

JERSEY OIL&GAS

# Annual Report

Year ended 31 December 2025



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## Jersey Oil and Gas is a UK energy company focused on creating shareholder value through the development of oil and gas assets and the execution of accretive transactions

Following the significant progress that has been made by the Company towards monetising the Greater Buchan Area ("GBA"), the last year has frustratingly seen momentum slowing as a result of the Government's consultations on the future regulatory and fiscal direction of the UK North Sea. Despite this, the Company remains well positioned as one of the leading UK listed small-cap oil and gas companies, with a high-quality development portfolio and the funding to deliver on its organic growth plans.

### Buchan Development

The potential for the Buchan Horst ("Buchan") development to drive long term shareholder value is well understood and securing sanction for this project represents a huge opportunity. While the end of the Government consultations in late 2025 helped provide additional clarity on the framework within which future investment decisions can be assessed, it is clear that the industry as a whole is still digesting the outcomes. Positive conclusions in respect of the protracted environmental and regulatory approval processes for the North Sea's "Jackdaw" and "Rosebank" developments will inevitably help inform the optimal route forward for subsequent UK projects like Buchan. Obtaining clarity from these processes and the likelihood of an earlier than planned implementation of the "Oil and Gas Price Mechanism", the replacement regime for the Energy Profits Levy, will help influence the timeline and steps for taking the Buchan project towards sanction.

Although various headwinds have buffeted the industry, the core strengths of our business remain unchanged:

- **Material resource base:** With estimated gross resources of over 100 million barrels of oil equivalent ("MMboe") in the Greater Buchan Area ("GBA"), underpinned by a carried 20% working interest in the Buchan development, the Company has the potential to generate substantial cash flow from its portfolio
- **"Hub and spoke" development plan:** Unlocking the resource base involves the installation of a central processing facility for the area, with initial production from Buchan to be followed by the tieback of the other GBA feeder fields
- **Fully funded:** The farm-out transactions completed with NEO Next+ ("NEO") and Serica Energy ("Serica") provide the funding for the Company's 20% investment in the Buchan development, along with several milestone cash payments - to date this has totalled over \$25 million in cash and capital expenditure carry payments
- **Strong industry partners:** NEO and Serica are major, well-financed, UK North Sea oil and gas operators that provide strength and expertise to a high-quality joint venture partnership
- **Financial resilience:** The Company continues to prudently manage the financial position of the business and maintain its resilience to the delayed sanction of the Buchan development, which has resulted from the regulatory and fiscal headwinds the industry has faced

The Buchan joint venture is continuing to screen and consider additional potential development solutions that have arisen as a result of the inevitable delay in investment decision-making caused by the Government consultations.

### Strategic Focus

The Company's vision is centred on successfully growing the business in a smart and sustainable way, developing important domestic energy resources and creating value for all stakeholders. The organisation is "right sized" for the stage and scale of its current activities and maintains a nimble approach to advancing its key strategic objectives.

JOG remains sharply focused on unlocking the organic value of the GBA, combined with utilisation of its existing UK tax allowances of over \$100 million through the pursuit of accretive asset acquisitions that bring cash flow, diversity and quality investment opportunities into the portfolio. Such opportunities are thoroughly assessed in terms of their potential strategic fit, being mindful of the quality and unencumbered strengths of the existing portfolio.

### Outlook

The Company is well positioned to continue pursuing its core objective of fully monetising the value of its GBA interests. With total year-end cash reserves of £11 million, no debt and a current cash run rate of under £1.5 million per annum, the business is financially secure and funded for execution of the Buchan development programme. This backdrop provides an attractive springboard from which to realise the full potential and ambitions of the business for delivering long-term shareholder value.

## CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

Following the significant progress made by the Company since being awarded the Buchan Horst ("Buchan") licence, 2025 was marked by a slowing in momentum as a result of Government consultations on the future regulatory and fiscal direction of the UK North Sea that were taking place during the year.

Having established the enviable position of owning a material interest in one of the largest remaining oil development projects on the UK Continental Shelf, via a joint venture with high-quality partners and an expenditure carry for the investment programme, it was regrettable that uncertainty and delays on the optimal way forward arose from the actions of Government policy making.

While the outcome of the consultations was ultimately published by the Government in late 2025, it is apparent that there remains uncertainty in the industry regarding long term investment decisions. This is driven by both the continuing absence of approval for the Adura-operated "Jackdaw" and "Rosebank" projects (Adura is the company formed through the combination of the UK businesses of Shell and Equinor) and potential oscillations by the UK Treasury around an earlier than stated end to the Energy Profits Levy. Obtaining clarity on these matters naturally influences decisions on the Buchan project and the appropriate route to project sanction.

### Buchan Development Solution

Prior to the launch of the Government's regulatory and fiscal consultations in 2024, the plan for securing joint venture sanction and regulatory approval for the development of the Buchan field was well established and the draft Field Development Plan ("FDP") and

associated Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") had been submitted to the regulatory authorities.

The development plan centred on the acquisition and redeployment of the "Western Isles" floating production, storage and offloading vessel ("FPSO") as a production processing facility located over the field, with up to five gas-lifted production wells, supported by two water injection wells, connected via subsea infrastructure to the vessel. With processing of the hydrocarbons produced from the field taking place offshore, the oil would be exported directly to market via shuttle tankers and gas via a pipeline connection to nearby infrastructure.

The agreement to acquire the Western Isles FPSO was ultimately terminated by Dana Petroleum after it reached its longstop date in March 2025. Despite significant work being undertaken to satisfy the conditions precedent in the agreement and enable handover of the vessel to the Buchan operator, the ability to extend the agreement was inevitably hindered by the absence of a clear timeline to achieving FDP approval given the uncertainty shrouding potential North Sea investment activities resulting from the Government consultations. Nevertheless, the passage of time caused by the consultations means that other potential production solutions have now arisen and warrant further screening and consideration to verify the optimal development plan. The Western Isles FPSO remains available for re-use and as such represents one of several options for Buchan and additional development engineering activities to assess alternatives is part of the work programme being completed during 2026.

### Fiscal Regime Changes

Given the results of the Government's fiscal consultations, the optimal development timeline is inevitably influenced by the planned switch in the tax regime between the application of the EPL and its planned replacement, the Oil and Gas Price Mechanism ("OGPM"). The Government announced in late 2025 that the EPL would continue to apply in its current form until 1 April 2030, implying a marginal tax rate of 78% for the industry. In contrast, the OGPM will replace the EPL with a revenue-based model for calculating windfall profits, that levies a 35% tax only on the revenues generated above applicable commodity threshold prices (in addition to the corporate and supplementary tax rate of 40%).

Under the OGPM two independent threshold price points will be set annually, one for oil (in dollars per barrel) and one for gas (in pence per therm). The thresholds in financial year 2026-27 have been set at \$90/bbl for oil and 90p/therm for gas - they will be adjusted annually in line with CPI inflation and are projected to be around \$98/bbl and 98p/therm by 2030. When in effect, the OGPM restores the tax rate to the 40% headline rate in the permanent regime, with the OGPM only applying to oil and/or gas revenues in the event the respective commodity price is unusually high.

While clarity on the long-term fiscal regime was a positive step forward and was on the whole, welcomed by our industry, the delay in implementing the OGPM was not helpful for providing the confidence boost required to achieve the goal of reigniting major North Sea investment programmes. However, in the Chancellor's Spring Statement and subsequent engagement with the industry, which took place just days prior to

the start of the war in Iran and the rapid escalation in energy prices, there was a growing expectation that the Government was on the cusp of bringing forward the end date for the EPL to late 2027. While this change was by no means certain, the growing strength of belief in the industry that it may happen has served to continue the period of fiscal uncertainty. We urge the Government to effect an early move to the application of the OGPM before the infrastructure serving the North Sea is lost, thereby removing the economic opportunity for further major investments in the basin.

### Environmental Approvals

Achieving regulatory approval for the Buchan development plan requires confirmation from OPRED of no objections to the EIA for the project. This is the key regulatory pre-cursor to approval by the North Sea Transition Authority ("NSTA").

Upon reconfirmation of the development plan, an addendum to the existing Buchan EIA will be required. Based on the results of the environmental consultation, the assessment will need to be expanded to consider the impact of combustion of the produced hydrocarbons, "Scope 3" emissions, from the project. While the consultation provided clarity on this, the associated guidance issued by the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for the Environment and Decommissioning ("OPRED") inevitably requires some interpretation as to how this is achieved. Additional work has been completed on this to establish a robust methodology for calculating Scope 3 emissions and setting out the significance of these in the context of UK national and international emissions targets. However, it is expected that the ultimate guide for the information that will need to be presented on the project will be evidenced in the submissions made for the Jackdaw

and Rosebank developments in the UK. Both of these projects have submitted revised EIAs that incorporate an assessment of Scope 3 emissions and these have recently undergone a public consultation process. OPRED subsequently issued clarificatory questions on the submissions in March 2026, which will require Adura to provide further information and potentially undertake an additional period of public consultation for the projects.

Adura's work is leading the way on establishing the information benchmark for successful EIA submissions, the results of which will inform the most efficient way forward for Buchan. It is expected that clarity on the Jackdaw and Rosebank submissions and the overall OPRED and NSTA approval processes should be achieved later this year.

### Evolving UK North Sea

Set against the recent evolution in the regulatory landscape, there has been dramatic changes in the UK North Sea corporate landscape. We have witnessed a significant period of consolidation, with many of the Majors exiting their direct holdings by combining operations with the independent producers in the basin.

Most significantly for JOG, the Buchan operator recently became the largest producer in the UK North Sea, with a production portfolio of over 250,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day. In the last twelve months, NEO Energy Limited has not only combined its business with the UK subsidiary of Repsol S.A., but in March 2026 it completed a subsequent merger with the UK business of TotalEnergies S.A., to create NEO Next+ ("NEO").

Serica Energy ("Serica") also announced a series of strategic acquisitions during the year, establishing the business as the

leading mid-tier UK North Sea producer.

The major transformations that have taken place with NEO and Serica places the growth prospects that the Buchan project provides within two high-quality, UK North Sea focused asset portfolios. Access to a project with estimated gross mid case proven and probable resources of approximately 70 million barrels of oil equivalent represents a material prize at this stage of the UK North Sea lifecycle. This level of resources, combined with the quality of the joint venture partners and our fully carried capital expenditure position, sets us apart as one of the leading listed small-cap UK North Sea players.

### Financial Resilience

The Company remains well positioned financially, with total cash reserves and term deposits at the end of 2025 of £11 million and no debt. The cash running cost of the business has been carefully managed and reduced to an annualised rate of under £1.5 million to ensure resilience in the face of the delayed sanction of the Buchan development and receipt of the next milestone cash payment under the terms of the farm-out agreements. This has been achieved in no small part thanks to the support and commitment of our key service providers and our employees, who continue to work on reduced salaries to help bridge the Company's finances to the point of clarity on the Buchan development timeline.

Looking to the long term, the financial outlook of the business is clearly underpinned by the terms of the farm-out agreements executed with NEO and Serica. These provide for the Company's 20% share of the Buchan project expenditure included in the approved FDP budget to be fully carried by our two joint venture partners. A further \$20 million cash tranche is payable

under the terms of the agreements following approval of the Buchan FDP by the NSTA and receipt of all the associated regulatory and legal consents.

### Summary and Outlook

The potential for the Buchan development to drive long term shareholder value is well understood and securing sanction for the project represents a huge opportunity that can unlock estimated gross resources of over 100 MMBOE and significant exploration upside in the Greater Buchan Area. The conclusion of the Government's industry consultations has clearly helped with providing additional clarity on the framework within which investment decisions can be evaluated, but it is apparent that the industry as a whole is still digesting the outcomes and assessing the optimal way to move capital expenditure programmes forward.

We recognise that the practicalities of how best to successfully navigate the environmental approval process for new developments like Buchan will be forthcoming following the on-going efforts of Adura on Jackdaw and Rosebank. Armed with such information and a re-assessment of the wider set of potential development options now

open to the Buchan joint venture, we look forward to being able to provide additional details on the planned way forward and timelines for advancing the project later in the year.

It is naturally frustrating for us all to be in a period where patience is the name of the game. Positively, however, the political and societal desire for homegrown energy is greater than it has been for many years and this provides an encouraging backdrop for projects like Buchan. We continue to carefully manage the financial resilience of the Company to cope with the delayed development timeline, while maintaining the skills and capabilities of the business to deliver upon our strategic imperatives. We believe that there remains more to do to grow the business in the North Sea, especially as the number of companies operating in the basin reduces. To accelerate potential value creation from our existing UK tax allowances of over \$100 million, we continue to thoroughly evaluate potential UK producing asset acquisitions. A limited number of potential international producing asset opportunities have also been assessed over the last year. While not immediately considered as the key strategic target, such assets are

reviewed on a highly selective basis where it may be possible to materially add value through our internal expertise and resources.

We greatly appreciate the support and patience we have received from our shareholders over what has been a complicated time for the UK North Sea oil and gas industry and we will continue striving to successfully deliver upon the full potential of the business.



Les Thomas,  
Non-Executive  
Chairman



Andrew Benitz,  
Chief Executive Officer  
11 May 2026

## STRATEGIC REPORT

Our vision is to become a highly profitable UK independent oil and gas company by successfully growing the business in a smart and sustainable way, developing important domestic energy supply in response to society's energy needs and creating value for all our stakeholders.

### Business Review & Future Activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of an upstream oil and gas business in the United Kingdom. JOG is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales (Company number 07503957) and is quoted on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange under the ticker AIM: JOG. The Company is required by the Companies Act 2006 to set out in this report a review of the business during the year ended 31 December 2025 and the position of the Company at the end of the year, as well as the principal risks and uncertainties it faces. The information that fulfils these requirements, including discussion of the business and future developments, is set out in the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer's joint report and this Strategic Report.

### Business Strategy

We are focused on building a resilient business, able to deliver on our value-led growth strategy with the aim of generating material long term returns for our shareholders.

Our strategy is focused on unlocking the organic value of our existing assets in the GBA, combined with the pursuit of potential accretive asset acquisitions that bring cash flow, diversity and quality investment opportunities into the portfolio.

Central to our strategy is identifying and stewarding the right assets, where we can add value. Our key strategic priorities set out how we will achieve this, namely:

- Leveraging the value of our core GBA assets
- Capitalising on the team's experience and track record of successfully developing and growing energy businesses
- Engaging in strategic M&A
- Maintaining a prudent and disciplined financial structure.

### History & Growth

The Company has grown organically and through strategic transactions to become one of the highest quality small-cap oil and gas companies quoted on the AIM market in London.

The Company was formed in 2014 via an approximately £0.5m combination with the London quoted company Trap Oil Limited in 2015. We recapitalised the business, refocused the asset portfolio on the core UK North Sea licence area we have today and established an exciting and fully funded position in one of the UK's most material oil development projects, the Buchan development.

The delivery of this strategic plan has been made possible by attracting industry funding and investment into our capital expenditure programmes, along with prudent cost management. While there has been a slowdown in activities on the Buchan development project resulting from the UK North Sea fiscal and regulatory consultations undertaken by the Government in 2025, it is apparent that satisfactory resolution of the appropriate way forward for the GBA joint venture within the context of the ensuing regime changes has the potential to

unlock significant value for our shareholders.

The GBA is estimated to contain gross discovered and recoverable oil volumes of over 100 million barrels across the Buchan field and Verbier and J2 discoveries, along with significant additional exploration upside opportunities and third-party regional discoveries that could be tied back to the Buchan infrastructure.

### Greater Buchan Area

Having successfully aggregated the GBA resource base and progressed the development planning required to monetise the area, the farm-out transactions that were completed in 2023 and 2024 brought in high quality industry partners and funding that has enabled the Buchan development project to progress.

In exchange for entering into agreements with NEO and Serica to divest an aggregate 80% interest in the two licences that comprise the GBA, the Company receives:

- An uncapped carry for JOG's 20% share of the costs to take the Buchan field through to FDP approval
- A 20% carry of the Buchan field development costs, as approved in the FDP; equivalent to a 1.25 carry ratio – estimated capital expenditure of approximately £950 million (100%)
- \$3.2 million cash on completion of the transactions
- \$15 million cash payment for finalisation of the GBA development solution, involving redeployment of the Western Isles FPSO
- \$20 million cash payment following approval by the NSTA of the Buchan FDP and receipt of associated regulatory and legal consents

- \$8 million cash payment on each FDP approval by the NSTA in respect of the J2 and Verbier oil discoveries.

Following completion of the transactions with NEO in June 2023 and Serica in February 2024, along with finalising an FPSO based development solution, the Company received a total of \$18 million of the abovementioned agreed milestone cash payments. The Company has also received the benefit to date of approximately \$7 million of carried Buchan development capital expenditure.

An agreement to acquire the 'Western Isles' FPSO for redeployment on the Buchan field from its existing owners, Dana Petroleum (Operator, 76.9188%) and NEO (23.0812%), was executed in November 2023. The agreement provided for handover of the FPSO following approval of the Buchan FDP.

At the time of executing the FPSO acquisition agreement it was anticipated that the project would be in a position to achieve FDP approval around the end of 2024 and thereafter receive the transfer of the FPSO. While much of the required work was progressed to achieve this objective, the Government's decision to launch consultations regarding the environmental, fiscal and licensing regulations governing the UK oil and gas industry resulted in the inevitable decision by the joint venture in the second half of 2024 to slowdown activities on the project while awaiting additional clarity on these consultations.

In light of the delay in project sanction and the associated approval of the FDP, the FPSO acquisition agreement was terminated by Dana Petroleum in March 2025, after the agreement longstop date was passed. The Buchan joint venture's ability to

recommit to the acquisition of the FPSO is naturally linked to the determination of the optimal way forward for the development project within the context of the revised UK North Sea fiscal and regulatory environment that has resulted from the consultations.

### UK Oil & Gas Industry Landscape

Following the lengthy Government consultation process, which was launched in 2024, the conclusions of the regulatory and fiscal reviews were finally announced in late 2025.

The environmental consultation confirmed the need for oil and gas developments like Buchan to assess the Scope 3 emissions arising from the project as part of its regulatory approval submissions.

In terms of the fiscal regime, the consultation resulted in the continued application of the Energy Profits Levy ("EPL") in its current form until 1 April 2030, which implies a marginal tax rate of 78% for the industry. The successor regime, the Oil and Gas Price Mechanism ("OGPM"), will replace the EPL with a revenue-based model for calculating windfall profits, that levies a 35% tax only on the revenues generated above applicable commodity threshold prices (in addition to the corporate and supplementary tax rate of 40%).

Under the OGPM two independent threshold price points will be set annually, one for oil (in dollars per barrel) and one for gas (in pence per therm). The thresholds in financial year 2026-27 have been set at \$90/bbl for oil and 90p/therm for gas - they will be adjusted annually in line with CPI inflation and are projected to be around \$98/bbl and 98p/therm by 2030. When in effect the OGPM restores the tax rate to the 40% headline rate in the permanent regime, with the OGPM only applying to oil or gas revenues in the event the respective commodity price is unusually high.

The interplay between the EPL and OGPM regimes provides tax paying companies with the opportunity to continue securing a 78% tax offset (including 38% attributable to the EPL) for every pound invested between now and 2030 (or 84.25% when including the investment allowance available on the Supplementary Charge Tax), alongside the potential to generate revenue from those investing activities post 2030 with just the permanent 40% tax rate applicable so long as commodity prices remain under the OGPM threshold prices. This points to it being optimal for long term investments being undertaken between now and the end of the decade.

