipated by October 2025.
- Drilling applications for four new wells in the Selva Malvezzi production concession were filed in Q3-2024 with the technical office of the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security.

- Lifting of the inherent hydrocarbon exploration and extraction restrictions on the Plan for the Sustainable Energy Transition of Eligible Areas ("PiTESAI") has led to increased access for activities on the Selva Malvezzi Concession.
- Approval for strategic 3D Seismic Campaign was obtained in January 2025, paving the way for four new planned wells.

Commenting on the results, Mark Routh, Prospex's CEO, said:

"2024 was a year in which we made significant progress towards the development of our stated strategy - to become a mid-tier independent European energy producing group. We are pleased to report a significant increase in net asset value by more than £4 million, underpinned by our growing portfolio of high-quality energy investments. Ending the year debt-free, with more than £1.1 million in cash and financially self-sustaining on a business-as-usual basis, marks a key milestone for the business, enabling us to reinvest organically and strengthen our foundation for future growth from a far stronger balance sheet.

"The subsequent successful acquisition of Tarba Energía, and the increase of investment in the Viura asset, both completed with existing cash reserves, highlight our disciplined approach to portfolio development, supported by the continued confidence of our investors. Looking ahead, we remain focused on both organic growth from our existing assets and the pursuit of new opportunities that meet our rigorous investment standards and look forward to a successful 2025."

Notice of Annual General Meeting

The Company also gives notice that its AGM will be held at Huckletree Bishopsgate, 8 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4BQ, at 11.00 a.m. on 25 June 2025.

The Financial Results for the year ended 31 December 2024 together with the Notice of AGM will be available to download from the Company's website: https://prospex.energy/ and will also be posted to shareholders on or around 28 May 2025.

This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation (EU) 596/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("MAR") and is disclosed in accordance with the Company's obligations under Article 17 of MAR.

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Prospex Energy Plc

Chairman's Report
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Prospex Energy is an AIM quoted company with a focus on European natural gas and electricity. Several significant developments took place in 2024, and the stage was set for additional opportunities in 2025 and beyond. At 31 December 2024, through its investments the Company has working interests in three producing natural gas fields, two in Spain - the Viura gas field and El Romeral, and one in Italy - the Selva Malvezzi concession, which during 2024 were operated by the Company's partners. Two of these generated income throughout the year - electricity sales from its gas-to-power facility at El Romeral in southern Spain and natural gas sales from the Selva field in northern Italy. This has enabled the Company's investment vehicles to reinvest for growth and to make partial repayments to the Company of their interest-bearing debt, being funds which were invested during the acquisition, exploration and development phases. In August 2024, the Company acquired a 7.2365% working interest in the producing Viura concession in Northern Spain (14.473% until pay back of capital investment plus a 10% preferred return) and gas sales accrued to this investment from that date. Income from Viura was and is being reinvested in further drilling at Viura until completion of the drilling programme in 2026.

Prospex Energy acquired its 7.2365% working interest in the Viura gas field by way of a 7.5% shareholding in HEYCO Energy Iberia S.L through its subsidiary PXOG Muirhill Ltd. including a share of 90 Bcf proven gas reserves and the Viura gas processing plant.

The Company also created an investment vehicle in Poland, PXEN Tatra Sp. Z o.o., which is 100% owned and during 2024 initiated applications for open-acreage exploration permits in that country. These permits have not yet been awarded.

Operations in all the Company's investment portfolio were carried out with an exemplary safety performance by our operators, contractors and partners with no lost time incidents and no environmental issues or events. The Company continues to monitor its Health, Safety and Environment ("HSE") performance by promoting a high level of HSE awareness and culture with its partners, operators and subcontractors.

In 2024, the financial position of Prospex Energy was significantly strengthened with production income from three onshore producing gas assets situated in two stable European countries. All these assets have significant growth potential which will be realised with the successful completion of drilling programmes which are already well advanced in the permitting processes, comprising five wells at El Romeral, four wells at Selva Malvezzi and two wells at Viura. The Viura wells are already permitted; the remaining nine drilling permit applications, at El Romeral and Selva, are expected to be received during 2025 or early 2026. This puts the Company in the position to achieve significant growth from its existing production concessions on all three of its main investments. The timing of these eleven wells is not certain and accumulated production income from its existing assets will be deployed to fund the drilling campaigns. The Company will actively seek other sources of funding to grow the production asset base which may include debt finance, farm-out activity or portfolio rationalisation.

Final Settlement of Convertible Loan Note Debts

In March 2024, the Company settled the third and final capital repayment plus accrued interest on the Convertible Loan Notes issued in September 2022 from accumulated cash within the Company. The convertible loans which were convertible at 5.5p per share of original aggregate value of £500,000 were issued to three individuals pursuant to a Convertible Loan Note Deed dated 2 September 2022. In settlement of the third and final quarterly debt repayments, a total of £175,239 was paid to the three Convertible Loan Note holders being the capital repayment of £168,487 plus accrued interest to 31 March 2024 of £6,753.

Viura- through PXOG Muirhill and HEYCO Energy Iberia S.L.

In August 2024, the Company raised, in aggregate, gross proceeds of approximately £4.20 million via a Placing, Subscription and WRAP Retail Offer of 55,633,333 Placing and Subscription Shares and the 14,322,060 WRAP Retail Offer Shares, amounting in aggregate to the issue of 69,955,393 new

14,322,050 WRAP Retail Offer Shares, amounting in aggregate to the issue of 69,955,395 new Ordinary Shares at an Issue Price of 6 pence per share. The WRAP Retail Offer, which was significantly oversubscribed, raised aggregate gross proceeds of £859,323.

The gross proceeds from this fundraise enabled Prospex to acquire 7.5% of HEI. This investment was closed on 19 August 2024. HEI has majority ownership in the Viura gas field in northern Spain, owning 96.4865% of the Viura concession, its reserves, existing production and the surface facilities. This translates to a Prospex Energy indirect ownership of 7.2365% in the Viura concession. The investment was an important step in the development of the Company's strategy to become a mid-tier independent European energy producing group.

Prospex Energy committed to fund 15% of the 2024-2026 HEI development programme for its 7.5% stake in HEI, however, this was not a standard "2:1 Promote" transaction. Whilst Prospex is funding 15% of costs to earn 7.5% of HEI, the Company will be repaid its capital investment from 15% of the HEI production income (after OPEX and taxes), plus a 10% preferred return on its investment, until payback of both, at which point Prospex's share of net income reverts to 7.5%.

The Viura investment has increased the Company's proven reserves. The Viura estimated 2P gross remaining reserves is 90 Bcf (2.5 Bcm) which is 6.5 Bcf (0.18 Bcm) net to Prospex. The investment has not been revalued pending completion of the drilling programme and a new Competent Person's Report being prepared.

During 2024 Prospex invested ~£3.9million towards the Viura phase 1 development programme which included the Viura-1B well. A further ~£903,000 has been invested during 2025, bringing the total invested in Viura by Prospex Energy at the date of this report to ~£4.8m. The Viura Phase 2 development programme will be funded from net proceeds of Phase 1 production together with debt-finance, further investor contributions into HEI, or a combination of both.

Drilling of the Viura-1B well commenced on 22 June 2024. On 21 October 2024, the Viura-1B development well successfully reached its revised targeted Total Depth ("TD") of 4,500 metres (≈4,100 meters True Vertical Depth ("TVD")) in the 6-inch hole section of the bottom 450 metres of the well.

The Viura-1B well encountered the main Utrillas-A reservoir 50 metres higher than expected, with good quality reservoir rock and significant gas shows throughout drilling, and gas-bearing formations extending 30 metres deeper than nearby wells in the formation.

