



**ASX Announcement
For Immediate Release**

12 February 2020

Corporate Presentation Material

Please find attached to this document a copy of the presentation to be used by Australis Oil & Gas Limited for investor presentations this week.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Australis Disclosure Committee.

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Investor Presentation

February 2020



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Corporate Strategy – progress review

ATS has maintained and executed on a clear strategy – summary of progress and remaining steps



Identify

- A Tier 1 oil asset with attractive entry cost
- Ability to build a material position
- Control and flexibility on capital deployment

Found:

- TMS Core delineated and better production performance than most US basins
- Large contiguous acreage position available with no competition
- Oil weighted production at premium pricing
- Operator status possible

Acquire and Aggregate

- Two acquisitions and active leasing program built a position of 115,000 contiguous net acres
- 49 MMbbls 1P reserves and 130 MMbbls of 2C resource¹
- Production ~95% oil that achieves premium to WTI - \$5-6/bbl in 2019
- Tier 1 economics: well NPV(10) > US\$6 million per well
- Low cost entry
- Operatorship - capital control and flexibility

Demonstrate Asset Value

- Confirm historical productivity and increase producing well count with initial drilling program (IDP)
- Utilize engineered solution from 2014
- IDP wells Stewart and Taylor improve productivity and economics of the play
- Based on IDP well results, Ryder Scott increased type curve for all reserve categories
- Valuable technical knowledge gained during drilling of IDP
- Identify sources of upside – drilling and productivity
- Adapt to market conditions to maximise value

Realise Value

- Engage with potential partners to participate in development activities to validate asset value proposition
- Safeguard asset value whilst managing balance sheet
- When market conditions allow seek routes to monetise asset
- Retain Austin Chalk and other horizons potential for substantial majority of acreage



Achieved



Achieved



Partially Completed



Focus

Why we like the TMS Core

The TMS core has a number of unique advantages that are sought by US shale industry players when seeking to replace depleting Tier 1 oil inventory

Highly Productive Reservoir

- Proven oil productivity is on par or better than other USA Tier 1 oil shale basins
- Multiple Tier 1 wells across acreage with at least 4 year production history

Significant Acreage & Resource

- 115,000 net acres in the TMS Core - long life leases and low average royalties (<20%)
- Mid case recoverable resource (2P + 2C) of 192 million barrels (net) including 1P of 49 million barrels¹
- 425 net future well locations each with NPV10 per well > US\$6 million

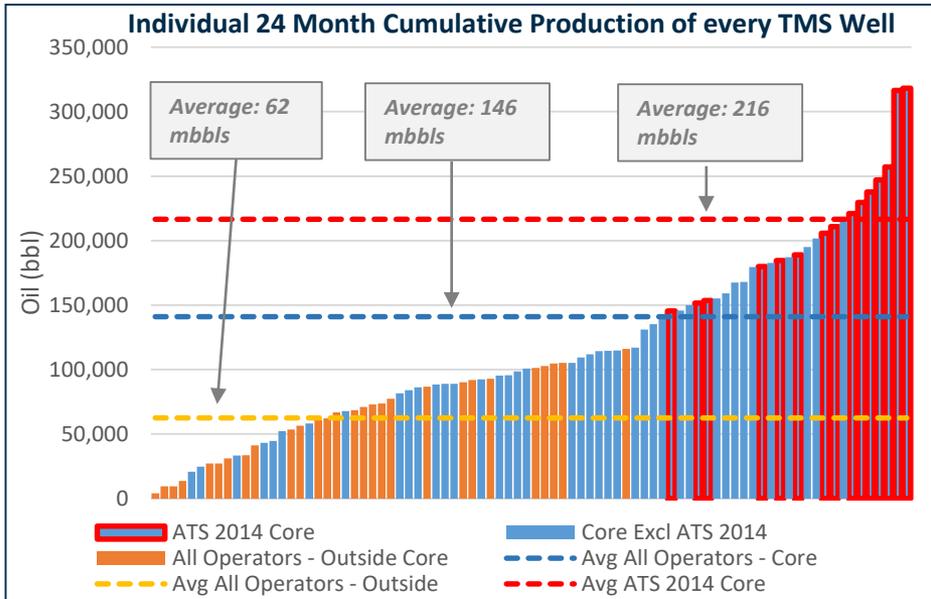
Unique Status

- Contiguous lease position enables scale & manufacturing approach to development
- As operator, with extensive lease tenure, control over pace of capital application
- Prior wells (2014 and earlier) have >4 year production history, increasing type curve certainty
- TMS Core one of the few remaining undeveloped Tier 1 oil shale plays with scale

Premium Oil and Pricing

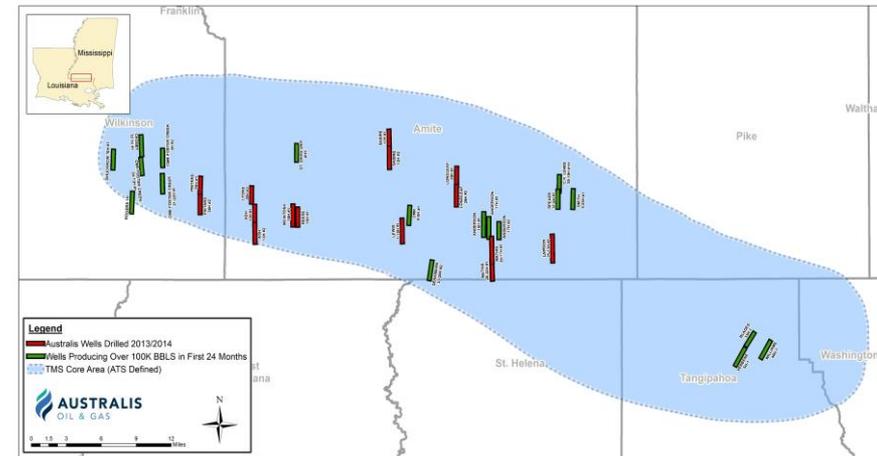
- TMS production 95% oil weighted
- Access to oil sales infrastructure with capacity and proximity to multiple oil markets
- Quality light sweet crude sold at LLS pricing, achieved ~US\$5-6/bbl premium to WTI in 2019

Core Area Definition – targeting the right geology

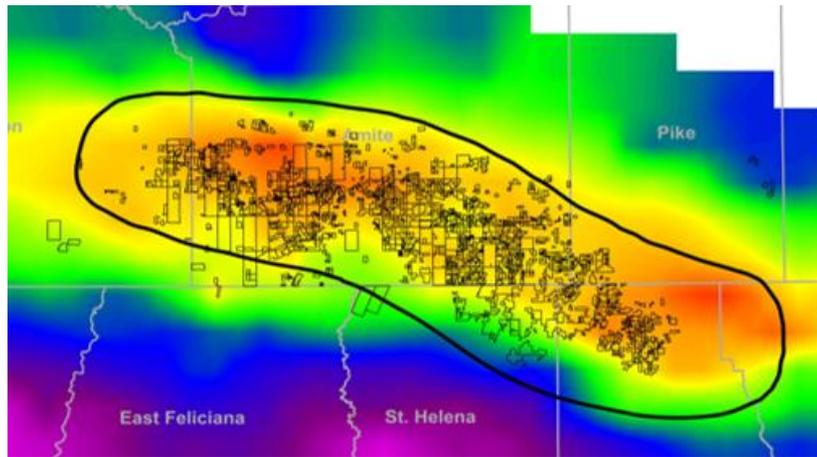


Core area defined through production results

- Best performing wells have delineated the 'core' area
- The last 15 wells drilled by Encana in 2014 (the "ATS 2014 TMS wells") averaged 216,000 bbls over first 24 months



Combined TMS Grids



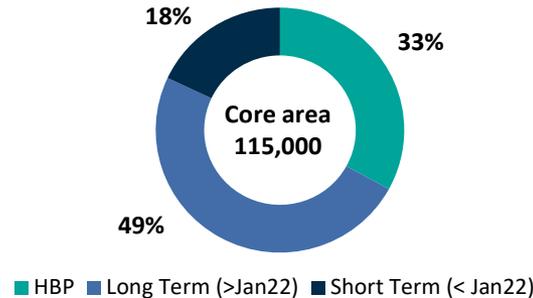
Core area also defined through geological characterisation

- Analysed various TMS grids for subsurface high grading and development focus including
 - TOC:** for hydrocarbon generation potential
 - Resistivity:** proxy for potential natural fractures
 - Isopach:** for hydrocarbon potential

Large contiguous land position

Core TMS Land Position – 82% HBP or expiry beyond Jan 2022

Held by Production	37,700 net acres
Total position	115,000 net acres
Operated Drilling & Production Units	26
Net Future Well Locations	425