Alongside the changes in the regulatory and fiscal landscape, 2025 was also marked by a step change in the scale of both our Buchan joint venture partners. NEO not only combined its business with the UK subsidiary of Repsol S.A. during the year, but in December 2025 also announced a further merger with the UK business of TotalEnergies S.A., to create 'NEO Next+' which completed in March 2026 to create the leading operator and producer in the UK North Sea, with an expected production portfolio of over 250,000 boe/d. Furthermore, Serica has also announced a series of strategic acquisitions during the year, establishing the business as the leading mid-tier UK North Sea producer.

### Buchan Development Outlook

The major transformations that have taken place with NEO and Serica places the growth prospects that the Buchan project provides within two high-quality, UK North Sea focused asset portfolios. Access to a project with estimated gross mid case proven and probable resources of approximately 70 million barrels of oil equivalent represents a material prize at this stage of the UK North Sea lifecycle.

There continues to be active engagement between the Buchan joint venture partners, particularly around the key strategic engineering decisions and plans for the development. Work is progressing to prepare the necessary addendum to the Buchan Environmental Impact Assessment incorporating the requirements of the updated guidance regarding the inclusion of Scope 3 emissions, as well as setting out the socio-economic benefits to the UK that the development will deliver. Value engineering work is also being completed, particularly with respect to drilling and subsea infrastructure scopes of work, as part of the pre-sanction technical work aimed at optimising the capital expenditure programme for developing the field.

NEO's recent strategic moves also provide the Buchan joint venture with the means to assess the development solution for the field with a wider lens. While the "Western Isles" FPSO has been set

out as the development solution in the draft FDP, the passage of time resulting from the delays caused by the Government's industry consultations means other potential production solutions warrant further screening and consideration. As such, the Western Isles FPSO represents one of several options for Buchan. Additional development engineering activities to evaluate these alternatives will now form part of the project's work programme to be completed during 2026.

#### GBA Licences

During 2026 the GBA joint venture partners will be submitting licence extension applications to the NSTA for both P2498 (Buchan) and P2170 (Verbier). These extensions will be requested in order to provide the joint venture partners with the time required to finalise an FDP for the Buchan field, which thereafter facilitates the progression of Verbier. While the draft FDP was submitted to the NSTA for the

Buchan development in late 2024, the exact timing for finalising the FDP and progressing it through to approval is under review as part of the on-going evaluations following the recently announced conclusions of the Government's regulatory and fiscal consultations.

#### Growth Through Acquisitions

Our primary focus remains on meeting the next key milestone for the GBA, being FDP approval for the Buchan redevelopment project, and unlocking the full value of the wider area. At the same time, we continue to actively review and consider potential asset acquisition opportunities that could bring cash flow, diversity and quality investment opportunities into our portfolio. Such opportunities are thoroughly assessed in terms of the potential strategic fit, being mindful of the quality and unencumbered strengths of our existing portfolio.

## OUR ASSETS

JOG has constructed a high-quality UK North Sea licence portfolio focused on the GBA. At the heart of our assets is the planned redevelopment of the Buchan oil field (formally named "Buchan Horst").

- **Quality portfolio:** The GBA consists of two licences, P2498 and P2170, which contain the Buchan redevelopment project, the J2 and Verbier oil discoveries and several drill-ready exploration prospects
- **Strategic focus:** JOG established the GBA by consolidating the licence interests and taking sole ownership of the portfolio, thereby providing control and flexibility to shape the optimal way forward and route to monetisation
- **Material resource base:** In aggregate the GBA licences are estimated to contain gross discovered oil and gas resources of over 100 MMboe
- **Important step to monetisation:** JOG completed pivotal transactions in 2023 and 2024 to secure two high-quality industry partners and funding to develop the GBA
- **Valuable equity interest:** JOG owns a 20% non-operated interest in the GBA, with funding to Buchan first oil provided by the GBA partners, NEO and Serica, following the farm-out transactions that have been completed
- **Strong Industry Partners:** NEO (50% interest, Operator) and Serica (30% interest) are leading UK North Sea oil and gas operators. Moreover, following the recent strategic merger of NEO and TotalEnergies' UK business, which completed in March 2026, the enlarged company is now the largest UK producer.

### Greater Buchan Area

The GBA is well positioned to deliver material long-term income from a development solution that is aligned with the UK's energy transition strategy.

- **High-quality infrastructure:** It is planned for the GBA to be developed through the installation of field specific infrastructure, with the draft FDP based on the use of a redeployed FPSO
- **'Hub and Spoke' solution:** The development plan involves a central oil and gas processing facility for the area, with initial production coming from Buchan followed by the tieback of the other GBA feeder fields
- **Low carbon development:** Combining the potential re-use of an existing FPSO, made electrification-ready for connection to one of the planned nearby floating offshore wind power developments, has the ability to make it the lowest full-cycle carbon footprint solution for the area

Central to the creation of the GBA production hub is the redevelopment of the Buchan oil field. The plan involves the installation of new subsea production gathering infrastructure tied back to an FPSO. It is envisaged that the field will be produced through up to five gas-lifted production wells, supported by two water injection wells, with oil offloaded from the FPSO via shuttle tanker and excess gas exported via a new gas export pipeline.

### Buchan Redevelopment

The Buchan field is considered one of the largest development projects in the UK North Sea and forms the central element of creating a production hub that is in-sync with

the industry's decarbonisation strategy.

- **Material resources:** the Buchan field is estimated to contain gross recoverable oil and gas resources of approximately 70 MMboe (95% oil), representing the third largest remaining development in the UK North Sea
- **Well understood reservoir:** Buchan was in production for 36 years, under the ownership of BP, Talisman and Repsol-Sinopec. The field was prematurely shut-in during 2017 due to issues with the host processing facilities, leaving significant untapped potential that is being targeted by the field redevelopment plan
- **Optimised subsurface plan:** Deviated production wells are to be drilled in the crest of the structure using the latest 3D seismic, with reservoir pressure support provided by water injection, to maximise oil recovery from the field

The P2498 Buchan licence was awarded to JOG in 2019, as part of a wider area development strategy for the GBA. The Buchan oil field lies in approximately 110 metres of water and is located in UKCS blocks 20/05a and 21/01a, 150km northeast of Aberdeen in the UK North Sea. The field was discovered by well 21/01-1 in 1974, which encountered a ~600 metre oil column in over-pressured, fractured, sandstones of the Upper Devonian to Lower Carboniferous Buchan Formation. The field comprises a horst-like, tilted, and eroded fault block with four-way dip closure. Following appraisal drilling to delineate the field, Buchan was bought into production by BP plc in 1981 with nine development wells and had initial peak oil production of approximately 55 kbbl/d.

Over a period of 36 years the Buchan field produced 148 MMbbl of 33 °API sweet crude oil, together with 37 Bscf of associated gas. The field ceased production in 2017 due to the certification limitations of the Buchan Alpha floating production vessel that was used as the processing facility for the field. At the time the field was shut-in, only around 29% of the estimated mid case oil in place had been produced at a water-cut of approximately 50%.

The premature termination of production and subsequent relicensing of the acreage to JOG, has provided the opportunity to implement an optimised and fit-for-purpose redevelopment plan designed to maximise economic recovery and exploit the significant potential of the field.

### GBA Feeder Fields

The Buchan redevelopment plan provides the springboard for monetising the wider GBA portfolio.

- **Feeder fields:** The Verbier & J2 oil discoveries contain estimated mid case gross resources of over 40 MMboe
- **Phased development plan:** Discoveries lie within approximately 12km of the GBA central infrastructure planned for the Buchan field redevelopment and can be tied back to extend GBA peak production rates
- **Potential exploration upside:** The drill-ready Cortina and Verbier Deep exploration prospects lie within the GBA licences
- **Potential third-party tiebacks:** The opportunity exists to secure potential processing tariff revenue from the tie-back of third-party discoveries that lie in the vicinity of the GBA

### Verbier Discovery

The “Verbier” oil discovery is located in Blocks 20/5b and 21/1d in licence P2170. Having completed farm-outs to Equinor and CIECO in 2016, an exploration well, followed by an appraisal well, delineated the Verbier oil discovery. JOG subsequently consolidated the licence interests to obtain sole control of P2170 and established the discovery as part of its wider GBA development strategy.

The Verbier discovery, drilled by well 20/05b-13Z, is considered to be an extension of the Kimmeridge Clay Burns Sandstone J2 discovery and is located some 3-4 km due west of well 20/05a-10Y. The Upper Jurassic sequence is relatively thin over the upthrown Buchan and Scotney highs but thickens rapidly into the North Buchan Trough to the north and east. This stratigraphic interval has been tested by well 20/05a-10Y and has also proved to contain good quality reservoir within the Kimmeridge Clay Formation in wells 20/05b-13 and 13Z drilled in 2017 by Equinor.

### J2 Discovery

The “J2” oil discovery is located in the P2498 Buchan licence area (Blocks 20/05a and 21/01a) and was drilled by well 20/5a-10Y in 2006. The well was drilled as a deviated well to test the westerly culmination of a 3-way dip and fault closed structure mapped at Late Jurassic, Sgiath Formation level and located on a structural terrace downthrown to the north of the Buchan field. The well encountered hydrocarbons within the objective shallow marine Sgiath Formation Sandstone that flowed at 2,850 bopd plus 1.2 mmscfd (37-degree API, GOR 426 scf/bbl) on test. The well also encountered ~16 metres of excellent quality, deep marine, intra Kimmeridge Clay Formation, Burns Sandstone that flowed at 4.8 kbbl/d plus 2.6 mmscfd (39-degree API, GOR 500 scf/bbl) on test. JOG

estimates that the J2 oil field contains approximately 20 MMboe of mean case recoverable oil volumes across the two reservoirs.

### GBA Licences

The P2498 (“Buchan”) and P2170 licences are both in the “Second Term”, the period in which licencees need to obtain FDP approval in order to subsequently move into the Third Term, which covers the development and production phase of activities for the life of a field. The scheduled end of the Second Term of the P2498 licence is 28 February 2027 and 29 August 2026 for the P2170 licence.

Retention of each licence requires the relevant FDPs to be approved by the NSTA by the end of the Second Term of each licence. The Group maintains an active dialogue with the NSTA on its activities and seeks to ensure it can adjust any licence obligations that reasonably require additional time to effectively execute its plans.

Significant progress has been made on the Buchan development, which facilitates unlocking the wider GBA resource base contained in licence P2170, and an application to extend the Second Term duration of both licences will be made to the NSTA during 2026. With the draft FDP and associated Environmental Impact Assessment for the Buchan development already submitted to the NSTA, the regulator is fully briefed on the joint venture’s long-term plans for the GBA.

It is anticipated that both licences will be extended prior to reaching the end of their currently scheduled Second Term licence durations.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

Having secured over £14m of payments from the GBA farm-outs to NEO and Serica, 2025 was focused on reducing the running costs of the business as the industry came through a year of political, fiscal and regulatory uncertainty.

A step change in the overhead costs of running the business has ensured the Group has remained resilient and is anticipated to be fully funded through the extended period to sanction of the Buchan development project.

### Cash Resources and Short-Term Investments

The Group ended 2025 in a comfortable position, with cash and term deposits of £11.0m (2024: £12.4m) and no debt.

### Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

As in the prior year, the Group had no trading revenues in 2025. Administrative expenses reduced substantially for the second consecutive year, initially from £5.7m in 2023 to £4.1m in 2024 followed by a further 47% decrease to £2.2m in 2025 while interest income remained relatively flat at £0.5m.

### Expensed Costs

The gross cash overheads of the business absent non-cash costs were £1.7m (2024: £2.0m) and £1.2m (2024: £1.5m) net of interest.

### Capitalised Costs

Costs directly associated with the GBA development project continue to be capitalised. However, with activities substantially reduced the amount decreased to £0.1m (2024: £0.8m). The costs were mainly made up of license fees and subsurface modelling subscriptions.

### Simplified Summary of 2025 (refer to pages 51-54 for Full Audited Group Financial Statements)

Cash Movement in Year (£ million)	2025	2024
Cash & Deposits (1 January)	12.4	10.5
NEO & Serica Farm-Outs		
- Receipt	-	5.5
- Fees / Bonuses	-	-1.2
Overheads (incl. interest)		
- Expensed	-1.2	-1.5
- Capitalised	-0.1	-0.8
Cash & Deposits (31 December)	11.0	12.4
Loss in Year	2025	2024
Overheads (incl. interest)	-1.2	-1.5
NEO Farm - Out Fees / Bonuses	-	-1.2
Non-Cash - Share Option Charges	-0.6	-0.8
	-1.7	-3.5
Balance Sheet (Intangible Assets)	2025	2024
Cost Capitalised	0.1	0.8
NEO Farm-Out Receipts	-	-5.5
	0.1	-4.7

### Underlying Cash Costs

The combined core cash overhead and capital expenditure spend during the year was £1.3m (2024: £2.3m). This represented a reduction of 43% and followed on from a cut of 33% in the previous year.

These cash savings were mainly achieved as a result of changes made at the end of 2024 to:

- Reduce the size of the Board of Directors;
- Reduce staff and Directors' salaries by 50% during this time; and,
- Reduce other corporate and operational running costs by around £0.5 million.

These measures had been forecast to result in the cash costs falling to £1.5 million, however a further reduction to £1.3m was achieved. Annual Cash Costs are expected to continue to run at under £1.5m absent any changes in the underlying activities of the business.

### GBA Farm-Outs

Following the completion of the farm-outs with NEO and Serica, JOG continues to be fully carried for all of its 20% share of the project costs to take the Buchan field through to FDP approval and will also be fully carried through any work programme included in a Buchan FDP budget approved by the joint venture partners and the NSTA.

### Tax losses accumulated

At the end of 2025, JOG has a substantial quantity of existing taxation losses, inactivated losses and Capital Allowance claims with the potential to shelter future

profits of over \$120m from Corporation tax, over \$100m from the Supplementary tax charge and over \$50m from EPL, resulting in potential overall tax savings, at current UKCS tax rates, in excess of \$60m.

### Key Performance Indicators

The Group's Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") in 2025 were dominated by the push to advance the approval of the Buchan FDP (50%). With the continuing political and fiscal uncertainty in the UKCS during the year, limited progress was made on this objective.

A second KPI reflected the desire to complete an accretive transaction (30%). While the team looked at a wide range of opportunities and advanced the preferred acquisition targets to formal bids and in some cases entered negotiations thereafter, this was undertaken in the context of ensuring that any potential resultant deal had to be shown to be accretive to the business. Ultimately, no transactions satisfactorily exceeded this threshold and achieved Board approval.

Additionally, there was a financial KPI that related to tightly controlled cash expenditure (15%) and a non-financial KPI that related to Health, Safety, Security and the Environment ("HSSE") (5%). These two KPIs were both fully delivered through the absence of any HSSE incidents and the continued delivery of core cost reduction through tight cost management and reduced manning.

In summary, despite 20% of the KPIs being met, the lack of material progress on the major objectives

meant no bonuses or salary improvements were awarded during the year.

Going forward, the central KPIs remain that of advancing the Buchan project to FDP and seeking M&A opportunities. The importance of prudent cost management and safe, ESG-conscious operations also continue to be captured in the 2026 KPIs.

### Outlook

Finalisation of the farm-outs in the prior year ensured that Group is fully funded for the planned redevelopment of the Buchan field. In 2025, JOG delivered cash savings beyond those anticipated, and these savings, including staff and Director's receiving reduced salaries of 50%, will continue into 2026 until changes occur in the activity levels of the business.

With cash and term deposits of £11.0m and the cash running costs of the business continuing at under £1.5m, JOG continues to ensure that the business is robustly funded and hence able to absorb the challenges on the road towards FDP approval of the Buchan development.



Graham Forbes  
Chief Financial Officer  
11 May 2026

## SECTION 172 STATEMENT

The Directors are required by law to act in a way that promotes the success of the Company for the benefit of shareholders as a whole. In so doing they must also have regard to wider expectations of responsible business behaviour and have regard to the Company's stakeholders and the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

The Board fully recognises the need to balance the contrasting and, at times, conflicting interests of various stakeholder groups, whilst focusing on the Company's purpose, values and strategic priorities. Such engagement underpins the governance framework embedded throughout our business and helps to ensure we maintain the highest standards of business conduct.

During the year, the Directors have actively engaged with a number of our stakeholders to build a further understanding of their position and what matters to them. This understanding is factored into the Board's decision-making process.

In relation to the decisions made by the Board during the year ended 31 December 2025, the Board consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole, having regard to its stakeholders and the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

Set out below are examples of the Board's key decisions made during the year, which illustrate how the Directors have fulfilled their duties.

Decision	Asset Acquisition Transactions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Context &amp; Link to Strategy</b></li> </ul>	In line with the Company's strategic objectives to accelerate potential value creation from its existing UK tax allowances pool and bring cash flow into the business, a wide range of asset acquisition opportunities have been evaluated and a number of non-binding proposals submitted to various companies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Stakeholders</b></li> </ul>	Investors, Employees, Regulator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Process</b></li> </ul>	<p>The Board is actively engaged in the review of potential acquisition opportunities and submission of proposals to potential counterparties. The Board considers a wide range of factors when assessing potential transactions with a view to ensuring they are in the best long-term interests of the Company, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The strategic and financial benefits and risks of potential transactions;</li> <li>▪ The ability of the Company to finance and optimally structure potential transactions, including hedging strategies to de-risk future cash flows;</li> <li>▪ The potential operational risks and future decommissioning costs associated with any assets; and</li> <li>▪ The quality, financial position and strategic alignment of future joint venture partners and the ability to secure approvals from such partners and the regulatory authorities.</li> </ul>

Decision	Cost and Treasury Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Context &amp; Link to Strategy</b></li> </ul>	<p>During the year, the Board oversaw a number of critical decisions relating to cost discipline and treasury management to safeguard the Company's long-term financial resilience. Central to this was approval of the annual budget and overseeing the treasury management of the cash held on deposit. These actions supported the strategic priority of maintaining a prudent capital structure while progressing the Buchan project.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Stakeholders</b></li> </ul>	<p>Investors, Partners, Employees, Regulator</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Process</b></li> </ul>	<p>In evaluating the Company's cost base and treasury position, the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reviewed the funding profile of the business post-farm-outs, ensuring that the agreed carry arrangements eliminated the need for a dilutive equity raise and fully funded the Company's 20% Buchan interest;</li> <li>▪ Assessed the balance sheet strength, noting year-end cash and term deposits of £11.0m with no debt, alongside a materially reduced cost base;</li> <li>▪ Monitored and approved significant reductions in operating costs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A 50% reduction in Board and staff salaries,</li> <li>○ A reduction in overheads by 51% year-on-year, and</li> <li>○ A streamlined Board structure to reduce cash outflows;</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Evaluated the Company's cash flow resilience, ensuring that even in the event of delays to Buchan FDP approval, the Group's cost structure was sufficiently robust; and</li> <li>▪ Considered the interests of JV partners and regulators by ensuring that treasury decisions supported licence obligations and compliance with regulatory requirements.</li> </ul> <p>The Board concluded that the combination of farm-out proceeds, cost reductions and prudent treasury management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthened the Company's financial foundation at a strategically important time;</li> <li>▪ Ensured that shareholders' interests were protected by avoiding unnecessary dilution;</li> <li>▪ Preserved operational readiness to progress Buchan; and</li> <li>▪ Enabled continued compliance with licence commitments and regulatory expectations.</li> </ul>

Engaging with our stakeholders is an integral part of how we operate as a business. This engagement enables us to continue building the business and maintain a motivated workforce, dependable supply chains and close relationships with Government Regulators, while providing good returns for our shareholders and a positive social impact on our local communities. We set out below our key stakeholder groups and how we engage with them.