With unanimous investor agreement, it was decided to drill the Viura-1B well deeper to evaluate the unexplored Utrillas-B formation, beneath the proven and producing Utrillas-A formation. This resulted in the discovery of a new gas-bearing section in the Viura gas field. Good gas shows and several potential reservoir formations were identified in this previously undrilled section and valuable new data was acquired. Further testing of the Utrillas-B is planned during Phase 2 in 2026.

The total extra cost of deepening the well to appraise the Utrillas-B section was a gross cost of €2.5 million. Prospex met its 15% share of the costs (€375,000) to deepen and complete the well from existing cash reserves.

In December 2024, the Company announced the results from drilling the Viura-1B development well. Viura-1B was completed and tested, having achieved flow rates up to 500,000 scm/d (17.7 MMscfd), which was 72,000 scm/d (2.6 MMscfd) net to Prospex. The Viura-1B well started production at an initial rate of 300,000 scm/d (10.6 MMscfd), which is 43,000 scm/d (1.5 MMscfd) net to Prospex, more than doubling the Company's share of production across all assets in December to ≈82,000 scm/d or ≈2.9 MMscfd.

Production facilities at the Viura gas plant, which is connected to the Spanish national grid network meant that gas produced during the testing phase was immediately processed and sold.

Subsequent to the reporting date, from January to March 2025, gross production rates reduced to an average of ≈248,000 scm/d (8.5 MMscfd), ≈35,893 scm/day (1.25 MMscfd) net to Prospex.

Included in Phase 1 was a workover to convert the suspended well Viura-3 into a water injection well which unfortunately was not successful.

Post period end in April 2025 the field was shut-in to allow well workovers with production anticipated to recommence by mid-June 2025.

El Romeral - through PXOG Muirhill and Tarba Energía S.L

Ten-year Extension of Concessions

On 25 July 2024, the Spanish regulatory authority granted a ten-year extension of the natural gas production concessions - El Romeral 1, 2 & 3 owned by Tarba Energía S.L. ("Tarba") to July 2034. This enables electricity supply to the grid from the Romeral gas-to-power facility until at least July 2034, when the concessions may be extended for a further ten-year period. Tarba's electricity production plant in Carmona near Seville was declared a Public Utility by the Andalusian Regional Government at the beginning of 2023 and is the only facility in Spain that converts electricity from natural gas at the same location as the gas is extracted from the subsurface.

Permitting Applications for five additional wells

Tarba Energía, the operator of the El Romeral asset has been working through the complex regulatory requirements in the application for permits to drill five additional wells and an Environmental Impact Assessment, believed to be the final step, was commenced in April 2025. It is anticipated that the regulatory authorities will issue the drilling permits in 2025.

Potential Connection to Enagas Gas Grid and other Business Development

Furthermore, the El Romeral asset has the potential to sell gas directly to the Enagas operated national gas grid with a relatively short pipeline extension and tie-in, solar generation and battery storage and gas storage in existing depleted wells. The first two projects, direct gas sales and solar expansion, have both been advanced as far as the Company will allow pending the permitting of the five further gas wells. The permitting of these five El Romeral gas wells is expected in 2025 and applications for a further five wells will be submitted as soon as these are received.

Post Period Acquisition of Tarba Energía shares

On 15 April 2025 Prospex through its wholly owned subsidiary, PXOG Muirhill Limited, exercised a right of first refusal to acquire the shares of Tarba Energía that were not previously owned, thus bringing Prospex's interest in Tarba Energia to 100%.

Selva Malvezzi - through PXOG Marshall Ltd. and UOG Italia Srl.

Production and Revenues for 2024

The gross production from the Selva Malvezzi concession in 2024 was 27.5 MMscm of natural gas, 10.2 MMscm net to Prospex. Gross revenue from the Selva Malvezzi concession in 2024 was €10.3 million, €3.8 million net to Prospex with the weighted average price for the gas sold of €0.37/scm.

The breakdown of production and revenue for the year is shown in Table 1.

PM-1 Production Data	**Mar 2024 Quarter**	**Jun 2024 Quarter**	**Sept 2024 Quarter**	**Dec 2024 Quarter**
	Q1-2024	**Q2-2024**	**Q3-2024**	**Q4-2024**
Average gross daily production rate (scm)	69,976	74,904	76,910	79,596
Quarterly net (37%) production (MMscm)	2.363	2.529	2.596	2.710
Weighted average price (per scm)	€ 0.30	€ 0.34	€ 0.39	€ 0.46
37% Revenue net to Prospex ('000)	€ 705	€ 855	€ 1,020	€ 1,250

Table 1. Gas production and revenues from the Selva Malvezzi Production Concession in 2024

Approval of 3D Seismic Campaign

In January 2025, Po Valley Energy Limited (ASX: PVE) ("Po Valley Energy", "Po Valley", "PVE") successfully obtained regional approval ("INTESA") from the Emilia Romagna Regional Council to commence its works under the planned 3D seismic campaign. This campaign covers the entire Selva Malvezzi Production Concession Area (the "Concession") and is an integral part of the ongoing development programme, which envisages the drilling of four new wells on the Concession, building upon the current Podere Maiar-1 well production. Po Valley Operations Pty Limited ("PVO"), a wholly owned subsidiary of PVE, is the operator of the Concession (the "Operator"), has a 63% working interest, while Prospex has the remaining 37% working interest. The granting of the Regional INTESA is an important step in the authorisation process, which will complete with the issuing of a formal decree from the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security once all documentation has been verified. In anticipation of the INTESA, the Operator has completed all preliminary works in relation to the design, planning and permitting of the campaign. With the grant of the INTESA, it has been possible to commence the formalisation of the permitting and agreements with landowners. As part of these preparatory activities, the Operator participated in constructive co-ordination meetings with the relevant farmers associations and has worked closely with relevant representatives to ensure that all the planned activity aligns with industry best practices.

The nature of the 3D seismic campaign and the technology that will be used is purposefully designed to ensure that the environmental footprint is negligible and can be carried out quickly. The campaign is expected to take no more than three weeks.

Once the seismic data has been acquired, the dataset will be processed and interpreted in-house with the aim of optimising the subsurface drilling locations targeted by the planned four new wells on the Concession. The Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain the permits to drill these four new wells was lodged with the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security on 24 December 2024.

Preparation for the 3D geophysical survey acquisition on the Selva Malvezzi Production Concession was significantly progressed during Q4 2024. All environmental approvals have been received, and planning and permitting is well advanced.

<u>Gas Sales Contract with BP Gas Marketing</u>

In February 2023 Po Valley Operations Limited ("PVO"), the operator of the Selva Malvezzi production concession, in which Prospex has a 37% working interest, signed an 18-month gas sales contract with BP Gas Marketing ("BPGM") to commence on 1 April 2024 with potential to extend, on behalf of the Joint Venture. This contract was extended for a further 12-months in October 2024. The joint venture is confident that the BPGM contract will be renewed before October 2025. The gas supply price is linked to Italy's "Heren PSV day ahead mid" price assessment.

In January 2024, after six months of strong gas production, PVO confirmed that the PM-1 well was continuing to perform as expected. The commissioning and testing period undertaken by PVO defined the optimal well performance and confirmed the optimum flow rates from the well to ensure no debris accumulation and to establish the most efficient rate of production for the long term. As a precaution, a Surface Sand Detector was installed which provides added protection to the gas plant. The operator continued to build on the upside potential of the Selva Malvezzi production concession , by progressing agreements with local landowners and advancing the permitting process with the regulatory authorities in order to deliver the drilling programmes at Selva North, South and East and Riccardina.

