Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2024

PO VALLEY ENERGY LIMITED
ABN 33 087 741 571
CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors	Kevin Bailey AM	Chairman
	Sara Edmonson	Non-Executive Director
	Joseph Constable	Non-Executive Director
	Katrina O'Leary	Non-Executive Director
	Michael Gentile	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary Kevin Hart

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Stock Exchange Listing
Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the code **PVE**
OTC Markets Group (OTCQB) under the code **PVLEF**

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CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Company's Annual Report for the 2024 year. This year has been one of considerable achievement and growth, supported by a robust and expanding market environment. It is with great pride that I share the progress, results, and strategic initiatives that have driven the Company forward.

Our operational performance remained strong, with production from the Podere Maiar-1 (PM-1) field consistently meeting expectations at steady, predictable levels. For 2024, total production reached 27.5 million standard cubic meters (17.3 million net to PVE). This robust output generated €6.5 million in gas revenues for the Group. Coupled with our disciplined operational approach, we achieved a profit after tax of €2.3 million for the year, a testament to operational excellence and our focus on maximising shareholder value.

Significant strides were made across our development projects at Selva North, South, East Selva, and Riccardina. Throughout the year, we submitted drilling programs and Environmental Impact Studies (EIS) for these new wells to the Ministry for approval. Completing such an extensive volume of technical and regulatory work within a 12-month timeframe highlights the dedication and efficiency of our operations team.

We have made important progress on the 3D seismic campaign across the Selva Malvezzi Production Concession. Having received regional approval (INTESA) to proceed, we successfully completed the preliminary design, planning, and permitting stages for the campaign which is significant in size. Formal permitting, scheduling and landowner agreements are now underway. Importantly, the seismic survey will be conducted using low impact technologies, ensuring minimal environmental disruption, and conducted in a respectful and responsible manner in alignment with industry best practices.

From a financial standpoint, the Company remains in a strong and resilient position. We are debt-free and held €6.5 million in cash (equivalent to $11.3 million AUD) as of the first quarter of 2025. This solid financial standing provides the necessary resources to continue advancing our development plans for the four new wells and to complete the 3D seismic campaign, both of which are pivotal to our near term growth strategy.

We also continue to evaluate opportunities to unlock value from our offshore Adriatic asset at Teodorico. We are actively assessing pathways, including the sale of the asset to a major offshore operator or securing a joint venture partner through a farm-in arrangement. Encouragingly, recent legislative reforms by the Government to strengthen domestic natural gas production and security bode well for the development of Teodorico.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Board and our operations team in Italy for their dedication, hard work, and expertise. Their commitment has been instrumental to the Company's success in 2024.

Looking forward, we are confident in the Company's future. Our strategic initiatives, combined with our operational efficiency and strong financial base, position us well to continue delivering value to our shareholders. We remain focussed on executing on our development plans and driving sustainable, long-term growth.

Thank you for your ongoing support and confidence in the Company. Together, we look forward to another year of success and growth.

Kevin Bailey AM
Chairman

The Directors of Po Valley Energy Limited ("the Company" or "PVE") present their report together with the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2024 of the Group, being the Company and its controlled entities ("the Group" or "Po Valley").

1. Directors

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Kevin Bailey AM — Director since 22 April 2016

Non-Executive Chairman

DipFP, Age 64

Kevin was appointed as a director on 22 April 2016 and as Chairman on 2 May 2022. He has been a shareholder of PVE since April 2008 and brings significant business acumen and experience to the Board. Kevin is a highly successful businessman with a range of business interests, both local and overseas. He worked for 28 years as a Certified Financial Planner and was a founding director of Shadforth Financial Group Limited. He was a member of the Prime Minister's Community Business Partnership and devotes considerable time to philanthropic interests. Kevin is currently Chairman of Parousia Media Pty Ltd and has served as director of various entities including the Investment Advisory Board of the Timor Leste Petroleum Fund, the $17bn Sovereign Wealth Fund of Timor Leste, Outward Looking International Pty Ltd, Halftime Australia Pty Ltd, Alpha Australia, Empart Inc, and Dads4Kids Fatherhood Foundation. In the past three years, Kevin has not been a director of any other listed company.

Sara Edmonson — Director since 23 December 2019

Non-Executive Director

BSBA, MBA, Age 45

Sara was appointed as a director on 23 December 2019. Sara has extensive experience in natural gas, the critical transition fuel for a low carbon future. Sara is a former President at Associazione Energia Nazionale, an Italian association created to promote sustainable production, transportation and use of domestic energy and is fluent in Italian, having previously worked both in Italy and internationally for Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services. During her tenure at EY, Sara advised numerous blue-chip corporate clients on transactions in Russia, Romania, Turkey and the US including the US$5 billion acquisition of DRS Technologies by Finmeccanica in 2008. She holds an MBA from St John's University in New York City and a Masters in Sustainability Sciences from Harvard University. Sara led PVE as CEO from July 2010 to 2017 and served on the board of Coro Energy Plc from November 2017 to October 2018 and as executive until March 2019. Sara has spent the last several years focused on the energy transition leading large commercial-scale development of green hydrogen projects in Europe. She has been deeply involved in the policy shaping around decarbonisation and climate targets at EU and Member State level. In the past three years, Sara has not been a director of any other listed company.

Joseph Constable — Director since 30 November 2021

Non-Executive Director

BA(Hons) MPhil, Age 33

Joseph was appointed as a director on 30 November 2021. Joseph has been a long term shareholder of PVE and has a detailed understanding of the company's assets and brings his significant financial skills to PVE and the Board. Joseph was previously an executive director of Hancock & Gore (ASX: HNG), and portfolio manager at H&G Investment Management Limited and Executive Director at H&G High Conviction Limited (ASX: HCF). In the past three years, Joseph has not been a director of any other listed company.

Katrina O'Leary — Director since 2 May 2022

Non-Executive Director

BA LLB, LLM, Age 61

Katrina was appointed as a director on 2 May 2022. Katrina is an Intellectual Property (IP) and Information Technology lawyer with decades of experience in IP management, commercial and litigious matters. Katrina also advises on ESG compliance especially in the area of ethical sourcing. Her practice is international, and she has worked in Italy, the USA and Australia representing government and international organisations and major public companies. Katrina brings to the board her strength in legal compliance, governance, and risk management. In the past three years, Katrina has not been a director of any other listed company.

Michael Gentile — Director since 25 November 2024

Non-Executive Director

CFA Charter Holder, Age 45

Michael was appointed as director on 25 November 2024. Michael is considered one of the leading strategic investors in the junior resource sector in Canada, owning significant top-five ownership stakes in over 20 small-cap mining companies, and is also a shareholder of PVE. He is currently a director of Group Eleven Resources (TSX-V: ZNG), Northern Superior Resources (TSXV:SUP), OnGold (TSX-V:ONAU) Radisson Mining Resources (TSX-V: RDS), Roscan Gold (TSX-V: ROS) and Solstice Gold (TSX-V: SGC) and a Strategic Advisor to Northisle Copper and Gold (TSX-V: NCX). Michael cofounded Bastion Asset Management in January 2022 a rapidly growing money management firm in Montreal focused on small to mid-cap equities in the USA and Canada. Michael was previously a Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager with Formula Growth Limited where he worked from 2002 to 2018. In the past three years, Michael has not been a director of any other ASX listed company.

2. Company Secretary

Kevin Hart – Company Secretary, *B.Comm, FCA*

Kevin Hart is a Chartered Accountant and was appointed to the position of Company Secretary on 17 April 2018. He has over 30 years' experience in accounting , management and administration of public listed entities in the mining, mining services and exploration industry. Kevin is a Principal in the Company Secretarial and CFO divisions of the Automic Group which provides Company Secretarial, CFO support and corporate compliance advice to a number of ASX listed entities.

3. Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of the Board of Directors held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director are provided below:

Director	Attended	Held
Kevin Bailey AM	10	10
Sara Edmonson	10	10
Joseph Constable	10	10
Katrina O'Leary	10	10
Michael Gentile	1	1

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time director held office.

The roles and responsibilities normally undertaken by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Remunerations and Nominations Committee have been dealt with by the full board as part of its duly convened meetings rather than through separate committees.

4. Principal Activities

The principal continuing activities of the Group in the course of the year were:

- Production of gas at Podere-Maiar 1 in the Selva Malvezzi concession
- The exploration for gas and oil in the Po Valley region in Italy.
- Appraisal and development of gas and oil fields.

5. Operating and financial review

Strategy

Po Valley remains a northern Italy-focused energy production, development and exploration company with a streamlined focus on the following assets:

- The onshore gas production and further development at Selva Malvezzi;
- Offshore Adriatic gas development at Teodorico;
- The large-scale gas prospect at Torre del Moro;
- Canolo and Zini gas prospects in the Cadelbosco di Sopra exploration licence; and
- Reinstated Bagnolo in Piano, Ravizza oil discoveries in the Cadelbosco and Grattasasso Permits and Bagnolo SW oil prospect in Cadelbosco Permit.

Po Valley's primary focus is gas production at the Podere Maiar-1 well in the Selva Malvezzi Production Concession and to advance development of the surrounding prospects at North, South and East Selva, with the goal of drilling these prospects in the next twelve to twenty-four months.

Teodorico is very leveraged to the current market conditions in Italy and Po Valley continues to explore options to introduce joint venture partners or divest this large offshore gas field.

Financial results for the year

The Group has had a successful year operating in a strong and growing market. Production results have been steady and continue to meet predicted levels. Total production for the year was 27,562 Mcm of gas (gross, net to the Group of 63% or 17,364 Mcm) generating revenue of €6.5 million for the Group. Gas prices have been robust in the year increasing due to strong market conditions.

Significant progress has also been achieved with targeted exploration and development plans for four new wells within the Selva Malvezzi production concession.

The profit after tax for the year from continuing operations was €2,391,151 (2023: €586,657).

The Group's cash reserves as at 31 December 2024 were €4,993,913 (31 December 2023: €1,252,717).

A review of the operations and the results of those operations of the Group during the year is as follows:

Summary of results table:	**2024**	**2023**
	Mcm	**Mcm**
Production volume (net)	17,364	6,198
	€'000	**€'000**
Gas Sales	6,524	2,337
EBITDA[1]	4,004	1,159
Depreciation and amortisation – production	(532)	(190)
Depreciation	(27)	(27)
Unwind of discount of restoration provision	(39)	(108)
EBIT[1]	3,405	834
Finance costs other than restoration provision discounting	(14)	(32)
Taxation	(1,000)	(215)
Net profit after tax attributable to shareholders	2,391	587

[1]EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and depletion, exploration expensed and impairment losses) and EBIT (earnings before interest and tax) are non-IFRS measures that are presented to provide an understanding of the Group's operations. The non-IFRS measures are unaudited, however, the numbers have been extracted from the financial statements that have been subject to audit by the Company's auditor.

Share issues

There were no new shares issued in the financial year.

Earnings per share

The basic and diluted earnings per share for the Group from continuing operations was 0.21 € cents (2023: 0.05 € cents)

Operations

Selva Gas Field (63% PVO) - Selva Malvezzi Production concession

Selva is an onshore natural gas field located in the eastern part of the Po Plain, in the Bologna province of the Emilia Romagna Region. The Selva Malvezzi Production Concession was awarded in July 2022 and measures

80.68km2. It includes the Podere Maiar Gas field (PM-1) (in production) and the gas prospects known as East Selva, Selva North and South and Riccardina carved out from the former Podere Gallina Exploration Permit.

Po Valley Operations (100% subsidiary of the Company, "PVO") is the operator under a Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA") and holds a 63% interest in the Selva Malvezzi Production Concession with Prospex Energy Plc ("Prospex") holding 37% (includes 20% held by Prospex subsidiary UOG Italia S.r.l).

Podere Maiar-1 ("PM-1") gas facility and production:
The gas facility at PM-1 was completed in June 2023 and commenced production on 4th July 2023. The PM-1 development has a small footprint of less than one hectare and will have negligible emissions. The PM-1 facility is a fully automated gas plant at the existing Podere Maiar 1dir well and a one-kilometer-long pipeline connecting the well with the nearby Italian National Gas Grid, operated by SNAM.

Gas is sold under the gas sales agreement (GSA) with BP Gas Marketing Limited (BPGM). The gas supply price in the contract is linked to Italy's "Heren PSV day ahead mid" price. Robust gas prices were experienced over the year due to strong market conditions.