## Shareholders

- **Shareholder Communication**

It is important that our shareholders understand our strategic priorities and ambitions and their views help inform our decision-making. Communication and engagement are critical to this aim. We held our last Annual General Meeting in June 2025. Our financial results are announced twice a year, and regulatory news announcements provide communication to our shareholders throughout the year, along with our Annual Report which is designed to help investors and other stakeholders understand our business and its performance. In conjunction with our announcements our Chief Executive Officer and other members of the Executive Team meet regularly with, and update, our investors. Substantial work has also gone into developing the Company's website so that it provides useful information on our operations and investment outlook.

## Joint Venture Partners

- **NEO Energy & Serica Energy**

The success of the GBA development will be closely linked to successful engagement and communication between the GBA joint venture partners.

Regular engagement takes place at all levels within the three organisations, through both regular dialogue and written communication. Formal meetings, where all three partners are present, include Steering and Technical committee meetings that are held monthly.

## Human Resources

- **Employees**
- **Contractors**
- **Advisors**

Our staff and contractors are key to delivering on our business goals and ambitions. We rely on their skills, experience, knowledge and diversity to deliver our vision to grow a successful, sustainable and valuable business.

We promote and maintain a strong and embedded culture of health and safety, which is of fundamental importance to us. We are proud of what we have built and achieved and work to ensure the business applies good governance practices, based on strong principles and leadership. We value all employees and we ensure that our communications are inclusive, providing full transparency across the business. As a Company, we are focused on sustaining a positive business culture and continue to promote our values and behaviours through performance reviews and communication.

## Government

- **Industry Regulators**

Regulators are key external stakeholders across various aspects of our business and particularly in activities that require licence approvals, statutory permits or consents. Briefings and meetings with the various regulators occur at regular intervals. These sessions are typically used to provide updates on the Company's activities and to advise of any forthcoming regulatory submissions or notifications.

The Company maintains an active dialogue with its principal regulator, the NSTA. Following completion of the GBA farm-outs, the Buchan joint venture's interactions with the NSTA and OPRED have been largely centred on advancing the FDP for the Buchan development and ensuring the extension of field licenses as required.

## Suppliers

- **Procurement and Contracting**

The Company's Procurement Policy is underpinned by our internal procedures, which detail the specific processes and governance procedures implemented to provide the most efficient, effective and cost-conscious supply service, which incorporates governance, risk management and prompt payment protocols. Our effort is to always be professional and establish a reputation as being a reliable customer with whom suppliers and partners want to do business.

When taking on a new supplier, we conduct a detailed review to ensure that we understand not only the quality of their product or services, but also their policies, procedures and working practices, in order to make sure they are consistent with our values and compliance requirements. We keep our suppliers informed of our business performance through public disclosures and communications where appropriate. This approach to procurement and contracting is a framework that is also reflected in the processes and procedures of our key joint venture partners.

## Community

- **Corporate Citizenship**

We aim to be a contributor to economic growth by providing investment opportunities and creating jobs. We aim to ensure that many people can benefit from our operations. We also provide support for our local communities through a variety of initiatives

including raising funds for the Army Benevolent Fund and Rock2Recovery, two charities that provide significant support for the Jersey veteran community, emergency responders and their families who are affected by stress. Our CEO is a volunteer and co-director of the Jersey Roast Beef charity lunch that since inception has raised over £750,000 and JOG is a proud sponsor of these bi-annual fundraising lunches. We also sponsor the Jersey Oil and Gas curling team, who play in the Aberdeen Finance League.

## RISKS

The Group operates in an environment that has substantial risks, albeit ones that it aims to mitigate and manage. These risks must be carefully balanced to maximise the chances of providing attractive returns for our shareholders. These risks are managed with the oversight of the Board. A risk register is reviewed on a routine basis with the primary risks being presented and discussed at Board meetings.

The risks and opportunities set out below and herein are not exhaustive and additional risks, uncertainties and opportunities may arise or become material in the future. Any of these risks, as well as other risks and uncertainties discussed in this report, could have a material adverse effect on the business.

### Strategic and External Risks and Opportunities

- **Regulatory obligations**

The primary risk to the Group is securing sanction of the Buchan redevelopment project, both from our industry regulators and our joint venture partners.
- **Material changes in Governmental approach towards continued hydrocarbon exploration, development and production**

The Group works continually to foster positive relationships at all levels with relevant Government and regulatory bodies, including but not limited to the NSTA, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning ("OPRED"). However, political sentiment and fiscal instability continues to create uncertainties for the long-term direction of the UK oil and gas industry and has resulted in a period of flux around the approach and attitude of the industry concerning approval of future UK hydrocarbon development projects.
- **Judicial review**

The Group is exposed to various regulatory obligations as part of maintaining its UK North Sea licences. JOG's portfolio consists of licence P2498 (Buchan and J2) and P2170 (Verbier). In February 2025, the NSTA approved an extension of the Second Term of the P2498 licence by 24-months, until February 2027, in order to provide the licencees with the time required to finalise an FDP for the Buchan field. The P2170 licence has a Second Term duration until August 2026. Retention of each licence requires the relevant FDPs to be approved by the NSTA by the end of the Second Term of each licence. The Group maintains an active dialogue with the NSTA on its activities and seeks to ensure that it can adjust any licence obligations that reasonably require additional time to effectively execute its plans.
- **Adverse taxation and legislative changes**

Joint Venture sanction, commonly referred to as the "Final Investment Decision" ("FID"), in respect of the Buchan redevelopment project is dependent on successful completion of Front-End Engineering and Design activities, along with the associated contracting programme for the ultimate execution of the development work programme, and finalisation of all necessary subsurface modelling work. This allows an FID decision to be taken by the joint venture partners based on the projected budget and perceived financial prospects for the project, set against the anticipated risks.
- **Material oil price movements**

The major external risk factors which are likely to influence project sanction are long term views on oil prices and the anticipated attractiveness and stability of the UK's fiscal regime for the oil and gas sector. The war between the US /Israel and Iran and the consequential closing of the Strait of Hormuz has brought to the fore the importance of homegrown energy.

Approval of the FDP for the redevelopment of the Buchan field, along with joint venture partner sanction, is key to achieving future cash flows from the field. Obtaining the necessary approvals cannot be guaranteed, although the Company will continue to work closely with the various regulatory authorities and its joint venture partners to ensure a robust and socially responsible development plan is approved and implemented for the field. External

challenges to the NSTA's approval of any FDP are possible, which may result in judicial review, potentially resulting in substantial delays to both the project and receipt of the remaining \$20m of farm-out payments from NEO and Serica.

The Group is operating in an evolving environment where the energy transition and decarbonisation of the wider economy will impact current and future operations. The most immediate material matter associated with this is the evolving industry requirements for the reporting of forecast "Scope 3" emissions from new development projects, such as Buchan. Following a public consultation in 2025, the Government concluded that environmental impact assessments for future projects must include such information and details of the significance of such emissions as part of the regulatory approval process. It is anticipated that the scale and environmental characteristics of the Buchan development project should be satisfactory within the requirements of the revised guidance. From a wider and longer-term perspective, the Group's strategy recognises that the world is moving towards a lower-carbon energy system, while acknowledging that the pace and specific path forward remains uncertain. This means the Group will need to make agile business decisions in step with society.

The Group may expand its portfolio through the acquisition of growth assets in the future to provide asset diversification. This could result in the Group facing additional risks.

The market price of oil has broadly traded within the \$60–85 range prior to the war in Iran, which has seen oil prices break out of this range and spike up over \$100/bbl. This price volatility is outside of the control of the Group.

## Financial Risks

- Availability of industry funding and / or access to capital markets
- Oil and gas price movements
- Long term cost overruns and inflation

By securing the GBA farm-out deals with two strong industry partners the Group has addressed the key near term funding risks of the business.

In addition to the substantial cash payments that have been received, the Group is carried for all pre-sanction costs associated with its remaining 20% equity holding in the Buchan redevelopment project. Furthermore, the Group is also fully carried through the work programme for the Buchan redevelopment project included in the FDP budget approved by the joint venture partners and the NSTA.

It should be noted that the Group is exposed to the risk of potential cost overruns if the approved Buchan development budget is exceeded. This is mitigated by agreement amongst the joint venture partners on actions regarding contracting strategy to lock in costs and the provision of appropriate budget contingencies.

Close relationships are maintained with banks and the investor community as the Group may require additional capital to facilitate potential future acquisitions or to meet project development cost over-runs. While no needs currently exist the ability to flexibly access such funding is invaluable. We are also regularly in talks with various third parties and shareholders regarding the potential provision of capital with which to execute any future acquisitions.

Based on current budgets and forecasts, the Group is well-funded to pursue its objectives. Budgets and cash flow projections, considering a range of cost inflation and joint venture investment scenarios, are prepared and updated regularly, circulated to all Directors and reviewed at Board meetings. The Group expects to be able to operate during 2026 and beyond within its existing cash and term deposit reserves based on its current work programme, subject to there not being any material unforeseen expenses.

The Group currently has no income exposure to oil and gas price fluctuations since there is no production accruing to the Group from its asset portfolio. Nevertheless, the underlying medium/long term strength of oil and gas prices can impact on development sanction decisions and the ability to raise funds, if required, as it can impact the value of its assets.

At present, the Group holds almost all its available cash resources in Sterling, hence it has minimal forex exposure.

## Fiscal Risks

- **UK North Sea tax regime**

The Group is exposed to any changes in the UK tax regime, which has been through a period of significant instability over recent years. While the Government has recently concluded a public consultation on the longer-term UK North Sea tax regime, it is apparent from subsequent political commentary that this may still be subject to further adjustments as it seeks to balance objectives around economic growth, energy security and energy transition.

The Group supports the work of the industry bodies that are engaged in influencing Government policy to encourage investment in oil and gas exploration and production. Much of the engagement is centred on the underlying economic logic of seeking to ensure that an appropriately supportive fiscal regime is in place that maximises jobs and tax revenues while domestic hydrocarbon demand remains. In addition, the Group engages with the appropriate industry consultants to assist in the management of the Group's tax planning and compliance matters.

## Operational Risks

- **Contractually re-securing the Western Isles FPSO or another development solution**

The GBA development is operated by NEO, which is a leading UK North Sea producer with the in-house expertise, skills and knowledge, to manage the operational risks associated with current and planned activities, including HSSE and the management of third-party contractors and service suppliers.
- **Buchan Project Sanction**

The draft FDP submitted to the NSTA in late 2024 and the associated Environmental Statement submitted to OPRED were based on the redeployment of the Western Isles FPSO as the preferred development solution for the Buchan development. Furthermore, in 2023 the Buchan joint venture partners executed a Sales and Purchase Agreement for the proposed acquisition of the vessel, subject to FDP approval. As a result of project delays attributable to the regulatory and fiscal consultations launched by the Government in 2024, in early 2025 the agreement to purchase the FPSO reached its long-stop date and consequently was terminated by Dana Petroleum. Buchan project sanction will require the joint venture to re-contract this FPSO or secure another suitable development option. The FPSO is currently owned by Dana Petroleum (77%) and NEO Energy (23%).
- **Co-venturer and other counterparty risk**

The Group is exposed to the usual range of co-venturer risks, given the GBA licences are jointly owned with NEO and Serica. These include the ability of co-venturers to finance their own share of asset expenditures, which also includes the Group's share of Buchan development project expenditures resulting from the farm-out carry arrangements. Such risks should however be mitigated by the scale and capabilities of both the co-venturers.
- **Loss of key employees**

The Group recognises that to achieve its long-term strategy it will need to continue to take an active approach to identify, attract and retain the skills and expertise needed and to incentivise employees appropriately. The oil and gas sector is a particularly expensive sector in which to operate from a personnel perspective. The Group tries to ensure that it is a lean organisation, appropriately staffed and that employees are working under contracts that
- **Delay and cost overruns, including weather related delays**
- **HSSE incidents**
- **Failure of third-party services**
- **Inherent geological risks and uncertainties**

provide the Group with a degree of protection should people leave its employment. Retention of key staff is aided by the award of share options and a bonus scheme throughout the full staff structure.

Through the employment of high-quality, experienced staff and contractors, combined with efficient and effective management overview and controls, it is believed that the Group can mitigate many of the risks associated with its operations.

Full operational risk cover is provided as required through the Group's insurance brokers and the contractual arrangements of the Buchan Operator, NEO. The Group monitors and evaluates all aspects of HSSE performance including those of the Buchan Operator and has adopted continuous improvement business practices and processes, that are monitored and evaluated at every level of the organisation. The Group will continue to conduct its operations, and oversee those of its asset operators, to ensure they are carried out in a responsible manner that protects the health, safety and security of employees, contractors and the public and minimises the impact on the environment.

The Group is exposed to the inherent geological risks and uncertainties associated with the oil and gas industry. Such risks can result in hydrocarbon volume estimates varying over time, between companies and ultimately result in the hydrocarbons recovered from the Group's assets and the associated production profiles being different to projected reservoir performance characteristics. The Group undertakes thorough technical evaluations of all its licences, including subsurface mapping and reservoir modelling. This work is carried out by technically competent and experienced personnel, supported where appropriate by technical consultants and third-party specialists. A prudent range of input assumptions and possible outcomes are considered within planning processes and opportunities to minimise the impact of subsurface risks incorporated into drilling and engineering evaluations and plans.

The foregoing risks, together with the Group's relationships with the Government and regulators, are discussed and monitored as part of Board review processes.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**Les Thomas**  
Non-Executive Chairman

Les Thomas has over 40 years' experience in the oil and gas industry in various subsurface, engineering, operational and senior management positions. He has been instrumental in growing a number of small and large publicly listed businesses, through phases of organic growth and via asset acquisitions and corporate transactions. He has also delivered upon the successful sale and exit of various assets and companies.

Les was formerly the CEO of Ithaca Energy from 2013 to 2020 and previously served for eight years on the Board of John Wood Group plc, as the Chief Executive of its Production Facilities business and the Group Director responsible for HSE. Prior to this, he spent 22 years with Marathon Oil UK Limited in various locations and roles, including four years as European Business Unit Leader.

Les is a Non-Executive Director of privately owned Denholm Energy Services Ltd, as well as serving as a Non-Executive Director of Avingtrans Plc, an AIM quoted engineering and manufacturing business.

Les has a BSc (1st class hon) in Civil Engineering and a master's degree in petroleum engineering, both from Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh.



**Andrew Benitz**  
Chief Executive Officer

Andrew Benitz is a co-founder of Jersey Oil and Gas E&P Ltd (now a subsidiary of Jersey Oil and Gas plc) and has over 25 years' experience in financial markets and company management. Andrew has significant experience in leading and growing companies in the natural resources sector and has a wealth of listed company experience.

Andrew was previously CEO of Longreach Oil and Gas Ltd, a TSX-V quoted company and built a significant portfolio of oil and gas assets in Morocco. Prior to his move into industry, Andrew worked at Deutsche Bank AG as an Analyst within the Oil and Gas Investment Banking Group, as well as within the Equity Capital Markets team, where he worked on a broad range of oil and gas M&A transactions, together with equity and equity-related financings.

As Non-Executive Chairman, Andrew recently executed the successful sale of Kalahari Copper Ltd. to AIM quoted Serval Resources plc which he has joined as Non-Executive Director. He is Chairman of KCL Investments Ltd. which is the largest shareholder in Serval and founder of Titan Properties SL. Andrew holds a BSc (Hons) in Commerce from the University of Edinburgh.



**Graham Forbes**  
Chief Financial Officer

Graham Forbes is a Chartered Accountant with over 30 years' experience in the oil and gas industry. Graham has a wealth of experience of managing and financing growing private and publicly listed oil and gas companies, along with significant M&A experience.

Prior to joining Jersey Oil & Gas in 2021, Graham was the CFO of Ithaca Energy from 2010 to 2020. During this period, Graham was instrumental in transforming the company into a major independent UKCS operator through both organic developments and multiple acquisitions. He has extensive quoted company and corporate finance experience, having completed various debt and equity market offerings and the US\$1.2 billion sale and subsequent delisting of Ithaca Energy.

Graham has a MA(Hons) in Economics with Accountancy from Aberdeen University and qualified as a Chartered Accountant at PWC before moving to ExxonMobil, where he worked on a variety of operational and acquisition-based projects. Prior to his move to Ithaca Energy, Graham joined First Oil Group in 2002 where, as Finance Director and then Executive Director, he helped develop the business into the UK's then largest privately owned E&P company.

**Frank Moxon**

Senior Independent Director

Frank Moxon has nearly 35 years' experience as a corporate financier and financial adviser to companies, ranging from start-ups to businesses over £3 billion in size, in a wide range of industry sectors. For the last 26 years, he has specialised in the oil & gas and mining sectors, where he has successfully advised growth-focused companies on financial structuring, equity and debt capital raisings and M&A transactions across a variety of different strategic contexts and geographic locations. He played a key role in facilitating the reverse takeover that introduced the Company to its initial oil & gas asset portfolio.

Frank has held several senior management roles within the financial services industry and, in addition to having been Senior Independent Director at Cove Energy Plc, has been a director of various oil & gas and mining companies listed in London, Australia and Canada. He is currently also a non-executive director of PHSC Plc and the East of England Co-operative Society. Frank has a BSc in Economics and is a Fellow of the Energy Institute and an Honorary Chartered Fellow of the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Jersey Oil and Gas is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance and believes that effective governance is essential to its success

As Chairman of the Board, it is my responsibility to ensure that the Company has an effective governance framework, that appropriate policies and procedures are in place, and that these operate effectively and proportionately for a company of our size and stage of development.

The Board believes that strong corporate governance supports long-term value creation by improving decision-making, enhancing accountability and supporting constructive engagement with shareholders and other stakeholders. The governance arrangements described in this report are designed to be clear, practical and proportionate, and to support the effective oversight of strategy, risk, culture and performance.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for setting the Company's strategic aims, defining the business plan, strategy and managing the financial and operational resources of the business. The delivery and implementation of the business plan and strategy reside with the Chief Executive Officer and the executive team.

The Board has adopted the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code (the "QCA Code") as the governance framework for the Company. The QCA Code is designed for growing companies and provides a flexible and proportionate approach. The Board keeps governance arrangements under review to ensure they remain appropriate for the Company's strategy, risk profile and stakeholder expectations.

### Corporate Governance Framework (QCA Code)

The QCA Code sets out a series of principles and disclosures to be applied on a "comply or explain" basis. The Company provides its corporate governance disclosures in this Annual Report and on the corporate governance section of the Company's website ([www.jerseyoilandgas.com](http://www.jerseyoilandgas.com)), in accordance with AIM Rule 26. The Board considers the disclosures below to be appropriate and proportionate to the Company's size and stage of development and has sought to explain how the governance framework is applied in practice.