<u>Lifting of restrictions on the PiTESAI</u>

In May 2024, the Italian authorities lifted the inherent hydrocarbon exploration and extraction restrictions on the Plan for the Sustainable Energy Transition of Eligible Areas ("PiTESAI"). This was officially confirmed in June 2024. This resulted in increased access for activities on the Selva Malvezzi Concession, meaning that East Selva may now be drilled from an optimum location, no longer requiring a highly deviated well thereby reducing risk and cost. The improved regulatory environment and geopolitical landscape in Italy, resulted in a reform of the permitting process and schedules allowing the operator, PVO, to apply for the permitting of four wells on the concession targeting increased future revenues.

Onshore Licence Applications in Poland - through PXEN Tatra Sp. Z o.o.

In March 2024, Prospex registered a wholly owned subsidiary company called PXEN Tatra Spółka Z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością ("PXEN Tatra") or PXEN Tatra Sp. Z o. o. (which translates to PXEN Tatra Limited Liability Company). The company has been named after the Tatra National Park and the Tatra Mountain range in southern Poland, which form a natural border between Slovakia and Poland. PXEN Tatra is 100% owned by the Company.

On 21 May 2024, PXEN Tatra applied to the regulator in Warsaw for pre-qualification to apply for and operate Polish exploration licences. Pre-qualification involves demonstrating the technical and financial capacity to own licences and is a necessary step prior to any licence application. On 3 October 2024 PXEN Tatra officially secured this qualification, and applications for licenses were immediately submitted.

The Company has identified and hopes to acquire prospective blocks in Poland, which meet its stringent investment criteria; namely, areas which have proven gas production, high potential prospectivity in the targeted geological horizons, high potential for new reserves to be unlocked and can be brought onstream within two to three years. Details of the new licence areas applied for will be made public when the official applications are publicly gazetted after the submission to the Ministry of Climate and Environment. The licence applications have been submitted based on a 100% initial working interest. The award of the blocks will be based upon the proposed geological and geophysical work programmes and the work commitments.

Marking a potential entrance to develop onshore natural gas in a third European nation, the reasons for choosing to expand into Poland, include the favourable regulatory environment and prospective hydrocarbons, but also importantly the Company's previous experience in country. Poland is well known for its hydrocarbon resources and has a regulatory regime which is supportive of natural gas investment with a track record in quickly approving permits for hydrocarbon exploitation activities as the nation focusses on its security of energy supply. The Prospex senior team has valuable prior exploration experience in Poland and is very familiar with the regional geology and importantly, the regulatory environment. Throughout its prior operations in Poland during 2016, Prospex met all local regulatory commitments, which puts the Company in a good position to leverage the experience and relationships gained at that time. It is also important to note that Poland has a well-established petroleum service infrastructure in Country for any drilling operations to draw on.

In order to manage the applications, in April 2024 PXEN Tatra engaged an experienced Country Manager in Poland. Prospex already has a consultant Reservoir Geologist based in Poland who is an integral part of Prospex group's technical team, so this natural expansion of the team ensures that the Company can manage operations effectively.

Post period end:

El Romeral 5-well permitting

In February 2025, the Spanish Ministry Initiated the Statutory Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Consultation and Public Gazetting of Statutory EIA Consultation with respect to the application for permitting to drill five further wells on El Romeral Production Concessions. The five wells are planned to target the five optimum structures on the El Romeral concessions, which will produce biogenic natural gas from shallow subsurface horizons. The depth of the wells average about 700 metres and will each take no longer than 3-4 weeks to drill once a suitable drilling rig has been mobilised. No objections have been received from the public and statutory consultees on the Environmental Impact Assessment to drill the five wells on the El Romeral concessions.

Tarba submitted the EIA to Spain's Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (the "Ministry") in Madrid in May 2024 prior to confirmation that the El Romeral Concessions were granted an extension for 10 years until July 2034.

El Romeral Transformer Replacement

On 11 January 2025, the main 9MW transformer at the El Romeral plant which exports the generated electricity to the national grid failed, resulting in the shutdown of the plant which occurred safely and with no harm to personnel or other equipment. The local team of the Tarba Energía operator rented a replacement transformer which was successfully installed and electricity generation re-started on 1 February 2025. The original transformer which was more than 22 years old and its repair was deemed uneconomic has been sold for its inherent scrap value. The new rental transformer is a higher specification at 16-20 MW and will be replaced by a new appropriately sized transformer in due course.

100% acquisition of Tarba Energía

On 15 April 2025 Prospex through its wholly owned subsidiary, PXOG Muirhill Limited ("Muirhill") completed the acquisition of 100% of Tarba Energía S.L. ("Tarba") through the purchase of the entire shareholding held by Warrego Energy Pty Ltd ("Warrego") in Tarba (the "Warrego Shares") (the "Acquisition"). This opportunity arose because Warrego had received and accepted an offer for its shares from a third party which Prospex had a right to match and pre-empt.

As a result of this acquisition, Prospex now owns a 100% indirect working interest in both the El Romeral asset and the Tesorillo and Ruedalabola exploration permits located in the Cadiz province of southern Spain.

Under the terms of the Acquisition, Muirhill has paid to Warrego €562,725 of the total consideration of €662,725. The balance of €100,000 is payable upon securing drilling permits. The Acquisition was funded entirely by the Company's existing capital resources.

It represents a highly competitive acquisition price equating to US 0.016/mcf or US 0.092/Boe and has the potential to increase significantly the production and revenues on the El Romeral concession once the permits to drill the five new wells are approved

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

Prospex Energy Plc is an Investment entity as defined by IFRS 10, as such the results of its subsidiaries are not consolidated up to the parent company. These financial statements therefore represent the financial position of the Company on a standalone basis, and the Company's investments in its subsidiaries, joint ventures and underlying assets are recognised at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial Review

The Company recorded a loss for the year of £46,759 (2023: loss - £1,231,400).

The current year's loss includes an unrealised gain on revaluation of investments of £713,583 (2023: unrealised loss £469,709).

Administrative expenses increased by £150,939 (13.6%) to £1,263,452 (2023: £1,112,513).
Net finance income increased by £335,507 to £614,433 (2023: £278,926).

The Company is reporting an increase in shareholder equity (net asset value) at 31 December 2024 of £4,013,106, to £24,590,154 (2023: £20,577,048).

Total Assets increased by £3,958,557 to £25,757,867 (2023: £21,799,310).
The increase is primarily attributable to the investment in Heyco Energy Iberia, operator of the Viura asset, via the Company's wholly owned investment vehicle, PXOG Muirhill Limited. As this asset was acquired during the year, the fair value attributed to it is the actual amount invested at year-end. The Company has invested a further £903,000 in the Viura asset subsequent to the year-end.

Total Liabilities decreased by £54,549 to £1,167,713 (2023: £1,222,262).
This is comprised primarily of provision for deferred tax.

The revaluation of investments at fair value resulted in an increase of 4.59% to £16,310,197 (2023: £15,594,931) and the unrealised gain of £713,583 (2023: unrealised loss - £469,709).

This unrealised gain comprises the change in the fair value of the Company's wholly owned investment vehicle, PXOG Marshall Limited, which directly and indirectly owns 37% of the Selva Malvezzi concession in Italy. The change takes into account the reduction in remaining reserves from 2024 gas production, interest payable to the Company on its loans, and deferred taxes, offset by a reduction in the liability of PXOG Marshall to the Company through loan repayments made during 2024.

The Italian asset has been re-valued on a methodology consistent with that used in prior years audited financial statements, updated to reflect underlying future gas pricing based on the benchmark Title Transfer Facility ("TTF") European forward contract gas prices applicable at 31 December 2024.