Podere Maiar-1 (PM-1) Production Results	Mar 2024 Quarter	Jun 2024 Quarter	Sept 2024 Quarter	Dec 2024 Quarter
Avg. daily production (scm) [gross]	69,976	74,904	76,910	79,596
Quarterly production ('000 scm) [net]	4,023	4,306	4,421	4,614
Weighted average price (per scm)	€ 0.30	€ 0.34	€ 0.39	€0.46
Revenue ('000) [net]	€ 1,201	€ 1,456	€ 1,737	€2,129
Field Operating costs ('000)[1]	€146	€174	€179	€162

Note: All figures in the table above, other than the daily production rate, are quoted on a net-63% share to PVE
1.Cash outflows field operating costs per quarter excludes accrued royalties

Production has been consistent throughout the period averaging ~80,000 scm per day, with exception of days during which slick line operations were undertaken. The Group conducted several routine slick line operations during the year to test pressure evolution and detect any sand or water buildup. There were no significant discrepancies detected. To enhance monitoring capabilities, a surface sand detector was installed in the year. During slick line operations in September, the Group took advantage of the short shutdown to conduct routine maintenance of the plant and successfully replaced alumina in the plant regeneration columns.

Selva Malvezzi Prospects: Casale Guida 1d, Ronchi 1d, Bagnarola 1d, Selva Malvezzi 1d wells

The Selva Malvezzi Production Concession is the key area of focus for the Group with the next stages of development at Selva North, South, Selva East and Riccardina prospects. The Group progressed its work programs over these areas including the design, planning and permitting of a 3D seismic campaign over the whole Selva Malvezzi Production concession area and in parallel proposed drilling program planning, surface facility design and environmental studies of new wells at Casale Guida 1d (North Selva), Ronchi 1d (South Selva), Selva Malvezzi 1d (East Selva) and Bagnarola 1d (Riccardina).

The drilling programs for the four new drilling projects at Casale Guida 1d (North Selva), Ronchi 1d (South Selva), Selva Malvezzi 1d (East Selva) and Bagnarola 1d (Riccardina) were filed for drilling authorization to the UNMIG department of the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE) in September 2024. The Environmental Impact Study for drilling, development and production of the four wells was submitted in December 2024.

Planning and permitting for the 3D geophysical campaign across the entire Production Concession continued to advance. The Group has successfully obtained Regional approval (INTESA) from the Emilia Romagna Regional Council to commence its works under the planned 3D seismic campaign. This campaign covers the entire Selva Malvezzi Production Concession Area and is an integral part of the ongoing development program which envisages the drilling of 4 new wells. The granting of the Regional INTESA is an important step in the authorisation process which will complete with the issuing of a formal Decree from the Ministry once all documentation has been verified.

In anticipation of the INTESA, the Group has completed all preliminary works in relation to the design, planning and permitting of the campaign. Now with the grant of the INTESA it will be able to commence the formalisation of the permitting and agreements with landowners. As part of these preparatory activities, the Group participated in constructive co-ordination meetings with the relevant farmers associations and has worked closely with relevant representatives to ensure that all the planned activity aligns with industry best practices.

The nature of the 3D seismic campaign and the technology that will be used is purposefully designed to ensure that the environmental footprint is negligible and can be carried out quickly. The entire campaign is expected to take no more than three weeks. Once the seismic has been acquired and then reprocessed the dataset will be interpreted in-house.

The drilling programs, development plans, and environmental impact studies and works on the seismic campaign constitute a significant amount of work carried out in less than 12 months and are a testament to the commitment and dedication of the Group's operations team.

Expenditure for the year on these work programs (net to the Group) were ~€399k, with continuing works expected to complete in the first half of 2025.

Teodorico Offshore Gas field development (100% PVO)

The Teodorico gas field is located in shallow waters (approximately 30m deep) off the east coast in the northern Adriatic Sea; the primary source of domestic gas production for much of Italy; and in close proximity to existing east coast offshore gas production facilities. Teodorico has the largest gas-in-place of all of Po Valley Energy's gas fields and is at an advanced stage of assessment, ready for development. The Group holds a preliminary production concession for this area.

In December 2023, the Italian government published a New Energy Decree in response to Italy's energy security needs which include measures to strengthen the production and security of domestic natural gas supply. An accelerated permitting regime is envisaged as an integral part of this decree. The decree was converted into law in February 2024. This law must be operationalised, and the Italian Government has assigned this mandate to Gestiore Servizi Energetici "GSE", an existing regulated body for energy in Italy.

In addition, a new Environmental Decree 2024 (Legislative Decree n.153/2024) ("Decree") was published in the Italian government's Official Gazette on 17 October 2024. The Decree aims to provide regulatory certainty for hydrocarbon exploration and production whilst balancing security of supply with environmental protection. The Decree is particularly relevant to Teodorico.

The Decree provides allowances for the award of natural gas production concessions within a defined area of the Adriatic Sea, if application had been made prior to the Decree's enforcement and provided that the gas reserves exceed 500 million cubic meters. The area defined as suitable for production includes the stretch between the parallel passing through the mouth of the Goro branch of the Po River, the Po di Goro line, and the parallel 15km to the south of the latter and with a distance of at least 9 nautical miles from the coastline. Po Valley's Teodorico project is exactly located within this defined area.

A recent administrative court ruling (TAR) on a case raised by an environmental protection group against the Ministry indicated that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Teodorico, originally granted in March 2021, must include an evaluation of the potential impacts on two newer environmentally protected areas. These two areas, which primarily aim to protect marine life, were not officially established by the Ministry of Environment when the original assessment for Teodorico was filed. As it happened, the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee had approved the project without taking such potential protected areas into consideration. The administrative court case claimed that the Ministry had been aware that these areas had been under consideration, even if not yet officially recognized as protected, and therefore found fault with the positive EIA opinion on the basis that it was not comprehensive. Under the precautionary principle, the Administrative Court has ruled in favour of the environmental protection group(s).

The Group's tenure to the Teodorico project is not impacted by this ruling. The new Environmental Decree and its intentions remain firm, that is, provision for allowances for the award of natural gas production concessions in the area in which Teodorico is located. By means of clarification, all projects which fall within the defined area of the Adriatic Sea referred in the new Environmental Decree 2024 are still subject to an environmental impact assessment which not only reviews suitability but also results in a list of precautionary measures and guidance for project operators to ensure that best practices for development are upheld.

In terms of next steps, the Company has reached out to the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security to determine the best way forward. The Administrative Court ruling used wording that implies that the rest of the Environmental Impact Assessment retains its legal standing, however and the Group expects to renew the Environmental Impact Study previously submitted taking the two new areas into consideration in accordance with the Ministry's requirements.

Torre del Moro, Cadelbosco di Sopra and Grattasasso exploration licences (100% PVO)

Cadelbosco di Sopra and Grattasasso are shallow gas opportunities which fit neatly with the Group's proven exploration and development capabilities whilst Torre del Moro is a large deep gas prospect. Following a recent meeting with MASE in February 2025 and with the 2024 Environmental Decree repealing the previous plan of suitable hydrocarbon exploitation areas 'PITESAI' , it has been clarified that activities regarding oil exploration may resume. Accordingly, the Cadelbosco and Grattasasso oil contingent resources and Torre del Moro oil prospective resources can be restated the Po Valley's Resources and Reserves, as originally reported in the April 2019 CGG CPR.

The Group is reviewing optimal development paths for these assets including introduction of third-party investors/partners who have interest in participating in their development.

Health, safety and environment

Paramount to Po Valley's ability to pursue its strategic priorities is a safe workplace and a culture of safety first. The Group regards environmental awareness and sustainability as key strengths in planning and carrying out business activities. Po Valley's daily operations are conducted in a way that adheres to these principles and management is committed to their continuous improvement. Whilst growing from exploration roots, the Group has strived to continually improve underlying safety performance. The Group has adopted an HSE Management System which provides for a series of procedures and routine checks (including periodical audits) to ensure compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements and best practices in this area. In 2024, the Group maintained its outstanding occupational health safety and environmental track record with no incidents or near misses to report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Oil and gas exploration and appraisal involves significant risk. The future profitability of the Group and the value of the Company's shares are directly related to the results of exploration and appraisal activities. There are inherent risks in these activities. No assurances can be given that funds spent on exploration and appraisal will result in discoveries that will be commercially viable. Future exploration and appraisal activities, including drilling and seismic acquisition, may result in changes to current perceptions of individual prospects, leads and permits.

The Group identifies and assesses the potential consequences of strategic, safety, environmental, operational, legal, reputational and financial risks in accordance with the Group's risk management policy. Po Valley management continually monitors the effectiveness of the Group's risk management, internal compliance and control systems which includes insurance coverage over major operational activities, and reports to the Board on areas where there is scope for improvement. The Board as a whole is responsible for oversight of the Group's risk management and control system. The principal risks and uncertainties that could materially affect PVE's future performance are described below.

External risks

Exposure to gas pricing	Volatile gas prices make it difficult to predict future price movements with any certainty. Decline in gas prices could have an adverse effect on PVE. The Group does not currently hedge its exposures to gas price movements long term. The profitability of the Group's prospective gas assets will be determined by the future market for domestic gas. Gas prices can vary significantly depending on other European gas markets, worldwide supply and the terms under which long term take or pay arrangements are agreed.
Changes to law, regulations or Government policy	Changes in laws and regulations or government policy may adversely affect PVE's business. Examples include changes to land access or the introduction of legislation that restricts or inhibits exploration and production. Similarly changes to direct or indirect tax legislation may have an adverse impact on the Group's profitability, net assets and cash flow.
Uncertainty of timing of regulatory approvals	Delays in the regulatory process could hinder the Group's ability to pursue operational activities in a timely manner including drilling exploration and development wells, installing infrastructure, and to producing gas. In particular, oil and gas operations in Italy are subject to both Regional and Federal approvals.

Operating risks

Exploration, development and production	The future value of PVE will depend on its ability to find, develop, and produce gas that is economically recoverable. The ultimate success or otherwise of such ventures requires successful exploration, establishment of commercial reserves, establishment of and successful effective production from processing facilities, and transport and marketing of the end product. Through this process, the business is exposed to a wide variety of risks, including failure to locate hydrocarbons, changes to reserve estimates or production volumes, variable quality of hydrocarbons,

	weather impacts, facility malfunctions, lack of access to appropriate skills or equipment and cost overruns.
Estimation of reserves	The estimation of oil and natural gas reserves involves subjective judgments and determinations based on geological, technical, contractual and economic information. It is not an exact calculation. The estimate may change because of new information from production or drilling activities.
Tenure security	Exploration licences held by PVE are subject to the granting and approval by relevant government bodies. Government regulatory authorities generally require the holder of the licences to undertake certain proposed exploration commitments and failure to meet these obligations could result in forfeiture. Exploration licences are also subject to partial or full relinquishments after the stipulated period of tenure if no alternative licence application (e.g., production concession application) is made, resulting in a potential reduction in the Group's overall tenure position. In order for production to commence in relation to any successful oil or gas well, it is necessary for a production concession to be granted.
Health, safety and environmental matters	Exploration, development and production of oil and gas involves risks which may impact the health and safety of personnel, the community and the environment. Industry operating risks include fire, explosions, blow outs, pipe failures, abnormally pressured formations and environmental hazards such as accidental spills or leakage of petroleum liquids, gas leaks, ruptures, or discharge of toxic gases. Failure to manage these risks could result in injury or loss of life, damage or destruction of property and damage to the environment. Losses or liabilities arising from such incidents could significantly impact the Group's financial results.
Climate Change	PVE recognises climate-related risks and the need for these to be managed effectively particularly across the energy industry. Key climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to PVE's operations include: • The transition to a low carbon economy through technological improvements and innovations that support a lower carbon energy efficient system with decreased demand and changing community sentiment for fossil fuels. In addition, there may be increased uncertainty, time and cost associated with regulatory bodies granting approvals or licences on fossil fuel intensive projects. Transition to a lower carbon economy may also give rise to opportunity for PVE's potential gas production assets. Natural gas is viewed as a key element to supporting a sustainable energy transition. Possibility to produce Blue H2 (with CCS/CCUS) and/or LNG from PVO gas fields (utilising access and support via EU or Italian research development funds). • Physical changes caused by climate change include increased severe weather events and chronic changes to weather patterns which may impact demand for energy and PVE's development and production assets and production capability. These events could have a financial impact on

the Group through increased operating costs, maintenance costs, revenue generation and sustainability of production assets.