#### 1. Business Strategy

Our purpose is to create shareholder value through the development of our UK oil and gas assets and the execution of accretive transactions. The Board's strategic focus remains: (i) on unlocking the organic value of our GBA portfolio, including progression of the Buchan redevelopment project towards FDP approval, and (ii) continuing to evaluate potential acquisitions that could add cash flow, diversification and high-quality investment opportunities.

**What the Board focused on this year:** maintaining strategic momentum on Buchan while managing the business prudently through an evolving external environment and progressing the screening of potential asset acquisition opportunities.

**What we did:** the Board reviewed and challenged management's strategy, budgets and priorities, monitored delivery against key milestones, and considered strategic options (including potential transactions) against clear criteria for strategic fit, funding, risk and shareholder value.

**Outcomes and impact:** the Company continued to prioritise the Buchan redevelopment project as the core value driver while maintaining financial discipline and operational readiness. The Board also maintained active oversight of acquisition opportunities; however, no transaction was progressed when assessed against the value and risk metrics considered as part of a disciplined evaluation of opportunities.

**Next steps:** the Board will continue to focus on progressing the Buchan

redevelopment project towards FDP approval, maintaining a tightly controlled cost base, and remaining selective and ready to act on opportunities that strengthen the portfolio and accelerate value creation.

Key risks and uncertainties relevant to delivery of the strategy, and how these are managed, are set out in the Risks section of this Annual Report.

#### 2. Shareholder Communication

The Board recognises that open, timely and balanced communication supports informed investment decisions and strengthens accountability. Shareholder feedback is used to test strategy, understand expectations and inform Board discussions and decision-making.

**What we did:** the Company continued regular engagement led by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer through results presentations, investor meetings and regulatory announcements. The Company's website is maintained as the central source for announcements, reports and presentations, and shareholders are encouraged to participate at the AGM.

**Outcomes and impact:** the Board received feedback and updates from management, the Company's brokers and periodic share register analyses, enabling it to understand shareholder perspectives and address questions on strategy, governance and progress.

**Next steps:** we will continue with proactive shareholder engagement, ensuring disclosures remain clear and decision-useful, and will keep channels open for shareholder dialogue as the Company advances its strategic priorities.

### 3. Stakeholder Responsibilities

The Board takes an active role in overseeing the Company's environmental, social and governance ("ESG") responsibilities and expects the business to operate to high standards of conduct. The Company's operating activities are guided by the principles of the UN Global Compact, and the Board monitors the application of relevant policies in a way that is proportionate to the Company's size and stage of development.

**What we did:** the Board maintained oversight of HSSE expectations, key stakeholder relationships (including regulators, suppliers and partners) and the Company's conduct framework, and ensured ESG matters are considered in Board discussions and decision-making.

**Outcomes and impact:** by maintaining clear expectations for HSSE and business conduct, and by engaging with key stakeholder groups, the Board aims to support a sustainable licence to operate and

to ensure stakeholder considerations are factored into the Company's approach as it progresses its strategic objectives.

**Next steps:** the Board will continue to monitor stakeholder considerations and HSSE performance and will keep ESG governance under review as activity levels change. Further detail on our approach is set out in the Environment, Social and Governance Report in this Annual Report.

### 4. Risk Management

The Board is responsible for the Company's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. The control environment is designed to manage (rather than eliminate) the risks to achieving the Company's strategic objectives and is maintained in a manner that is proportionate to the Company's size and complexity.

**What we did:** the Board monitored financial controls through the budgeting and planning process, monthly management reporting and oversight by the Audit Committee of key financial reporting matters. For non-financial risks and opportunities, the Board maintained ownership of oversight, with the key risks to the business reviewed and discussed at Board meetings.

**Outcomes and impact:** these processes support disciplined decision-making, clear accountability and timely identification and management of key risks. The Board and Audit Committee use this information to challenge assumptions, agree mitigations and monitor whether control measures remain appropriate.

**Next steps:** the Board will continue to review business risks and the effectiveness of key controls, updating mitigations as the business environment and activity profile evolves.

### 5. Board Management

The Board is the Company's principal decision-making body. It is responsible for setting strategy, monitoring performance, understanding risk and ensuring appropriate governance and controls are in place. The Board met formally and informally during the year to oversee delivery of priorities, to challenge management proposals and to take decisions on matters reserved for the Board.

**Board composition:** the Board comprised the following Directors during the year:

- Les Thomas, Non-Executive Chairman
- Andrew Benitz, Chief Executive Officer
- Graham Forbes, Chief Financial Officer
- Frank Moxon, Senior Independent Director

The Executive Directors work full time for the Company under service contracts. The Non-Executive Directors support the business on a part-time basis, with time commitments varying with activity levels. The Board considers the Non-Executive Directors to be independent in character and judgement; the shareholdings they have acquired, and the limited number of share options granted as part of remuneration are considered to align interests with shareholders and do not impair independent judgement.

**What we did:** the Board and its Committees received timely information in advance of meetings, with formal agendas and papers circulated to support robust discussion and decision-making. Actions were tracked and followed up by management, and the Chief Executive Officer provided regular updates to Non-Executive Directors between meetings.

**Outcomes and impact:** the Board's size and composition are intended to support effective challenge, efficient decision-making and appropriate oversight for the

Company's current stage. The Board continues to consider diversity and succession as part of planning for future appointments, recognising the practical constraints of being a small company.

**Next steps:** the Board will keep its composition and skill mix under review as the Company's activities evolve and will consider diversity and succession planning alongside the capabilities required to execute strategy.

The OCA Code highlights that Non-Executive Directors must maintain their independence from the Executive Directors of the Board and where their term extends beyond 9 years the judgement that this independence remains should be set out. During 2025 Frank Moxon reached his nine-year anniversary of service with JOG. The Board believes that Frank continues to display an attitude of independence of character and judgement in his role. With the Chairman and CFO both joining the company within the last five years the Board remains refreshed and relationships between the members remain appropriately independent. In addition, with the departure of Marcus Stanton at the end of 2024, the Board chose not to replace Marcus and thus reduced the size and cost of the Board while there is a slowdown in Buchan development activities. Given this, a further change to the composition of the Board is not considered to be in the best interests of the Group at this time.

The Board remains of the view that Board continuity through the FDP approval phase of the GBA redevelopment project has substantial value and once achieved the future growth trajectory and direction of the business will best determine the appropriate future Board composition. At this stage of growth in the business, it is appropriate for JOG to retain a small Board that is nimble and capable of executing our strategic ambitions in a timely manner.

## 6. Board Experience

The Board aims to maintain a balance of skills, sector experience and personal qualities appropriate to the Company's strategy and risk profile. The Board considers its size and mix to be sufficient to provide constructive challenge and informed oversight.

**Outcomes and impact:** the Directors collective experience and knowledge enables appropriate scrutiny of performance, challenge of assumptions and evaluation of strategic options. The Board will continue to keep the required capability mix under review, including as part of succession planning and in anticipation of any future change in the Company's activity levels.

## 7. Board Performance

The Board is responsible for evaluating its own effectiveness, the effectiveness of its committees and the contribution of individual Directors. The Board's size supports open discussion and timely challenge. Evaluations are undertaken at least annually (or more frequently if appropriate), with actions identified and followed up by the Chairman and management as needed.

**Outcomes and impact:** evaluation supports continuous improvement in how the Board operates, including clarity of roles, quality of information and effectiveness of discussion and decision-making.

**Next steps:** succession planning is reviewed periodically at Board and senior management level, both to support the planned development of the Board's skill mix as the business evolves and to manage resilience in the event of unanticipated departures.

## 8. Corporate Culture

The Board believes that culture underpins long-term performance and the Company's licence to operate. The Board promotes an ethical culture founded on integrity,

respect, honesty and transparency, and expects these behaviours to be demonstrated throughout the business and reflected in decision-making.

**How this is embedded / Next steps:** the Company supports its culture through its organisational structure, policies and procedures (including whistleblowing arrangements and an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy). The Board will keep these arrangements under review to ensure they remain effective and proportionate.

## 9. Governance Structures

The Company maintains governance structures and processes that the Board considers appropriate for its size and complexity. These are kept under review to ensure they remain effective, proportionate and aligned with regulatory expectations and evolving best practice.

The Board has established four Committees: the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nominations Committee and the Sustainability Committee.

**What we did:** the Board retains a clear allocation of responsibilities between the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, and maintains a schedule of matters reserved for the Board (including strategy, material transactions, major investments, risk management policy, significant financing matters and statutory reporting). The Board also operates its committees to support effective oversight.

**Outcomes and impact:** these structures support clarity of accountability, appropriate challenge and effective oversight of strategy, risk and performance.

**Next steps:** the Board will keep governance arrangements under review and will update its structures and processes as appropriate as the Company's activities and stakeholder expectations evolve.

**10. Stakeholder Communications**

The Board recognises that effective engagement with stakeholders supports better decision-making and long-term value creation. The Company maintains communications with shareholders as described under Principle 2 and

also engages with wider stakeholders relevant to its strategy and operations.

**What we did / Outcomes / Next steps:** the Company continued regular engagement with key regulatory authorities (including the NSTA, the Health and Safety

Executive and the OPRED) and with industry bodies such as Offshore Energies UK, peers and its supply chain. The Board will continue to monitor stakeholder expectations and will maintain an active dialogue to support delivery of the Company's strategic priorities.

## Board Committees

The Group operates an Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee, a Nomination Committee and a Sustainability Committee.

### Audit Committee

Les Thomas (Chairman) & Frank Moxon

Under its terms of reference, the Audit Committee is required to meet at least twice a year, at which executive directors may attend by invitation, and its responsibilities include:

- Monitoring the independence and objectivity of the External Auditors;
- Reviewing and approving the External Auditor's terms of engagement, scope of work, fees, the findings arising from the external audit work and external audit performance;
- Monitoring the integrity of the Group's published financial information;
- Reviewing the risk identification and risk management processes of the Group; and
- Reviewing the Group's procedures to prevent bribery and corruption in addition to ensuring that appropriate whistleblowing arrangements are in place.

Due to the current size of the business, it is not considered appropriate to have an internal audit function.

### Remuneration Committee

Frank Moxon (Chairman) & Les Thomas

Under its terms of reference, it is required to meet at least twice a year, and its responsibilities include:

- Determining and agreeing with the Board the broad policy for the remuneration of the Executive Directors;
- Determine the individual remuneration package of each Executive Director;
- Review all share incentive plans; and
- Recommending option grants for the Executive Directors and other employees, as considered appropriate.

No Director is involved in deciding their own remuneration. The Non-Executive Directors' remuneration is determined by the Executive Directors.

### Nomination Committee

Frank Moxon (Chairman) & Les Thomas

Under its terms of reference, it is required to meet at least twice a year, and its responsibilities include:

- Evaluating the balance of skills, experience and diversity on the Board; and
- Approving candidates for Board vacancies, save for the appointment of the Chairman of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer, which are matters for the whole Board.

Due to the size of the Group, no meetings of the Nomination Committee were held during 2025 as its functions have been properly carried out as part of the work of the Remuneration Committee and the Board.

### Sustainability Committee

Les Thomas (Chairman) & Frank Moxon

Under its terms of reference, it is required to meet at least once a year, and its responsibilities include:

- Reviewing and assessing the company's current sustainability practices and policies;
- Reviewing the regulatory and policy developments designed to tackle climate change, as well as the requirements and initiatives set for the industry in response to decarbonisation targets and supporting the energy transition and route to net zero;
- Identifying and addressing climate-related risks associated with the Company's operations; and
- Reviewing and monitoring the Company's obligations and plans for climate-related financial disclosures.

The Sustainability Committee was formed in March 2024.

## 2025 Board and Committee Meeting Attendance

	Board Meetings		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee		Nominations Committee		Sustainability Committee**	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
<b>Non-Executive Directors</b>										
L J Thomas	6	6	2	2	3	3	-	-	1	-
F H Moxon	6	6	2	2	3	3	-	-	1	1
<b>Executive Directors</b>										
J A Benitz	6	6	2*	2*	3	-	-	-	1*	1*
G A Forbes	6	6	2*	2*	3	-	-	-	1*	-

\* By invitation

\*\* Formed March 2024



Les Thomas,  
Non-Executive Chairman  
11 May 2026

## ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

We are committed to conducting our operations safely, protecting the natural environment and actively participating in the energy transition

Our strategic focus on developing homegrown energy resources sits in tandem with our pursuit of doing so in a sustainable manner. We are seeking to create long term value from the natural resources that are readily available to us, contributing to society's energy needs and pursuing oil and gas development solutions that minimise our environmental footprint.

We take global climate challenges seriously and are committed to conducting our activities, whether directly or through our joint venture partners, in accordance with the

highest environmental, social and governance standards.

### UN Global Compact Sustainability Development Goals

We recognise that responsible behaviour, which creates value while protecting the environment, and contributing to society, is central to our licence to operate. Our approach to sustainability therefore seeks to ensure the business aligns with the international reporting frameworks of the UN Global Compact ("UNGC").

The strategy of the UNGC is to encourage businesses to recognise the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") as defining those key aspects which can be used by a company to direct its corporate and operational activities while adhering to the 10 UNGC principles.

Using an industry-standard methodology, we have undertaken a review of the 17 SDGs to determine and prioritise those goals most relevant to our business activities. These are presented below.

	<p><i>SDG 3: Sustainable development cannot be achieved unless everyone's primary health needs are met.</i> The health and safety of our employees and contractors is central to the way in which we conduct business and is our number one priority. We work to ensure all our operations and activities are performed safely, using robust policies and systems with the aim of achieving zero harm in the workplace</p>
	<p><i>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</i> We seek to maintain a high performing, productive and engaged organisation and adopt policies to ensuring non-discrimination and gender equality</p>
	<p><i>SDG 7: Deliver access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</i> Through the development of homegrown oil and gas resources, we contribute to the availability of affordable energy and seek to do this in tandem with supporting the energy transition and the Government's target for increasing investment in renewable energy production and the achievement of carbon net zero by 2050</p>
	<p><i>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</i> We contribute to economic growth in the UK through our business activities, including employment, support for the local supply chain and the transparent payment of taxes</p>
	<p><i>SDG 13: Prioritising the climate.</i> Protection of the environment is part of our license to operate. As part of this, we recognise our responsibility to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and in doing so support the energy transition</p>
	<p><i>SDG 14: Protecting biodiversity around our operations.</i> We seek to minimise the impact to flora and fauna and conserve biodiversity in ecosystems where we operate, carrying out environmental impact assessments and monitoring campaigns</p>
	<p><i>SDG 16: Responsible business practices contribute to social and economic stability.</i> We strive to ensure that all activities throughout the business are conducted to the highest standards in ethics, integrity and transparency</p>

## Sustainability in the Buchan Redevelopment Project

The Company's principal activity is the Buchan redevelopment project. Working with our joint venture partners, NEO and Serica, we actively participate and contribute to the strategic decision-making process for the project, ensuring that sustainability-related decisions reflect our policies and beliefs. The key activities in this area are described in the following sections.

### HSEQ Planning

The Company considers it necessary to set out how high standards of Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality ("HSEQ") performance will be achieved throughout the Buchan development project lifecycle. Organisations that do not prioritise HSEQ performance do not attract investment or talented individuals to support the business. NEO, in its capacity as the Buchan Operator, is an established North Sea business that has existing HSEQ policies and procedures that are being implemented on the project. Risk assessments are conducted for all activities, with the aim of eliminating risks where practicable, and establishing appropriate control and mitigation measures for residual risks. The joint venture partners monitor HSEQ performance through a variety of metrics, each designed to reflect the risks associated with the respective phase of activity, and with management reviews conducted on a regular basis. In accordance with the Joint Operating Agreement that governs the partnership, the joint venture partners have the right to conduct audits of the Operator's performance as deemed necessary by management.

### Climate Action

Prior to the completion of the farm-outs and transfer of Operatorship of the GBA licences to NEO, the Company undertook a detailed

assessment of potential development concept solutions for Buchan and the wider resources in the GBA. This evaluation was aligned to the central obligations of the NSTA's strategy, namely, to take the necessary steps to:

- Ensure that the maximum value of economically recoverable petroleum is recovered from the strata beneath relevant UK waters; and, in doing so,
- Take appropriate steps to assist the Secretary of State in meeting the net zero target, including the reduction, as far as reasonable in the circumstances, of greenhouse gas emissions from sources such as flaring and venting and power generation, and supporting carbon capture and storage projects.

Accordingly, studies were performed to evaluate the lifecycle emissions resulting from each potential Buchan field development concept, considering both the construction / installation phase and production phase. It was determined that redeployment of an existing FPSO was the solution that resulted in the lowest lifecycle emissions, as it:

- Minimises energy consumption by reducing the use of new raw materials during construction when compared with other development solutions
- Through the re-use of existing infrastructure, it minimises the onshore construction scope and hence minimises the associated energy usage associated with these activities
- Minimises emissions associated with diesel usage to power installation vessels as it has the lowest number of vessel activities during the offshore installation phase
- Based on the expected capabilities of any FPSO redeployed in the UK North Sea,

the vessel would provide a solution that eliminates the need for routine flaring and venting during normal operations through the use of flare gas recovery systems, regarded as Best Available Technology.

The results of these evaluations were presented to the NSTA as part of a Concept Select Report that was submitted to support the selection of the preferred GBA development solution. Concept Select Reports are submitted by licence operators as part of the regulator's requirements for planning and consenting to field developments on the UK Continental Shelf. Based on the information provided the NSTA issued a letter of no objection to the Buchan field licencees preparing an FDP based on the redevelopment solution set out in the report.

### Emissions Reduction

Central to the license to operate obligations set out in the NSTA's strategic plan is the requirement for UK operators to undertake their upstream operations in line with the NSTA Stewardship Expectations ("SE"), including Stewardship Expectation 11 – Net Zero ("SE11"). SE11 imposes that for each UK offshore operated asset or hub, a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plan ("ERAP") is developed, implemented, and maintained. The Buchan redevelopment project Environment Statement (issued in January 2024 for public consultation) confirmed that an ERAP will be prepared during the course of the project for implementation in the production phase of activities.

### Life Below Water

We recognise the importance of protecting biodiversity in the seas around our operations, and our commitment to this is demonstrated through the selected

concept for the Buchan redevelopment project. A redeployed FPSO solution offers the following key benefits compared to other potential development solutions:

- It has the lowest number of vessel activities during the offshore installation phase, which helps to minimise underwater noise pollution
- It minimises overboard discharge of oil in water through the re-injection of produced water into the reservoir for pressure maintenance. Should any overboard discharge of produced water be required, the existing systems on the FPSO vessel will be designed to reduce oil content in produced water to a level that meets regulatory discharge limits.

To maximise production from the Buchan field it will be necessary to utilise certain chemicals during the drilling and production phases. Once mixed with produced fluids there is the potential for discharge to sea of these chemicals in diluted form through the discharge of produced water. The plan to re-inject produced water from the Buchan field into the reservoir will minimise such potential discharges. In addition, as set out in the Environment Statement, a chemical selection process will be followed that aims to select chemicals with the lowest environmental impact in accordance with the Offshore Chemical Regulations and Oil Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations.