At 31 December 2024, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of £1,185,386 (2023: £3,186).

Amounts owed to the Company by its investment vehicles earn interest and are repaid out of surplus funds arising from after-tax net earnings in the underlying undertakings. Where appropriate, surplus funds within the investment entities are reinvested, at the direction of the Company, to develop and diversify the underlying assets.

The strengthening of the Company's balance sheet during the year was a result of a combination of factors including the investment in the Viura asset, receipt of loan repayments from the Company's wholly owned investment vehicles, and the conversion or repayment of the Company's own remaining interest-bearing debt. The Company has no remaining debt and no further debt finance has been required or raised.

Business Development

During 2024, Prospex continued to evaluate potential deals or farm-in opportunities. The Prospex technical team undertook in depth evaluations on a number of potential opportunities and importantly recommended that the Board should progress to participate in the Viura producing natural gas asset in northern Spain. Results to-date at Viura have confirmed this investment decision and established the potential for significant additional upside in the near future. The technical team's input was also integral to the decision to register as an Operator and apply for exploration licenses in Poland.

The Company continues its strategy of as far as possible reinvesting the investment returns within its investment vehicles for growth. This enables the Company to minimise its need to raise funds externally, and when it does so, ensure that the funds so raised are invested directly into growing the value and diversification of the investment portfolio.

The Company continues to focus on onshore natural gas and power assets in Europe. The Company's leadership continues to have confidence that this geographical and product focus is an essential ingredient to setting Company strategy and defining the boundaries within which we operate.

Management and Staff

Subsequent to the reporting date, in April 2025, a new senior member of staff Richard Jameson was appointed to the Company's executive management team as Chief Operating Officer. Richard is already a shareholder of the Company, having supported the Company in several funding rounds and brings to the Company many years of technical experience at senior levels in the oil and gas sector.

The Company benefits from an exceptional team of geologists and technical specialists with experience and knowledge in Italy, Spain and Poland and who engage constructively with the Company's partners. Each team member is highly skilled and energetic in pursuing business development opportunities which fit the Company's rigorous investment criteria.

Outlook

The Board is satisfied with the progress made during the year under review and the prospects for the future, with a number of significant activities to be undertaken in each area of operations, subject to regulatory approval. The Company's net asset value, of which its portfolio of investments is the most important part, grew significantly during 2024. Additionally, the Company ended the year debt-free, self-sustaining on a business-as-usual basis, and continues to actively reinvest funds generated within the Company's investment portfolio for growth. This has continued post year-end with the acquisition of Tarba Energía and the further investment in the Viura asset.

Additional funding obtained from the Company's investors in August 2024 was successfully applied in the Company's acquisition of the Viura asset. Your board of directors and indeed the entire staff, are extremely appreciative of the trust and confidence placed in us. On behalf of the entire team, I thank all investors, both long term and those who have recently joined, for their support. Our unwavering focus is the continued growth of the value of the Company in terms of net assets and cash generation through production of natural gas and electricity.

Having further strengthened the balance sheet during 2024, this growth will be both organic, with prospects for increasing the output and diversification of existing assets and external, with the active pursuit of new assets which meet the Company's discerning investment requirements, to add to the portfolio.

The Board is always conscious of the Company's responsibilities as thoughtful investors in the energy sector and proud of the contribution its investments make to Europe's overall energy requirements.

Bill Smith

Non-Executive Chairman

Non-Executive Chairman

22 May 2025

Prospex Energy Plc
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	**2024** £	2023 £
Other operating income	5	**-**	36,936
Administrative expenses		**(1,263,452)**	(1,112,513)
Share-based payment charges		**(96,388)**	(296,191)
OPERATING LOSS		**(1,359,840)**	(1,371,768)
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of assets	12	**713,583**	(469,709)
		(646,257)	(1,841,477)
Finance income	7	**621,486**	519,982
Finance costs	7	**(7,053)**	(241,056)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	8	**(31,824)**	(1,562,551)
Income tax	9	**(14,935)**	331,151
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(46,759)**	(1,231,400)
LOSS PER SHARE	10		
Basic loss pence per share		**(0.01)p**	(0.41)p
Diluted loss pence per share		**(0.01)p**	(0.41)p

Prospex Energy Plc (Registered number: 03896382)
Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2024

	Notes	**2024** £	2023 £
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	**-**	-
Investments	12	**16,310,197**	15,594,931
		16,310,197	15,594,931
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	13	**8,262,184**	6,201,093
Investments	14	**100**	100
Cash and cash equivalents	15	**1,185,386**	3,186
		9,447,670	6,204,379
TOTAL ASSETS		**25,757,867**	21,799,310
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	16	**7,349,585**	7,279,630
Share premium		**21,052,369**	17,158,847
Merger reserve		**2,416,667**	2,416,667
Capital redemption reserve		**43,333**	43,333

Fair value reserve		**15,315,822**	14,617,174
Retained earnings		**(21,587,622)**	(20,938,603)
TOTAL EQUITY		**24,590,154**	20,577,048
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation	19	**942,593**	927,658
		942,593	927,658
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	**225,120**	126,117
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
- Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	**-**	168,487
		225,120	294,604
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,167,713**	1,222,262
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**25,757,867**	21,799,310

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mark Routh

Director

Prospex Energy Plc
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital	Share premium	Merger reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Fair value reserve
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2023	7,225,893	14,850,928	2,416,667	43,333	14,755,732
Changes in equity					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares	53,737	2,307,919	-	-	-
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	(138,558)
Balance at 31 December 2023	7,279,630	17,158,847	2,416,667	43,333	14,617,174
Changes in equity					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares	69,955	4,127,368	-	-	-
Costs of shares issued	-	(233,846)	-	-	-
Equity-settled share based payments		-	-	-	-
Transfer to fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	698,648
Balance at 31 December 2024	**7,349,585**	**21,052,369**	**2,416,667**	**43,333**	**15,315,822**

Share capital - The nominal value of the issued share capital

Share premium account - Amounts received in excess of the nominal value of the issued share capital less costs associated with the issue of shares

Merger reserve - The difference between the nominal value of the share capital issued by the Company and the fair value of the subsidiary at the date of acquisition

Capital redemption reserve - The amounts transferred following the redemption or purchase of the

Company's own shares

Fair value reserve - the cumulative fair value changes of the company's fixed asset investment, net of deferred tax

Retained earnings - Accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior periods

Prospex Energy Plc

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£	£
Cash outflow from operations	1	**(2,606,456)**	(1,161,712)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(1,683)**	-
Interest received		**2,402**	4,938
Interest paid		**(7,053)**	(166,365)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(6,334)**	(161,427)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments		**(168,487)**	(214,454)
Share issue		**4,197,323**	58,017
Costs of shares issued		**(233,846)**	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		**3,794,990**	(156,437)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,182,200**	(1,479,576)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	**3,186**	1,482,762
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	**1,185,386**	3,186

Prospex Energy Plc

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. **RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash flows from operations		
Loss before income tax	**(31,824)**	(1,562,551)
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of fixed asset investments	**(713,583)**	469,709
Finance income	**(621,486)**	(519,982)
Finance costs	**7,053**	241,056
Operating loss	**(1,359,840)**	(1,371,768)
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(1,442,007)**	(170,812)
Increase in trade and other payables	**99,003**	84,677
Equity settled share-based payments	**96,388**	296,191
Net cash outflow from operations	**(2,606,456)**	(1,161,712)

2. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2024	**31.12.24**	**01.01.24**
	£	**£**

Cash and cash equivalents	**1,185,386**	**3,186**

Year ended 31 December 2023	31.12.23	01.01.23
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	3,186	1,486,762

Prospex Energy Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Prospex Energy Plc is a public limited company, is registered in England and Wales and is quoted on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange Plc. The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£), rounded to the nearest £1.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as they apply to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention or fair value where appropriate.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The Company is an investment entity and, as such, does not consolidate the investment entities it controls. The Company's interests in subsidiaries are recognised at fair value through profit and loss.