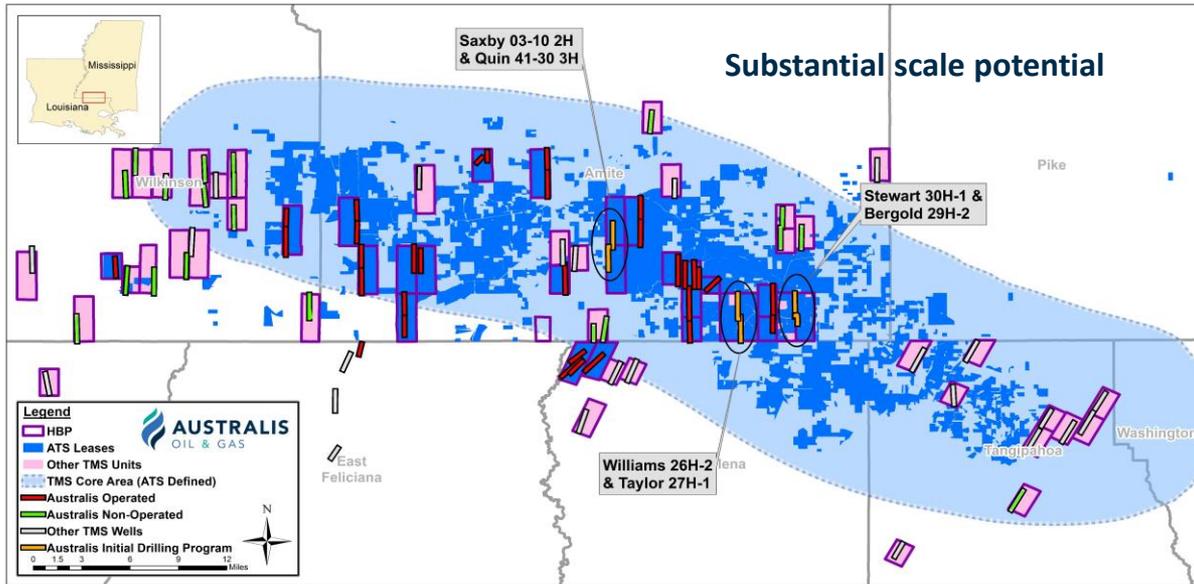


Size and Flexibility

- Majority of 115,000 acre lease position held without short or medium term drilling obligations
- Large drilling units of up to 1,920 acres allow efficient development to meet lease obligations
- Long lease expiry profiles provide development flexibility and efficiency

Control and Opportunity

- Contiguous operated position enables
 - multiple development options
 - manufacturing approach to development
 - control over infrastructure, drilling locations
- Opportunity and ability to increase land position at accretive prices
- Flexibility to develop on conservative acre spacing with no parent/child issues
- Designated operator on > 70,000 acres



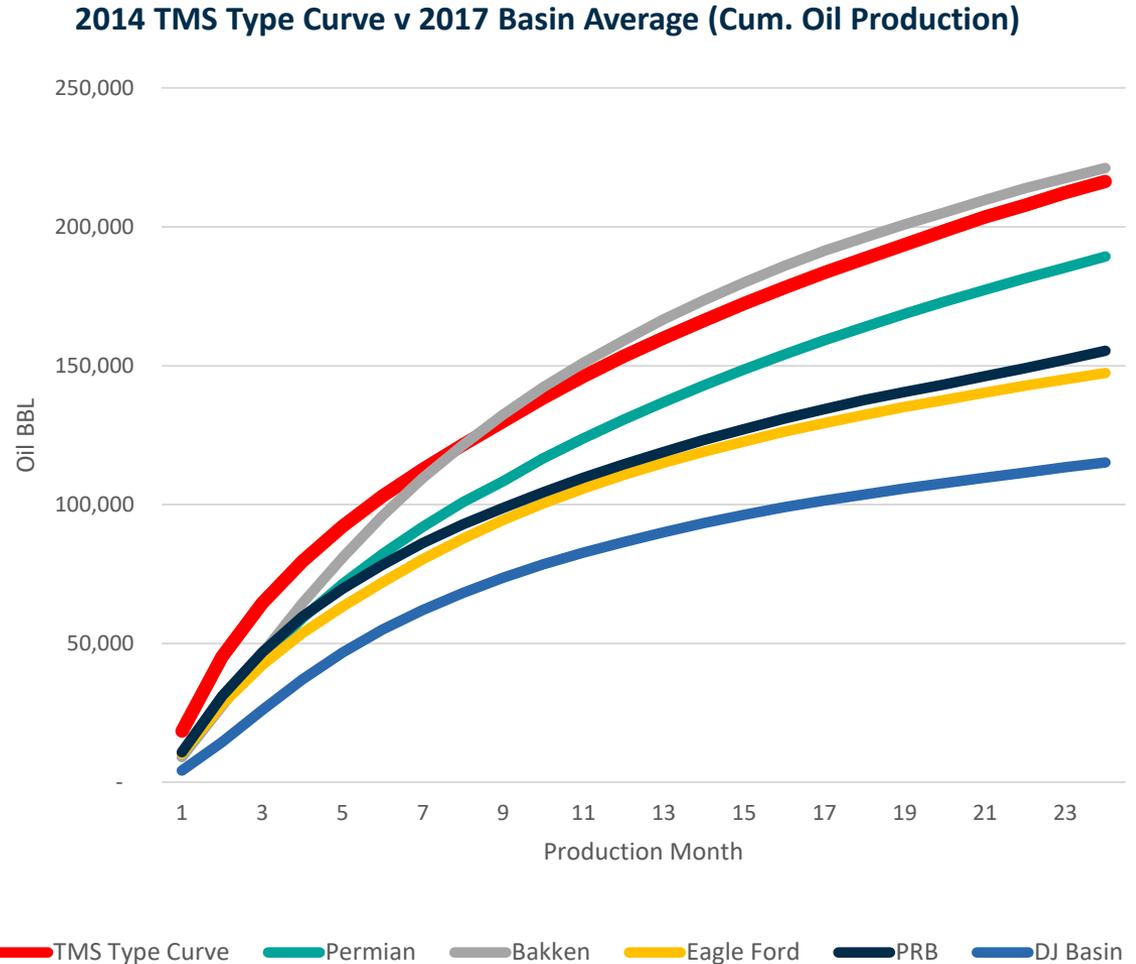
New Leasing in Area by Competitors

- Recent indications of active leasing programs into core area

TMS production compares favourably with other basins

TMS Type Curve wells productivity outperforms many of the other USA liquid rich plays

- The 2014 drilled TMS wells (15 wells) averaged 216,000 bbl oil in the first 24 months. The TMS Type Curve is a history match to the average of these 15 wells⁴
- No wells were drilled in the TMS core between 2015 and late 2018
- Average well performance improved by 25% in the Eagle Ford and by 65% in the Permian during this period
- The 2014 TMS Type Curve compares favourably to more than 7,500 producing wells in other basins drilled in 2017, which have all benefited from improvements in technology, well design and high grading

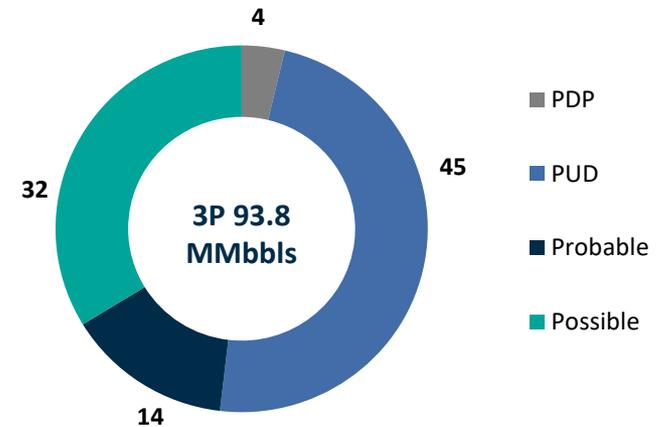


Significant oil reserve and resource position in TMS

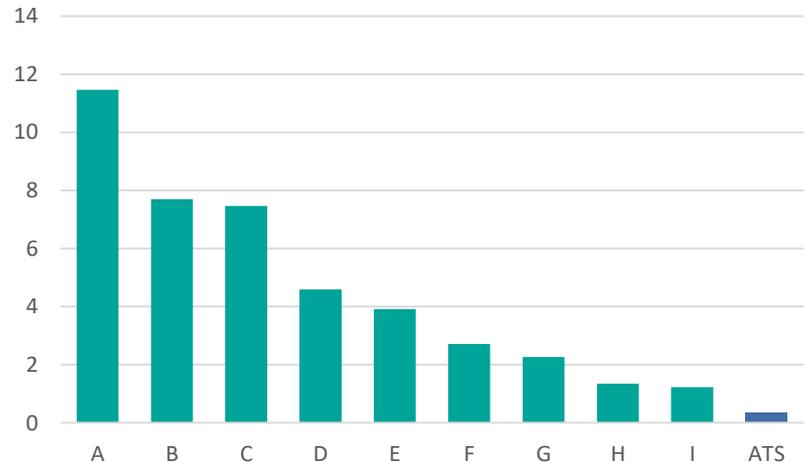
Significant scale based on 250 acre well spacing and modest EUR's