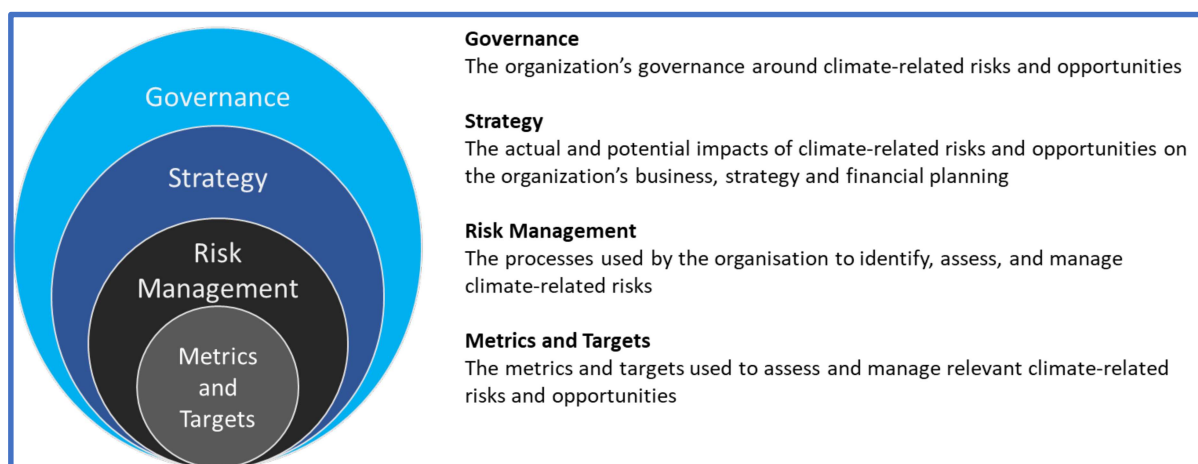
### **Risk Management**

In addition to the Company-wide processes used to monitor and manage corporate and ESG risks, specific risk management processes are also used for the Buchan project. The ability to manage risk effectively is essential for realising any project execution schedule and in turn the overall value of the

project. A project-specific risk management process has been developed and implemented and is monitored and managed by the joint venture partners to ensure that risks that could potentially jeopardise the Project Execution Plan can be identified and prioritised for prevention, control and mitigation. The project risk registers are subject to cyclical review.

## Recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”)

The TCFD framework is designed to identify climate-related risks and opportunities to aid companies’ and investors’ understanding of the financial implications of transitioning to a lower-carbon economy and the changes in physical risks associated with climate change. The TCFD disclosures are structured around the four pillars of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics & Targets, with eleven recommended disclosures. Scenario analysis is recommended as part of the TCFD process to identify the range of risks and opportunities a company may face across different climate scenarios. Whilst the Group is not required to and does not comply with the recommendations of the TCFD, it has applied the principles as set out below.



### TCFD Index Table

Recommendation	Description	Details
<b>Governance:</b> Disclose the organisation’s governance around climate related risks and opportunities.	Describe the Board’s oversight of climate related risks and opportunities.	The Board recognises climate change to be a significant risk to both the Company and the wider oil and gas industry, with potentially material implications. Building resilience to such risks and ensuring the business maintains its social licence to operate, by actively playing a responsible role in the on-going energy transition, is necessary for long-term success of the Company.  Climate-related governance is ultimately the responsibility of the Board. Corporate risks are cyclically reviewed by the management team and discussed with the Board. The results of such reviews are incorporated into the strategic decision-making process of the Company.
	Describe management’s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Due to the relatively small number of employees within the Company, there is not a management committee solely appointed for the management of climate risks and opportunities. In 2024 a Sustainability Sub-Committee to the Board was established to facilitate more detailed oversight of the strategic and operational management of environmental issues facing the Company and the wider industry, including the evolution of regulatory requirements.

<p><b>Strategy:</b> Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.</p>	<p>Describe the climate related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.</p>	<p>The Company's Risk Register includes assessment of the following climate-related risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stricter decarbonisation agenda pushed by regulators and policymakers resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increases in taxes related to business activities;</li> <li>▪ Changes in policies, laws and regulations;</li> <li>▪ Bias against energy-related investment;</li> <li>▪ Incurring high costs arising from emission reduction from hydrocarbon installations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Technology developments resulting in reduced demand for hydrocarbons, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduction in cost of renewables and long-term energy storage;</li> <li>▪ Improvements in the efficiency of energy users;</li> <li>▪ Reduced appetite for investment in the oil and gas industry caused by evolving investment mandates relating to the natural resources sector.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
	<p>Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning.</p>	<p>Some risks may have an impact in the short and medium term. For example, changes in environmental levies and taxes, leading to a near term impact on the Company's activities. Other risks, such as the effect of technological developments on the demand for hydrocarbons, may have an impact in the longer term.</p> <p>The Board readily appreciates that climate-related risks have the potential to significantly affect the activities of the Company. The risk reviews that are undertaken by the Company are designed to routinely monitor and review the business landscape to determine those aspects of the evolving regulatory and taxation regime that may have a significant impact, and the mitigation measures the Company can take.</p>
	<p>Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.</p>	<p>A transparent and auditable approach to risk management at both strategic and operational levels helps make the business resilient to change, including climate change scenarios which affect UK and international energy markets. The Company's activities in the UKCS are as resilient to climate change scenarios as other companies engaged in offshore oil and gas activities, insofar as achieving a 'Low Carbon Future' (i.e. a 2°C or lower scenario) may be contingent on restricting the longer-term activities of existing oil and gas companies e.g. by changing taxation or carbon-credit trading arrangements. On the other hand, a 'High Carbon Future' (i.e. greater than a 2°C scenario) places further pressure on energy companies to pursue more aggressive net zero solutions. Therefore, the Company's strategy of taking an engaged role in energy transition assists in making the business' strategy resilient to either scenario. It places responsibility on both the Board and management team to consider and assess ESG-related issues and formally record their effect for relevant stakeholders.</p>

<p><b>Risk Management:</b> Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses and manages climate related risks.</p>	<p>Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate related risks.</p>	<p>The Company's approach to identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks is integrated into the overall risk management assessments of the business and guided by principles of transparency and responsible stakeholder engagement.</p>
	<p>Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate related risks.</p>	<p>The Board of Directors provides oversight of climate-related risks as part of its broader risk management strategy and acts to ensure that they receive appropriate attention at the highest levels of governance. The Board's Sustainability Committee is dedicated to overseeing the Company's sustainability efforts, with a particular focus on climate-related risks and TCFD compliance. The committee is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reviewing and assessing the Company's current sustainability practices and policies.</li> <li>▪ Reviewing the regulatory and policy developments designed to tackle climate change, as well as the requirements and initiatives set for the industry in response to decarbonisation targets and supporting the energy transition and route to net zero.</li> <li>▪ Identifying and addressing climate-related risks associated with the Company's operations.</li> <li>▪ Reviewing and monitoring the Company's obligations and plans for climate-related financial disclosures.</li> </ul>
	<p>Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.</p>	<p>Risk reviews, including climate-related risks, are carried out by the Company on a cyclical basis. Given the status and size of the Company, such reviews are mostly focused on the strategic aspects of the business and future plans for the GBA.</p>

<p><b>Metrics and Targets:</b> Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate risks and opportunities where such information is material.</p>	<p>Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>	<p>The Company compiles emissions data for its day-to-day office activities (e.g. electricity usage), which represent Scope 2 emissions. These are minimal given the size of the business.</p> <p>Predicted full-cycle emissions have been assessed as part of assessing the potential development solutions for the Buchan project and these were set out in the Environmental Statement that was submitted to the Regulator in early 2024. Emissions were estimated for each potential development concept, from raw material manufacturing through to fabrication, facilities installation and operation. Emissions were estimated using publicly available data to enable transparency and auditability, with the emissions representing a mixture of Scope 1-3.</p>
	<p>Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.</p>	<p>Given our asset portfolio, the only recordable emissions produced by the Company at this time relate to office electricity consumption. The Company's emissions in 2025 were 1,386kgCO<sub>2</sub>e (2024: 1,901kg/CO<sub>2</sub>e), which represents a reduction of approximately 27% compared to the previous year.</p>
	<p>Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.</p>	<p>The most significant contribution the Company can make to minimising emissions and supporting the energy transition, while contributing to society's energy needs, is by focusing on oil and gas development solutions with a minimal environmental footprint. This is a core component of the GBA development strategy.</p>

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the audited Group and Company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

### Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 9th June 2026 as stated in the Notice of Meeting.

### Results and Dividends

The Group's loss for the year was £1.7m (2024: loss of £3.5m). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2024: Nil).

### Going Concern

The Group has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months after the date of issue of these financial statements with forecast cashflow projections being performed out to December 2027. The Group has cash reserves and treasury deposits of £11.0 million as at 31 December 2025 and has a fully funded 20% interest in the ongoing Buchan redevelopment project. Other work that the Group is undertaking in respect of the GBA licenses and surrounding areas is modest relative to its current cash reserves and treasury deposits. The Group's current cash reserves and treasury deposits are therefore expected to more than exceed its estimated cash outflows of under £1.4 million under all reasonable scenarios for at least 12 months following the date of issue of these financial statements. Even in a scenario where the Buchan redevelopment did not progress for any reason and any future instalment payments were not realised, the Group already has in place a cost structure and expenditure profile that enables the business to continue beyond the

next 12 months solely from utilisation of its existing cash reserves and treasury deposits. The directors have also considered the risk associated with contractual arrangements associated with the farm-outs and are satisfied that the Group is not exposed to any contractual commitments which could impact on the Group's going concern status over the next 12 months. Based on these circumstances, the directors have considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

### Financial Instruments

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash balances, short-term deposits and receivables or payables that arise through the normal course of business. The Group does not have any derivative financial instruments. The financial risk management of the Group is disclosed in note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Board Committees

Information on the Audit, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committees is included in the Corporate Governance section, the Audit Committee Report and the Remuneration Report contained in this Annual Report.

### Disclosure of Information to the Auditors

Each of the Directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- (1) So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditors are unaware; and
- (2) Each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make

themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

### Directors' Third-Party Indemnity Provisions

During the year and to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Group maintained indemnity insurance for its Directors and Officers against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the terms and conditions of the Companies Act 2006.

### Employees

The business depends upon maintaining a highly qualified and well-motivated workforce and every effort is made to achieve a common awareness of the financial and economic factors affecting performance. The Group is committed to being an equal opportunities employer and engages employees with a broad range of skills and backgrounds.

### Independent Auditors

A resolution to reappoint BDO LLP as Auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting at a fee to be agreed in due course by the Audit Committee and the Directors.

### Nominated Adviser & Stockbrokers

The Group's Nominated Adviser is Strand Hanson Limited, and its Joint Brokers are Zeus Capital Ltd and Cavendish Financial plc.

### Share Capital

At 31 December 2025, 32,667,627 (2024: 32,667,627) ordinary shares of 1p each were issued and fully

paid. Each ordinary share carries one vote.

#### Post Balance Sheet Events

See note 23 to the financial statements

#### Directors' Interests

The beneficial and other interests of the Directors holding office during the year and their families in the shares of the Company at 31 December 2025 were:

1p Ordinary Shares	As at 31 Dec. 2025		As at 31 Dec. 2024	
	Shares	Vested Options	Shares	Vested Options
L J Thomas	43,000	105,000	43,000	65,000
M J Stanton (resigned 31 December 2024)	-	-	116,411	46,667
F Moxon	87,026	58,333	87,026	41,667
J A Benitz	763,764	570,000	763,764	603,333
G A Forbes	-	566,667	-	483,333

#### Substantial Shareholders

At 31 December 2025, notification had been received by the Company of the following who had a disclosable interest in 3% or more of the nominal value of the ordinary share capital of the Company:

Hargreaves Lansdown, Stockbrokers	15.02%
Interactive Investor	8.87%
Ravenscroft	7.39%
Mr J Baldwin	6.49%
AJ Bell, stockbrokers	4.96%
Barclays Smart Investor	4.44%
HSDL, stockbrokers	3.97%
UBS collateral account	3.91%
Mr Ronald Lansdell	3.27%
Mr S Inayat	3.24%

None of the current directors hold 3% or more of the nominal value of the ordinary share capital of the company.

Up to date details and changes in substantial shareholders are contained on the Company's website ([www.jerseyoilandgas.com](http://www.jerseyoilandgas.com)).

On behalf of the Board



Graham Forbes  
Chief Financial Officer  
11 May 2026

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors are required to prepare the Group financial statements in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards and the Company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the situation of the Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

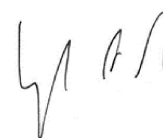
- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Website Publication

The Directors are responsible for ensuring the Annual Report and the financial statements are made available on a website. Financial statements are published on the Company's website in accordance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements, which may vary from legislation in other jurisdictions. The maintenance and integrity of the Company's website is the responsibility of the directors. The Directors' responsibility also extends to the ongoing integrity of the financial statements contained therein.



Graham Forbes  
Chief Financial Officer  
11 May 2026

## AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

### Introduction

This Audit Committee Report has been prepared by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board.

### Membership & Meetings Held

The Audit Committee was chaired by Les Thomas in 2025, and its other member is Frank Moxon (both Non-Executive Directors). The Committee formally met twice during 2025, linked both to events in the Company's financial calendar and to certain ad hoc matters. In addition, an informal meeting of the committee was held in connection with the 2025 Annual Report and Accounts (financial statements), a few days before a formal meeting to discuss the same. To encourage a greater understanding and involvement in the work of the Audit Committee, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Commercial Officer attended certain of these meetings. The external audit partner also attended the meeting held in connection with the Company's 2025 Report and Accounts.

### Role of the Audit Committee

The Terms of Reference for the Audit Committee, which have been prepared in accordance with the OCA Code, provide for the Committee's main responsibilities to include:

- Monitoring the independence and objectivity of the Auditors,
  - Reviewing and approving the external auditor's terms of engagement, scope of work, fees, the findings arising from the external audit work and external audit performance,
  - Monitoring the integrity of the Group's published financial information,
  - Reviewing the risk identification and risk management processes of the Group, and
  - Reviewing the Group's procedures to prevent bribery and corruption in addition to ensuring that appropriate whistleblowing arrangements are in place.
- Considering areas of significant judgement such as concluding on going concern and existence of impairment triggers;
  - Review of the 2026 cash budget.

### Financial Auditors

BDO LLP remain the external financial auditor of the Group. They were appointed in 2023 after a tendering exercise was carried out.

### Management of Risk

As in previous years, it was decided to continue with the Group practice of the oversight of risk, and risk management, being the responsibility of the Board as a whole, rather than a sub-committee. A risk summary is presented and discussed at Board meetings.



Les Thomas  
Chairman of the Audit Committee  
11 May 2026

### Internal Audit

Due to the current size of the business, it is not considered appropriate to have an internal audit function.

### Key Areas of Focus

The Committee's particular areas of focus during the year were as follows:

- Review of the 2025 Annual Report and the accounting for our licence interests,
- Review of the interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2025;

## REMUNERATION REPORT

### Introduction

This Remuneration Report has been prepared by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board. The Committee is committed to transparent and quality disclosure. Our report for 2025 sets out the details of the remuneration policy for the Directors, describes its implementation and discloses the amounts paid during the year. The remuneration report has not been audited.

### Membership & Meetings Held

The Remuneration Committee is chaired by Frank Moxon, and its other member is Les Thomas (both Non-Executive Directors). The Committee met formally three times during 2025.

### Remuneration Policy

The Committee aims to ensure that total remuneration is set at an appropriate level for the Group and its operations.

The objectives and core principles of the remuneration policy are to ensure:

- That remuneration levels support the Group's strategy;
- An appropriate link between performance and reward;
- Alignment of Directors, senior management and shareholder interests;
- Linking of long-term incentives to shareholder returns;
- Recruitment, retention and motivation of individuals with the skills, capabilities and experience to achieve Group objectives; and,
- Fostering good teamwork by enabling all employees to share in the success of the business.

There are four possible elements that can make up the remuneration packages for Executive Directors,

senior management and employees:

- Basic annual salary or fees;
- Benefits in kind;
- Discretionary annual bonus; and,
- Long-term incentives via the Jersey Oil and Gas PLC 2016 Enterprise Management Incentive ("EMI") and Unapproved Share Option Plan (the "Old Share Option Plan") and its replacement, the Jersey Oil and Gas Plc 2021 Employee Share Option Plan (the "New Share Option Plan").

### Performance of the Group in 2025

As highlighted in the Key Performance Indicators section of the Financial Review JOG was unable to substantially advance its key objective regarding Buchan FDP sanction in light of the political and fiscal uncertainty. Substantial efforts were also made to secure an attractive transaction during the year however no opportunity was deemed sufficiently accretive.

Successful engagement continued throughout the year with the Buchan joint venture partners, particularly around key strategic engineering decisions and a number of pre-sanction commercial and technical workstreams. These included subsurface modelling studies, the specification of the optimal drilling completion plan for the production wells and the agreement of commercial terms for the utilisation of gas export infrastructure.

All activities of the Company were conducted within the approved budget.

### Key Activities in 2025

- Approved the vesting, in accordance with their terms, of

the final tranche (of three) of share options granted to Directors and employees in April 2022 and the second tranche (of three) of share options granted to Directors and employees in April 2023.

- Reviewed and considered the remuneration provisions of the 2023 OCA Corporate Governance Code.
- Reviewed current options outstanding and related record-keeping system and corrected apparent anomalies.
- Reviewed the staff retention implications of the continuing 50% reduction in salary levels across the Group and made recommendations to the Board.

In carrying out its responsibilities the Remuneration Committee has previously taken ad hoc external advice from h2g Remuneration Advisory, its remuneration adviser.

### Basic Salary

The basic salaries of Executive Directors are normally reviewed by the Committee (considering individual performance, market factors and sector conditions) around the end of each year with any changes usually taking effect from 1 January of the following year. However, in November 2024, as part of the plan to reduce the cash costs of the business, both staff and Directors reduced their salaries by 50% and have remained unchanged during 2025.

The annual salary of Andrew Benitz as at 1 January 2025 was £137,500 (2024: £275,000). The salary of Graham Forbes as at 1 January 2025 was £129,600 (2024: £259,200). These were decreased in November 2024 following the reduction in cash costs of the business.

### Benefits in Kind & Cash Equivalents

Benefits provided to Executive Directors during the year comprised life and income protection insurance and private health insurance. In addition, Andrew Benitz received a 10% matching pension contribution until November 2024 when he opted to take an 8% cash alternative, while Graham Forbes took an 8% cash alternative from mid-June 2024 when he transferred from the 10% matching pension contribution option.

### Discretionary Bonuses

No discretionary bonuses were awarded during the 2025 financial

year (2024: £490,000 Directors' bonuses).

### Share Option Plans

Under the terms of the Old Share Option Plan, Directors and employees are eligible for awards. EMI options are subject to an aggregate limit of £3m and an individual limit of £250,000 by market value of shares. Performance conditions are not required but options can be granted with performance conditions, vesting schedules or both. Performance conditions can apply to individual tranches within grants. Performance conditions can be amended, provided they are still deemed a fair measure of performance and not materially

more easy or difficult to satisfy as a result. Upon any change of control, all options vest in full, and any performance conditions are not applied.

The New Share Option Plan contains no EMI provisions since JOG no longer meets the relevant eligibility requirements.

New share option awards were made to Directors and employees during March 2025. In line with previous grants, options have an exercise period of seven years for Executive Directors and staff and five years for Non-Executive Directors, although both the Old and New Share Option Plans provide for exercise periods of up to ten years.

### Executive Directors' Service Contracts

The principal termination provisions of the Executive Directors' service contracts, as amended by any relevant deed of variation, are summarised below. Executive Directors' service contracts are available to view at the Company's registered office.