- Policy changes by governments which may result in increasing regulation and costs which could have a material impact on PVE's operations.

PVE is committed to continually improve climate change related disclosures as processes and understanding of climate change related matters improve alongside its activities and operations.

In addition to the external and operating risks described above, the Group's ability to successfully develop future projects including their infrastructure is contingent on the Group's ability to fund those projects through operating cash flows and affordable debt and equity raisings.

6. Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2024.

7. Significant events after balance date

There were no events between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that, in the opinion of the Directors, will affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

8. Likely Developments

With strong production ongoing at the Podere Maiar-1 well, the Group will continue to invest in its current exploration portfolio through geological and geophysical studies and, subject to available finance, in its planned drilling program for high potential gas prospects. The Group may seek a suitable farm-out partner for selected assets.

9. Environmental Regulation

The Group's operations are subject to environmental regulations under both national and local municipality legislation in relation to its mining exploration and development activities in Italy. Group management monitors compliance with the relevant environmental legislation. The Directors are not aware of any breaches of legislation during the period covered by this report.

10. Remuneration Report - audited

The Remuneration Report outlines the remuneration arrangements which were in place during the year, and remain in place as at the date of this report, for the Directors and other Key Management Personnel of the Group.

<u>Remuneration Policy</u>

The Board is responsible for reviewing and recommending compensation arrangements for the Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the senior executive team. The Board assesses the appropriateness of the size and structure of remuneration of those officers on a periodic basis, with reference to relevant employment market conditions, with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality board and executive team.

The Group aims to ensure that the level and composition of remuneration of its Directors and executives is sufficient and reasonable in the context of the internationally competitive industry in which the Group operates.

For senior executives based in Rome, the Board the Board will have regard to remuneration levels and benefit arrangements that prevail in the European oil and gas industry when setting remuneration which remains highly competitive.

Consequences of performance on shareholder wealth

In considering the Group's performance and benefits for shareholders' wealth the Board has regard to the following indices in respect of the current and previous financial years.

Indices	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Production (Mcm) (net)	17,364	6,198	-	-	-
Average realised gas price (€ cents per cubic metre)	38	38	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) attributable to owners of the Company (€'000s)	2,391	587	(984)	(596)	(1,036)
Earnings / (loss) per share (€ cents per share)	0.21	0.05	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.16)
Share price at year end - AU$	0.04	0.046	0.062	0.025	0.030

In establishing performance measures and benchmarks to ensure incentive plans are appropriately structured to align corporate behaviour with the long-term creation of shareholder wealth, the Board has regard for the stage of development of the Company's business and gives consideration to each of the indices outlined above and other operational and business development achievements of future benefit to the Company which are not reflected in the aforementioned financial measures.

Senior Management, Executives and Executive Directors

The remuneration of Po Valley's senior management and executives is based on a combination of fixed salary, short term incentive bonuses which are based on performance, and in some cases a long term incentive which may be payable in cash or shares. Other benefits may include employment insurances, accommodation and other benefits, and superannuation contributions. In determining bonus payments, the board assesses the performance and contribution of executives against a series of objectives defined at the beginning of the year. These objectives are a combination of strategic and operational company targets which are considered critical to shareholder value creation and objectives which are specific to the individual executive. More specifically, objectives mainly refer to operating performance from both a financial and technical standpoint and growth and development of the Group's asset base. The Board exercises its discretion when determining awards and exercises discretion having regard to the overall performance and achievements of the Group and of the relevant executive during the year. No remuneration consultants were used during the current or previous year.

Non-Executive Directors

The remuneration of Po Valley's Non-Executive Directors comprises cash fees. There is no current scheme to provide performance-based bonuses or retirement benefits to Non-Executive Directors. The Board of Directors and shareholders approved the maximum agreed remuneration pool for Non-Executive Directors at €250,000 per annum.

Service contracts

The major provisions of the service contracts held with the directors, in addition to any performance related bonuses and/or options are as follows:

Kevin Bailey AM, Chairman

- Commencement Date: 3 May 2016
- Remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024: €45,841 (A$75,000)
- Annual remuneration at date of this report is A$75,000
- No termination benefits

Sara Edmonson, Non-Executive Director

- Commencement Date: 23 December 2019
- Fixed remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024: €30,460 (A$50,000)
- Annual remuneration at date of this report is A$50,000
- No termination benefits

Joseph Constable, Non-Executive Director

- Commencement Date: 30 November 2021
- Fixed remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024: €30,576 (A$50,000 p.a.)
- Annual remuneration at date of this report is A$50,000
- No termination benefits

Katrina O'Leary, Non-Executive Director

- Commencement Date: 2 May 2022
- Fixed remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024: €30,543 (A$50,000 p.a.)
- Annual remuneration at date of this report is A$50,000
- No termination benefits

Michael Gentile, Non-Executive Director

- Commencement Date: 25 November 2024
- Fixed remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024: €3,000 (A$5,192 p.a.)
- Annual remuneration at date of this report is A$50,000
- No termination benefits

The Non-Executive Directors are not appointed for any fixed term but rather are required to retire and stand for re-election in accordance with the Company's constitution and the ASX Listing Rules.

Key Management Personnel remuneration outcomes

The remuneration details of each Key Management Personnel (KMP) (being the Directors) during the year is presented in the table below:

		Director fees €	Other €	Termination payments €	Total €
K Bailey AM *Non-Executive*	**2024**	**45,841**	**-**	**-**	**45,841**
	2023	35,299	-	-	35,299
S Edmonson *Non-Executive*	**2024**	**30,460**	**47,355***	**-**	**77,815**
	2023	27,515	-	-	27,515
J Constable *Non-Executive*	**2024**	**30,576**	**-**	**-**	**30,576**
	2023	27,533	-	-	27,533
K O'Leary *Non-Executive*	**2024**	**30,543**	**-**	**-**	**30,543**
	2023	27,553	-	-	27,553
M Gentile *Non-Executive (appointed 25 November 2024)*	**2024**	**3,000**	**-**	**-**	**3,000**
	2023	-	-	-	-
Total for Directors	**2023**	**140,420**	**47,355**	**-**	**187,775**
	2023	117,900	-	-	117,900

**Fees in relation to consultancy services provided during the financial year*

Analysis of bonuses included in remuneration

There was no short-term incentive bonuses awarded to KMP in the current year.

Options over equity instruments granted as compensation

No options were granted as compensation to KMP during the reporting period (2023: Nil). There are no options granted to KMP that vested during 2024. (2023: Nil)

Modification of terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions

No terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions (including options and rights granted as compensation to KMP) have been altered or modified during the reporting period or the prior period.

Exercise and lapse of options granted as compensation

No options over ordinary shares in the Company were held by any KMP during 2024 and no options were exercised or lapsed during 2024.

Equity holdings and transactions

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares of the Company, held directly and indirectly by KMP, including their personally related entities is as follows:

31December 2024	Held at 31 Dec 2023	Held at date of appointment	Acquired	Held at 31 Dec 2024
Directors				
K Bailey AM	275,710,969	-	19,608,313	295,319,282
S. Edmonson	3,708,007	-	-	3,708,007
J Constable	402,575	-	527,777	930,352
K O'Leary	-	-	-	-
M Gentile	-	(i)40,549,300	200,000	40,749,300
Total	279,821,551	40,549,300	20,336,090	340,706,941

(i)Holding at date of appointment 25 November 2024

31 December 2023	Held at 31 Dec 2022	Held at date of appointment	Acquired	Held at 31 Dec 2023
Directors				
K Bailey AM	274,378,670	-	1,332,299	275,710,969
S. Edmonson	3,708,007	-	-	3,708,007
J Constable	402,575	-	-	402,575
K O'Leary	-	-	-	-
Total	278,489,252	-	1,332,299	279,821,551

Other transactions and balances with KMP and their related parties

Sara Edmonson provided consultancy services during the year in addition to her services as non-executive Director. Fees paid during the year amounted to €47,355 and are based on time occupied at market rates.

There are no other transactions during the year or material balances with KMPs or related parties at the balance date.

11. Directors' interests

At the date of this report, the direct and indirect interests of the current Directors in the shares of the Company, as notified by the Directors to the ASX in accordance with S205G (1) of the Corporations Act 2001, are as follows:

	Ordinary Shares
K Bailey AM	295,319,282
S Edmonson	3,708,007
J Constable	930,352
K O'Leary	-
M Gentile	40,749,300

12. Equity securities on issue

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Ordinary fully paid shares	1,158,961,620	1,158,961,620
Options over unissued shares	-	7,500,000

Unissued shares under option and performance rights

No options or performance rights were granted during the year (2023: None)

At the date of this report there are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option or performance rights.

Options

During the year, 7,500,000 options with an exercise price of A$0.10 expired on 30 June 2024 unexercised.

Performance rights

There are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under performance rights.

No options or performance rights were cancelled during or subsequent to the financial year.

Shares issued on exercise of options and performance rights

No shares were issued on exercise of options or performance rights in the year.

Options granted to directors and executives of the Company

The Company has not granted any options over unissued ordinary shares in the Company to any directors or specified executive during or since the end of the financial year.

13. Corporate Governance

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors of Po Valley support and have adhered to the principles of sound corporate governance. The Board recognises the recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council and considers that Po Valley is in compliance with those guidelines which are of importance to the commercial operation of a junior listed resource company.

The Group has elected to publish its Statement of Corporate Governance Practices on its website www.povalley.com. In addition, each year the Key to Disclosures - Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations will be available to shareholders at the same time that the Annual Report is released.

14. Indemnification and insurance of officers

The Group has agreed to indemnify current Directors against any liability or legal costs incurred by a Director as an officer of the Company or entities within the Group or in connection with any legal proceeding involving the Company or entities within the Group which is brought against the Director as a result of his capacity as an officer.

During the financial year the Group paid premiums to insure the Directors against certain liabilities arising out of the conduct while acting on behalf of the Group. Under the terms and conditions of the insurance contract, the nature of liabilities insured against and the premium paid cannot be disclosed.

15. Indemnification of auditors

The Group has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor. The Group has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the Company.

16. Non audit services

During the year HLB Mann Judd, the Group's auditor, did not provide non-audit services. Refer to note 8 of the financial report for details of the auditor's remuneration.

17. Proceedings on behalf of the Group

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

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Group with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

18. Lead Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 19 and forms part of the Directors' report for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

This report has been made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Kevin Bailey AM
Chairman
27 March 2025

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Po Valley Energy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
27 March 2025

L Di Giallonardo
Partner

hlb.com.au

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		CONSOLIDATED	
	NOTES	2024 €	2023 €
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	**4**	6,524,036	2,337,315
Cost of sales	**5**	(744,691)	(308,905)
Royalties payable		(630,500)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense – production assets	**5**	(532,206)	(189,969)
Gross profit		4,616,639	1,838,441
Other income		173,971	267,900
Employee benefit expenses	**6**	(784,517)	(565,441)
Depreciation expense		(27,205)	(27,348)
Corporate overheads	**7**	(533,851)	(572,154)
Profit from operating activities		3,445,037	941,398
Finance income		425	8,221
Finance expense		(54,063)	(148,428)
Net finance expense	**9**	(53,638)	(140,207)
Profit before tax		3,391,399	801,191
Income tax expense	**10**	(1,000,248)	(214,534)
Profit for the year		2,391,151	586,657
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,391,151	586,657
Basic and diluted earnings share (€) from continuing operations	**11**	0.21	0.05

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

PO VALLEY ENERGY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	NOTES	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	CONSOLIDATED 2023 €
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**12**	4,993,913	1,252,717
Trade and other receivables	**13**	1,107,553	691,719
Total Current Assets		6,101,466	1,944,436
Non-Current Assets			
Inventory – non-current		33,438	11,325
Other assets		4,678	4,678
Deferred tax assets	**16**	115,676	937,831
Property, plant & equipment	**14**	1,923,097	2,067,623
Resource property costs	**15**	9,998,987	9,975,367
Total Non-Current Assets		12,075,876	12,996,824
Total Assets		**18,177,342**	**14,941,260**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**17**	1,126,932	296,251
Lease liabilities	**19**	24,851	24,851
Provisions	**18**	2,974	4,557
Total Current Liabilities		1,154,757	325,659
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	**18**	1,014,361	974,991
Lease liabilities	**19**	76,549	100,086
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,090,910**	**1,075,077**
Total Liabilities		**2,245,667**	**1,400,736**
Net Assets		**15,931,675**	**13,540,524**
Equity			
Issued capital	**20**	56,847,751	56,847,751
Reserves	**20**	1,192,269	1,299,983
Accumulated losses		(42,108,345)	(44,607,210)
Total Equity		**15,931,675**	**13,540,524**