Going concern

The Company has reported an operating loss for the 2024 year of £1,359,840 and as at 31 December 2024 had cash at bank and in hand of £1,185,386 and net assets of £24,590,154.

In 2025 it is expected that the Company will have continuing receipts resulting from ongoing gas sales from its investment in Italy which are either reinvested or used to repay loans to the Company. These receipts are initially being received as loan repayments together with interest charged, reimbursing the Company for capital advances made in prior years which were applied to acquisition, exploration and development costs. As a result, it is expected that the Company will again record an operating loss during 2025, but also again, an increase in cash inflows and balance sheet strength.

In Spain, gas sales from the Viura gas-field net of operating costs, are at the election of the Company, applied by the Operator, Heyco Energy Iberia ("HEI") against the Companies 15% share of costs of the continuing drilling programme, expected to complete in 2026. Once the drilling programme is complete, the Company's total investment cost (which is already net of the reinvested operating income to that point) and a 10% additional preferred return will be repaid by HEI at a rate of 15% of net after-tax income as a dividend until both the capital invested and the 10% preferred return are fully repaid. The Company will then continue to earn dividends from Heyco as a 7.5% shareholder. In April 2025, the Company invested a further £903,000 in HEI.

The Directors have prepared detailed financial forecasts and cash flows looking beyond 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. In developing these forecasts, the Directors have made assumptions based upon their view of the current and future economic conditions that are expected to prevail over the forecast period.

The Board expects to raise additional funding only as and when required to cover any shortfall between the Group's own cash resources and its development and expansion of activities. In the absence of sufficient funds being available to the Company from producing assets, farm-out activity, debt and equity finance, the

Company has the ability to alter its planned investment activities to concentrate on key areas in order to ensure sufficient cash is available for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Should regulatory approval be received which allows for an expansion of current operations, or appropriate new investment opportunities arise which meet the Company's objectives and criteria, then the Directors will explore all potential sources of funding available to meet such shortfall. Based on the Company's track-record, assets and prospects, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that they will be able to secure such further funding should the need arise.

The Directors have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment - 25% per annum on reducing balance

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

2.

Loans and receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The principal financial assets of the Company are loans and receivables, which arise principally through the provision of services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date. These are classified as non-current assets.

The Company's loans and receivables are recognised and carried at the lower of their original amount less an allowance for any doubtful amounts. An allowance is made when collection of the full amount is no longer considered possible.

The Company's loans and receivables comprise other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the statement of financial position. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Equity comprises the following:

- Share capital represents the nominal value of equity shares;
- Share premium represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of expenses of the share issue;
- Profit and loss reserve represents retained deficit;
- The capital redemption reserve arises on redemption of shares in previous years and own share reserve;
- Merger reserve represents the difference between the nominal value of the share capital issued by the Company and the fair value of the subsidiary at the date of acquisition;
- Fair value reserve represents the cumulative fair value changes of the company's fixed asset investment, net of deferred tax.

Leases

Leases are recognised as finance leases. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments which have not yet been made and subsequently measured under the amortised cost method. The initial cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, lease payments made prior to the lease commencement date, initial direct costs and the estimated costs of removing or dismantling the underlying asset per the conditions of the contract.

Where ownership of the right-of-use asset transfers to the lessee at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the asset's remaining useful life. If ownership of the right-of-use asset does not transfer to the lessee at the end of the lease term, depreciation is charged over the shorter of the useful life of the right-of-use asset and the lease term.

Taxation

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Trade and other payables

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

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency) which is UK sterling (£). The Financial Statements are accordingly presented in UK Sterling

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or at an average rate for a period if the rates do not fluctuate significantly. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. It is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Equity-settled share-based payment

The Company makes equity-settled share-based payments. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. The fair value of the options granted is measured based on the Black-Scholes framework, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. At each statement of financial position date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

New standards, interpretations and amendments adapted from 1 January 2024

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2024:

- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 17).
- Lease Liability in Sales and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non- Current (Amendments to IAS 1); and
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

These amendments had no effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group In the current year the group has applied a number of new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and adopted by the UK, that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2024 Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosure or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2025 onwards

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Group has decided not to adopt early.

		Effect annual periods beginning before or after
IAS 21	**The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates** Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)	1 January 2025
IFRS 7	**Financial Instruments: Disclosure** Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2026
IFRS 7	**Financial Instruments: Disclosure** Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	1 January 2026
IFRS 7	**Financial Instruments** Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
IFRS 9	**Financial Instruments** Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2026
IFRS 9	**Financial Instruments** Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	1 January 2026
IFRS 9	**Financial Instruments** Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
IFRS 18	**Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements** Original issue	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	**Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures** Original issue	1 January 2027

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

The Directors anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company financial statements in future periods.

The Company is currently assessing the effect of these new accounting standards and amendments.

The Company does not expect to be eligible to apply IFRS 19.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration receivable, net of any discounts and VAT. It is recognised to the extent that the transfer of promised services to a customer has been satisfied and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from the rendering of services to the customer is considered to have been satisfied when the service has been undertaken.

Revenue which is not related to the principal activity of the Company is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as other operating income. Such income includes consultancy fees and rent receivable.

3. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

The preparation of the financial information in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial information and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are as follows:

Investment entities

The judgements, assumptions and estimates involved in the Company's accounting policies that are considered by the Board to be the most important to the portrayal of its financial condition are the fair valuation of the investment and the assessment regarding investment entities. The investment portfolio is held at fair value. The Directors review the valuations policies, process and application to individual investments.

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to account for most investments in controlled entities, as well as investments in associates and joint ventures, at fair value through profit and loss. The Board has concluded that the Company continues to meet the definition of an investment entity as its strategic objective of investing in portfolio investments for the purpose of generating returns in the form of investment income and capital appreciation remains unchanged.

Fair value is the underlying principle and is defined as "the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date". Fair value is therefore an estimate and, as such, determining fair value requires the use of judgement. The quoted assets in our portfolio are valued at their closing bid price at the statement of financial position date. The largest investment in the portfolio, however, is represented by an unquoted investment.

Impairment of assets

The Company's principal investments are in wholly owned unquoted subsidiaries which each have a minority interest in overseas entities with energy assets.

The Company is required to test, on an annual basis, whether its non-current assets have suffered any impairment. Determining whether these assets are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the assets have been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value. Subsequent changes to the cash generating unit allocation or to the timing of cash flows could impact on the carrying value of the respective assets.

The calculation of value-in-use for energy assets under development or in production is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Commercial reserves
- production volumes;
- commodity prices;
- fixed and variable operating costs;
- capital expenditure; and
- discount rates.

A potential change in any of the above assumptions may cause the estimated recoverable value to be lower than the carrying value, resulting in an impairment loss. The assumptions which would have the greatest impact on the recoverable amounts of the fields are production volumes and commodity prices

3. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)**

Share based payments

The estimates of share-based payments requires that management selects an appropriate valuation model and make decisions on various inputs into the model including the volatility of its own share price, the probable life of the options before exercise and behavioural consideration of employees.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred taxation is provided for using the liability method. Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses where the Directors believe that it is probable that future profits will be relieved by the benefit of tax losses brought forward. The Board considers the likely utilisation of such losses by reviewing budgets and medium-term plans for the Company. The Directors have decided that no deferred tax asset should be recognised at 31 December 2024. If the actual profits earned by the Company differs from the budgets and forecasts used then the value of such deferred tax assets may differ from that shown in these financial statements.