- Net recoverable oil independently assessed as at 31 December 2019¹, based on 115,000 net acres in TMS Core
 - 1P Reserve of 49 MMbbl (+53%)
 - 2P Reserve of 62 MMbbl (+25%)
 - 2C Resource of 130 MMbbl (+20%)
- Increase of reserves and resources during 2019 principally due to:
 - De-risking of the reserves development area by the IDP
 - Production data from IDP leads to higher expectation of production performance by Ryder Scott
 - Increase in working interest in development area
 - Increase in leased acreage
- Reserves allocation only assessed 31% of acreage for development (in the maximum 5 year timeframe permitted under rules) - remainder of acreage allocated to resources
- The mid case estimated recoverable volume from all 115,000 net acres, using consistent figures to the YE19 RS report is 210 MMbbl
- Based on Australis' current enterprise value, the 2P + 2C TMS net oil resource of 192 MMbbl¹ is valued at only US\$0.35 per barrel without any value allocation from the existing PDP reserves or Portugal

Australis TMS Reserves (only 36,000 net acres (~31%) assessed for development)¹



Peer Comparison: Enterprise Value/(2P+2C)



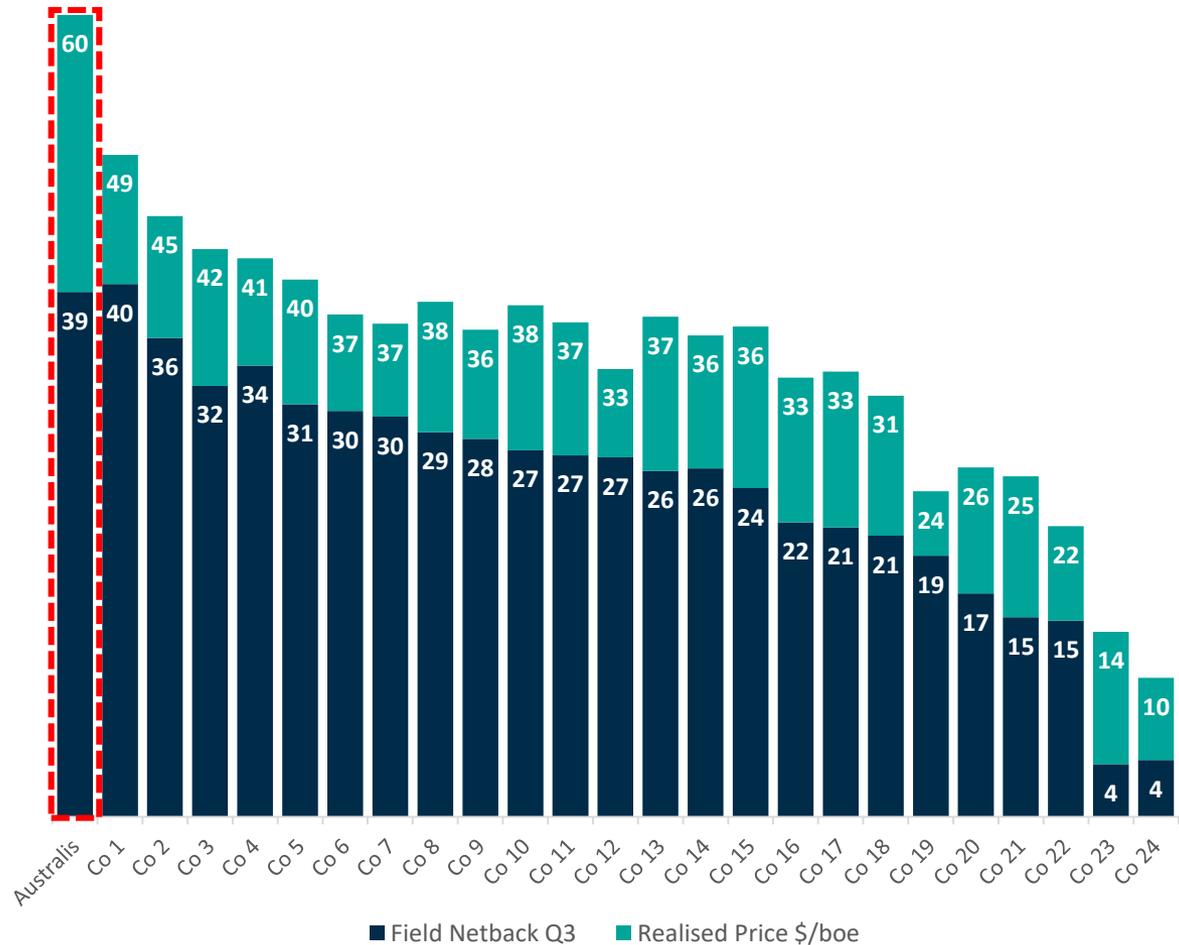
Analysis done for COE, COI, CTP, CVN, FAR, HZN, KAR, OEL, SXY as at February 2020

Consistent pricing with operating performance upside

The TMS crude generates industry leading pricing and netbacks – high quality oil in the right location

- Australis operates 37 producing wells and has a non-operated interest in 19 non-operated wells
 - 2019 production averaged 2,317 bbl/day
- In Q3 2019 Australis realised \$59.60/bbl, sales comprised of 100% oil
- The average realised price per boe for the 24 largest US independents for the same period was \$30.34/boe and averaged 45% oil, with balance gas, NGL's etc
- Australis achieved a Field Netback of \$39/boe which was the second highest of all 25 companies and was 85% above the average of \$21.05/boe
- Australis believes with scale and efficiency the TMS operating costs per bbl will reduce materially
- Compared to many other plays, the TMS core benefits from higher realised prices, lower royalty rates, production tax, gathering, processing and marketing costs

Q3 2019 Realised Price & Netback (US\$/boe)

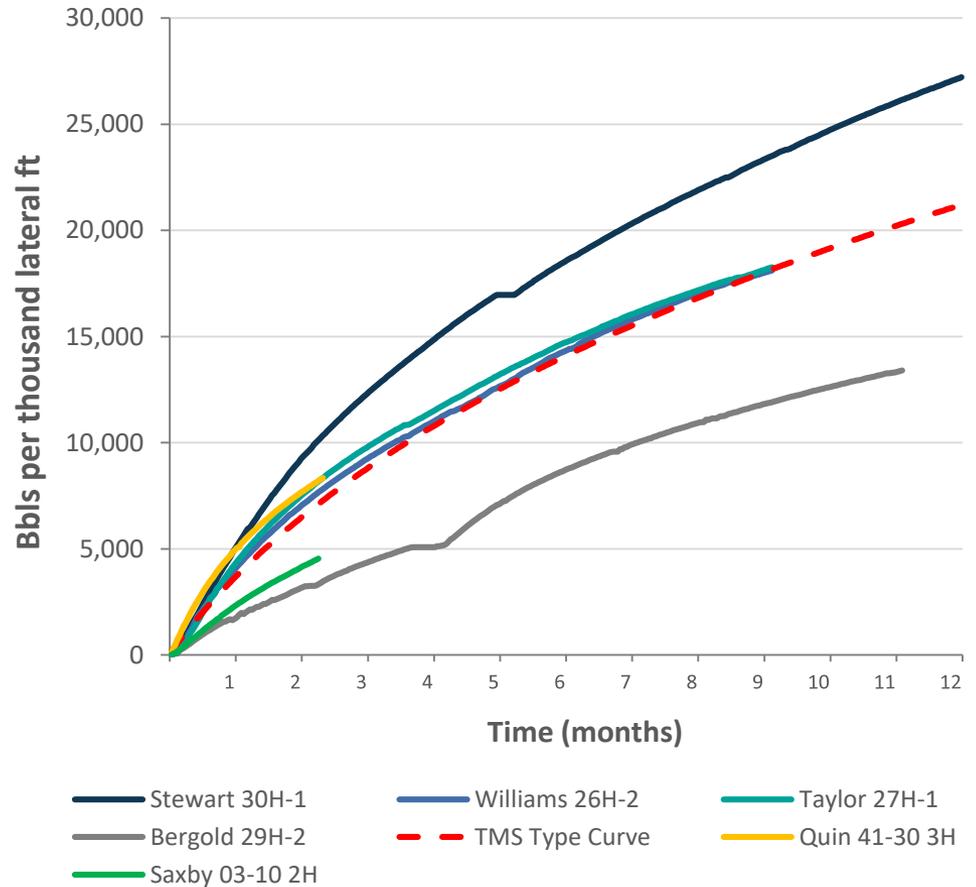


Consistent oil productivity achieved

Australis wells demonstrate productivity consistent with the TMS Type Curve

- The primary objective of the Australis Initial Drilling Program is to replicate the TMS Type Curve productivity
- The average of the 6 new wells confirm productivity performance consistent, on a per 1000ft complete lateral basis, with the TMS Type Curve
- Stewart 30H-1 (well 1): 189,000 bbls in 12 months and remains well above TMS Type Curve
- Taylor 27H-1 (well 3) and Williams 26H-2 (well 4): producing on or just above the Type Curve after 9 months
- Quin 41-30-3H (well 5): at early stage of production, similar to Stewart, anticipate will trend to TMS Type Curve due to shorter lateral
- Two wells underperforming
 - Saxby 3 10 2H (well 6) – local mineralogy causing 3 stimulated stages not to contribute
 - Bergold 28H 2 (well 2) – intermittent production and variation in local stress regime led to ineffective fracture stimulation
- Both issues not representative within core area nor seen in any of the approx. 50 TMS wells reviewed