	J A Benitz	G A Forbes
Effective Contract Date	11.03.19	22.11.21
Unexpired Term	Rolling Contract	Rolling Contract
Notice Period	12 months save that, in certain circumstances (including material changes to contract terms or non-consensual relocation), the Executive may provide 30 days' notice	3 months (extended to 6 months in March 2025)

### Non-Executive Directors' Fees

The Non-Executive Directors receive an annual fee for carrying out their duties and responsibilities. The level of such fees is set and reviewed annually by the Board, excluding the Non-Executive Directors.

During 2025, the annual fees for L J Thomas (Non-Executive Chairman), F H Moxon (Senior Independent Director) and M J Stanton (Non-Executive Director) were:

	Role	Fee 2025	Fee 2024
L J Thomas	Non-Exec. Chairman	£38,000	£69,667
F H Moxon	Senior Independent Director	£31,000	£56,833
M J Stanton (resigned 31 December 2024)	Non-Exec. Director	-	£56,600

During the year, the Non-Executive Directors did not receive additional fees for acting as members of the Board's various committees. The fees were decreased in November 2024 following the reduction in cash costs of the business.

### Non-Executive Directors' Letters of Appointment

The principal termination provisions of the Non-Executive Directors' letters of appointment, as amended by any relevant deed of variation, are summarised below. Non-Executive Directors' letters of appointment are available to view at the Company's registered office.

	L J Thomas	M J Stanton	F Moxon
Date of Appointment	13.04.21	11.03.19	11.03.19
Date of Resignation	-	31.12.2024	-
Unexpired Term	Rolling Contract	Rolling Contract	Rolling Contract
Notice Period	6 Months	3 Months	6 Months
Loss of Compensation	No	No	No

## Directors' Emoluments

Presented in £'000s	Year Ended 31 Dec. 2025					Year Ended 31 Dec. 2024				
	Salary / Fees	Pension	Benefits	Bonus	Total	Salary / Fees	Pension	Benefits	Bonus	Total
J A Benitz (note 1)	147	-	4	-	<b>151</b>	254	23	4	250	531
G A Forbes (note 2)	131	5	5	-	<b>141</b>	247	11	5	240	503
Executive Directors	<b>278</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>292</b>	501	34	9	490	1,034
L J Thomas	38	-	-	-	<b>38</b>	70	-	-	-	70
M J Stanton (resigned 31 December 2024)	-	-	-	-	-	71*	-	-	-	71
F H Moxon	31	1	-	-	<b>32</b>	57	2	-	-	59
Non-Exec. Directors	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>70</b>	198	2	-	-	200
<b>Total Directors</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>362</b>	699	36	9	490	1,234

\*: There was no remuneration for M J Stanton in 2025 due to him resigning 31 December 2024; the comparative figure for 2024 includes £14,150 redundancy paid in Dec 2024.

## Notes:

1. During 2025 A Benitz opted for an 8% cash contribution for the full year (2024: 2 months); during the remainder, he benefitted from a matching 10% pension contribution.
2. During 2025 G Forbes opted for an 8% cash contribution for approximately 7 months (2024: 7 months); during the remainder, he benefitted from a matching 10% pension contribution.

Options held by Directors at 31 December 2025 are set out below.

Presented in '000s	Grant date	Exercisable By	At 1 Jan 2024	Issued	Exercised	Lapsed	At 31 Dec 2024	Issued	Exercised	Lapsed	At 31 Dec 2025
<b>Executive Directors</b>											
<b>J A Benitz</b>											
At 200.op (note 1a)	29.01.18	29.01.25	180	-	-	-	180	-	-	(180)	-
At 175.op (note 2a)	17.01.19	17.01.26	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70
At 210.op (note 3)	18.03.21	18.03.28	110	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	110
At 230.op (note 6)	29.04.22	29.04.29	290	-	-	-	290	-	-	-	290
At 247.5p (note 8)	19.04.23	19.04.30	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	150
At 82.5p (note 9)	17.03.25	17.03.32	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	225
			800	-	-	-	800	225	-	(180)	845
<b>G A Forbes</b>											
At 147.op (note 5)	23.11.21	23.11.28	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	350
At 230.op (note 6)	29.04.22	29.04.29	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	150
At 247.5p (note 8)	19.04.23	19.04.30	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100
At 82.5p (note 9)	17.03.25	17.03.32	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	130
			600	-	-	-	600	130	-	-	730
<b>Non-Executive Directors</b>											
<b>L J Thomas</b>											
At 230.op (note 7)	29.04.22	29.04.27	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	75
At 247.5p (note 8a)	19.04.23	19.04.28	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	45
At 82.5p (note 9a)	17.03.25	17.03.30	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	55
			120	-	-	-	120	55	-	-	175
<b>F H Moxon</b>											
At 200.op (note 1)	29.01.18	29.01.24	20	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-
At 175.op (note 2)	17.01.19	17.01.24	15	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-
At 210.op (note 4)	18.03.21	18.03.26	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15
At 230.op (note 7)	29.04.22	29.04.27	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
At 247.5p (note 8a)	19.04.23	19.04.28	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
At 82.5p (note 9a)	17.03.25	17.03.30	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	35
			100	-	-	(35)	65	35	-	-	100
<b>M J Stanton (resigned December 2024)</b>											
At 200.op (note 1)	29.01.18	29.01.24	40	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-
At 175.op (note 2)	17.01.19	17.01.24	20	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-
At 210.op (note 4)	18.03.21	18.03.26	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
At 230.op (note 7)	29.04.22	29.04.27	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	(10)	20
At 247.5p (note 8a)	19.04.23	19.04.28	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	(13)	7
			130	-	-	(60)	70	-	-	(23)	47
<b>Total</b>			1,750	-	-	(95)	1,655	445	-	(203)	1,897

Notes:

- These options were originally exercisable at any time up to 29 January 2023, but the expiry date was extended to 29 January 2024 due to the Company being in a prolonged close period., these subsequently lapsed in 2024.
- All the options had vested and were exercisable up to 29 January 2025 but subsequently lapsed.
- All the options had vested and were exercisable up to 17 January 2024 but subsequently lapsed.
- All the options had vested and were exercisable up to 17 January 2026 but subsequently lapsed after the date of this report.
- All the options have vested, are exercisable up to 18 March 2028 and will lapse if not exercised by such date.
- All the options have vested, are exercisable up to 18 March 2026 and will lapse if not exercised by such date.
- All the options have vested, are exercisable up to 23 November 2028 and will lapse if not exercised by such date.
- All the options have vested, are exercisable up to 29 April 2029 and will lapse if not exercised by such date
- All the options have vested, are exercisable up to 29 April 2027 and will lapse if not exercised by such date
- Options vest in three equal tranches (one, two and three years from the date of grant) and are subject to the satisfaction of certain performance conditions to be determined and interpreted at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee. The first two tranches have already vested. Subject to vesting, the options are exercisable up to 19 April 2030.
- Options vest in three equal tranches (one, two and three years from the date of grant) and have no performance conditions. The first two tranches have already vested. Subject to vesting, the options are exercisable up to 19 April 2028.
- Options vest in three equal tranches (one, two and three years from the date of grant) and are subject to the satisfaction of certain performance conditions to be determined and interpreted at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee. The first tranche has already vested. Subject to vesting, the options are exercisable up to 17 March 2032.
- Options vest in three equal tranches (one, two and three years from the date of grant) and have no performance conditions. The first tranche has already vested. Subject to vesting, the options are exercisable up to 17 March 2030.

### Shareholder Feedback

The objective of this report is to communicate the remuneration of the Directors and how this is linked to performance. In this regard the Board is committed to maintaining an open and transparent dialogue with shareholders and is always interested to hear their views on remuneration matters.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank Moxon". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Frank Moxon  
Chairman of the Remuneration Committee  
11 May 2026

# Independent auditor's report to the members of Jersey Oil and Gas Plc

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of the Group's loss and the Group's cash flows for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- the Parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Jersey Oil and Gas Plc (the 'Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise of the following:

Group	Parent Company
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Company statement of financial position
Consolidated statement of financial position	Company statement of changes in equity
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	Notes to the company financial statements
Consolidated statement of cash flows	
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	
Material accounting policy information	

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Independence*

We remain independent of the Group and the Parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Group and the Parent Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining and examining management's base case forecasts and downside scenarios and verifying that these forecasts had been subject to board review and approval.
- Challenging and corroborating the future cash flows included in the base case to ensure these are consistent with our understanding of work performed over other key areas of the financial statements.
- Assessing the downside scenarios applied by management, ensuring that these represented reasonably plausible downside scenarios in the context of the business, and overlaying additional sensitivities to understand the impact of changes in cash flows of the Group.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Group and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Overview

<b>Key audit matters</b>	Impairment of intangible assets	2025 ✓	2024 ✓
<b>Materiality</b>	<i>Group financial statements as a whole</i> £345,000 (2024: £364,000) based on 1.5% (2024: 1.5%) of total assets.		

### An overview of the scope of our audit

Our Group audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Group and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework and the Group's system of internal control. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements including with respect to the consolidation process. We then applied professional judgement to focus our audit procedures on the areas that posed the greatest risks to the group financial statements. We continually assessed risks throughout our audit, revising the risks where necessary, with the aim of reducing the group risk of material misstatement to an acceptable level, in order to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Components in scope*

The Group consists of the Parent Company (Jersey Oil and Gas Plc) and six subsidiaries of which two (2) were identified as requiring audit procedures for the audit of the Group, being:

- Jersey Petroleum Limited
- Jersey Oil and Gas E&P Limited.

As part of performing our Group audit, we have determined the Parent Company to be in a full scope audit and these two subsidiaries to be full scope audit on financial statement areas based on the Group risks assessment.

For components in scope, we used a combination of risk assessment procedures and further audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence.

All components are audited by the Group audit team and are managed centrally by the same finance team, based in the United Kingdom. There is therefore a homogeneous control environment across all identified components.

#### *Procedures performed at the component level*

We performed procedures to respond to group risks of material misstatement at the component level that included the following.

Component	Component Name	Entity	Group Audit Scope
1	Parent Company	Jersey Oil and Gas Plc	Statutory audit and procedures on the entire financial information of the component.

2	Subsidiary	Jersey Petroleum Ltd	Procedures on one or more classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures
3	Subsidiary	Jersey Oil and Gas E&P Ltd	Procedures on one or more classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures

#### *Procedures performed centrally*

We considered there to be a high degree of centralisation of financial reporting and commonality of controls and similarity of the group's activities and business lines in relation to all significant or material financial statement areas. We therefore designed and performed procedures centrally in these areas.

The group operates and outsources a centralised IT function that supports IT processes for all components. This IT function is subject to specified risk-focused audit procedures, predominantly the testing of the relevant IT general controls and IT application controls.

#### *Changes from the prior year*

There have been no significant changes in the Group audit scope from the prior year.

#### **Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit, and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<b>Key audit matter</b>	<b>How the scope of our audit responded to the risk</b>
<p><b>Impairment of intangible assets</b></p> <p>Note 10 – Intangible assets Note 2 – Material accounting policies</p> <p>We have determined there is a higher assessed risk of material misstatement pertaining to the carrying value of the Group's intangible assets - being capitalised exploration and development costs related to its interest in the Greater Buchan Area ('GBA'), totalling £11.9m (2024: £11.7m).</p> <p>Management are required to assess whether impairment indicators exist in accordance with IFRS 6 and perform impairment testing if such indicators are identified.</p> <p>Given the financial significance of the intangible assets in the context of the Group's statement of financial position, and the judgement involved in assessing whether any indicators of impairment exist in accordance with IFRS 6 [para 18], we consider this a key audit matter.</p>	<p><b>Our procedures included the following</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We challenged and evaluated management's assessment of impairment triggers, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 6. Such considerations including whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;</li> <li>b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;</li> <li>c) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.</li> <li>d) sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We obtained and reviewed the relevant license agreements relating to the GBA assets</li> <li>- We considered correspondence with the North Sea Transition Authority ('NSTA') in considering whether any indicators exist that licenses will not be extended past current term;</li> <li>- We considered potentially contraindicative evidence obtained during our audit work in assessing the completeness of management's indicators of impairment assessment; and</li> <li>- We have assessed the impact of recent regulatory changes, including Energy Profits Levy and how it has been factored into management's assessment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key observations:</b></p> <p>We found the key judgments made by management in assessing the carrying value of intangible assets to be reasonable.</p>
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### Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. We consider materiality to be the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could influence the economic decisions of reasonable users that are taken on the basis of the financial statements.

In order to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that any misstatements exceed materiality, we use a lower materiality level, performance materiality, to determine the extent of testing needed. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole and performance materiality as follows:

	Group financial statements		Parent company financial statements	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Materiality</b>	345,000	364,000	175,000	184,000
<b>Basis for determining materiality</b>	1.5% of total assets		1.5% of total assets	
<b>Rationale for the benchmark applied</b>	We considered total assets to be the most significant determinant of the Group's financial performance for users of the financial statements, given the Group's exploration focus.		We considered total assets to be the most significant determinant of the parent company's financial performance for users of the financial statements, given the nature of the entity as a holding company within the group.	
<b>Performance materiality</b>	258,000	273,000	131,000	138,000
<b>Basis for determining performance materiality</b>	75% of overall materiality		75% of overall materiality	

<b>Rationale for the percentage applied for performance materiality</b>	Performance materiality was set considering factors including the nature of activities and expected total value of known and likely misstatements, based on our understanding of the group.
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#### *Component performance materiality*

For the purposes of our Group audit opinion, we set performance materiality for each component of the Group, apart from the Parent Company whose materiality and performance materiality are set out above, based on a percentage of 90% (2024: 95%) of Group performance materiality based on our assessment of the risk of material misstatement of those components. Component performance materiality was set at £232,000 (2024: £259,000).

#### *Reporting threshold*

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all individual audit differences in excess of £17,250 (2024: £18,000). We also agreed to report differences below this threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

#### **Other information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Other Companies Act 2006 reporting**

Based on the responsibilities described below and our work performed during the course of the audit, we are required by the Companies Act 2006 and ISAs (UK) to report on certain opinions and matters as described below.

<b>Strategic report and Directors' report</b>	<p>In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and</li> <li>the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.</li> </ul> <p>In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.</p>
<b>Matters on which we are required to report by exception</b>	<p>We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or</li> <li>the Parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or</li> <li>certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or</li> <li>we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.</li> </ul>

## Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Financial Statements, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Parent Company and management.

### *Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud*

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

#### *Non-compliance with laws and regulations*

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Group and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance; and
- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be the UK-adopted International Accounting Standards, UK tax legislation, the Petroleum Act 1998, AIM Listing Rules and Companies Act 2006.

The Group is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be the Petroleum Act 1998.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of correspondence with regulatory and tax authorities including NSTA and HMRC for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation; and
- Review of legal expenditure accounts to understand the nature of expenditure incurred.

#### *Fraud*

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and

- Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets and the related financial statement areas impacted by these.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be management override of controls including bias in areas of judgment and estimation.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Holding fraud enquiries with management and those charged with governance to identify whether any instances of fraud were noted in the period;
- Making enquiries of management as to whether there was any correspondence with regulators and the Government, in so far as the correspondence related to the financial statements and reviewed this correspondence;
- Performing targeted journal entry testing based on identified characteristics the audit team considered could be indicative of fraud to address the presumed risk of management override of controls;
- Reviewing the Group's year end unadjusted entries, consolidated entries and investigating any that appear unusual as to nature or amount by agreeing to supporting documentation; and
- Assessing significant estimates and judgments made by management for bias.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the Parent Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

/s/

**Alex Chambers (Senior Statutory Auditor)**

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor  
London, UK

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Continuing operations	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Administrative expenses		(2,169,240)	(4,079,726)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(2,169,240)</b>	<b>(4,079,726)</b>
Finance income	6	460,425	542,637
Finance expense	6	(2,383)	(3,185)
<b>Loss before tax</b>	7	<b>(1,711,198)</b>	<b>(3,540,274)</b>
Tax	8	-	-
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(1,711,198)</b>	<b>(3,540,274)</b>
Total comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)		<b>(1,711,198)</b>	<b>(3,540,274)</b>
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		<b>(1,711,198)</b>	<b>(3,540,274)</b>
Loss per share expressed in pence per share:			
Basic	9	(5.24)	(10.84)
Diluted	9	(5.24)	(10.84)

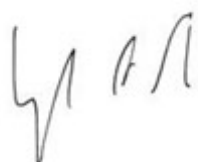
The notes on pages 55 to 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets - exploration & development costs	10	11,873,233	11,741,406
Property, plant and equipment	11	925	1,675
Right-of-use assets	12	27,932	83,797
Deposits		-	17,466
		<b>11,902,090</b>	<b>11,844,344</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	13	88,119	86,732
Cash and cash equivalents	14	723,203	6,185,872
Term deposits	15	10,300,000	6,150,000
		<b>11,111,322</b>	<b>12,422,604</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>23,013,412</b>	<b>24,266,948</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital	16	2,574,529	2,574,529
Share premium account		110,535,059	110,535,059
Share options reserve	20	4,798,938	4,504,673
Accumulated losses		(94,752,562)	(93,349,289)
Reorganisation reserve		(382,543)	(382,543)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>22,773,421</b>	<b>23,882,429</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	18	-	14,585
		-	14,585
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	17	225,516	313,211
Lease liabilities	12	14,475	56,723
		<b>239,991</b>	<b>369,934</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>239,991</b>	<b>384,519</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>23,013,412</b>	<b>24,266,948</b>

The financial statements on pages 51 to 54 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11 May 2026. They were signed on its behalf by Graham Forbes - Chief Financial Officer.



Graham Forbes  
Chief Financial Officer  
11 May 2026  
Company Registration Number: 07503957

The notes on pages 55 to 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Share options reserve £	Accumulated losses £	Reorganisation reserve £	Total equity £
<b>At 1 January 2024</b>	Note	2,574,529	110,535,059	3,890,986	(89,960,102)	(382,543)	26,657,929
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(3,540,274)	-	(3,540,274)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>							
Expired share options	20	-	-	(151,087)	151,087	-	-
Share based payments	20	-	-	764,774	-	-	764,774
<b>At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025</b>		2,574,529	110,535,059	4,504,673	(93,349,289)	(382,543)	23,882,429
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(1,711,198)	-	(1,711,198)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>							
Expired share options	20	-	-	(307,925)	307,925	-	-
Share based payments	20	-	-	602,190	-	-	602,190
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>		<b>2,574,529</b>	<b>110,535,059</b>	<b>4,798,938</b>	<b>(94,752,562)</b>	<b>(382,543)</b>	<b>22,773,421</b>

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within owners' equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose
<b>Called up share capital</b>	Represents the nominal value of shares issued
<b>Share premium account</b>	Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value
<b>Share options reserve</b>	Represents the accumulated balance of share-based payment charges recognised in respect of share options granted by the Company less transfers to accumulated deficit in respect of options exercised or cancelled/lapsed
<b>Accumulated losses</b>	Cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
<b>Reorganisation reserve</b>	Amounts resulting from the restructuring of the Group at the time of the Initial Public Offering (IPO) in 2011

The notes on pages 55 to 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash used in operations	22	(1,565,696)	(3,359,763)
Interest paid	6	(2,383)	(3,185)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,568,079)	(3,362,948)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Farm-out proceeds		-	5,519,216
Interest received	6	472,997	490,674
Purchase of tangible assets	11	-	(2,363)
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(160,754)	(736,487)
Investing cash flows before movements in capital balances		312,243	5,271,040
Changes in Term deposits:	15	(4,150,000)	(1,150,000)
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(3,837,757)	4,121,040
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Principal elements of lease payments		(56,832)	(55,155)
Net cash used in financing activities		(56,832)	(55,155)
<b>(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	22	(5,462,669)	702,937
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	14	6,185,872	5,482,935
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	14	723,203	6,185,872

The notes on pages 55 to 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## 1. General information

Jersey Oil and Gas plc (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") are involved in the upstream oil and gas business in the UK.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales and quoted on AIM, a market operated by London Stock Exchange plc. The address of its registered office is 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London WC2H 9JQ.