4. REVENUE

Segmental reporting

The company operates a single reportable segment, being an investment company. All of the Company's activities are conducted from the United Kingdom. Segmental information is therefore not presented, as the directors consider that the financial statements provide sufficient information.

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2024	2023
	£	£
Consultancy fees	**-**	36,936

6. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**517,939**	464,802
Social security costs	**49,640**	48,244
Other pension costs	**6,073**	5,483
Share-based payments	**96,388**	296,191
	670,040	814,720

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Directors	**4**	4
Staff	**1**	2
	5	6

Under the Pensions Act 2008, every employer must put certain staff into a pension scheme and contribute to it. The Company auto-enrolled its eligible employees in a defined contribution scheme. The charge to the Statement of Profit or Loss represents the amounts paid to the scheme. At the year end, the amount due to the pension scheme was £nil (2023: £nil).

Details of Directors' remuneration can be found in note 24.

7. NET FINANCE COSTS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Finance income		
Interest receivable on group loans	**619,084**	515,044
Bank interest receivable	**2,402**	4,938
	621,486	519,982
Finance costs		
Loan interest payable	**6,753**	240,709
Interest on overdue tax	**300**	347
	7,053	241,056
Net finance income	**614,433**	278,926

8. **LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX**

The loss before income tax is stated after charging:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Auditors remuneration	**30,000**	42,900
Foreign exchange differences	**1,289**	6,577

9. **INCOME TAX**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Current tax charge		
UK corporation tax on profit for the year at 25.00% (2023: 23.52%)	**-**	-
Deferred tax	**14,935**	(331,151)
Tax charge for the year	**14,935**	(331,151)

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Loss before income tax	**(31,824)**	(1,562,551)
Loss before income tax multiplied by effective rate of UK corporation tax of 25.00% (2023: 23.52%%)	**(7,956)**	(367,512)
Effects of		
Non-deductible expenses	**24,212**	70,100
Tax losses not utilised	**162,140**	186,937
Unrealised chargeable (gains)/losses	**(178,396)**	110,475
Deferred tax	**14,935**	(331,151)
	22,891	36,361
Current tax charge	**14,935**	(331,151)

There is no provision for UK Corporation Tax due to adjusted losses for tax purposes, subject to agreement with HM Revenue and Customs. The deferred tax asset, measured at the standard rate of 25%, of approximately £2.92m (2023: £2.76m) arising from the accumulated tax losses of approximately £11.70m (2023: £11.05m) carried forward has been used to reduce the deferred tax charge on the unrealised gain arising on the revaluation of investments. This will be subject to agreement with HMRC.

10. **EARNINGS PER SHARE**

	Year ended 31 December 2024			Year ended 31 December 2023		
	Earnings	**Number of shares**	**Per share amount**	Earnings	Number of shares	Per share amount
	£			£		
Basic EPS						
Loss for the year and earnings available to ordinary shareholders	**(46,759)**	**359,725,698**	**(0.01)p**	(1,231,400)	298,729,117	(0.41)p

The loss and weighted average number of shares used for calculating the diluted loss per share are identical to those for the basic loss per share. The outstanding share options (note 23) would have the effect of reducing the loss per share and would therefore not be dilutive under IAS 33 'Earnings per share'.

11. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Computer equipment
	£
COST	
At 1 January 2023 and 2023 and 31 December 2024	**1,699**

DEPRECIATION

At 1 January 2023 and 2023 and 31 December 2024	**1,699**

NET BOOK VALUE

At 31 December 2024	**-**
At 31 December 2023	-

12. **INVESTMENTS**

	Shares in group undertakings	Unlisted investments	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 January 2023	16,014,640	50,000	16,064,640
Revaluations	(469,709)	-	(469,709)
At 31 December 2023	15,544,931	50,000	15,594,931
Additions	1,683	-	1,683
Revaluations	713,583	-	713,583
At 31 December 2024	**16,260,197**	**50,000**	**16,310,197**

Shares in group undertakings represent investments in PXOG Marshall Limited of £16,258,414, (2023: £15,544,831), PXOG Muirhill Limited of £100 (2023: £100) and PXEN Tatra Sp. Z o. o of £1,683 (2023: £nil). The latter was incorporated in March 2024 in Poland.

The Company's investments at the Statement of Financial Position date in the share capital of companies include the following:

PXOG Marshall Limited

Registered office: 60 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0HR

Nature of business: Investment entity	% holding
Ordinary shares	100.00

	2024	2023
	£	£
Aggregate capital and reserves	**16,258,414**	15,544,831
Profit/(loss) for the year	**713,583**	(469,709)

The underlying value of PXOG Marshall Limited is based on the underlying value of the Selva Malvezzi Production Concession, Po Valley, Italy, of which it owned 37% at the year end. Consistent with prior years, a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model was produced at the year end, based on proved and probable (2P) reserves supported by a Competent Person Report (CPR) produced in 2022. The DCF model has been updated to reflect forward gas prices as at 31 December 2024 using the Dutch TTF Gas Futures contracts for 2025 and subsequent production years. The DCF cashflows were discounted at 10% p.a.

In addition, consistent with the prior year, a risked valuation of 2C contingent resources in the Selva North and South fields in the 2022 CPR has been updated and included. With the achievement of 1st production at the Podere Maiar 1 well in 2023, and successful conversion of the exploration licence to a production licence, the likelihood of realising the contingent resources, which are on the same production licence, was increased in 2023.

PXOG Muirhill Limited

Registered office: 60 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0HR

Nature of business: Investment entity	% holding
Ordinary shares	100.00

	2024	2023
	£	£
Aggregate capital and reserves	**(407,397)**	3,415
Loss for the year	**(410,812)**	(13,896)

PXOG Muirhill Limited ("Muirhill") holds its interests in the Tesorillo and El Romeral projects (15% and 49.9% respectively at 31 December 2024) through its holdings of A and B shares in Tarba Energía S.L. The fair value of the Romeral and Tesorillo assets held by Muirhill at year-end, has been changed to reflect the independent valuation implicit in a 3rd party offer received subsequent to year-end, for the shares owned independent valuation implicit in a 3rd party offer, received subsequent to year end, for the shares owned by the joint venture partner. These assets were previously carried at cost by Muirhill. (Muirhill exercised its right to pre-empt the offer and became the sole owner of Tarba on 15th April 2025).

During the year, PXOG Muirhill Limited acquired 7.5% of HEYCO Energy Iberia S.L., which has majority ownership in the producing Viura gas field in northern Spain. This investment by PXOG Muirhill, which totalled £3.9m by year-end, was funded by an interest-bearing loan from the Company to PXOG Muirhill. A further £895,000 has been invested subsequent to year-end.

PXEN Tatra Sp. Z o.o.

Registered office: Prosta 67, 00-838 Warsaw, Poland

Nature of business: Investment entity	% holding		
Ordinary shares	100.00		
		2024	2023
		£	£
Aggregate capital and reserves		**(31,618)**	N/A
Loss for the year		**(33,044)**	N/A

PXEN Tatra was incorporated in March 2024 to apply for licences to search for and develop onshore natural gas in Poland.

PXOG Marshall Limited and PXOG Muirhill Limited are incorporated in the UK and registered in England & Wales. PXEN Tatra SP. Z o. o is incorporated and registered in Poland.

Investments are recognised and de-recognised on the date when their purchase or sale is subject to a relevant contract and the associated risks and rewards have been transferred. The Company manages its investments with a view to profiting from the receipt of investment income and capital appreciation from changes in the fair value of investments.