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company				
Consolidated	**Issued capital**	**Translation Reserve**	**Share Based Payment Reserve**	**Accumulated Losses**	**Total**
	€	**€**	**€**	**€**	**€**
Balance at 1 January 2023	**56,632,102**	**1,192,269**	**179,626**	**(45,204,554)**	**12,799,443**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	586,657	586,657
Other comprehensive income	-	-		-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	586,657	586,657
Issue of securities (net of costs)	154,424	-	-	-	154,424
Transfers within equity	61,225	-	(71,912)	10,687	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	**56,847,751**	**1,192,269**	**107,714**	**(44,607,210)**	**13,540,524**
Balance at 1 January 2024	**56,847,751**	**1,192,269**	**107,714**	**(44,607,210)**	**13,540,524**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,391,151	2,391,151
Other comprehensive income	-	-		-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,391,151	2,391,151
Issue of securities (net of costs)	-	-	-	-	-
Options expired	-	-	(107,714)	107,714	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**56,847,751**	**1,192,269**	**-**	**(42,108,345)**	**15,931,675**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	NOTES	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	2023 €
Operating activities			
Receipts from customers		6,116,710	1,985,315
Receipts from joint operation partners (operations)		187,819	283,831
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,020,821)	(1,537,220)
Interest received		425	8,221
Interest paid		(3,318)	(741)
Taxes paid		(76,428)	-
Net cash from operating activities	**12**	4,204,387	739,406
Investing activities			
Payments for property plant and equipment		(22,201)	(36,194)
Payments for resource property costs (net of joint operation partner recoveries)		(405,094)	(1,556,500)
Refund of guarantee deposit for pipeline tie-in		-	476,910
Net cash used in investing activities		(427,295)	(1,115,784)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from the issues of shares		-	155,710
Payment of share issue costs		-	(1,286)
Payments of lease liabilities		(28,700)	(27,868)
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities		(28,700)	126,556
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,748,392	(249,822)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,252,717	1,536,041
Exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		(7,196)	(33,502)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**12**	4,993,913	1,252,717

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

REPORTING ENTITY

Po Valley Energy Limited ("the Company" or "PVE") is a listed public company domiciled in Australia.

The consolidated financial report for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprises the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group's interest in associates and jointly controlled entities and operations.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Group in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. The financial report has also been prepared on an historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's and each of the Group entities' functional currency.

For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements the Company is a for-profit entity.

Adoption of New and Revised Standards – Changes in accounting policies on initial application of accounting standards

The Group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Group during the financial year.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted by the Group for the reporting year ended 31 December 2024. There are no material new or amended Accounting Standards which will materially affect the Group

(b) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial report was authorised for issue on 27 March 2025.

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(c) PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary, to align them with the policies adopted by the Group. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment losses.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment losses.

(ii) Joint arrangements

The Group classifies its interests in joint arrangements as either joint operations or joint ventures (see below) depending on the Group's rights to the assets and obligation for the liabilities of the arrangements. When making this assessment, the Group considers the structure of the arrangements, the legal form of any separate vehicles, the contractual terms of the arrangements and other facts and circumstances.

Joint operation - when the Group has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to an arrangement, it accounts for each of its assets, liabilities and transactions, including its share of those held or incurred jointly, in relation to the joint operation.
Joint venture – when the Group has rights only to the net assets of the arrangement, it accounts for its interest using the equity method adopted for associates.

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(d) TAXATION

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or in comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted at the balance date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.
Judgement is required to determine which arrangements are considered to be a tax on income as opposed to an operating cost. Judgement is also required to determine whether deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilised tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations (which are impacted by production and sales volumes, oil and natural gas prices, reserves, operating costs, decommissioning costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions) and judgement about the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

In addition, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

(e) IMPAIRMENT

Non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset (or CGU) may be impaired. Management has assessed its CGUs as being an individual field, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and value in use (VIU). The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the asset is tested as part of a larger CGU to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset/CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In calculating VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an after-tax discount rate (10%) that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/CGU.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecasts generally cover the forecasted life of the CGUs. VIU does not reflect future cash flows associated with improving or enhancing an asset's performance.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets/CGUs, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's/CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset/CGU does not exceed either its recoverable amount, or the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation/amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset/CGU in prior years. Such a reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(f) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses and pre-commissioning revenue and expenses.

The cost of plant and equipment used in the process of gas extraction are accounted for separately and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment costs.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to acquisition of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised within "other income" in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Gas producing assets

When the gas plant and equipment in installed ready for use, costs carried forward will be depreciated using the units-of-production method ("UOP") over the life of the economically recoverable reserve (Proved plus Probable (2P)) from date of commencement of production.

The depreciation rate of gas plant and equipment used in the period of each project in production is as follows:

	2024	2023
Podere Maiar -1	7.47%	2.6%

The life of each item, is assessed at least annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the field at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. The calculation of the UOP rate of depreciation / amortisation will be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on total proved reserves , or future capital expenditure estimate changes.

Other property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, unless a units of production method represents a more reasonable allocation of the assets depreciable value over its economic useful life. The depreciation will commence when the asset is installed ready for use.

The estimated useful lives of each class of asset fall within the following ranges:

	2024	2023
Office furniture & equipment	3 – 5 years	3 – 5 years
Right-of-use assets: buildings	6 years	6 years

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reviewed at each reporting date.

(g) RESOURCE PROPERTIES

Exploration properties

Exploration properties are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Exploration properties include the cost of acquiring resource properties, mineral rights and exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred subsequent to acquisition of an area of interest.

Exploration properties are carried forward where right of tenure of the area of interest is current and they are expected to be recouped through sale or successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or, where exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine technically feasibility and commercial viability or facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying value amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when any of the following facts and circumstances exist:

- The term of the exploration license in the specific area of interest has expired during the reporting period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for an evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area are not budgeted nor planned;
- 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 decision was made to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or
- Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Areas of interest which no longer satisfy the above policy are considered to be impaired and are measured at their recoverable amount, with any subsequent impairment loss recognised in the profit and loss.

Where a decision is made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then reclassified to development.

Development properties

Development properties are carried at balance date at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Development properties represent the accumulation of all exploration, evaluation and acquisition costs in relation to areas where the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of gas resources in the area of interest are demonstrable and all key project permits, approvals and financing are in place.

When there is low likelihood of the development property being exploited, or the value of the exploitable development property has diminished below cost, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Production properties

Production properties are carried at balance date at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Production properties represent the accumulation of all exploration, evaluation and development and acquisition costs in relation to areas of interest in which production licences have been granted and the related project has moved to the production phase.

Depletion charges are calculated to amortise the depreciable value of carried forward exploration, evaluation and subsurface development expenditure of production properties over the life of the Proved plus Probable (2P) reserves for a hydrocarbon reserve, together with future subsurface costs necessary to develop the respective hydrocarbon reserve.

Amortisation of costs is provided on the unit-of-production basis (UOP), separate calculations being performed for each area of interest. The UOP base results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of economically recoverable reserves. The amortisation rate used in the period for each project in the production phase is as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Podere Maiar -1	7.47%	2.6%

Amortisation of resource properties commences from the date when commercial production commences. When the value of the exploitable production property has diminished below cost, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

The Group reviews the recoverable amount of resource property costs at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated (refer Note 1 (e)).

(h) PROVISIONS

Restoration and rehabilitation costs

Long term environmental obligations are based on the Group's environmental and rehabilitation plans, in compliance with current environmental and regulatory requirements.

Full provision is made based on the net present value of the estimated cost of restoring the environmental disturbances that have occurred up to the date of the statement of financial position in respect of the eventual abandonment of well sites in development or in production and production fields. Increases due to additional environmental disturbances relating to the development of an asset are capitalised and recorded in resource property costs, and amortised over the remaining useful lives of the areas of interest. The net present value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability.

Annual increases in the provision relating to the unwinding of the discount rate are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as finance expense.

The estimated costs of rehabilitation are reviewed annually and adjusted against the relevant rehabilitation asset, as appropriate for changes in legislation, technology or other circumstances including drilling activity and are accounted for on a prospective basis. Cost estimates are not reduced by potential proceeds from the sale of assets.

(i) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(j) REVENUE

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of the amount of value added tax ("VAT") payable to the taxation authority or similar taxes. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involved with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts with customers – gas sales

Gas sales revenue is recognised based on volume sold under contract with customers at the point in time where performance obligations are considered met. Generally, for the sale of gas, the performance obligation will be met when control of the gas passes at the delivery point. Gas sales are based on market prices under contractual arrangement, at the time of the delivery, there is only minimal risk of change in transaction price to be allocated to the product sold. Accordingly, at the point of sale there is no significant risk of revenue reversal relative to the cumulative revenue recognised, there is no constraining of variable consideration.

During the current and previous year, 100% of the gas sales revenue were from one customer.

Proceeds received in advance of control passing are recognised as contract liability for deferred revenue. Deferred revenue liabilities unwind as revenue from contracts with customers, upon satisfaction of the performance obligation.

(k) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) Long-term service benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term service benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is calculated using expected future increases in wage and salary rates including on-costs and expected settlement dates, and is discounted using the rates attached to the Government bonds at the balance date which have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Group's obligations.

(ii) Wages, salaries, annual leave, sick leave and non-monetary benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date, are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Group expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

(iii) Superannuation

The Group contributes to defined contribution superannuation plans. Contributions are recognised as an expense as they are due.

(l) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to members of the parent entity for the reporting period, after excluding any costs of servicing equity (other than ordinary shares and converting preference shares classified as ordinary shares for EPS calculation purposes), by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to members of the parent entity, adjusted by the after tax effect of financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the effect on revenues and expenses of conversion to ordinary shares associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares adjusted for any bonus issue.

(m) PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information for the parent entity, Po Valley Energy Limited, disclosed in Note 25 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the parent entity's financial statements. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

(n) SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group determines and presents operating segments based on the information that internally is provided to the CEO, who is the Group's chief operating decision maker.

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the CEO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets and income tax assets and liabilities. Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment and resource property costs.

(o) USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

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

Impairment of non-current assets

The ultimate recoupment of the value of resource property costs and property plant and equipment is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale, of the underlying properties. The Group undertakes at least on an annual basis, a comprehensive review for indicators of impairment of these assets. Should an impairment indicator exist, the area of interest or CGU is tested for impairment. There is significant estimation involved in determining the inputs and assumptions used in determining the recoverability amounts.

The key areas of estimation involved in determining recoverable amounts include:

- Recent drilling results and reserves and resources estimates
- Environmental issues that may impact the underlying licences
- The estimated market value of assets at the review date
- Fundamental economic factors such as the gas price and current and anticipated operating costs in the industry
- Future production rates

The post-tax discount rate used for impairment purposes is 10%.

Rehabilitation provisions

The value of these provisions represents the discounted value of the present obligations to restore, dismantle and rehabilitate each well site under development or in production.

Significant estimation is required in determining the provisions for rehabilitation and closure as there are many transactions and other factors that will affect ultimate costs necessary to rehabilitate the sites. The discounted value reflects a combination of management’s best estimate of the cost of performing the work required, the timing of the cash flows and the discount rate.

A change in any, or a combination of, the key assumptions used to determine the provisions could have a material impact on the carrying value of the provisions.

The provision recognised for each site is reviewed at each reporting date and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at that time. Changes to the estimated future costs for operating sites are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting both the restoration and rehabilitation asset and provisions.

Reserve estimates

Estimation of reported recoverable quantities of Proven and Probable reserves include estimates regarding commodity prices, exchange rates, discount rates, and production and transportation costs for future cash flows. It also requires interpretation of complex geological and geophysical models in order to make an assessment of the size, shape, depth and quality of reservoirs, and their anticipated recoveries. The economic, geological and technical factors used to estimate reserves may change from period to period.

A change in any, or a combination of, the key assumptions used to determine the reserve estimates could have a material impact on the carrying value of the project via depreciation rates or impairment assessments. The reserve estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and any changes to the estimated reserves are recognised prospectively to depreciation and amortisation. Any impact of the change in the reserves is considered on asset carrying values, and impairment losses, if any, are immediately recognised in the profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The recoupment of deferred tax assets is dependent on the availability of profits in future years. The Group undertakes a forecasting exercise at each reporting date to assess its expected utilisation of these losses.