Cumulative Oil Production v TMS Type Curve (per '000 lateral ft)



Australis Initial Drilling Program – Objectives and Results

Most objectives achieved and Stewart and Taylor demonstrated highly productive and lower cost wells can be delivered. Repeatable lateral length was a challenge

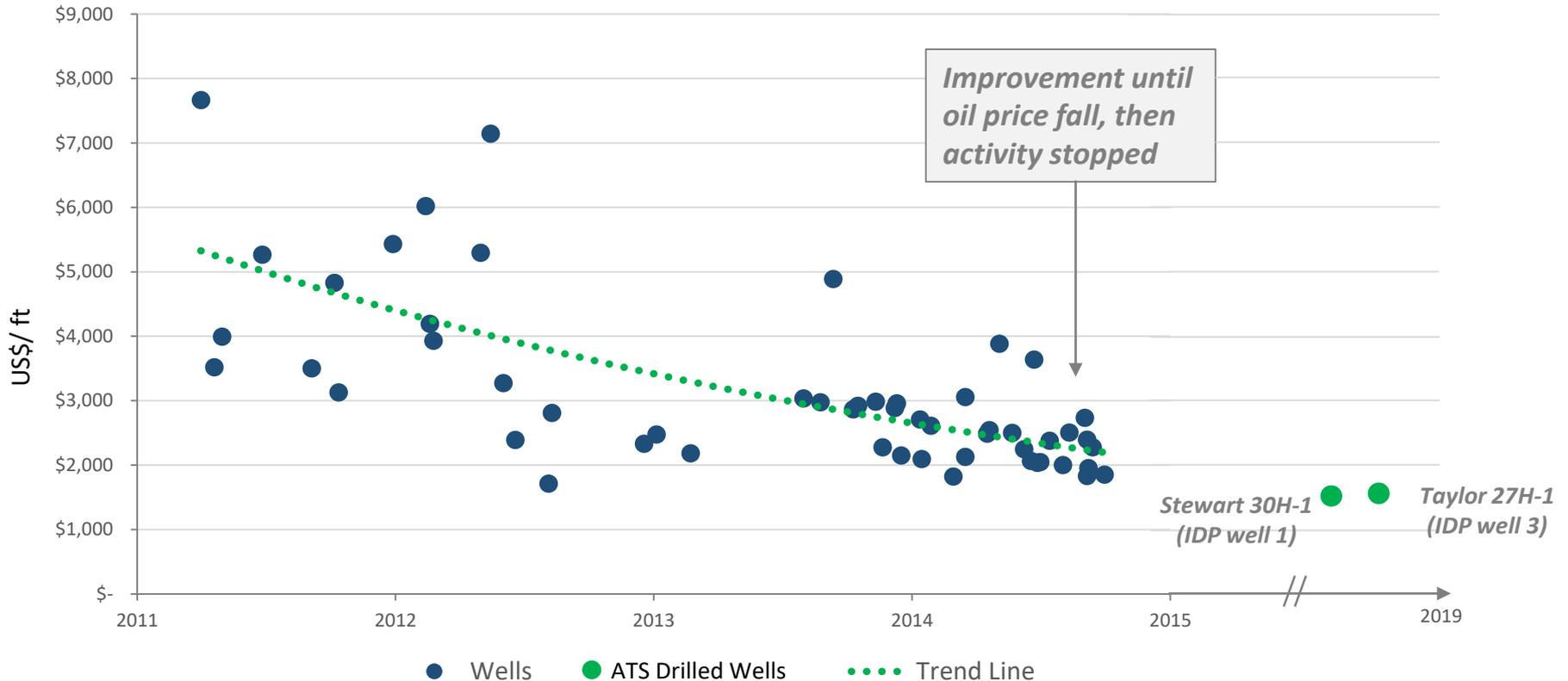
Key IDP Objectives

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repeat historical well performance at updated cost base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The average initial oil productivity (IP30) of all 6 IDP wells exceeds the TMS Type Curve on a per 1000ft lateral basis ✓ When operations went to plan, well costs were below expectations and significantly below historical ✓ Demonstrated successful and economic TMS wells can be drilled ✓ IDP well production data led Ryder Scott to increase anticipated future well performance in their YE19 reserve report ✗ Execution challenges in planned operations and capital preservation decisions resulted in 4 IDP wells not achieving full length laterals ✗ Due to shorter completed laterals, absolute productivity is less than the TMS Type Curve on 4 IDP wells
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrate the compelling economics of the TMS Core 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ATS showed that when successfully implement planned operations, well economics outperforms Single Well Economic assumptions ✓ Stewart and Taylor both drilled for less than \$11m and strong IRRs achieved ✗ Due to shorter completed laterals on 4 wells, economics not achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convert acreage to HBP status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ATS increased HBP acreage position by 32% to 37,700 net acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase field cash flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All IDP wells are on production generating revenue and cashflow with over 419,000 bbl oil sales from the IDP wells by the end of December 2019

Well Costs – Continued Improvement Achievable

When planned drilling procedures consistently applied, Australis wells demonstrated improved cost and performance

TMS total well costs 2011 – 2014 compared to the Stewart and Taylor wells drilled by Australis



The Stewart and Taylor represent wells drilled to targeted lateral length (>6,000ft) due to consistent implementation of drilling practices

Balance Sheet Flexibility

Flexible capital position enables Australis to manage the TMS asset until the market rebounds

1

Robust Balance Sheet – 31 December 2019

- Cash position of US\$16 million
- Total debt of US\$33 million (net debt US\$17 million)
- No near term major capital expenditure commitments

2

US\$75 million 4 year committed credit facility

- Maturity date to November 2023
- Interest rate on drawn funds of LIBOR plus 6% (undrawn funds 2% standby fee)
- Facility may be cancelled and/or repaid by Australis without penalty
- US\$40m undrawn as at 31 December 2019

3

Cash flow from operations

- Cash flow from existing production funding G&A, land leasing and financing costs
- >20% G&A reduction enacted for 2020
- Net revenue of US\$43 million and Field Netback of US\$28 million in 2019

4

Hedge Strategy

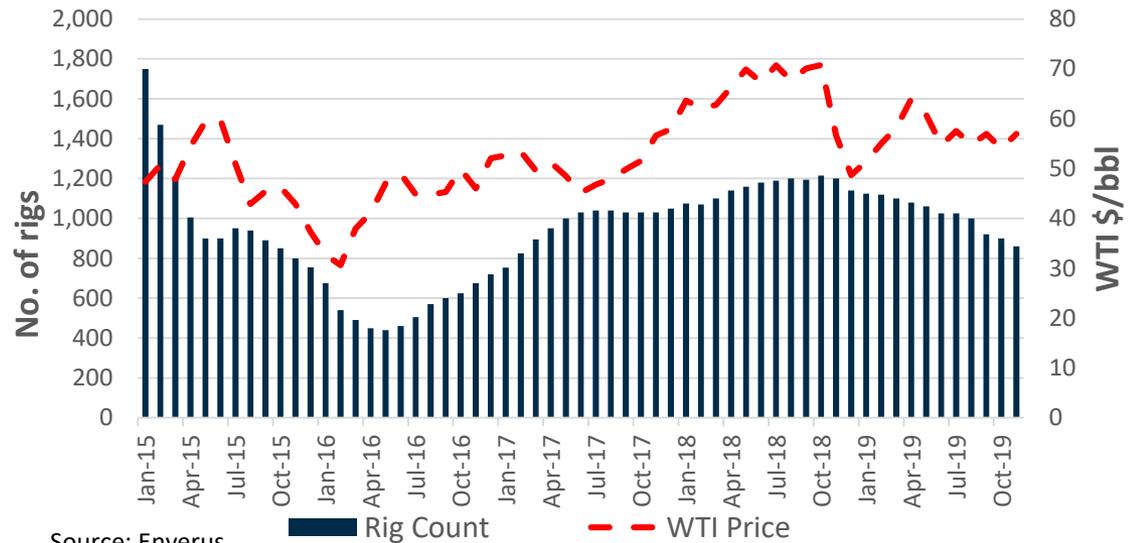
- Swaps and collars for 250,000 bbls over the next 12 months protecting a WTI price of \$50-55/bbl

US Shale Industry – Transition Underway

Historical production growth levels at risk - positive for the Australis strategy