All investments are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given and, with the exception of PXOG Muirhill Limited, are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Unquoted investments, including both equity and loans are designated at fair value through profit and loss and are subsequently carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Fair value is determined in line with the fair value guidelines under IFRS.

In accordance with IFRS 10, the proportion of the investment portfolio held by the Company's unconsolidated subsidiaries is presented as part of the fair value of investment entity subsidiaries, along with the fair value of their other assets and liabilities.

The holding period of the Company's investment portfolio is on average greater than one year. For this reason, the portfolio is classified as non-current. It is not possible to identify with certainty investments that will be sold within one year.

Investments in investment entity subsidiaries are accounted for as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss and are not consolidated in accordance with IFRS10.

These entities hold the Company's interests in investments in portfolio companies. The fair value can increase or reduce from either cash flows to/from the investment entities or valuation movements in line with the Company's valuation policy.

The fair value of these entities is their net asset values.

The Directors determine that in the ordinary course of business, the net asset values of an investment entity subsidiary are considered to be the most appropriate to determine fair value. At each reporting period, they consider whether any additional fair value adjustments need to be made to the net asset values of the investment entity subsidiaries. These adjustments may be required to reflect market participants' considerations about fair value that may include, but are not limited to, liquidity and the portfolio effect of holding multiple investments within the investment entity subsidiary.

13. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	2024	2023
	£	£

	2024 £	2023 £
Current:		
Trade receivables	**3,206**	3,346
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**8,243,866**	6,185,765
VAT	**10,055**	6,926
Prepayments and accrued income	**5,057**	5,056
	8,262,184	6,201,093

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates to their fair value.

14. **CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	2024	2023
Shares held for sale	**£**	£
Shares in group undertakings	**100**	100

The investment in PXOG Massey Limited is held at £100, based on the SPA agreement which is pending completion of sale to H2Oil Limited. In August 2020, Prospex signed a sale and purchase agreement ('SPA') with H2Oil Limited ('H2Oil') regarding the sale of the entire issued share capital of PXOG Massey Limited ('Massey'). Under the terms of the SPA, the Company will receive up to £215,000 in cash in respect of historical debt owed to the Company by Massey and nominal consideration for shares in Massey of which 85% of the funds (£182,650) had been received by Prospex by 31 December 2020. As at the statement of financial position date, although it is still expected, the final condition of the SPA had not been met.

Should the final condition of the SPA not be met, the asset would need to be reinstated at fair value which is considered to be higher than the carrying value. The Directors have taken a prudent view not to recognise this asset at fair value unless it is virtually certain that the final condition of the SPA will not be met.

15. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank accounts	**1,185,386**	3,186

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates to their fair value. All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are at floating rates of interest.

16. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Number	Number	**£**	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	**402,539,928**	332,584,535	**402,541**	332,585
Deferred shares of 0.1p each	**942,462,000**	942,462,000	**942,462**	942,462
Deferred shares of £24 each	**54,477**	54,477	**1,307,459**	1,307,459
Deferred shares of 0.9p each	**285,785,836**	285,785,836	**2,572,073**	2,572,073
Deferred shares of £4.80 each	**442,719**	442,719	**2,125,051**	2,125,051
			7,349,585	7,279,630

Share issues

In August 2024, the Company raised £4.19 million before expenses by way of a placing, subscription and a retail offer and of 69,955,393 new ordinary shares of £0.001 each in the Company at a price of 6p pence per share. The funds were used to provide working capital for the Group.

Deferred shares rights

The deferred shares have no rights to vote, attend or speak at general meetings of the Company or to receive any dividend or other distribution and have limited rights to participate in any return of capital on a winding-up or liquidation of the Company.

17. **TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Current:		
Trade payables	**3,714**	28,889
Social security and other taxes	**19,933**	9,358
Accruals and deferred income	**201,473**	87,870
	225,120	126,117

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

18. **FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Current:		
Unsecured loan notes	**-**	168,487
	-	168,487

Terms and debt repayment schedule:

	1 year or less	**Total**
2024	**£**	**£**
Unsecured loan notes	-	-
	-	-

	1 year or less	**Total**
2023	**£**	**£**
Unsecured loan notes	168,487	168,487
	168,487	168,487

Loan notes

	Loan notes 2022	**Total**
	£	**£**
At 1 January 2023	2,397,435	2,397,435
Interest capitalised	74,691	74,691
Converted into shares	(2,303,639)	(2,303,639)
At 31 December 2023	168,487	168,487
Repaid in year	(168,487)	(168,487)
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**

September 2022 Convertible Loan note

The September 2022 Convertible Loan Notes totalling £0.5 million pay interest at 15% per annum, on a quarterly basis.

The September 2022 Convertible Loan Notes are convertible at 5.50p per ordinary share at any time at the election of the Noteholder. During 2024, the remaining September 2022 Convertible Loan Notes were repaid in full.

19 **DEFERRED TAXATION**

	2024	2023
	£	£
At start of period	**927,658**	1,258,809
On revaluation of investments	**14,935**	(331,151)
At end of period	**942,593**	927,658

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The principal financial instruments used by the Company, from which financial instrument risk arises are as follows:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other payables

A summary of the financial instruments held by category is provided below:

	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at amortised costs:	**£**	£
Trade and other receivables	**13,261**	10,272
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,185,386**	3,186
Amounts owing from group undertakings	**8,243,866**	6,185,765
	9,442,513	6,199,223

	2024	2023
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:	**£**	£
Unsecured loan notes	**-**	168,487
Trade and other payables	**205,187**	116,759
Total financial liabilities	**205,187**	285,246

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the source of inputs used in deriving the fair value. The three classification levels are:
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable market inputs).

The following table presents the Company's assets carried at fair value by valuation method:

	Fair value measurement		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	£	**£**	**£**
At 31 December 2024	-	**-**	**16,310,197**
At 31 December 2023	-	-	15,594,931

The financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are the Company's holdings in subsidiary undertakings and one unquoted security and within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value is determined to be equal to the cost of the investment and is reviewed periodically based on information available about the performance of the underlying business. Where cost is deemed to be inappropriate, the following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring Level 3 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used. The only method used is that of NPV.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
NPV - The valuation model considers the present value of expected receipts, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The expected receipt is determined by considering the possible scenarios of forecast revenue and gas prices, the	Forecast annual revenue growth rate Forecast gas prices Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: - the annual revenue growth rate were higher (lower); - the gas prices were higher (lower); or - the risk-adjusted discount rate

amount to be received under each scenario and the probability of each scenario.		the risk adjusted discount rate were lower (higher). Generally, a change in the any of the above variables would be accompanied by a directionally similar change in revenue receipts and a consequential change in the valuation of the investment

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks including market risk (foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company manages these risks through an effective risk management programme and through this programme, the Board seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Board provides written objectives, policies and procedures with regards to managing currency and interest risk exposures, liquidity and credit risk including guidance on the use of certain derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its receivables and its cash deposits. It is Company policy to assess the credit risk of new customers before entering contracts. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Liquidity risk and interest rate risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board regularly receives cash flow projections for a minimum period of 12 months, together with information regarding cash balances monthly.

The Company is principally funded by equity and invests in short-term deposits, having access to these funds at short notice. The Company's policy throughout the period has been to minimise interest rate risk by placing funds in risk free cash deposits but also to maximise the return on funds placed on deposit.

All cash deposits attract a floating rate of interest. The benchmark rate for determining interest receivable and floating rate assets is linked to the UK base rate.

Foreign currency exposure

At 31 December 2024, the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in GBP Sterling, the functional currency of the Company and therefore at the year end the company had no exposure to net currency gains and losses.