The key areas of estimation involved in determining the forecasts include:

- Future production rates
- Economic factors such as the gas price and current and anticipated operating costs in the industry
- Capital expenditure expected to be incurred in the future

A change in any, or a combination of, the key assumptions used to determine the estimates could have a material impact on the carrying value of the deferred tax asset. Changes to estimates are recognised in the period in which they arise.

NOTE 2: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has exposure to a variety of risks arising from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Group's exposure to specific risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the risk management framework.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from transactions with customers and investments.

The Group invests in short term deposits and trades with recognised, creditworthy third parties.

Cash and short-term deposits are made with institutions that have a credit rating of at least A1 from Standard & Poors and A from Moodys.

Management has a credit policy in place whereby credit evaluations are performed on all customers and parties the Group and its subsidiaries deal with. The group monitors receivable balances on an ongoing basis and as a result believes its exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset.

(ii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising any return.

Interest rate risk

The Group has significant cash assets which may be susceptible to fluctuations in changes in interest rates. Whilst the Group requires the cash assets to be sufficiently liquid to cover any planned or unforeseen future expenditure, which prevents the cash assets being committed to long term fixed interest arrangements. The Group adopts a policy of ensuring that as far as possible it maintains excess cash and cash equivalents in bank accounts earning interest.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of consolidated entities. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily Australian dollars.

In respect to monetary assets held in currencies other than Euro, the Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by minimising their holdings in the foreign currency where possible by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short term imbalances.

(iii) Capital Management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of issued share capital plus accumulated losses/earnings. The Board monitors accumulated losses/earnings.

The Board seeks to encourage all employees of the Group to hold ordinary shares.

The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position from shareholders.

The Group does not have a defined share buy-back plan and there were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. There are no externally imposed restrictions on capital management.

(iv) Liquidity Risk

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

The Group manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its cash reserves and forecast spending. Management is cognisant of the future demands for liquid finance resources to finance the Company's current and future operations, and consideration is given to the liquid assets available to the Company before commitment is made to future expenditure or investment

(v) Climate change risk

Key climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to the Group's operations include:

- The transition to a low carbon economy through technological improvements and innovations that support a lower carbon energy efficient system with decreased demand and changing community sentiment for fossil fuels, increased uncertainty time and cost associated with regulatory bodies granting approvals or licences on fossil fuel intensive projects. Transition to lower carbon economy also gives rise to opportunity for the Group's gas production assets. Natural gas is viewed as a key element to supporting a sustainable energy transition.

- Physical changes caused by climate change include increased severe weather events and chronic changes to weather patterns which may impact demand for energy and the Group's production assets and production capability. These events could have a financial impact on the Group through increased operating costs, maintenance costs, revenue generation and sustainability of its production assets.
- Policy changes by governments which may result in increasing regulation and costs which could have a material impact on the Group's operations.

Due to the nature of the uncertainties relating to the above risks, the financial impact has not been quantified for the financial year.

The Group is committed to continually improve climate change related disclosures as processes and understanding of climate change related matters improve alongside the Group's activities and operations.

NOTE 3: FINANCIAL REPORTING BY SEGMENTS

The Group's reportable segments as described below are the Group's strategic business units. The strategic business units are classified according to field licence areas which are managed separately. All strategic business units are in Italy. For each strategic business unit, the Board reviews internal management reports on a monthly basis.

	Exploration and evaluation		Development		Production		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
External revenues	101,592	-	-	-	6,524,036	2,605,215	6,625,628	2,605,215
Segment profit before tax	57,630	-	-	-	4,605,478	1,831,030	4,663,108	1,831,030
Depreciation and amortisation - production	-	-	-	-	(532,206)	(189,969)	(532,206)	(189,969)
Unwind of discount on site restoration provision	-	-	-	-	(39,370)	(108,302)	(39,370)	(108,302)
Reportable segment assets:			-					
Resource property costs	5,148,625	4,733,654	-	-	4,850,362	5,241,713	9,998,987	9,975,367
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	1,820,071	1,938,726	1,820,071	1,938,726
Receivables	24,269	-	-	-	923,869	421,461	948,138	421,461
Other assets	33,438	11,325	-	-	-	-	33,438	11,325
	5,206,332	4,744,979	-	-	7,594,302	7,601,900	12,800,634	12,346,879
Capital expenditure	414,970	71,984	-	1,191,140	22,201	37,805	437,171	1,300,929
Reportable segment liabilities:								
Rehabilitation and restoration provision	-	-	-	-	(1,014,361)	(974,991)	(1,014,361)	(974,991)
Other liabilities	(61,312)	-	-	-	(734,546)	(90,466)	(795,858)	(90,466)
	(61,312)	-	-	-	(1,748,907)	(1,065,457)	(1,810,219)	(1,065,457)

NOTE 3: FINANCIAL REPORTING BY SEGMENTS (continued)

Reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities	**CONSOLIDATED 2024 €**	**2023 €**
Profit or loss:		
Total profit for reportable segments	4,663,108	1,831,030
Unallocated amounts:		
Net finance expense not allocated to reportable segments	(14,268)	(31,905)
Other expenses	(1,257,441)	(997,934)
Consolidated profit before income tax	3,391,399	801,191
Assets:		
Total assets for reportable segments	12,800,634	12,346,879
Other assets	5,376,708	2,594,381
Consolidated total assets	18,177,342	14,941,260
Liabilities:		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	(1,810,219)	(1,065,457)
Other liabilities	(435,448)	(335,279)
Consolidated total liabilities	(2,245,667)	(1,400,736)

NOTE 4: REVENUE

Gas sales contract with customers	6,524,036	2,337,315

All gas sales are recorded as revenue at a point in time.

NOTE 5: COST OF SALES

Production operating costs	706,610	280,783
Capacity and transportation costs	38,081	28,122
Cash costs of production	744,691	308,905
Depreciation of plant and equipment	140,856	50,278
Depletion of resource property costs	391,350	139,691
Depreciation and amortisation expense	532,206	189,969

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023
	€	€
NOTE 6: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Wages, salaries and fees	745,095	563,963
Contributions to defined contribution plans	147,444	113,016
Less: allocation to projects	(108,022)	(111,538)
	784,517	565,441

NOTE 7: CORPORATE OVERHEADS

Corporate overheads comprise:

	2024 €	2023 €
Company administration and compliance	120,039	122,492
Professional fees	287,006	357,478
Office costs	30,861	31,982
Travel and entertainment	26,974	31,748
Other expenses	68,971	28,454
	533,851	572,154

NOTE 8: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2024 €	2023 €
Audit and review of the Group financial statements		
Auditor of the Company: HLB Mann Judd	46,863	74,271

NOTE 9: FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2024 €	2023 €
Recognised in profit and loss:		
Interest income	425	8,221
Finance income	425	8,221
Interest expense	7,147	6,227
Unwind of discount on site restoration provision	39,370	108,302
Foreign exchange losses (net)	7,546	33,899
Finance expense	54,063	148,428
Net finance expense	(53,638)	(140,207)

	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	CONSOLIDATED 2023 €
NOTE 10: INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
Current tax		
Current year	178,093	31,952
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense	822,155	182,582
Total income tax expense	1,000,248	214,534
Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax accounting profit		
Profit for the year before tax from continuing operations	3,391,399	801,191
Income tax benefit expense using the Company's domestic tax rate of 30% (2023: 30%)	1,017,420	240,358
Permanent differences	(29,283)	(196,961)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(231,324)	(81,851)
Current year losses and temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	168,412	287,114
Changes in temporary differences	(103,070)	(66,078)
Foreign regional taxes payable	178,093	31,952
Income tax expense	1,000,248	214,534

NOTE 11: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2024	2023
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€ cents)	0.21	0.05

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations was based on the profit after tax for the year of €2,391,151 (2023: €586,657) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year of 1,158,961,621 (2023: 1,157,419,155).

Diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

The number of weighted average shares is calculated as follows:	No. of days	Weighted average no 2024	Weighted average no 2023
Number of shares on issue at beginning of the year	365	1,158,961,621	1,150,961,620
Performance rights exercised	347	-	2,852,055
Conversion of unlisted options – tranche 1	314	-	860,274
Conversion of unlisted options – tranche 2	299	-	819,178
Conversion of unlisted options – tranche 3	263	-	720,548
Conversion of unlisted options – tranche 4	256	-	701,370
Conversion of unlisted options – tranche 4	184	-	504,110
Weighted average number of shares on issue at end of the year		1,158,961,621	1,157,419,155

	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	2023 €
NOTE 12: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	4,993,913	1,252,717
(b) Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	2,391,151	586,657
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	559,411	217,317
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	7,196	33,502
Employee benefit costs capitalised	(108,022)	(111,538)
Interest on lease liabilities	3,829	5,487
Unwind of discount on site restoration provision	39,370	108,302
Plant and equipment written off	-	7,495
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables	(522,418)	(355,212)
Increase in trade and other payables	911,634	32,692
(Decrease) / increase in provisions	(1,583)	170
Increase in regional tax payable	101,665	31,952
Decrease in deferred tax assets	822,155	182,582
Net cash inflow from operating activities	4,204,387	739,406

NOTE 13: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 €	2023 €
Current		
Trade receivables	188,811	69,461
Sundry debtors	17,182	18,915
Indirect taxes receivable	142,234	251,343
Accrued revenue	759,326	352,000
	1,107,553	691,719

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 22.

	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	2023 €
NOTE 14: PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT		
Land – gas producing well site	52,100	52,100
Gas producing plant and equipment		
At Cost	1,959,105	1,936,904
Accumulated depreciation	(191,134)	(50,278)
	1,767,971	1,886,626
Office Furniture & Equipment:		
At cost	29,666	29,666
Accumulated depreciation	(22,179)	(20,097)
	7,487	9,569
Right-of-use asset: Building (Note 19)		
At Cost	150,011	148,678
Accumulated depreciation	(54,472)	(29,350)
	95,539	119,328
Total property plant & equipment	1,923,097	2,067,623

Reconciliations:

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant & equipment are set out below:

	2024 €	2023 €
Land – production well site		
Carrying amount at beginning of period	52,100	-
Additions – reclassified from resource property costs	-	52,100
	52,100	52,100
Gas production plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning of period	1,886,626	-
Additions – reclassified from resource property costs	-	1,900,710
Additions	22,201	36,194
Depreciation expense	(140,856)	(50,278)
	1,767,971	1,886,626
Office furniture & equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	9,569	20,932
Written off	-	(7,495)
Depreciation expense	(2,082)	(3,868)
Carrying amount at end of year	7,487	9,569
Right-of-use assets		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	119,328	135,014
Remeasurement of lease arrangements	1,333	7,794
Depreciation expense	(25,122)	(23,480)
Carrying amount at end of year	95,539	119,328
	1,923,097	2,067,623

NOTE 15: RESOURCE PROPERTY COSTS

	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	CONSOLIDATED 2023 €
Resource Property costs		
Exploration and evaluation phase	5,148,624	4,733,654
Development phase	-	-
Production phase	4,850,363	5,241,713
	9,998,987	9,975,367
Reconciliation of carrying amount of resource properties		
Exploration and Evaluation Phase		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	4,733,654	4,661,672
Exploration expenditure	414,970	71,982
Carrying amount at end of year	5,148,624	4,733,654
Development Phase		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	-	6,736,926
Development expenditure	-	1,191,140
Transfer to production phase	-	(7,928,066)
Carrying amount at end of year	-	-
Production Phase		
Carrying amount at beginning of period	5,241,713	-
Transfer from development phase	-	7,928,066
Additions	-	1,612
Reclassified to property, plant & equipment (Gas producing assets and well site land)	-	(1,952,810)
Reclassified as inventory	-	(11,325)
Impact of changes to rehabilitation and restoration provision	-	(584,139)
Amortisation	(391,350)	(139,691)
	4,850,363	5,241,713

NOTE 15: RESOURCE PROPERTY COSTS (continued)

Resource property costs in the exploration phase comprise the carrying value of its exploration and pre-development projects. The ultimate recoupment of resource property costs is dependent upon the successful development and exploitation, or alternatively sale, of the respective areas of interest at an amount greater than or equal to the carrying value. Where activities in the area of interest have, at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, the exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment. Impairment will occur if sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability and the facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Resource property costs in the development phase comprise the carrying value of the development costs for areas that have reached the stage of reasonable assessment of economically recoverable reserves and have attained required permits and approvals to develop into a producing field.