## 2. Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

### Basis of Accounting

The consolidated financial statements of Jersey Oil and Gas Plc as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended (the "consolidated financial statements") were prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Companies Act").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest one thousand pounds unless otherwise stated.

### Going Concern

The Group has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months after the date of issue of these financial statements with forecast cashflow projections being performed out to December 2027. The Group had cash reserves and treasury deposits of £11.0 million as at 31 December 2025 and has a fully funded 20% interest in its on-going Buchan redevelopment project. Other work that the Group is undertaking in respect of the GBA licenses and surrounding areas is modest relative to its current cash reserves and treasury deposits. The Group's current cash reserves and treasury deposits are therefore expected to more than exceed its estimated cash outflows of under £1.4 million under all reasonable scenarios for at least 12 months following the date of issue of these financial statements. Even in a scenario where the Buchan redevelopment project did not progress for any reason and any future farm-out instalment payments were not realised, the Group already has in place a cost structure and expenditure profile that enables the business to continue beyond the next 12 months solely from utilisation of its existing cash reserves and treasury deposits. The directors have also considered the risk associated with contractual arrangements associated with the farm-outs and are satisfied that the Group is not exposed to any contractual commitments which could impact on the Group's going concern status over the next 12 months. Based on these circumstances, the directors have considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

New and amended standards adopted by the Group. The Group has applied the following amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2025:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods or on foreseeable future transactions.

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and 7)
- IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'
- IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

### Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of expenses, assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. If in the future such estimates and assumptions, which are based on management's best judgement at the date of the financial statements, deviate from the actual circumstances, the original estimates and assumptions will be modified as appropriate in the period in which the circumstances change. The Group's accounting policies make use of accounting estimates and judgements in the following areas:

- The judgement of the existence of impairment triggers (note 10).
- The estimation of share-based payment costs (note 20).
- The judgement associated with the treatment of farm-out transactions.

### *Impairments*

The Group tests its capitalised exploration licence costs for impairment when indicators, further detailed below under 'Exploration and Evaluation Costs' as set out in IFRS 6, suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount which is inherently judgmental. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The Group assessed that there were no impairment triggers during the year.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### *Share-Based Payments*

The Group currently has several share schemes that give rise to share-based payment charges. The charge to operating profit for these schemes amounted to £602,190 (2024: £764,774). Estimates and judgements for determining the fair value of the share options are required. For the purposes of the calculation, a Black-Scholes option pricing model has been used. Based on experience, it has been assumed that options will be exercised, on average, at the mid-point between vesting and expiring. The risk-free rate of return is based on the implied yield available on zero coupon gilts with a term remaining equal to the expected lifetime of the options at the date of grant. Estimates are also used when calculating the likelihood of share options vesting given the vesting conditions of time and performance on the options granted. Share options that expire unexercised are accounted for by reversing any previously recognised expense. Expired options do not result in a cash outflow and have no further impact on the Group's financial position beyond the reversal of previously recognised charges.

### *Farm-out transactions*

Determining the value of the consideration received for a farm-out disposal of assets with proven resources can be challenging. This is even more the case for assets which are farmed out in the pre proven resources phase. A judgement has been made that for such farm-outs only cash payments received will be recognised and no recognition will be made of any consideration in respect of the future value of work to be performed and carried by the farmee. Rather, the Group will carry the remaining interest at the previous full interest cost reduced by the amount of any cash consideration received from entering into the agreement. The effect will be that there is no gain recognised on the farm-out unless the cash consideration received exceeds the carrying value of the entire asset held. Upon FID, the Group will start recognising both cash payments received and the value of future carried assets to be received and will recognise a future asset receivable with an accompanying gain in the income statement for the equity share of the asset disposed of.

### **Basis of Consolidation**

#### (a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern their financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. The Group also assesses the existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of *de facto* control. De facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the Group's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other Shareholders give the Group the power to govern the financial and operating policies.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date the Group ceases to have control.

#### (b) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions - that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

#### (c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture, or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The following subsidiaries which are included in these consolidated accounts are exempt from the requirements of the Companies Act relating to the audit of their accounts under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006:

Subsidiary	Registration number	Country of Incorporation
Jersey North Sea Holdings Ltd	06451896	England & Wales
Jersey Petroleum Ltd	06490608	England & Wales
Jersey V&C Ltd	10853027	England & Wales
Sunny Day 123 Ltd*	15207887	England & Wales
Jersey E & P Ltd**	SC319467	Scotland
Jersey Oil Ltd**	SC319461	Scotland
Jersey Exploration Ltd**	SC319459	Scotland
Jersey Oil & Gas E & P Ltd	115157	Jersey

\*Dissolved 25 February 2025

\*\*Dissolved 11 February 2025

### Acquisitions, Asset Purchases and Disposals

Transactions involving the purchase of an individual field interest, farm-ins, farm-outs or acquisitions of exploration and evaluation licences for which a development decision has not yet been made that do not qualify as a business combination, are treated as asset purchases. Accordingly, no goodwill or deferred tax arises. The purchase consideration is allocated to the assets and liabilities purchased on an appropriate basis. Proceeds on disposal (including farm-ins/farm-outs) are applied to the carrying amount of the specific intangible asset or development and production assets disposed of, and any surplus is recorded as a gain on disposal in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Acquisitions of oil and gas properties are accounted for under the purchase method where the acquisitions meet the definition of a business combination. The Group applies the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred on a business combination by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

### Exploration and Evaluation Costs

The Group accounts for oil and gas exploration and evaluation costs using IFRS 6 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources". Such costs are initially capitalised as Intangible Assets and include payments to acquire the legal right to explore, together with the directly related costs of technical services and studies, seismic acquisition, exploratory drilling and testing. The Group only capitalises costs as intangible assets once the legal right to explore an area has been obtained. The Group assesses the intangible assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Potential indicators of impairment include but are not limited to:

- a) the period for which the Group has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire soon and is not expected to be renewed.
- b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of oil and gas reserves in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- c) exploration for and evaluation of oil and gas reserves in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of oil and gas reserves and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- d) sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

The Group analyses the oil and gas assets into cash generating units (CGUs) for impairment and reporting purposes. In the event an impairment trigger is identified the Group performs a full impairment test for the CGU under the requirements of IAS 36 Impairment of assets. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the exploration and evaluation assets' carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the exploration and evaluation assets' fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

As at 31 December 2025, the carrying value of intangible assets was £11.9m, as per Note 10 'Intangible Assets'. The Group considered other factors which could give rise to an impairment trigger such as commodity prices, licence expiration dates, budgeted spend and movements in estimated recoverable reserves. Based on this assessment, no impairment triggers existed in relation to exploration assets as of 31 December 2025. For more detail on the current position, please refer to note 23, Post Balance Sheet Events.

### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. Asset lives and residual amounts are reassessed each year. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation on these assets is calculated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Computer & office equipment 3 years

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Leases

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group where possible, uses recent third-party rates provided by banks or financial institutions as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles, and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise any lease with a value of £5,000 or less.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Joint Ventures

The Group participates in joint venture/co-operation agreements with strategic partners; these are classified as joint operations. The Group accounts for its share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of these joint venture agreements and discloses the details in the appropriate Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income headings in the proportion that relates to the Group per the joint venture agreement.

### Investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment in the Company's Statement of Financial Position and reviewed for impairment if there are any indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

### Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group and Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group does not have any derivative financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held on call with banks with a maturity of three months or less.

Term deposits are those amounts held by third parties on behalf of the Group and are not available for the Group's use; these are recognised separately from cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit loss. The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced with an allowance account, and the amount of the loss will be recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income within administrative expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited against administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Trade payables are stated initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

### Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred taxation liabilities are provided, using the liability method, on all taxable temporary differences at the reporting date. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where Jersey Oil and Gas Plc and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. We periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax is payable based upon taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Any Group liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

### Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is Sterling. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year.

### Employee Benefit Costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to contributions.

### Share-Based Payments

Equity settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted using the Black-Scholes Model:

- including any market performance conditions (for example, an entity's share price);
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time-period); and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save).

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity settled employee benefits reserve.

Equity settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods, or the counterparty renders the service.

Exercise proceeds net of directly attributable costs are credited to share capital and share premium.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Contingent Liabilities & Provisions

In accordance with IAS 37, provisions are recognised where a present obligation exists to third parties because of a past event, where a future outflow of resources with economic benefits is probable and where a reliable estimate of that outflow can be made. If the criteria for recognising a provision are not met, but the outflow of resources is not remote, such obligations are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements (see note 19). Contingent liabilities are only recognised if the obligations are more certain, i.e. the outflow of resources with economic benefits has become probable and their amount can be reliably estimated.

### Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

### 3. Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of Directors.

The Board considers that the Group operates in a single segment, that of oil and gas exploration, appraisal, development and production, in a single geographical location, the North Sea of the United Kingdom.

The Board is the Group's chief operating decision maker within the meaning of IFRS 8 "Operating Segments".

During 2025 and 2024 the Group had no revenue.

### 4. Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to financial risks, and its overall risk management programme focuses on minimising potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Company's activities are also exposed to risks through its investments in subsidiaries and it is accordingly exposed to similar financial and capital risks as the Group.

Risk management is carried out by the Directors, and they identify, evaluate, and address financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's management. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange risks and investing excess liquidity.

#### Credit Risk

The Group's credit risk primarily relates to its trade receivables. Responsibility for managing credit risks lies with the Group's management.

A debtor evaluation is typically obtained from an appropriate credit rating agency. Where required, appropriate trade finance instruments such as letters of credit, bonds, guarantees and credit insurance will be used to manage credit risk.

### Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Trade receivables	88,119	86,732
Cash and cash equivalents	723,203	6,185,872
Term deposits	10,300,000	6,150,000
	<b>11,111,322</b>	<b>12,422,604</b>

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Financial liabilities

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Trade and other payables	225,516	313,211
Lease liabilities	14,475	71,308
	<b>239,991</b>	<b>384,519</b>

### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity through continuous monitoring of cash flows from operating activities, review of actual capital expenditure programmes, and managing maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

### Capital Risk Management

The Group seeks to maintain an optimal capital structure. The Group considers its capital to comprise both equity and net debt.

The Group monitors its capital mix needs and suitability dependent upon the development stage of its asset base. Earlier stage assets (pre-production) typically require equity rather than debt given the absence of cash flow to service debt. As the asset mix becomes biased towards production then typically more debt is available. The Group seeks to maintain progress in developing its assets in a timely fashion. With the completion of the NEO Energy farm-out in 2023 and the Serica Energy farm-out in 2024, the Group expects 's that its two industry partners will deliver sufficient cash to progress its assets to first oil in return for a capital (equity) contribution via the farm-outs. As the GBA redevelopment project progresses towards first oil, debt will become available and may be sought to enhance equity returns. As at 31 December 2025 there are no borrowings within the Group (2024: Nil).

The Group monitors its capital structure by reference to its net debt to equity ratio. Net debt to equity ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises all components of equity.

### Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

#### Financial liabilities

	2025 £	2024 £
Up to 3 months	202,028	281,102
3 to 6 months	-	-
Over 6 months	-	-
	<b>202,028</b>	<b>281,102</b>

#### Lease liabilities

	2025 £	2024 £
Up to 3 months	14,585	14,585
3 to 6 months	-	14,585
Over 6 months	-	43,755
	<b>14,585</b>	<b>72,925</b>

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 5. Employees and Directors

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	748,739	2,356,684
Social security costs	82,237	229,520
Share-based payments (note 20)	602,190	764,774
Other pension costs	81,061	304,165
	<b>1,514,227</b>	<b>3,655,143</b>

Other pension costs include employee and Group contributions to money purchase pension schemes.

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Directors	4	5
Employees - Finance	1	1
Employees - Technical	4	5
	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>

Directors' Remuneration:	2025 £	2024 £
Directors' remuneration	347,317	1,162,791
Payment in lieu of notice	-	14,150
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	5,930	36,102
Share-based payments (note 20)	331,268	447,420
Benefits	9,369	9,377
	<b>693,884</b>	<b>1,669,840</b>

The average number of Directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Money purchase schemes	2	2

Information regarding the highest paid Director is as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Aggregate emoluments and benefits	151,351	507,798
Share-based payments	176,764	211,884
Pension contributions	-	22,917
	<b>328,115</b>	<b>742,599</b>

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Key management compensation

Key management includes Directors (Executive and Non-Executive) and an adviser to the Board. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and short-term employee benefits	356,686	1,186,318
Share-based payments (note 20)	331,268	447,420
Pension Contributions	5,930	36,102
	<b>693,884</b>	<b>1,669,840</b>

### 6. Finance Income and Expense

	2025 £	2024 £
Finance income:		
Interest received	460,425	542,637
	<b>460,425</b>	<b>542,637</b>
Finance costs:		
Interest paid	(876)	-
Interest on lease liability	(1,508)	(3,185)
	<b>(2,384)</b>	<b>(3,185)</b>
<b>Net finance income</b>	<b>458,041</b>	<b>539,452</b>

### 7. Loss Before Tax

The loss before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation -tangible assets	750	688
Depreciation - right-of-use asset	55,864	55,864
Auditors' remuneration - audit of parent company and consolidation	84,000	84,325
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	4,290	(3,792)

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 8. Tax

#### Reconciliation of tax charge

	2025 £	2024 £
Loss before tax	(1,711,198)	(3,540,274)
Tax at the standard rate of 25% avg. (2024: 25% avg.)	(427,800)	(885,069)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	14,042	14,002
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and non-taxable income	152,438	193,551
Deferred tax asset not recognised	261,320	677,516
<b>Total tax expense reported in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 31 December 2025, or for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In April 2023, the rate of corporation tax rose to 25% for profits over £250,000.

The Group has not recognised a deferred tax asset due to the uncertainty over when the tax losses can be utilised. At the year end, the usable tax losses within the Group were approximately £63 million (2024: £62 million).

### 9. Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the losses attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares adjusted to assume the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

There is no difference between dilutive and ordinary earnings per share due to there being a loss recorded in the year.

The share options (note 20) issued in the Group that would potentially dilute earnings per share in the future have not been included in the calculation of diluted loss per share as their effect would be anti-dilutive.

	Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders £	Weighted average number of shares	Per share Amount pence
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>			
<b>Basic and Diluted EPS</b>			
Basic & Diluted	(1,711,198)	32,667,467	(5.24)
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>			
<b>Basic and Diluted EPS</b>			
Basic & Diluted	(3,540,274)	32,667,467	(10.84)

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 10. Intangible assets

	Exploration costs £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2024	16,597,038
Additions	838,825
Farm-out	(5,519,216)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>11,916,647</b>
Additions	131,826
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>12,048,473</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2024	175,241
Charge for the year	–
At 31 December 2024	175,241
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>175,241</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>11,873,232</b>
At 31 December 2024	11,741,406

Additions represent the work capitalised on the Buchan redevelopment assets.

At the start of 2023 the Company owned 100% interests in two licenses: P2498 containing the Buchan field and J2 Discovery, and P2170 containing the Verbier discovery. At the end of 2023 the costs incurred in acquiring and advancing the licenses to their then current state was £25,700,982 (2022: £24,548,122). During 2023 a farm-out of a 50% interest in both licenses to NEO was completed and in 2024 a farm out of a 30% interest in both licenses to Serica was completed. Both deals had similar terms whereby in exchange for the farm in, the respective parties agreed to a series of cash payments and both a pre-development and development carry on the Buchan Redevelopment project. In accordance with our farm-out policy for assets at that stage of development, the cash proceeds of £5,519,216 in 2024 and £9,103,944 in 2023 were both deducted from the carrying value of the assets.

In line with the requirements of IFRS 6, we have considered whether there are any indicators of impairment on the exploration and development assets. Based on our assessment, as at 31 December 2025 there were deemed to be no indicators that the licences are not commercial and that the carrying value of £11,873,232 continues to be supported by ongoing, be it reduced, development work on the licence areas with no impairments considered necessary. It is noted that increases in North Sea taxes which came into effect in 2024 contributed to the lapsing of the contractual agreement to purchase the Western Isles FPSO in the first quarter of 2025. As a result, project sanction will require the joint venture to re-contract this FPSO or secure another suitable development option.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computer and office equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2024	228,447
Additions	2,363
At 31 December 2024	230,810
Additions	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>230,810</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2024	228,447
Charge for the year	688
At 31 December 2024	229,135
Charge for the year	750
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>229,885</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>925</b>
At 31 December 2024	1,675

### 12. Leases

Amounts Recognised in the Statement of financial position

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Right-of-use Assets</b>		
Buildings	27,932	83,797
	27,932	83,797
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Current	14,475	56,723
Non-Current	-	14,585
	14,475	71,308

The liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2019. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2019 was 3%. The borrowing rate applied for 2025 remained at 3% and the leases relate to office space.

A new lease agreement was entered into in June 2023 for a total of 9 years with break clauses after 3 and 6 years. The interest rate implicit in the agreement was 3% over the Bank of England's base rate. Given the 3-year break clause and the future plans for the business it was deemed appropriate to recognise the liability relating to a 3-year period. This lease was in relation to an office in Jersey.

Amounts Recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Depreciation charge of right-of-use asset</b>		
Buildings	55,864	55,864
	55,864	55,864
Interest expenses (included in finance cost)	(1,508)	(3,185)

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 13. Trade and other receivables

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Current:</b>		
Office deposits	17,466	-
Other receivables	29	29
Value added tax	15,178	18,769
Prepayments	55,446	67,934
	<b>88,119</b>	<b>86,732</b>

### 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash in bank accounts	723,203	6,185,872

The cash balances are placed with creditworthy financial institutions with a minimum rating of 'A'.

### 15. Term deposits

	2025 £	2024 £
Maturing within ten months	10,300,000	6,150,000

Term deposits are placed with creditworthy financial institutions with a minimum rating of 'A'. The maturity periods of the term deposits range from three to ten months from the original date of deposit.