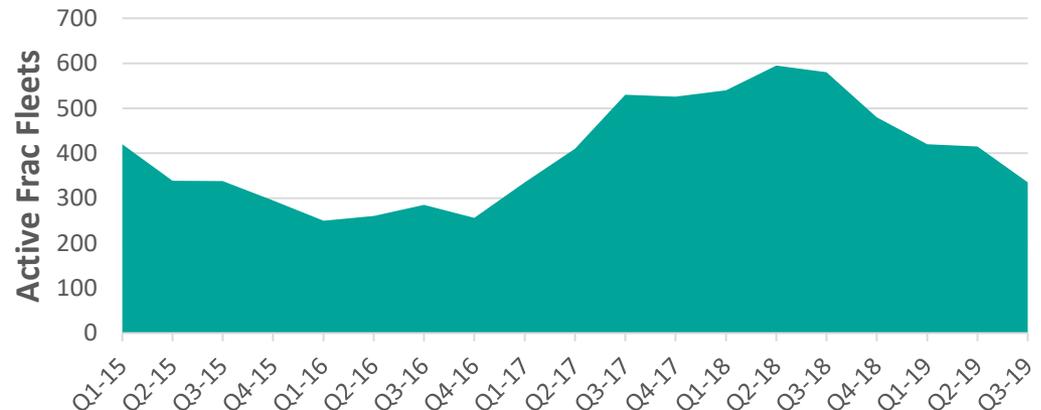
- Production growth from US shale industry is under significant pressure:
 - Horizontal drill rig count dropped by ~26% in 2019 and further drops signalled
 - Frac fleet utilisation dropping – 118 fleets stacked during Q3/19
- The decline in rigs and frac fleets is equally as dramatic as in early 2016 when oil prices fell to U\$30/bbl, signalling a structural shift in the pace of growth
- Industry commentary highlights transition underway with diminishing Tier 1 inventory locations, interference issues due to proximity of wells and access to capital as drivers for underperformance
- The TMS Core is one of the only remaining undeveloped highly productive shale plays with Tier 1 oil productivity

US Onshore Rig Count



Source: Enverus

Active Frac Fleets in the US



Source: Shale Experts

US Shale Industry – Opportunity in Diminishing Inventory

The industry transition underway highlights the value of the Australis acreage in the TMS core

- Industry commentary^A highlighting the likelihood of a production growth slowdown in the US unconventional industry, citing the following reasons:
 - Permian is only major basin in growth mode
 - Well productivity in many basins has peaked
 - Tier 1 inventory declining
 - Well spacing too tight in certain areas and wider spacing leads to a smaller resource
 - Industry is focussed on free cash flow & capital discipline, leading to lower capital investment
 - Reduced availability of debt
- The rapid increase in Permian production generates a steep decline rate that needs to be countered before any further growth can be achieved. A recent IHS report (12 December 2019) estimates the annual decline rate to be 1.5 mmbbl/d
- These issues validate Australis’ strategy and its TMS asset:
 - Tier 1 oil productivity
 - Large resource of oil
 - Known well spacing with >4 year production history
 - Superior pricing premium

“The Permian basin is going to slow down considerably during the coming years... due the strained balance sheets that a lot of companies have, the parent-child relationships and people are drilling a lot of Tier 2 acreage”
 Scott Sheffield (Pioneer CEO) – 6 Nov 2019

“We are seeing a clear turning point....Many producers have drilled their best locations and are now turning to lower quality sites. Some have also been drilling wells too close together, resulting in a loss of overall performance”
 Mark Papas (Ex CEO EOG) – 6 Nov 2019

Basin	Current Production ^(B)	Trend from prior period
Permian	4.5 mmbbl/d	Growth
Eagle Ford	1.3 mmbbl/d	Plateau
Bakken	1.5 mmbbl/d	Plateau
Niobrara	0.8 mmbbl/d	Plateau
Other	2.6 mmbbl/d	Plateau

B. Source: EIA production by region Sep - Nov 2019

Strategy – Next Steps

Implement learnings, maintain financial flexibility and development optionality

Implement outcomes of the IDP Review

- Capture all learnings in the basis of design engineering document and rig operating procedures
- Enhance controls and revise drilling procedures to ensure all processes adhered to

Balance Sheet

- Manage production, field netbacks, G&A and capex
- Amended credit facility enhances corporate flexibility in lower for longer oil price environment

Third Party Engagement

- Explore interest from potential industry partners to assist in the funding and execution of continued development activity.
- Capture third party interest amidst shale industry transition

Demonstrate Value of Acreage

- Development activities to repeat and improve Tier 1 productivity results and climb the learning curve on drilling & completion execution
- Apply last 4 year industry technological improvements
- Present data to industry and raise the profile of the TMS play

Summary

Experienced team and strategy will ultimately drive shareholder returns.

Proven Execution Capability

- Board and management were the founders and key executives of Aurora Oil & Gas
- Experienced in identifying, developing, operating, funding and monetising oil & gas assets
- Proven track record in building shareholder value (Aurora A\$0.20/share to A\$4.20/share)



Shareholder Return Driven

- Board and management own 11% of the Company and continue to purchase stock
- Clearly stated strategy of generating shareholder value
- Board and management 100% aligned with shareholders

Technical Review

- Following technical review a number of operational personnel changes were made
- Focus on capture of knowledge and lessons learned within planning
- Completion design optimisation studies underway

Optimising Team

- Review of overheads and capability requirements
- Reduction in G&A > 20% for 2020

Additional Information



Directors & Management

Jon Stewart

Non-Executive Chairman

- >25 years in the upstream oil and gas industry
- Founder and former Chairman and CEO of Aurora Oil & Gas
- Founder & Director of Dana Petroleum and EuroSov Petroleum PLC (CEO) (1999 merger with Sibir Energy PLC - MD)
- EY 2014 Australian Entrepreneur of the Year – Listed Company Category
- Qualified Chartered Accountant

Ian Lusted

Managing Director & CEO

- >25 years in the upstream oil and gas industry
- Former Technical Director of Aurora Oil & Gas
- Founder of Leading Edge Advantage, an advanced drilling project management consultancy
- Founder and Technical Director Cape Energy, a private equity backed oil and gas company
- Drilling engineer / supervisor at Shell International

Mal Bult

VP Corporate & Business Development

- Former VP commercial at Aurora 2008 – 2012
- Over 20 years' experience in oil and gas industry

Alan Watson

Non-Executive Director

- 30 years previous experience in international investment banking
- Former Non Exec Director of Aurora Oil & Gas
- Chairman of Pinnacle Investment Management Group Limited (ASX:PNI)

Graham Dowland

Finance Director & CFO

- >25 years experience in the oil and gas industry
- Founding and former Finance Director of Aurora Oil & Gas
- Former Executive Director of Hardman Resources NL
- Former Finance Director of EuroSov Petroleum PLC and Sibir Energy PLC
- Qualified Chartered Accountant

Julie Foster

VP Finance & Company Secretary

- Former Group Controller and Company secretary of Aurora 2009 to 2014
- Chartered accountant UK and Wales with over 20 years' experience

Steve Scudamore

Non-Executive Director

- Over 3 decades experience in Corporate Finance with KPMG Australia, London and PNG
- Senior roles with KPMG include Chairman (WA) and National head of valuations
- Non-Executive Director at Pilbara Minerals and Regis Resources.
- Former Non Exec Director of Aquila Resources and Altona Mining

Darren Wasylucha

Chief Corporate Officer

- Former Executive VP Corporate Affairs for Aurora 2011 to 2014
- Corporate finance lawyer with over 20 years experience advising public and private companies

David Greene

VP Operations

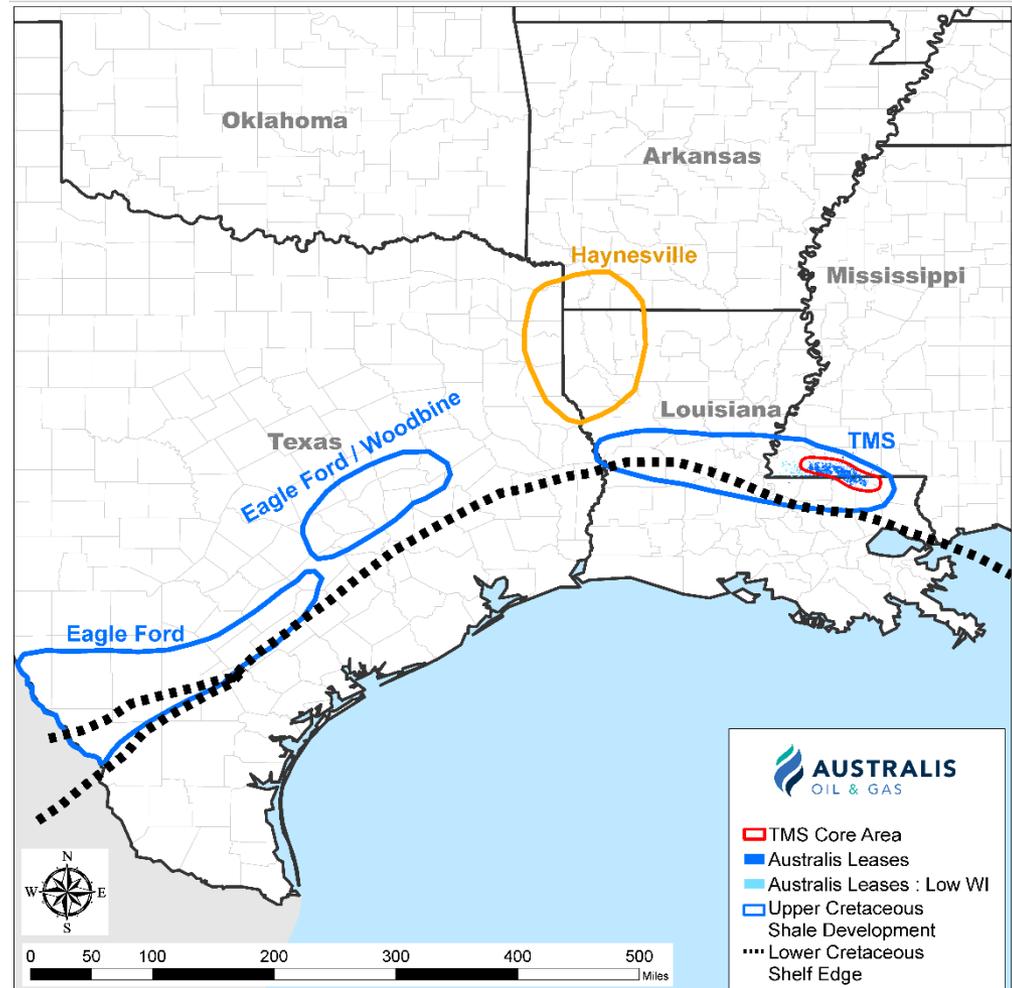
- Petroleum and Drilling Engineer with over 20 years experience in the oil and gas industry
- Operations Manager for SM Energy
- Drilling engineer with Chevron