Resource property costs in the production phase comprise the carrying value of the Group's production projects that have reached the completion of development and are ready for or have commenced production of gas having attained the required permits and approvals.

The Group assessed each asset or cash generating unit (CGU) for any indication of impairment, reviewing the carrying value of these assets and in relation to significant projects in conjunction with reviewing the recoverable amount using a Value in Use CGU valuation.

The Group bases its calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecasts generally cover the forecasted life of the CGUs. VIU does not reflect future cash flows associated with improving or enhancing an asset's performance.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and value in use (VIU). In calculating VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an after-tax discount rate (10%) that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets.

As a result of this assessment, with the recoverable amount exceeding the carrying value of these assets, no impairment was required on the carrying value of these material projects.

NOTE 16: DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Recognised deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of the following items:

	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	2023 €
Tax losses (Italy)	179,275	910,822
Accrued expenses and liabilities	(63,600)	27,009
Recognised deferred tax assets	115,676	937,831

The tax losses in both Italy and Australia do not expire. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of these items because it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits therefrom.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

Tax losses (Australia)	3,780,878	3,826,380
Tax losses (Italy)	24,531	152,436
Deductible temporary differences	42,539	76,423
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	3,847,948	4,055,239

Deferred tax benefit will only be obtained if:

(i) The relevant company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised;

(ii) The relevant company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation; and

(iii) No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the relevant company in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

Movement in recognised temporary differences during the year

Consolidated	Balance 1 January 2023 €	Profit and loss €	Equity €	Balance 31 December 2023 €	Profit and loss €	Equity €	Balance 31 December 2024 €
Tax losses	1,093,161	(182,339)	-	910,822	(731,546)	-	179,276
Accrued expenses and liabilities	27,252	(243)	-	27,009	(90,609)	-	(63,600)
Total recognised deferred tax asset	1,120,413	(182,582)	-	937,831	(822,155)	-	115,676

NOTE 17: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	2023 €
Trade payables and accruals	1,126,932	296,251
	1,126,932	296,251

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade and other payables are disclosed in Note 22.

NOTE 18: PROVISIONS

	2024 €	2023 €
Current:		
Employee leave entitlements	2,974	4,557
Non-current:		
Rehabilitation and restoration provision	1,014,361	974,991
Reconciliation of rehabilitation and restoration provision:		
Opening balance	974,991	1,450,828
Impact of changes to cost estimates	-	(544,679)
Impact of changes to assumptions	-	(39,460)
Unwind of discount	39,370	108,302
Closing balance	1,014,361	974,991

Provision has been made for the future removal and environmental restoration costs at the Podere Maiar-1 well site in the Selva Malvezzi production concession. The estimated future obligation includes the costs of removing facilities, abandoning well site, restoring the affected area and is the best estimate of the present value of the future expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date. The provision will be adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Increases in the provision due to the passage of time will be recognised as a finance cost whereas increases/decreases due to changes in estimated future cash flows are capitalised where there is a future economic benefit associated with the asset. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the rehabilitation and restoration obligation are charged against the provision to the extent the provision has been established.

The estimated net present value at 31 December 2024 is €1,014,361 (net 63% to the Group) (31 December 2023 €974,991) based on an undiscounted total future liability of €1,122,572 (net) (2023: €1,122,572 (net)) using a discount factor, being the risk-free interest rate, of 4.04% p.a. and inflation rate of 2.79% p.a. Payments of these costs are expected at the end of the life of the field in approximately 14 years.

NOTE 19: LEASES

Leases as lessee

The Group leases office facilities in Rome under a new lease agreement. The lease runs for a period of six years from the start of the lease in October 2022.

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property and are presented as property, plant & equipment (see Note 14).

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2024 €	2023 €
Buildings		
Balance at 1 January	119,328	135,014
Additions to right-of-use assets (new leases)		-
Remeasurement of lease arrangements	1,333	7,794
Depreciation	(25,122)	(23,480)
Total	95,539	119,328
Amounts recognised in profit and loss:		
Interest on lease liabilities	3,829	5,488
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:		
Payment of lease liabilities	28,700	27,870

Lease liabilities:

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position separately withing liabilities as follows:

	2024	2023
Lease liabilities – current	24,851	24,851
Lease liabilities – non-current	76,549	100,086
	101,400	124,937

Lease liabilities are for the main operation office in Rome Italy. Future minimum lease payments at 31 December were as follows:

	Within one year	One to five years	After 5 years	Total
Lease payments	28,800	79,200	-	108,000
Finance charges	(3,949)	(2,651)	-	(6,600)
Net Present values	24,851	76,549	-	101,400

20: CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	Issue price	Ordinary Shares 2024 Number	Ordinary Shares 2023 Number	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	CONSOLIDATED 2023 €
Share Capital					
Opening balance - 1 January		1,158,961,620	1,150,961,620	56,847,751	56,632,102
Shares issued during the reporting period:					
Exercise of performance rights	-	-	3,000,000	-	61,225
Conversion of options	A$0.05	-	5,000,000	-	155,711
Share issue costs		-	-	-	(1,287)
Closing balance – 31 December		1,158,961,620	1,158,961,620	56,847,751	56,847,751

All ordinary shares are fully paid and carry one vote per share and the right to dividends. In the event of winding up the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after creditors. Ordinary shares have no par value.

Reserves	CONSOLIDATED 2024 €	CONSOLIDATED 2023 €
Translation Reserve	1,192,269	1,192,269
Share Based Payment Reserve	-	107,714
	1,192,269	1,299,983

Translation Reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The historical balance comprises of translation differences prior to change in functional currency of a foreign operation.

Share Based Payment Reserve

The share based payment reserve comprises the fair value of vested options and performance rights issued as consideration.

Share based payment reserve reconciliation for the period:		
Opening balance	107,714	179,626
Options exercised during the period	-	(10,687)
Performance rights exercised during the period	-	(61,225)
Options expired	(107,714)	-
Closing balance	-	107,714

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared during the current year (2023: Nil).

NOTE 21: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Options:

No options were granted during the year (31 December 2023: Nil).

7,500,000 options expired in the period to 31 December 2024 without exercise. (2023: Nil).

No options were issued or cancelled subsequent to the year end.

The table below summarises the movement in options for the year:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	No.	WAEP (€ cents)	No.	WAEP (€ cents)
Options outstanding at the start of the year	7,500,000	0.068	12,500,000	0.053
Granted in the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised in the year	-	-	(5,000,000)	0.031
Expired in the year	(7,500,000)	0.068		
Options at the end of the year	-	-	7,500,000	0.068 (AU$0.10)

The were no options on issue and outstanding over unissued ordinary shares at 31 December 2024 (2023: 7,500,000 Options).

NOTE 22: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Interest Rate Risk Exposures

Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023
	€	€
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	4,993,913	1,252,717
Financial liabilities	-	-
	4,993,913	1,252,717
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	(101,400)	(124,937)
	(101,400)	(124,937)

NOTE 22: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments:

A strengthening of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2023.

	Profit or loss		Equity	
Effect in €'s	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
31 December				
Variable rate instruments	24,970	6,264	-	-

(b) Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk

The Group is not exposed to significant credit risk. Credit risk with respect to cash is held with recognised financial intermediaries with acceptable credit ratings.

The Group is not exposed to significant credit risk. Credit risk with respect to cash is held with recognised financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings. The Group has limited its credit risk in relation to its gas sales in that all transactions fall within an offtake agreement with BP Gas Marketing Limited.

The Group has a concentration of credit risk exposure to its one customer (BP Gas Marketing Limited). Settlement and payment terms are 20 days after month end, and the customer has an investment grade credit rating.

Receivables from joint operations partners fall under the Joint Operations Agreement for the development of the Selva project. Other receivables from Government agencies have limited credit risk as these are either offset against other indirect taxes or payroll taxes payable first with any remainder receivable within a 12-month period.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure and is shown in the table below. No receivables are considered past due nor were any impairment losses recognised during the period.

		CONSOLIDATED	
		Carrying Amount	
	Note	2024	2023
		€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	12	4,993,913	1,252,717
Receivables – current	13	1,107,553	691,719
Other assets		4,678	4,678
		6,106,144	1,949,114

NOTE 22: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

Consolidated
31 December 2024

€	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6 to 12 months	1 – 2 Years	2 – 5 Years
Trade and other payables	(1,126,932)	(1,126,932)	(1,126,932)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	(101,400)	(108,000)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(57,600)	(21,600)
	(1,228,332)	(1,234,932)	(1,141,332)	(14,400)	(57,600)	(21,600)

31 December 2023

€	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6 to 12 months	1 – 2 Years	2 – 5 Years
Trade and other payables	(296,251)	(296,251)	(296,251)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	(124,937)	(136,230)	(14,340)	(14,340)	(57,360)	(50,190)
	(421,188)	(432,481)	(310,591)	(14,340)	(57,360)	(50,190)

(d) Net Fair Values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities as disclosed in the statement of financial position equate to their estimated net fair value.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy.

The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

NOTE 22: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Current receivables, current payables and cash & cash equivalents are not measured at fair value. Due to their short- term nature, the carrying amount of current receivables, current payables and cash and cash equivalents is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The are not other financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

(e) Foreign Currency Risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than Euro. The currencies giving rise to this risk is primarily Australian Dollars.

	CONSOLIDATED	
Amounts receivable/(payable) in foreign currency other than functional currency:	**2024** **€**	**2023** **€**
Cash	37,990	21,794
Current – payables	(5,816)	(50,941)
Net exposure	32,174	(29,147)

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Australian Dollar ($)	0.610	0.619	0.598	0.614
USA Dollar (US$)	0.918	0.912	0.954	0.924

Sensitivity Analysis

A 5% strengthening of these currencies against the Euro (€) at 31 December would have increased (decreased) equity and profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis for 2023 was prepared using the same basis.

	CONSOLIDATED	
	Profit or loss	**Equity**
31 December 2024	**€**	**€**
Australian Dollar to Euro (€)	1,609	-
31 December 2023		
Australian Dollar to Euro (€)	(1,008)	-
USA Dollar to Euro (€)	(449)	-

A 5% weakening of these currencies against the Euro (€) at 31 December would have the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

NOTE 23: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contractual Commitments and contingencies

The table below summarises material commitments for the Group:

	Within one year	One to five years	After 5 years
Leases (refer Note 19)	28,800	79,200	-
	28,800	79,200	-

Other than the above, there are no other material commitments or contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements of the Group as at 31 December 2024.

NOTE 24: RELATED PARTIES

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The key management personnel compensation included in employee benefit expenses (see Note 6) is as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023
	€	€
Short-term employee benefits	187,775	117,900
Termination benefits	-	-
Other long term benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
	187,775	117,900

Short term benefits includes €47,355 consultancy fees paid to Sara Edmonson for consultancy services provided during the year to the Group in addition to non-executive director fees.

NOTE 25: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

	COMPANY 2024 €	COMPANY 2023 €
Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets	66,429	180,173
Non-current assets	12,309,773	12,688,233
Total assets	12,376,202	12,868,406
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	(55,119)	(83,990)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	(55,119)	(83,990)
Net Assets	12,321,083	12,784,416
Equity		
Issued capital	56,847,752	56,847,752
Reserves	-	107,714
Accumulated losses	(44,526,669)	(44,171,050)
Total equity	12,321,083	12,784,416
Financial Performance		
Loss	(463,332)	(169,457)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(463,332)	(169,457)

NOTE 26: INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES AND JOINT OPERATIONS

The Group's interest in joint arrangements at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Joint Operation	Manager	Company's Interest	Principal Activity (Exploration)
Selva Malvezzi Field	Po Valley Operations	63%	Gas

The Group received the Selva Malvezzi Production concession in July 2022 and holds a 63% interest in the field together with Prospex Oil and Gas Plc ("Prospex") holding 37% (includes 20% held by Prospex subsidiary UOG Italia S.r.l). Po Valley Operations (100% subsidiary of the Company) is operator under a Joint Operations Agreement ("JOA").