### 16. Called up share capital

Issued:		2025 £	2024 £
Number:	Class	Nominal value	
32,667,627 (2024: 32,667,627)	Ordinary	1p	326,676
2,271,694 (2024: 2,271,694)	Deferred shares	99p	2,248,977

Ordinary shares have a par value of 1p. They entitle the holder to participate in dividends, distributions or other participation in the profits of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and on a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

### 17. Trade and other payables

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Current:</b>		
Trade payables	31,088	44,028
Accrued expenses	170,939	237,075
Taxation and Social Security	23,489	32,108
	<b>225,516</b>	<b>313,211</b>

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 18. Lease liabilities

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Lease Liabilities	-	14,585
	-	14,585

### 19. Contingent Liabilities

(i) **2015 settlement agreement with Athena Consortium:** In accordance with a 2015 settlement agreement reached with the Athena Consortium, although Jersey Petroleum Ltd remains a Licensee in the joint venture, any past or future liabilities in respect of its interest can only be satisfied from the Group's share of the revenue that the Athena Oil Field generates and up to 60 per cent. of net disposal proceeds or net petroleum profits from the Group's interest in the P2170 licence which is the only remaining asset still held that was in the Group at the time of the agreement with the Athena Consortium who hold security over this asset. Any future repayments, capped at the unpaid liability associated with the Athena Oil Field, cannot be calculated with any certainty, and any remaining liability still in existence once the Athena Oil Field has been decommissioned will be written off. A payment was made in 2016 to the Athena Consortium in line with this agreement following the farm-out of P2170 (Verbier) to Equinor and the subsequent receipt of monies relating to that farm-out.

(ii) **Equinor UK Limited:** During 2020, JOG announced that it had entered into a conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement ("SPA") to acquire operatorship of, and an additional 70% working interest in Licence P2170 (Blocks 20/5b and 21/1d) from Equinor UK Limited ("Equinor"), this transaction completed in May 2020. The consideration for the acquisition consisted of two milestone payments, which will be accounted for in line with the cost accumulation model, as opposed to contingent liabilities:

- US\$3 million upon sanctioning by the UK's North Sea Transition Authority ("NSTA") of a Field Development Plan ("FDP") in respect of the Verbier Field; and
- US\$5 million upon first oil from the Verbier Field.

The earliest of the milestone payments in respect of the acquisition is not currently anticipated being payable before the start of 2030.

(iii) **ITOCHU Corporation and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation:** During 2020, JOG announced that it had entered into a conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement ("SPA") to acquire the entire issued share capital of CIECO V&C (UK) Limited, which was owned by ITOCHU Corporation and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation, this transaction completed in April 2021. The acquisition was treated as an asset acquisition rather than a business combination due to the nature of the asset acquired. There were no assets or liabilities acquired other than the 12% interest in licence P2170 (Verbier). The consideration for the acquisition included a completion payment of £150k and two future milestone payments, which are considered contingent liabilities:

- £1.5 million in cash upon consent from the UK's North Sea Transition Authority ("NSTA") for a Field Development Plan ("FDP") in respect of the Verbier discovery in the Upper Jurassic (J62-J64) Burns Sandstone reservoir located on Licence P2170; and
- £1 million in cash payable not later than one year after first oil from all or any part of the area which is the subject of the FDP.

The earliest of the milestone payments in respect of the acquisition is not currently anticipated being payable before the start of 2030.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 20. Share based payments

The Group operates several share options schemes. Options are exercisable at the prices set out in the table below. Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the Group through resignation or dismissal before the options vest.

Equity settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based upon the Group's estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest.

The Group's share option schemes are for Directors, Officers and employees. The charge for the year was £602,190 (2024: £764,774) and details of outstanding options are set out in the table below.

Date of Grant	Exercise price (pence)	Vesting date	Expiry date	No. of shares for which options outstanding at 1 Jan 2025	Options issued	Options Exercised	Options lapsed / non vesting during the year	No. of shares for which options outstanding at 31 Dec 2025
Jan-18	200	Jan-21	Jan-25	360,000	-	-	(360,000)	-
Nov-18	172	Nov-21	Nov-25	150,000	-	-	(150,000)	-
Jan-19	175	Jan-20	Jan-26	88,332	-	-	-	88,332
Jan-19	175	Jan-21	Jan-26	84,999	-	-	-	84,999
Jan-19	175	Jan-22	Jan-26	71,668	-	-	-	71,668
Jun-19	200	Jan-21	Jun-29	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Jun-19	110	Jun-19	Jun-29	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Jan-21	155	Jan-22	Jan-28	83,333	-	-	-	83,333
Jan-21	155	Jan-23	Jan-28	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Jan-21	155	Jan-24	Jan-28	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Mar-21	210	Mar-22	Mar-26	11,666	-	-	-	11,666
Mar-21	210	Mar-23	Mar-26	11,667	-	-	-	11,667
Mar-21	210	Mar-24	Mar-26	11,667	-	-	-	11,667
Mar-21	210	Mar-22	Mar-28	130,001	-	-	-	130,001
Mar-21	210	Mar-23	Mar-28	86,666	-	-	-	86,666
Mar-21	210	Mar-24	Mar-28	78,333	-	-	-	78,333
Nov-21	147	Nov-22	Nov-28	233,334	-	-	-	233,334
Nov-21	147	Nov-23	Nov-28	233,333	-	-	-	233,333
Nov-21	147	Nov-24	Nov-28	233,333	-	-	-	233,333
Apr-22	230	Apr-23	Apr-29	278,333	-	-	-	278,333
Apr-22	230	Apr-24	Apr-29	268,333	-	-	-	268,333
Apr-22	230	Apr-25	Apr-29	260,000	-	-	-	260,000
Apr-22	230	Apr-23	Apr-27	45,000	-	-	-	45,000
Apr-22	230	Apr-24	Apr-27	45,000	-	-	-	45,000
Apr-22	230	Apr-25	Apr-27	45,000	-	-	(10,000)	35,000
Apr-23	247.5	Apr-24	Apr-30	169,167	-	-	-	169,167
Apr-23	247.5	Apr-25	Apr-30	163,334	-	-	-	163,334
Apr-23	247.5	Apr-26	Apr-30	163,333	-	-	-	163,333
Apr-23	247.5	Apr-24	Apr-28	28,334	-	-	-	28,334
Apr-23	247.5	Apr-25	Apr-28	28,333	-	-	(6,666)	21,667
Apr-23	247.5	Apr-26	Apr-28	28,333	-	-	(6,666)	21,667
Mar-25	82.5	Mar 26	Mar 30	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Mar-25	82.5	Mar 27	Mar 30	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Mar-25	82.5	Mar 28	Mar 30	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Mar-25	82.5	Mar 26	Mar 32	-	228,333	-	-	228,333
Mar-25	82.5	Mar 27	Mar 32	-	228,333	-	-	228,333
Mar-25	82.5	Mar 28	Mar 32	-	228,334	-	-	228,334
							<b>Total</b>	<b>3,927,500</b>

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The weighted average value of the options granted during the year was determined using a Black–Scholes valuation. The significant inputs into the model were the mid-market share price on the day of grant as shown above and an annual risk-free interest rate ranging between 4.6% and 4.8%. The volatility measured at the standard deviation of continuously compounded share returns is based on a statistical analysis of daily share prices from over a four-year period. The weighted average exercise price for the options granted in 2025 was 82.50 pence, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options was 6 years (for all schemes 3 years), the weighted average volatility rate was 104% and the dividend yield was nil. During the year 360,000 share options from the January 2018 issuance and 150,000 from the November 2018 issuance expired, these had an exercise price of 200 pence and 172 pence, respectively. A further 23,332 share options were forfeited due to the departure of employees, these had a weighted exercise price of 240 pence. The weighted average exercise price for all outstanding options at 31 December 2025 was 177 pence and the remaining contractual life was 3 years. For details of the schemes and scheme rules, please refer to the Remuneration Report.

### 21. Related undertakings and ultimate controlling party

The Group and Company do not have an ultimate controlling party.

Subsidiary	% owned	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Registered Office
Jersey North Sea Holdings Ltd	100%	England & Wales	Non-Trading	1
Jersey Petroleum Ltd	100%	England & Wales	Oil Exploration	1
Jersey V&C Ltd	100%	England & Wales	Oil Exploration	5
Sunny Day 123 Ltd*	100%	England & Wales	Oil Exploration	4
Jersey E & P Ltd**	100%	Scotland	Non-Trading	2
Jersey Oil Ltd**	100%	Scotland	Non-Trading	2
Jersey Exploration Ltd**	100%	Scotland	Non-Trading	2
Jersey Oil & Gas E & P Ltd	100%	Jersey	Management services	3

\*Dissolved 25 February 2025

\*\*Dissolved 11 February 2025

### Registered Offices

- 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London WC2H 9JQ
- 7 Queen's Gardens, Aberdeen, Scotland AB15 4YD
- First Floor, Tower House, La Route es Nouaux, St Helier, Jersey JE2 4ZJ
- 10, The Triangle, NG2 Business Park Nottingham, Nottinghamshire NG2 1AE
- 67 Gowrie Road, London SW11 5NN

### 22. Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of Loss Before Tax to Cash Used in Operations	2025 £	2024 £
Loss for the year before tax	(1,711,198)	(3,540,274)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	750	688
Depreciation right-of-use asset	55,864	55,864
Share-based payments	602,190	764,774
Finance costs	2,383	3,185
Finance income	(460,425)	(542,637)
	(1,510,436)	(3,258,400)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	3,507	428,691
Decrease in trade and other payables	(58,767)	(530,054)
Cash used in operations	(1,565,696)	(3,359,763)

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Cash and cash equivalents

The amounts disclosed on the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in respect of Cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these statements of financial position amounts:

#### Year ended 2025

	31 Dec 2025 £	01 Jan 2025 £
Cash and cash equivalents	723,203	6,185,872

#### Year ended 2024

	31 Dec 2024 £	01 Jan 2024 £
Cash and cash equivalents	6,185,872	5,482,935

#### Analysis of net cash

	At 1 Jan 2025 £	Cash outflow £	At 31 Dec 2025 £
Cash and cash equivalents	6,185,872	(5,462,669)	723,203
<b>Net cash</b>	6,185,872	(5,462,669)	723,203

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 23. Post balance sheet events

After the reporting date, geopolitical events have increased volatility in global oil markets; the Group continues to monitor developments but does not currently expect any significant impact on its operations or strategy.

### 24. Availability of the annual report 2025

A copy of this report will be made available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal business hours on any weekday. The Company's registered office is at 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London WC2H 9JQ. A copy can also be downloaded from the Company's website at [www.jerseyoilandgas.com](http://www.jerseyoilandgas.com). Jersey Oil and Gas Plc is registered in England and Wales, with registration number 7503957.

# Contents for the Company Financial Statements

For year ended 31 December 2025

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## COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 (Restated*) £
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	-
		-	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	5	710,422	420,964
Cash and cash equivalents	6	666,186	6,038,124
Term deposits	7	10,300,000	6,150,000
		<b>11,676,608</b>	12,609,088
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>11,676,608</b>	12,609,088
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital	8	2,574,529	2,574,529
Share premium account		110,535,059	110,535,059
Share options reserve		4,798,933	4,504,668
Accumulated losses		(112,918,142)	(112,783,418)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>4,990,379</b>	4,830,838
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	6,686,229	7,778,250
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6,686,229</b>	7,778,250
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>11,676,608</b>	12,609,088

\*Comparative information restated during the year. See note 9.

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income of the parent Company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent Company's loss for the year was £442,649 (2024: Loss of £281,402).

The financial statements on pages 77 and 78 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11 May 2026. They were signed on its behalf by Graham Forbes - Chief Financial Officer.



Graham Forbes

Chief Financial Officer

11 May 2026

Company Registration Number: 07503957

The notes on pages 79 to 83 are an integral part of these financial statements

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Share options reserve £	Accumulated losses £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2024	2,574,529	110,535,059	3,890,981	(112,653,103)	4,347,466
Total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	(281,402)	(281,402)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>					
Lapsed share options	–	–	(151,087)	151,087	–
Transactions with owners (share-based payments)	–	–	764,774	–	764,774
At 31 December 2024	2,574,529	110,535,059	4,504,668	(112,783,418)	4,830,838
Total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	(442,649)	(442,649)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>					
Lapsed share options	–	–	(307,925)	307,925	–
Transactions with owners (share-based payments)	–	–	602,190	–	602,190
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>2,574,529</b>	<b>110,535,059</b>	<b>4,798,933</b>	<b>(112,918,142)</b>	<b>4,990,379</b>

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve:

Reserve	Description and purpose
Called up share capital	Represents the nominal value of shares issued
Share premium account	Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value
Share options reserve	Represents the accumulated balance of share-based payment charges recognised in respect of share options granted by the Company less transfers to accumulated deficit in respect of options exercised or cancelled/lapsed
Accumulated losses	Cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss and other comprehensive income or loss

The notes on pages 79 to 83 are an integral part of these financial statements

# Notes to the Company Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## 1. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements of Jersey Oil and Gas Plc have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the UK (UK-adopted international accounting standards) but makes amendments where necessary to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and to take advantage of FRS 101 disclosure exemptions.

The material accounting policies adopted are consistent with those set out in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The financial risk management strategy for the Company is consistent with that set out in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. The application of FRS 101 has enabled the Company to take advantage of certain disclosure exemptions that would have been required had the Company adopted IFRS in full. The disclosure exemptions adopted by the Company are as follows:

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined).
- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' – comparative information requirements in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; and
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment';
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
  - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
  - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
  - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
  - 38B-D (additional comparative information);
  - 111 (statement of cash flows information); and
  - 134-136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### Going Concern

The Group has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months after the date of issue of these financial statements with forecast cashflow projections being performed out to December 2027. The Group had cash reserves and treasury deposits of £11.0 million as at 31 December 2025 and has a fully funded 20% interest in the on-going Buchan redevelopment project. Other work that the Group is undertaking in respect of the GBA licenses and surrounding areas is modest relative to its current cash reserves and treasury deposits. The Group's current cash reserves and treasury deposits are therefore expected to more than exceed its estimated cash outflows of under £1.4 million under all reasonable scenarios for at least 12 months following the date of issue of these financial statements. Even in a scenario where the Buchan redevelopment project did not progress for any reason and any future farm-out instalment payments were not realised, the Group already has in place a cost structure and expenditure profile that enables the business to continue beyond the next 12 months solely from utilisation of its existing cash reserves and treasury deposits. The directors have also considered the risk associated with contractual arrangements associated with the farm-outs and are satisfied that the Group is not exposed to any contractual commitments which could impact on the Group's going concern status over the next 12 months. Based on these circumstances, the directors have considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

### Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to financial risks, and its overall risk management programme focuses on minimising potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company's activities are also exposed to risks through its investments in subsidiaries and it is accordingly exposed to similar financial and capital risks as the Group. Risk management is carried out by the Directors, and they identify, evaluate and address financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's management. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange risks and investing excess liquidity. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity through continuous monitoring of cashflows from operating activities, review of actual capital expenditure programmes, and managing maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

## 2. Employees and directors

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	532,947	1,650,688
Social security costs	71,274	212,309
Share based payments	602,190	764,774
Other pensions costs	72,961	266,398
	<b>1,279,372</b>	<b>2,894,169</b>

Other pension costs include employee and Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes. The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
Directors	4	4
Employees – Finance	1	1
Employees – Technical	4	5
	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

For details relating to the remuneration for the Directors and highest paid Director please refer to note 5 of the consolidated financial statements.

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 3. Loss of parent company

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income of the parent Company is not presented as part of these financial statements.

The parent Company's loss for the year was £442,649 (2024: Loss of £281,402).

Auditors' remuneration is disclosed in note 7 in the consolidated financial statements.

The subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2025 were as follows:

Subsidiary	% owned	County of Incorporation	Principal Activity
Jersey North Sea Holdings Ltd*	100%	England & Wales	Non-Trading
Jersey Petroleum Ltd*	100%	England & Wales	Oil Exploration
Jersey V&C Ltd*****	100%	England & Wales	Oil Exploration
Sunny Day 123 Ltd*****	100%	England & Wales	Oil Exploration (Dissolved 25 Feb 2025)
Jersey E & P Ltd**	100%	Scotland	Non-Trading (Dissolved 11 Feb 2025)
Jersey Oil Ltd**	100%	Scotland	Non-Trading (Dissolved 11 Feb 2025)
Jersey Exploration Ltd**	100%	Scotland	Non-Trading (Dissolved 11 Feb 2025)
Jersey Oil & Gas E & P Ltd***	100%	Jersey	Management services

\* Registered address: 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London WC2H 9JQ

\*\* Registered address: 7 Queen's Gardens, Aberdeen, Scotland AB15 4YD

\*\*\* Registered address: First Floor, Tower House, La Route es Nouaux, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 4ZJ

\*\*\*\* Registered address: 10 The Triangle, NG2 Business Park, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire NG2 1AE

\*\*\*\*\* Registered address: 67 Gowrie Road, London SW11 5NN

### 4. Property, plant and equipment

	Office equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2025	178,960
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>178,960</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2025	178,960
Charge for year	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>178,960</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>-</b>
At 31 December 2024	-

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 5. Trade and other receivables

	2025 £	2024 (Restated*) £
<b>Current:</b>		
Value Added Tax	15,180	17,436
Amounts due from Group undertakings	628,971	318,250
Prepayments and accrued income	48,805	67,812
Deposits	17,466	17,466
	<b>710,422</b>	<b>420,964</b>

\*See note 9

The balance in the current year was assessed for recoverability under the expected credit loss model and amounts due from Group undertakings are stated net of losses of £35,220 (2024: nil). The amounts due from Group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank	666,186	6,038,124

Cash deposits are placed with creditworthy financial institutions with a minimum rating of 'A'.

### 7. Term deposits

	2025 £	2024 £
Maturing within ten months	10,300,000	6,150,000

Term deposits are placed with creditworthy financial institutions with a minimum rating of 'A'. The maturity periods of the term deposits range from three to ten months from the original date of deposit.

### 8. Called up share capital

Issued:		Nominal value	2025 £	2024 £
Number:	Class			
32,667,627 (2024: 32,667,627)	Ordinary	1p	326,676	326,676
2,271,694 (2024: 2,271,694)	Deferred shares	99p	2,248,977	2,248,977

Ordinary shares have a par value of 1p. They entitle the holder to participate in dividends, distributions or other participation in the profits of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and on a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

### 9. Trade and other payables

	2025 £	2024 (Restated*) £
<b>Current:</b>		
Amounts due to Group undertakings	6,538,523	7,613,864
Trade payables	21,764	14,443
Other payables	27,117	32,108
Accrued expenses	98,825	117,835
	<b>6,686,229</b>	<b>7,778,250</b>

Amounts shown as Current: Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest bearing, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

#### \*Prior year restatement

During the year, the Company's comparative financial statements have been restated to correct a prior-period error relating to an intercompany balance with Jersey Oil and Gas E&P. In the prior year, an amount of £318,250 had been incorrectly offset within amounts due to group undertakings. Following a review of the arrangement and an assessment against the offsetting criteria in IAS 32, it was concluded that the balance did not meet the conditions for offsetting, as there was no legally enforceable right of offset at the statement of financial position date. Accordingly, the receivable has been reclassified to amounts due from group undertakings within current assets, with the corresponding payable presented gross.

Comparative figures have therefore been restated. The prior-period error resulted solely in a reclassification within the Company's statement of financial position, reflecting the gross presentation of the receivable and payable balances, with no impact on profit, total equity, or net assets.

The following table summarises the impact of the restatement on the prior period financial statements:

	2024 Restated Amount £	2024 Restatement adjustment £	2024 Previously reported amount £
Current liabilities: Amounts due to Group undertakings	7,613,864	(318,250)	7,295,614
Current Asset: Amounts due to Group undertakings	318,250	318,250	-

### 10. Post balance sheet events

For all Group related post balance sheet events please see note 23 of the consolidated financial statements. No other post balance sheet events pertaining to the parent company are noted.





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