TMS is an undeveloped Tier 1 oil shale play

On trend with Eagle Ford Basin in Texas, similar depositional history and age

- Onshore basin - Louisiana and Mississippi.
- On trend with Eagle Ford Basin in Texas, similar depositional history and age.
- 80 horizontal wells were drilled from 2010 to 2014 and have delineated the Core Area.
- Performance from the early drilled wells was variable and unusually binary - either in or outside of the core area.
- The wells drilled in 2014 in the core of the TMS demonstrated consistently high oil productivity and downward trending well costs
- Initial Australis well results continue this trend

TMS Location



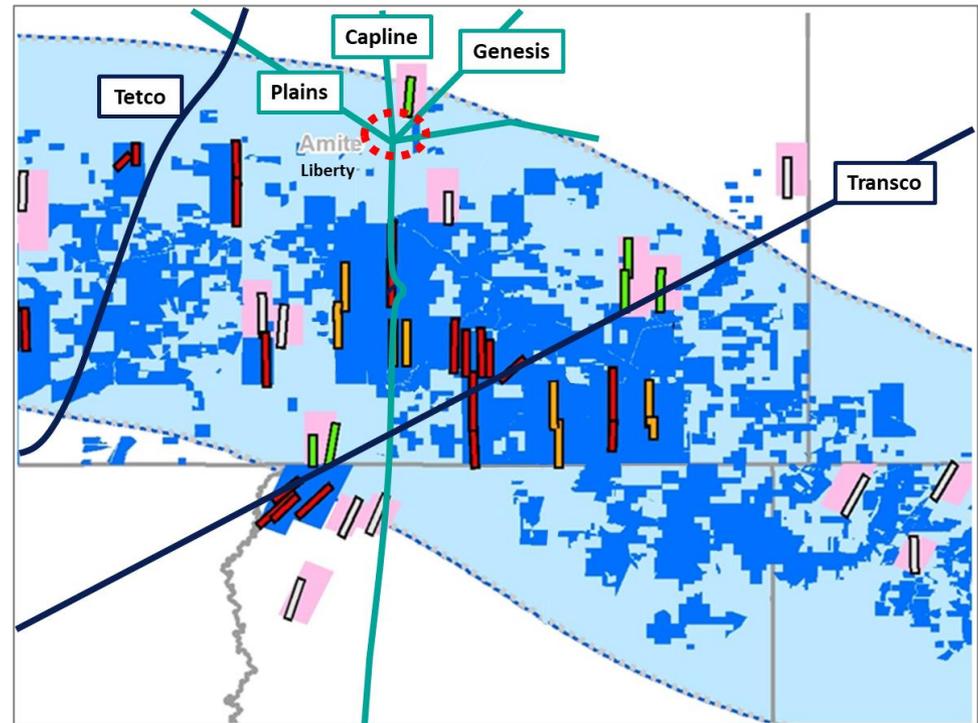
Proximity to accessible infrastructure & premium pricing

A key differentiator for the TMS compared to other US unconventional plays

- The TMS produces a light sweet crude (38–41 deg API) that achieves LLS pricing, i.e. an average premium to WTI of >\$5/bbl in 2019
- Due to oil weighting and premium Australis enjoys strong pricing and netbacks compared to peers, also assisted by
 - Access to significant existing infrastructure with capacity
 - Multiple local sales markets
- Permian and Eagle Ford peer group transportation ranges US\$0.50 - US\$9/boe
- Access to water, roads and power
- Local and nearby service providers



TMS Infrastructure

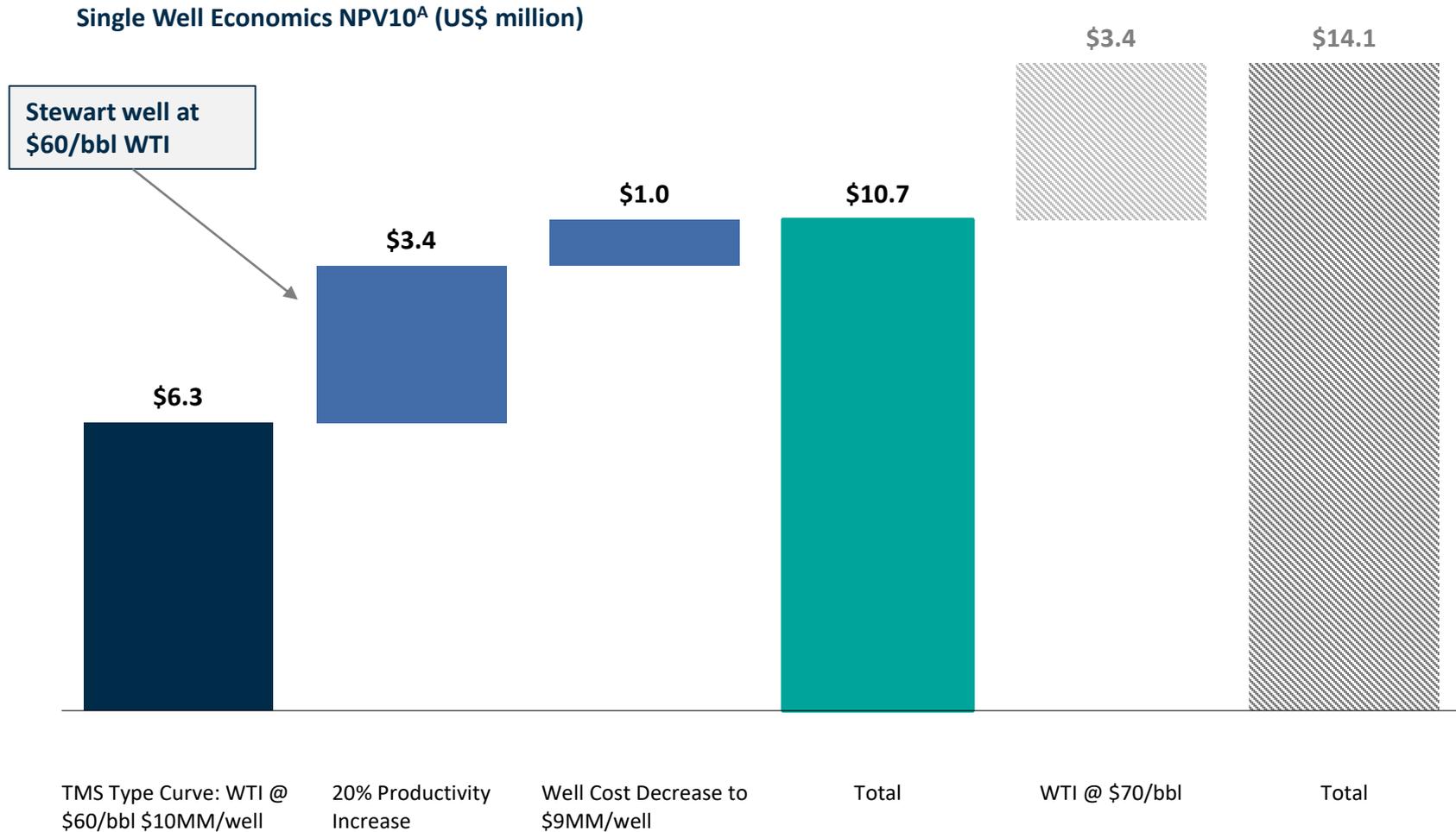


Key

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ATS Leases | Other TMS Wells |
| Other TMS Units | Australis Initial Drilling Program |
| TMS Core Area (ATS Defined) | Downstream Gas Takeaway |
| Australis Operated Well | Downstream Oil Takeaway |
| Australis Non-Operated | Oil Storage & Injection Facility |