NOTE 26: INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES AND JOINT OPERATIONS (continued)

Subsidiaries

The parent and ultimate controlling party of the Group is Po Valley Energy Limited. The investments held in controlled entities are included in the financial statements of the parent at cost less any impairment losses. Details of the subsidiary is tabled below:

Name:	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	2024 Investment €	2023 Investment €	Holding %
Po Valley Operations Pty Limited ("PVO")	Australia	Ordinary	4,253,419	4,253,419	**100**

NOTE 27: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no events between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that, in the opinion of the Directors, will affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Entity Name	Entity Type	Place Formed/ Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest %	Tax Residency
Po Valley Energy Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	n/a	Australia
Po Valley Operations Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Po Valley Operations Pty Ltd	Branch	Branch registered as business in Italy	100%	Italy

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

1. In the opinion of the directors of Po Valley Energy Limited ("the Company"):

   i) the accompanying financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* including:

      a. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and

      b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

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

   iii) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

   iv) the information disclosed in the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement is true and correct.

2. The directors have been given the declarations required by 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Kevin Bailey AM
Chairman
27 March 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Po Valley Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Po Valley Energy Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition Note 4 to the financial report	
The Group generates revenue from gas sales. The Group recognised sales revenue of €6,524,036 for the year (2023: €2,337,315). Revenue recognition is considered to be a key audit matter given the significance of revenue to the Group's results as well as the fraud risk around revenue recognition including: - An overstatement of revenues through premature revenue recognition or recording of fictitious revenues; or - Revenue not being recognised when control is transferred to the customer, resulting in it not being recognised in the correct accounting period. Revenue is recognised when control is transferred to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be reliably determined. This occurs for the Group when the control of gas passes at the delivery point.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to the following: - Obtaining an understanding of the Group's processes for revenue recognition and controls in place around gas sales; - Performing substantive tests of detail of all gas sales transactions during the year to supporting documentation and receipt of cash; - Assessing the Group's policies for recognition of revenue against the requirements of the accounting standards and ensuring these are applied correctly and adequately disclosed in the financial statements; and - Performing sales cut-off procedures focusing on sales around balance date, testing a sample of transactions to underlying documentation and assessing the period in which they were recognised.
Recoverability of exploration and evaluation phase assets Note 15 to the financial report	
In accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, the Group's accounting policy is to capitalise exploration and evaluation expenditure. As at 31 December 2024 the Group had € 5,148,624 of capitalised exploration and evaluation costs. Our audit focused on the Group's assessment of the carrying amount of the capitalised exploration and evaluation costs, as this is one of the most significant assets of the Group. We planned our work to address the audit risk that the capitalised expenditure may no longer meet the recognition criteria of the standard. In addition, we considered it necessary to assess whether facts and circumstances existed to suggest that the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation costs may exceed their recoverable amounts.	Our procedures included but were not limited to the following: - Obtaining an understanding of the key processes associated with management's review of the carrying values of each area of interest; - Verifying a sample of amounts capitalised; - Considering management's assessment of potential indicators of impairment; - Obtaining evidence that the Group has current rights to tenure of its areas of interest; - Examining the exploration budget for the year ending 31 December 2024 and discussing with management the nature of planned activities; - Enquiring with management, reviewing ASX announcements and reviewing minutes of Directors' meetings to ensure that the Group had not resolved to discontinue exploration and evaluation at any of its areas of interest; and - Examining the disclosures made in the financial report.

Recoverability of gas producing plant and equipment and production phase assets Notes 14 and 15 to the financial report	
As at 31 December 2024 the Group had gas producing plant and equipment with a carrying value of €1,767,971 and production phase assets of €4,850,363. Assessing the recoverability and carrying value of these balances was considered to be a key audit matter due to the judgements and estimations involved. These estimations and judgements relate to two main areas, being impairment indicators and depreciation and amortisation associated with these assets. Impairment indicators involve assessing future forecasts and judgement around recoverability of the assets. Depreciation and amortisation involve using estimated reserves and resources in a units of production methodology.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to the following: - Obtaining an understanding of the processes and controls in place around management's assessment of the recoverability of the assets; - Testing for impairment indicators to determine whether any such indicators exist at balance date; - Reviewing future plans for the cash-generating units and ensuring that such plans support the recoverability of the related assets; - Ensuring items capitalised during the year were appropriate to capitalise; - Assessing the application of reserves and resources in the depreciation/amortisation models by comparing them to the latest published statement and underlying records. - Testing the mathematical accuracy of the depreciation/amortisation models; and - Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures within the financial statements.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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(a) the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

(b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Po Valley Energy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
27 March 2025

Giallonardo

L Di Giallonardo
Partner

PO VALLEY ENERGY LIMITED
TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The following information is provided in order to comply with Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules and include general requirements applicable to the public reporting of petroleum resources and specific information to be included in the oil and gas exploration:

1) TENEMENTS

Po Valley Energy Limited (the "Company, "Po Valley Energy" or "PVE") holds 100% of Po Valley Operations Pty Ltd ("PVO") together the Group. PVO holds the titles to all exploration permits fully awarded and / or already awarded and preliminary awarded production concessions.

Its operations are located entirely in the north of Italy.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's core portfolio includes 1 awarded production concession (Selva Malvezzi), 1 preliminary awarded production concession (Teodorico (d.40.AC-PY)) and 3 onshore Exploration Permits in Table 1.

Total acreage position of the Group at 31 December 2024 is 207,73 km^2.

For an illustration of each asset's location please refer to the map in Figure 1 and Table 1.

Table 1 below summarises the ownership % held by the Group of each tenement as at 31 December 2024:

	Status	Tenement	Location	Interest held
PRODUCTION CONCESSIONS	AWARDED	***Selva Malvezzi***[(1)(2)]	Italy, Emilia Romagna	63% Po Valley 37% Prospex Group
	PREL. AWARDED	***Teodorico (d.40.AC-PY)***	Italy, Adriatic Offshore	100% Po Valley
EXPLORATION PERMITS	GRANTED	***Cadelbosco di Sopra***	Italy, Emilia Romagna	100% Po Valley
		Grattasasso	Italy, Emilia Romagna	100% Po Valley
		Torre del Moro	Italy, Emilia Romagna	100% Po Valley

[1] Net to PVE is 63%, JV partners' 37% held by Prospex Group (Held by Prospex Energy Plc wholly owned subsidiaries PXOG Marshall Limited 17% and UOG Italia S.r.l. 20%)

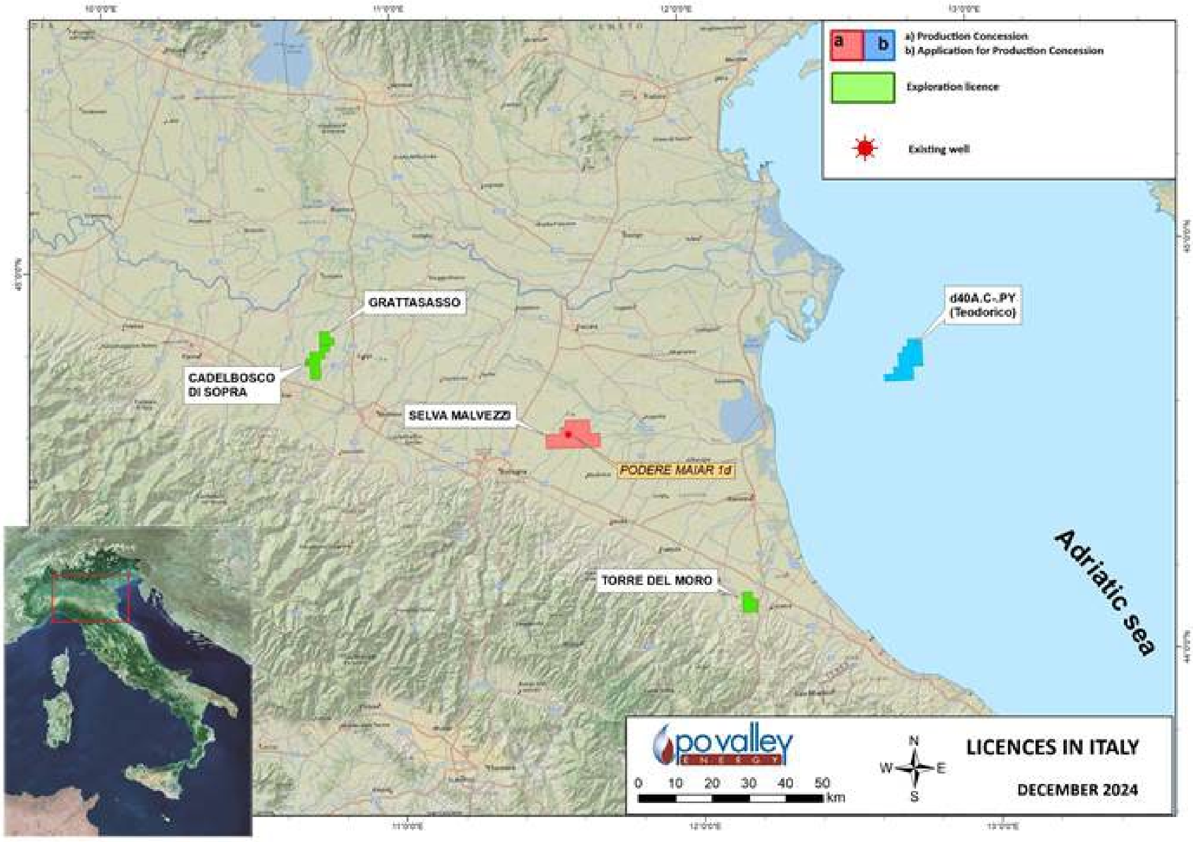
[2] Selva Malvezzi Production Concession includes areas that are deemed suitable for exploration including the prospects at Casale Guida 1d (North Selva), Ronchi 1d (South Selva), Selva Malvezzi 1d (East Selva) and Bagnarola 1d (Riccardina). These exploration areas were previously held under the Podere Gallina exploration permit and are included in the Selva Malvezzi Production Concession awarded in 2022.

Table 2: Changes to Licences and permits

	Status	Tenement	Location	Change in Interest held
EXPLORATION PERMITS	EXPIRED	***AR94PY***	Italy, Adriatic Offshore	100%

The AR94PY exploration permit has expired, however the Teodorico field and relevant prospects are included in the preliminary awarded production concession d40.AC-PY . The remaining exploration acreage in AR94PY would only have generated unnecessary additional surface fees.

Figure 1: Licences map at 31 December 2024



2) RESERVES AND RESOURCES STATEMENT

The following tables summarise the status of the Group's Reserves & Resources as at 31 December 2024.

Table 3: Total Group Reserves (per CPR dated 25 July 2022 ASX announcement 26 July 2022 with adjustment for depletion from production at Podere Maiar[1])

Group Reserves	Reserves as at		Reserves as at	
	31 December 2024		**31 December 2023**	
Gas, Italy (bcf)	**1P**	**2P**	**1P**	**2P**
Developed				
Selva Malvezzi (Podere Maiar) [net][1]	1.28	7.08	2.38	8.18
Undeveloped				
Teodorico	27	37	27	37
Total Reserves	**28.28**	**44.08**	**29.38**	**45.18**

Table 4: Reconciliation of Reserves

Reserves Reconciliation	**Reserves as at**	**Reserves as at**
Gas, Italy (bcf)	**1P**	**2P**
Reserves at 31 December 2023	29.38	45.18
Production at Selva Malvezzi for 2024 [net]	(1.1)	(1.1)
Total Reserves at 31 December 2024	**28.28**	**44.08**

The movement in reserves for the year is a result of the production of gas at the Podere Maiar-1 well in the Selva Malvezzi concession summarised in the table below:

Table 5: Production summary

Production well	**Gross 100%**	**Net to PVE 63%**
Podere Maiar-1	27,561,834 scm (1.74bcf)	17,363,954 scm (1.1bcf)

The Group does not have unconventional petroleum resources in its portfolio.

<u>Undeveloped reserves held for longer than 5 years since first reported:</u>

Teodorico (37 bcf 2P Reserve) has been held for longer than 5 years since first reported. The Group holds a preliminary production concession for this area and the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") decree for Teodorico was originally granted in March 2021.

During 2022, the impact of the Italy's Plan of Sustainable Energy Transition of Suitable Areas ("Pitesai") was being assessed which inhibited progression for development. A court ruling in 2023 struck down the Pitesai which restricted domestic exploration activity and the 2024 Environmental Decree has repealed the previous Pitesai. In December 2023, the Italian government published a New Energy Decree in response to Italy's energy security needs which include measures to strengthen the production and security of domestic natural gas supply. The decree was converted into law in February 2024 is being operationalised through the Gestore Servizi Energetici "GSE", an existing regulated body for energy in Italy. An accelerate permitting regime is envisaged as an integral part of this decree.