Although the Company's subsidiary undertakings operate in the Eurozone and the Company provides working capital to those companies, it has no formal policies in place to hedge the Company's activities to the exposure to currency risk. It is the Company's policy to ensure that it enters into transactions in its functional currency wherever possible.

Management regularly monitor the currency profile and obtain informal advice to ensure that the cash balances are held in currencies which minimise the impact on the results and position of the Company from foreign exchange movements.

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Included in loans to group undertakings is an amount of £26 (2023: £13) due from PXOG Massey Limited, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary.

Included in trade and other receivables is an amount of £3,294,059 (2023: £5,510,556) due from PXOG Marshall Limited, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. Interest receivable of £473,031 (2023: £515,044) has been accounted for in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Included in trade and other receivables is an amount of £4,913,281 (2023: £675,196) due from PXOG Muirhill Limited, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. Interest receivable of £144,553 (2023: £nil) has been accounted for in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Included in trade and other receivables is an amount of £36,500 (2023: £Nil) due from PXEN Tatra Sp. Z. o. o. the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. Interest receivable of £1,500 (2023: £nil) has

Sp. z. o. o, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. Interest receivable of £1,500 (2023: £nil) has been accounted for in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Included in trade and other receivables is an amount of £3,206 (2023: £3,346) due from Tarba Energía S.L. ("Tarba"). Mark Routh is a director of Tarba.

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

In the opinion of the Directors, there is no ultimate controlling party.

23. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

Share options

At 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 outstanding awards to subscribe for ordinary shares of 0.1p each in the Company, granted in accordance with the rules of the share option scheme, were as follows:

	Number of shares	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted average exercise price (pence)**
2024			
Brought forward	**17,946,364**	**3.12**	**8.05**
Granted during the year	**4,400,000**		**-**
Carried forward	**22,346,364**	**3.20**	**7.83**

	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price (pence)
2023			
Brought forward	11,497,293	2.84	6.61
Granted during the year	7,900,000		-
Exercised during the year	(850,400)		-
Lapsed during the year	(600,529)		-
Carried forward	17,946,364	3.12	8.05

All options were exercisable at the year end.

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence at the year-end.

Options			
Date of grant	16/04/2015	18/03/2022	23/09/2022
Number of shares	146,364	6,300,000	3,600,000
Expiry date	15/04/2025	18/03/2025	23/09/2027
Exercise price (p)	76.25	5.00	8.15
Expected life of options (years)	3	2	2
Fair value at date of grant (p)	1.94	2.10	2.91
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	71.50%	89.40%	87.40%
Risk-free interest	0.71%	1.21%	4.03%

Options			
Date of grant	28/02/2023	26/07/2023	03/10/2024
Number of shares	3,700,000	4,200,000	4,400,000
Expiry date	27/02/2028	25/07/2023	02/10/2029
Exercise price (p)	12.25	7.00	6.4
Expected life of options (years)	3	3	3
Fair value at date of grant (p)	5.18	2.49	2.19
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	87.20%	79.90	76.70%
Risk-free interest	3.73%	4.52	3.75%

The fair value of remaining share options has been calculated using the Black Scholes model.

Volatility was determined by reference to the standard deviation of expected share price returns based on a statistical analysis of daily share prices over a 3-year period to grant date. All of the above options are equity settled.

All of the share options are equity settled and the charge for the year is £96,388 (2023: £296,191).

Warrants

At 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 there were no outstanding warrants to subscribe for ordinary shares of 0.1p each in the Company. All remaining warrants were exercised during the year ended 31 December 2023.

24. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Company, including all directors of the Company.

	2024	2023
	£	£
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	**382,186**	278,350
Share-based payment	**54,767**	169,406
	436,953	447,756

	Mark Routh	Alasdair Buchanan	Andrew Hay	William Smith	Richard Mays - resigned 07/02/23	**Total**
2024	£	£	£	£	£	**£**
Salary	230,625	25,000	-	30,000	N/A	**285,625**
Fees	-	-	18,750	-	N/A	**18,750**
Bonus	50,000	-	-	-	N/A	**50,000**
Accrual	-	-	5,208	-	N/A	**5,208**
Total fees and salary	280,625	25,000	23,958	30,000	N/A	**359,583**
Share-based payment	28,478	8,763	8,763	8,763	N/A	**54,767**
Medical insurance	15,577	-	-	-	N/A	**15,577**
Pension	7,026	-	-	-	N/A	**7,026**
	331,706	33,763	32,721	38,763	N/A	**436,953**
2023	318,274	49,968	22,379	54,635	2,500	**447,756**

The Directors interests in share options as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Director	**Number of shares**	**Exercise price**	**Date of grant**	**First date of exercise**	**Final date of exercise**
Mark Routh	2,100,000	5.00p	18/03/2022	18/03/2022	18/03/2025
Mark Routh	900,000	8.15p	23/09/2022	23/09/2022	23/09/2027
Mark Routh	1,233,333	12.25p	28/02/2023	28/02/2023	27/02/2028
Mark Routh	1,200,000	7.00p	26/07/2023	26/07/2023	25/07/2028
Mark Routh	1,300,000	6.40p	03/10/2024	03/10/2024	02/10/2029
	6,733,333				
William Smith	21,669	76.25p	14/04/2015	14/04/2015	14/04/2025
William Smith	900,000	5.00p	18/03/2022	18/03/2022	18/03/2025
William Smith	900,000	8.15p	23/09/2022	23/09/2022	23/09/2027
William Smith	370,000	12.25p	28/02/2023	28/02/2023	27/02/2028
William Smith	300,000	7.00p	26/07/2023	26/07/2023	25/07/2028
William Smith	400,000	6.40p	03/10/2024	03/10/2024	02/10/2029
	2,891,669				
Alasdair Buchanan	900,000	5.00p	18/03/2022	18/03/2022	18/03/2025
Alasdair Buchanan	900,000	8.15p	23/09/2022	23/09/2022	23/09/2027
Alasdair Buchanan	370,000	12.25p	28/02/2023	28/02/2023	27/02/2028
Alasdair Buchanan	300,000	7.00p	26/07/2023	26/07/2023	25/07/2028
Alasdair Buchanan	400,000	6.40p	03/10/2024	03/10/2024	02/10/2029
	2,870,000				

Andrew Hay	900,000	7.00p	26/07/2023	26/07/2023	25/07/2028
Andrew Hay	400,000	6.40p	03/10/2024	03/10/2024	02/10/2029
	1,300,000				

25. **EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

In April 2025, PXOG Muirhill Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, became the sole shareholder of Tarba Energía S.L. ("Tarba") through the purchase of the entire shareholding held by Warrego Energy Pty Ltd ("Warrego") in Tarba. Tarba is the company through which Prospex holds its interest in the El Romeral production concessions and the associated El Romeral gas-to-power plant situated in southern Spain Tarba also holds the Tesorillo and Ruedalabola exploration permits located in southern Spain. Under the terms of the acquisition, Muirhill shall pay to Warrego a total consideration of €662,725. €562,725 of this has been paid. The remaining €100,000 is payable contingent upon securing drilling permits.

During 2024 PXOG Muirhill Limited invested US 4,342,500 and a further €684,453 (together~£3.91m) in Heyco Energy Iberia for the Viura phase 1 development programme which included the Viura-1B well.

During 2025, a further €1,051,814 (~£903,000) has been invested, bringing the total invested in Viura at the date of this report to ~£4.8m.

Settlement of the above commitments was completed using the Company's own cash resources.

The Viura Phase 2 development programme will be funded from Phase 1 production and, either debt-finance or further investment contributions, or a combination of these.

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