Large well inventory each with attractive economics

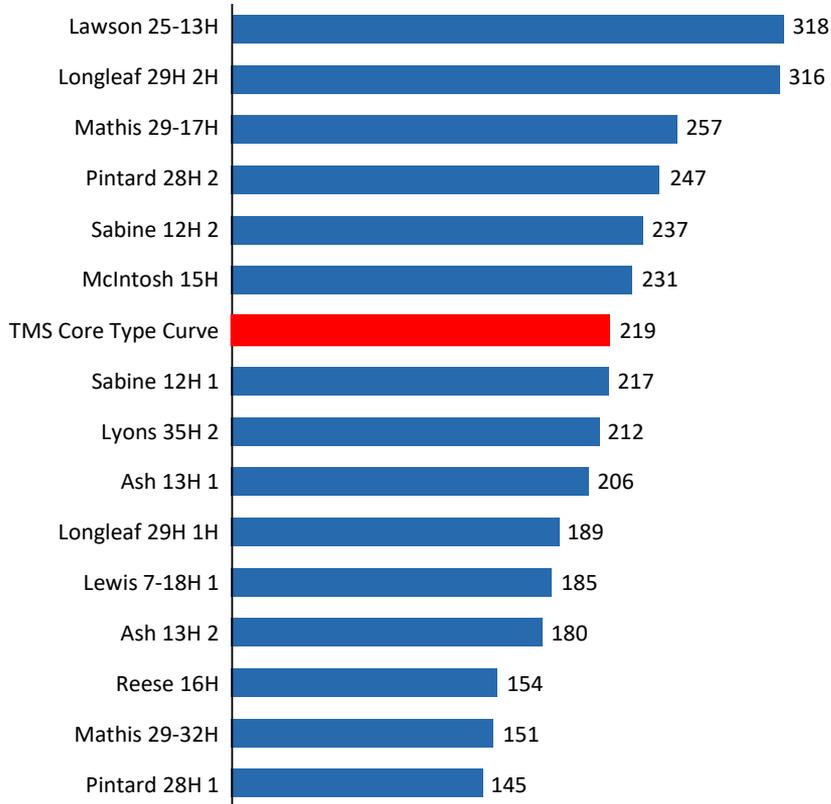
Australis has 425 net well locations - each with a base value of US\$6.3 million (excluding upside)



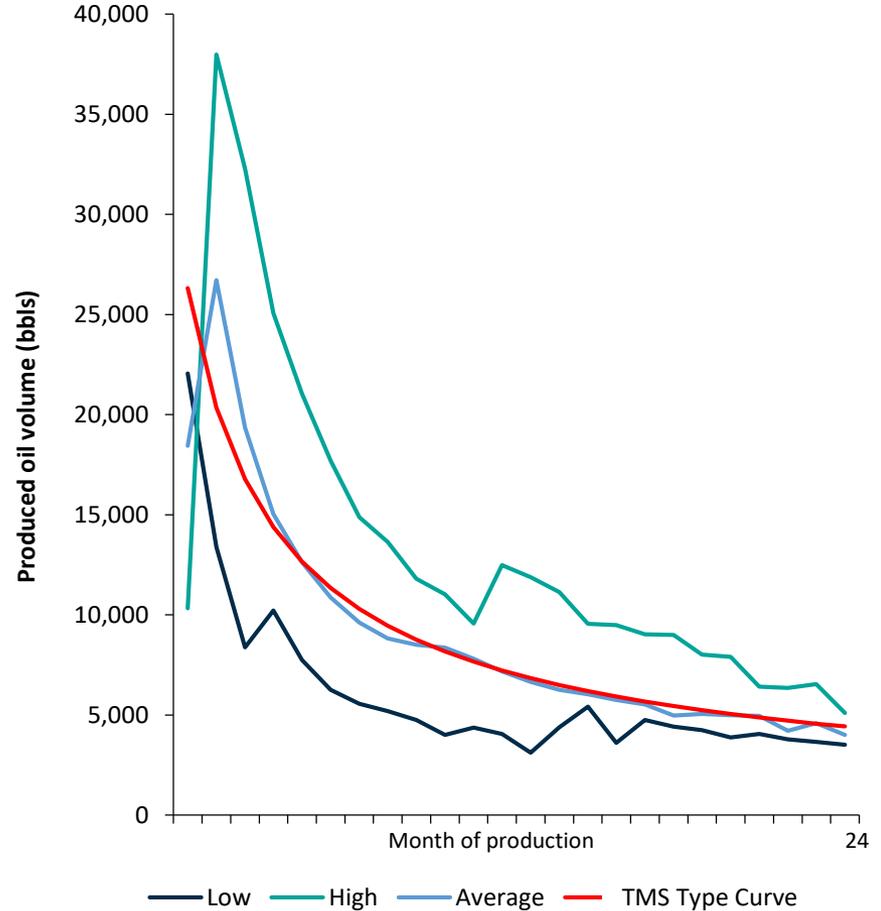
The TMS Type Curve

The TMS Type Curve is the average production profile of all 15 wells drilled by Encana (the previous operator) in 2014

Total oil production per well - initial 24 months (mbbls)



2014 Australis wells - Production profiles



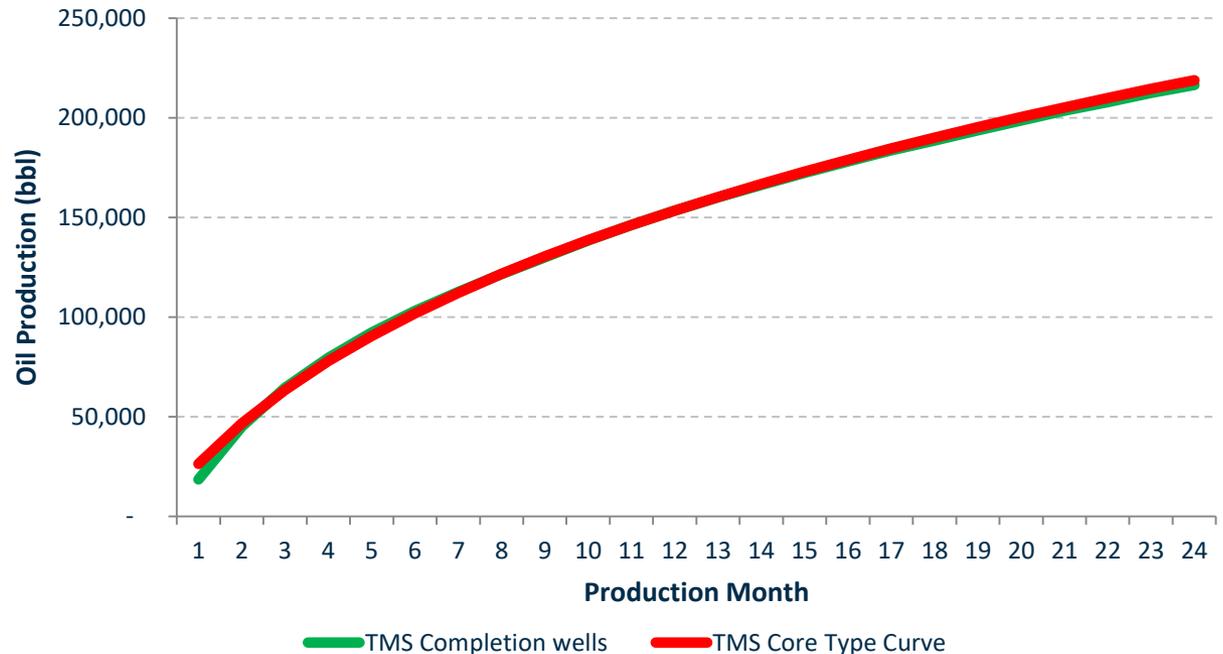
Single Well TMS Type Curve

TMS Type Curve is an absolute history match to averaged empirical data

TMS Type Curve – Assumptions

- Oil EUR – 610 Mbbls
- Gas EUR – 159 MMscf
- NGL EUR – 20 Mbbls
- EUR (30 yr) – 656 Mboe
(97% liquids)

TMS Core Type Curve v TMS Production



Type Curve	Well EUR	Basis
TMS Core	656 Mboe	History match average of the most recent 15 wells spudded by Encana in 2014 (~7,200 ft stimulated lateral)
TMS Productivity Upside	787 Mboe	20% uplift of the TMS Core Type Curve reflecting less than the industry average improvement in well performance (normalised) since 2014

TMS Base Case Economics – Key Assumptions

The production and opex assumptions are based on history and the capex costs are current development projections

Base Case Assumptions*

EUR (30 Years)