In addition, a new Environmental Decree 2024 (Legislative Decree n.153/2024) ("Decree") was published in the Italian government's Official Gazzette on 17 October 2024. The Decree aims to provide regulatory certainty for hydrocarbon exploration and production whilst balancing security of supply with environmental protection. The Decree is particularly relevant to Po Valley's offshore asset, Teodorico.

A recent administrative court ruling (TAR) on a case raised by an environmental protection group against the Ministry indicated that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Teodorico must include an evaluation of the potential impacts on two newer environmentally protected areas. These two areas, which primarily aim to protect marine life, were not officially established by the Ministry of Environment when the original assessment for Teodorico was filed. As it happened, the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee had approved the project without taking such potential protected areas into consideration. The administrative court case claimed that the Ministry had been aware that these areas had been under consideration, even if not yet officially recognized as protected, and therefore found fault with the positive EIA opinion on the basis that it was not comprehensive. Under the precautionary principle, the Administrative Court has ruled in favour of the environmental protection group(s).

The Company's tenure to the Teodorico project is not impacted by this ruling. The Group is now working with the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security ("MASE") and expects to renew the Environmental Impact Study previously submitted taking the two new areas into consideration in accordance with the Ministry's requirements.

The Company continues to assess how best to realise value from its 100%-owned Teodorico off-shore asset, either via a joint venture for development or sale.

Table 6: Total Group Gas Contingent Resources (as per CPR dated 25 July 2022 ASX announcement 26 July 2022)

Group Contingent Resources	**Contingent Resources as at 31 December 2024**		**Contingent Resources as at 31 December 2023**	
	1C	**2C**	**1C**	**2C**
Gas (bcf)	13.1	26.9	13.1	26.9

There have been no changes in gas contingent resources since the prior year.

Following meetings with MASE in February 2025 and with the 2024 Environmental Decree repealing the previous plan of suitable hydrocarbon exploitation areas 'PITESAI' , it has been clarified that activities regarding oil exploration may resume. Accordingly, contingent and prospective resources relating to Oil resources in the the Cadelbosco and Grattasasso licences have be restated the Po Valley's Resources and Reserves, as originally reported in the April 2019 CGG CPR.

Table 7: Total Group Oil Contingent Resources (as per CPR dated 24 April 2019)

Group Contingent Resources	**Contingent Resources as at 31 December 2024**		**Contingent Resources as at 31 December 2023**	
	1C	**2C**	**1C**	**2C**
Oil (MMbbls)	9.4*	43.4*	-*	-*

*The Oil Contingent resources were previously removed from the statement of Resources due to the "PITESAI" legislation in 2022 restricting activities on Oil discoveries. With that legislation now repealed, and clarification from MASE that oil activities may resume, the above table summarises the original reported Oil Contingent Reserves from the April 2019 CPR.

Where reported, aggregated reserves and contingent resources are aggregated by arithmetic summation by category.

Current estimates of contingent and prospective resources by licence are shown in Tables 8 and 9 below:

Table 7: Gas Reserves and Resources by Field at 31 December 2024 (as per CPR dated 25 July 2022 ASX announcement 26 July 2022) less depletion from production for the year 2024.

Licence	Project	Reserves			Contingent Resources			Prospective Resources		
		Gas Bcf								
		1P	2P	3P	1C	2C	3C	Low	Best	High
Selva Malvezzi (NET 63%)	Selva (Podere Maiar1)**	1.28	7.08	17.48						
	Selva level A South				0.7	1.1	2.3			
	Selva level B North				2.2	5.6	11.2			
	Selva level B South				0.6	2.2	5.9			
	Fondo Perino							6.4	9.2	12.9
	East Selva							18.3	21.9	25.6
	Riccardina							8.2	24.4	81.2
d.40.AC-PY	Teodorico	27	37	48						
	Teodorico				7.4	10.6	14.0			
	PL3-C							7.9	15.9	25.0
Cadelbosco di Sopra	Zini (Qu-B)				1.1	2.7	4.6			
	Canolo (Qu-A)				0.7	1.1	1.7			
	Canolo (Plioc)				0.4	3.6	10.5			
	Zini (Qu-A)							0.6	1.4	2.4
Torre del Moro	Torre del Moro							420.7	502	596.1

Prospective Resources are the estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons

Table 8: Oil Reserves and Resources by Field at 31 December 2024 (as per CPR dated 24 April 2019 ASX announcement 26 April 2019)

Licence	Project	Reserves			Contingent Resources			Prospective Resources		
		Oil MMbbl								
		1P	2P	3P	1C	2C	3C	Low	Best	High
Cadelbosco di Sopra	Bagnolo in Piano				6.6	27.3	80.6			
	Bagnolo SW							22.1	54.5	112.0
Grattasasso	Ravizza				2.8	16.1	41.6			

The Oil resources were previously removed from the statement of Resources due to the "PITESAI" legislation in 2022 restricting activities on Oil discoveries. With that legislation now repealed, and clarification from MASE that activities may resume, the above table includes the original reported Oil Resources as per the CPR dated 24 April 2019.

Prospective Resources are the estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.

In reference to the reserve and resources estimation process, the Group commits to independent audit in order to obtain a certified update of its Reserves and Resources portfolio. The last review took place in July 2022 (refer Competent Persons Report dated 25 July 2022 ASX announcement 26 July 2022). The reserves and resources estimates of the gas fields Teodorico and Selva were independently evaluated by the geological and petroleum reservoir consultancy firm CGG (UK) Services Ltd in 2018 and 2019 and reviewed in July 2022 (ASX announcement 26 July 2022). The Company aims to obtain an independent certified update to it Reserves and Resources portfolio on completion of the current seismic campaign and data analysis being undertaken across its Selva Malvezzi Production Concession area.

The currently is no new information or data that materially affects the information included in the July 2022 review of reserve and resource estimates and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that review continue to apply and have not materially changed. Where applicable, reserve estimates reported are updated for depletion from production during the year as summarised in Tables 4 and 5.

All figures have been determined using a deterministic method except Teodorico which was estimated using a probabilistic method.

Estimates of the recoverable volumes for each field and a detailed explanation of how this review was carried out as required under the Chapter 5 ASX Listing Rules are provided in the ASX announcement 26 July 2022 "*Revised and updated Competent Persons report on PVE assets*" together with a Competent Persons Report issued by CGG(UK) Services Ltd dated 25 July 2022. All estimates are based on independent evaluations in accordance with the Petroleum Resource Management System PRMS (2007/2011) as published by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE).

Qualified Petroleum Reserves and Resources Evaluator:

Statements in this Annual Report regarding estimates of petroleum Reserves and Contingent and Prospective Resources are based on the technical work carried out by Po Valley Technical Team validated/certified by the geological and petroleum reservoir consultancy firm CGG (UK) Services Ltd.

CGG (UK) Services Ltd has approved the Reserves statement as a whole and has consented to:

(a) the inclusion of the estimated petroleum Reserves and Contingent and Prospective Resources and supporting information in this Annual Report in the form and context in which they are presented; and

(b) the inclusion of the Reserves statement in this Annual Report in the form and context in which it appears.

The Group confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of oil and gas reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Reserves and Resources Statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by or under the supervision of Andrew Webb, Manager of Petroleum Reservoir and Economics of CGG Services (UK) Limited ("CGG") Reference no. 8P512. CGG compiled these estimates to confirm with the definitions or the Petroleum Resources Management Systems (2007 and 2011) as published by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE). These estimates were prepared as part of a CPR dated 25 July 2022 which was lodged with the ASX on 26 July 2022. Mr. Webb is qualified in accordance with the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.41 and consents to the inclusion of the information in this report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

RESERVES are those quantities of hydrocarbon anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions.

Proved Reserves are those quantities of hydrocarbon, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations (1P).

Probable Reserves are those additional reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicate are less likely to be recovered than proved reserves but more certain to be recovered than possible reserves. It is equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable Reserves (2P).

Possible Reserves are those additional reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data suggest are less likely to be recoverable than probable reserves. The total quantities ultimately recovered from the project have a low probability to exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible (3P) Reserves, which is equivalent to the high estimate scenario.

CONTINGENT RESOURCES are those quantities of hydrocarbon estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations, but the applied project(s) are not yet considered mature enough for commercial development due to one or more contingencies.

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES are those quantities of hydrocarbon that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. ***These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.***

For Contingent Resources, the general cumulative terms low/best/high estimates are denoted as 1C/2C/3C respectively. For Prospective Resources, the general cumulative terms low/best/high estimates still apply. No specific terms are defined for incremental quantities within contingent and Prospective Resources.

PO VALLEY ENERGY LIMITED
ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Requirements and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below.

Information regarding share holdings is current as at 14 April 2025.

ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS

1. TOP TWENTY SHAREHOLDERS

Details of the 20 largest shareholders of quoted fully paid ordinary shares by registered shareholding are:

	Name	**Number**	**%**
1	Mr Kevin Christopher Bailey & Mr Christopher John Bailey <Bailey Family A/C>	135,879,916	11.72
2	Symmall Pty Ltd <Masterman Super Fund A/C>	125,792,058	10.85
3	Mr Michael George Masterman	86,525,732	7.47
4	Bond Street Custodians Limited <Pbr - D80929 A/C>	85,694,960	7.39
5	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	65,564,764	5.66
6	Lambert Blue Chip Investments Pty Ltd	57,500,000	4.96
7	Fuiloro Pty Ltd <Bailey Super A/C>	55,281,743	4.77
8	Mr Kevin Bailey & Mr Wayne Dowd < Kevin Bailey Charit A/C>	37,586,434	3.24
9	Mr Kevin Christopher Bailey	34,044,724	2.94
10	Kevin Bailey & Christopher Bailey <The Bailey Family A/C>	25,000,000	2.16
11	P&N Platinum Investments Pty Ltd	24,186,805	2.09
12	Mr Laurence Mark Macri & Mrs Christine Simone Macri <Macri Super Fund A/C>	15,674,624	1.35
13	Dr Ida Constable	14,071,429	1.21
14	Donus Australia Foundation Limited	12,400,000	1.07
15	Mr Laurie Mark Macri	12,000,000	1.04
16	Beronia Investments Pty Ltd	11,121,549	0.96
17	Beronia Investments Pty Ltd <Duke A/C>	10,359,110	0.89
19	Beronia Investments Pty Ltd	9,927,199	0.86
19	Mr Christopher Bailey	9,314,282	0.80
20	Mr David Geoffrey Martin <Martin Family Account>	9,137,548	0.79
	Total	837,062,877	72.23

2. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The following table shows holdings of 5% or more of voting rights as disclosed in substantial holding notices given to the Company or, in the case of directors, information available to the Company and disclosed to ASX in Directors Interest Notices:

Fully paid Ordinary Shares

Name	Number	%
Kevin Bailey AM	300,000,770	25.89
Michael Masterman	215,159,368	18.32
Beronia Investments Pty Ltd	119,490,777	10.31
Paul Kenneth Lambert	83,092,866	7.17

3. NUMBER OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND SECURITIES ON ISSUE

Total number of fully paid ordinary shares on issue is 1,158,961,620 held by 738 shareholders.

4. VOTING RIGHTS

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are that on a show of hand, every member present, in person or proxy, has one vote and upon a poll, each share shall have one vote.

5. DISTRIBUTION OS SECURITY HOLDERS

Quoted Securities

Category	Holders	%	Fully paid Ordinary Shares	%
1 to 1,000	95	12.87	8,664	0.00
1,001 to 5,000	20	2.71	57,045	0.00
5,001 to 10,000	40	5.42	315,077	0.03
10,001 to 100,000	292	39.57	12,967,484	1.12
100,000 and over	291	39.43	1,145,613,350	98.85
Total	**738**	**100.00**	**1,158,961,620**	**100.00**

6. UNMARKETABLE PARCEL OF SHARES

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares is 162 shareholders with 454,861 ordinary shares, based on the Po Valley Energy Limited closing share price of AU$0.045 on 14 April 2025.

7. ON MARKET BUY-BACK

There is no current on market buy-back.

8. UNQUOTED SECURITIES

There are currently no unquoted shares on issue.