Gas	0.16	Bcf
Oil/Condensate	610	Mbbl
NGLs	20	Mbbl

EUR/well 656 Mboe

Well Cost

US\$

Drilling	\$4.0	million
Completion	\$5.0	million
Tie in	\$1.0	million

Total Well Cost \$10.0 million

Operating Expenditure

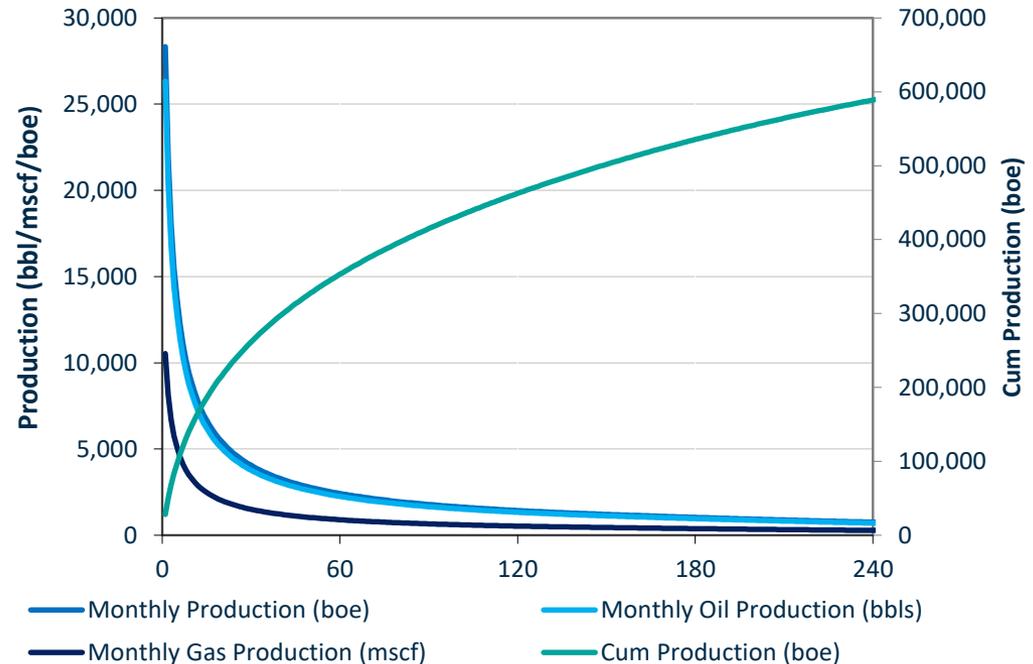
US\$

Fixed Opex	\$13,700	/well/month
Variable Opex ^A	\$2.8	per boe

Other Assumptions

NRI	80%	
Realised Differential ^B	\$4.00	\$ per bbl
Abandonment cost	1.0%	of well cost
Escalation	2.0%	

Production Forecast



Oil Price - WTI US\$/bbl	Cashflow US\$ million	Pre-tax NPV10 US\$ million	IRR %	Payback Months
\$50	\$9.4	\$3.4	24%	34
\$60	\$14.0	\$6.3	39%	22
\$70	\$18.6	\$9.1	57%	16

A. Includes water disposal

B. Australis sells its oil at LLS benchmark, which trades at a premium to WTI. Realised differential represents LLS premium less lifting deduct.

* Economics based on 20 year cash flows from first production

TMS Reserves & Resources^{1,3}

- As an ASX participant Australis reports to the SPE PRMS which requires any undeveloped reserves, that are to be assessed for reserves classification, are to be developed within a maximum 5 year timeframe.
- For the purposes of the YE19 reserve assessment, the TMS development assumed 1 rig until Oct 2020, 2 rigs from Oct 2020, 3 rigs from May 2021 and 4 rigs from May 2022, focusing on HBP acreage and 9 undeveloped units, which is equivalent to ~31% of the Australis net acreage within the TMS core area and a total of 180 gross wells.
- Remaining acreage that has not been assessed for reserves was allocated contingent resource.
- The assumptions used for the reserves remains 250 acre spacing and the recovery factor for the mid case resource estimate is 9%

2019 Ryder Scott Reserves Estimate	Net Oil ^{1,3} (MMbbls)
Proved Developed Producing	3.5
Proved Undeveloped	45.1
Total Proved (1P)	48.6
Probable	13.5
Total Proved + Probable (2P)	62.1
Possible	31.6
Total Proved + Probable + Possible (3P)	93.8
Low contingent resource (1C)	6.3
Most likely contingent resource (2C)	129.5
High contingent resource (3C)	234.8
Mid Case Recoverable Resource estimate^A	192

A: This does not include any allocation of recoverable resource to the acreage allocated possible reserves by Ryder Scott and the 38.7 net locations therein

Financial Performance – Q4

Balance sheet flexibility and production netbacks provides cashflow for G&A

- Cash flow from operations continues to grow and funds G&A, land leasing and finance costs
- Australis has sufficient funding capacity to continue the drilling program
 - US\$33 million total debt as at 31 Dec 2019
- Asset provides flexibility and control on future capital spending
- Management continues to adopt a prudent and cautious approach in maintaining and, under the right circumstances, developing its TMS Core acreage
- The Company continues to hedge a portion of future production to protect against lower oil prices through a combination of swaps and collars

Key Metrics	Unit	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Qtr on Qtr	2019
Sales Volumes (WI)	bbls	208,000	198,000	5%	846,000
ATS Avg. Realised Price	US\$/bbl	\$60.7	\$59.6	2%	\$62.2
Sales Revenue (WI)	US\$MM	\$12.6	\$11.8	7%	\$52.6
Sales Revenue (Net)	US\$MM	\$10.3	\$9.6	7%	\$43.0
Field Netback	US\$MM	\$7.2	\$6.2	16%	\$28.5
Field Netback / bbl (WI)	US\$/bbl	\$35	\$31	12%	\$34
Field Netback / bbl (net)	US\$/bbl	\$42	\$39	8%	\$41
EBITDA	US\$MM	\$4.1	\$2.5	64%	\$13.8
Cash Balance	US\$MM	\$16.1	\$19.9	(19%)	\$16.1
Debt Balance	US\$MM	\$33.0	\$24.0	38%	\$33.0

Footnotes

1. All estimates and risk factors taken from Ryder Scott, report prepared as at 31 December 2019 and generated for the Australis concessions to SPE standards. See ASX announcement released on 10 February 2020 titled “Reserves and Resources Update Year End 2019”. The analysis was based on a land holding of 115,000 net acres. Australis is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced announcement and all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Ryder Scott generated their independent reserve and contingent resource estimates using a deterministic method which is based on a qualitative assessment of relative uncertainty using consistent interpretation guidelines. The independent engineers using a deterministic incremental (risk based) approach estimate the quantities at each level of uncertainty discretely and separately.
2. All estimates and risk factors taken from Netherland, Sewell & Associates, report prepared as at 31 December 2016 and generated for the Australis concessions to SPE standards. See announcement titled “2016 Year End Resource Update’ dated 25 January 2017. Australis is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced announcement and all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The contingent resource estimates are located in the Batalha Concession. NSAI generated their independent contingent resource estimates using a combination of deterministic and probabilistic methods
3. The TMS Type Curve means the history matched production performance of 15 wells drilled in the TMS by Encana in 2014. Corresponds to an average completed horizontal length of approximately 7,200ft.
4. Oil equivalent volumes are expressed in thousands of barrels of oil equivalent (Mboe), determined using the ratio of 6 Mscf of gas to 1 bbl of oil

Units & Abbreviations

Unit	Measure	Unit	Measure
B	Prefix - Billions	bbl	Barrel of oil
MM or mm	Prefix - Millions	boe	Barrel of oil equivalent (1bbl = 6 mscf)
M or m	Prefix - Thousands	scf	Standard cubic foot of gas
/d	Suffix - per day	Bcf	Billion standard cubic foot of gas

Abbreviation	Description
TMS Core	The Australis designated productive core area of the TMS delineated by production history
WI	Working Interest
C	Contingent Resources – 1C/2C/3C – low/most likely/high
NRI	Net Revenue Interest (after royalty)
Net	Working Interest after deduction of Royalty Interests
NPV (10)	Net Present Value (discount rate), before income tax
HBP	Held by Production (lease obligations met)
EUR	Estimated Ultimate Recovery per well
WTI	West Texas Intermediate Oil Benchmark Price
LLS	Louisiana Light Sweet Oil Benchmark Price
2D / 3D	2 dimensional and 3 dimensional seismic surveys
PDP	Proved Developed Producing
PUD	Proved Undeveloped Producing
2P	Proved plus Probable Reserves
3P	Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves
D, C & T	Drilling, Completion, Tie In and Artificial Lift
Royalty Interest or Royalty	Interest in a leasehold area providing the holder with the right to receive a share of production associated with the leasehold area
Field Netback	Oil and gas sales net of royalties, production and state taxes and operating expenses
EBITDA	Earning before interest, tax, depreciation, depletion and amortisation
Net Acres	Working Interest before deduction of Royalty Interests
IP24	The peak oil production rate over 24 hours of production
IP30	The average oil production rate over the first 30 days of production