

23 September 2025

Kistos Holdings plc

("Kistos", the "Company", or the "Group")

Interim results for the six months to 30 June 2025 & FID of Hole House Storage

Kistos (LSE: KIST), an independent energy company focused on generating value across the upstream and midstream markets, is pleased to provide its interim results for the period to 30 June 2025.

The first half of 2025 has been a period of significant and transformational investment for Kistos. The Company has delivered on its commitment to achieve first oil from the Balder FPSO in June, successfully meeting the key operational milestone set out at the start of the year. As such, the Group remains firmly on track to meet its full-year production guidance of 8,000 – 9,000 boepd.

The hybrid bond structure, designed from the outset to protect Kistos against delays in the commissioning of the FPSO, has proved highly effective, ensuring that financial outcomes were directly aligned with project delivery. These achievements represent a pivotal shift, positioning the Group for substantial increases in Revenue, EBITDA, and Cash Flow in the periods ahead.

In September 2025, the Group reached a Final Investment Decision to proceed with the Hole House gas storage project. Supported by third-party financing on attractive terms, the recommissioning will increase working capacity by 63% and further strengthen the UK's energy resilience and flexibility.

Norway Operations

- Net production for H1 2025: 2,800 boepd (H1 2024: 2,800 boepd).
- A Final Investment Decision was taken on Balder Phase VI to develop around 1.5 mmboe (net).
- Production efficiency at Balder FPU and Ringhorne Platform: 91% (versus planned: 86%).
- Jotun FPSO departed Rosenberg-Worley yard in March, achieved first oil in June, and started up the first of 14 Balder Future wells in July.
- Ramp-up of Balder Future wells was concluded in September 2025, with peak production of approximately 9,000 boepd (net) and total area production exceeding 11,000 boepd (net).
- COSL Pioneer rig began drilling six wells for Balder Phase V, targeting 3.0 mmboe (net). First multi-lateral well completed by end of June with First Oil expected in Q4 2025. Two new wells were also drilled from the Ringhorne platform.

UK Operations

- Net production from Greater Laggan Area: 2,500 boepd (H1 2024: 3,400 boepd), in line with expectations.
- Victory first gas remains on schedule by end-2025, and increased throughput at the Shetland Gas Plant is expected to deliver significant OPEX savings for the Greater Laggan Area partners.
- At the Hole House gas storage site, a Final Investment Decision was taken in September 2025 to proceed with recommissioning, underpinned by favourable economics and third-party financing secured on attractive terms. This decision will increase working capacity by 63%.

Netherlands Operations

- Q10-A production was significantly lower during the period, 900 boepd, lower than in H1 2024 (2,200 boepd).
- Aside from natural decline, a planned shutdown of the TAQA-operated P15-D platform overran for longer than expected (98 vs 35 days planned), although this will be partially offset by flush production post start-up in H2.

Corporate & Financial

- Capital investment of \$70 million in Balder Future and Balder Phase V, unlocking a high-value asset for the Company with low unit cost ~\$5/boe.
- TotalEnergies' planned sale of its remaining 40% stake in West of Shetlands assets to Prax Upstream Limited did not complete due to Prax's parent company entering administration; assets remain with TotalEnergies.
- Total cash at period end: \$104 million, including restricted funds of \$20 million.
- Adjusted net debt at period end: \$86 million (30 June 2024: \$89 million). See notes to the accounts for further details.
- Hybrid bonds linked to Jotun FPSO milestones were cancelled for nil consideration; some bondholders exercised rights to acquire Kistos warrants (exercisable at a price of 385 pence per share).

6 months ended 30 June 2025

		H1 2025	H1 2024	Change %
Total production rate ¹	boepd	6,200	8,400	-26%
Revenue	\$'000	87,903	113,328	-22%
Average realised oil price	\$/bbl	67	82	-18%
Average realised gas price	\$/boe	77	54	+43%
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$'000	23,673	48,585	-51%

1. Total production rate includes gas, oil and natural gas liquids and is rounded to the nearest 100 barrels of oil equivalent per day. Sales and production volumes are converted to estimated barrels of oil equivalent (boe) using the conversion factors in the Appendix to the Interim Financial Statements.

2. Non-IFRS measure. See note 2.2.1 to the Interim Financial Statements for definition and reconciliation to the nearest equivalent IFRS measure.

Andrew Austin, Executive Chairman of Kistos, commented:

"The Group is on track to meet our full-year production guidance of 8,000-9,000 boepd whilst upholding strong operational performance and unlocking the full potential of our existing asset base to deliver long-term value for shareholders."

The completion of Balder Future marks a pivotal event for Kistos. It diversifies our production profile and rebalances our hydrocarbon mix, while also releasing capital to support growth across other areas of the business. Progress in Norway remains strong, with Balder Phase V achieving successful completion of its first well and the positive investment decision on Balder Phase VI both occurring during the first half of the year.

In the UK, we look forward to the start-up of the Victory field. This development is anticipated to realise significant operating expenditure savings for the GLA partners as throughput at the Shetland Gas Plant will increase substantially. I am also pleased to confirm that the Group has taken a Final Investment Decision to proceed with the Hole House gas storage project. This milestone, supported by third-party financing on attractive terms, reflects our commitment to enhancing the UK's energy resilience and flexibility.

Kistos remains focused on disciplined execution, operational excellence, and continues to seek out organic and inorganic growth opportunities. We are committed to ensuring that any transaction we undertake, either in or outside of the North Sea, offers meaningful near-term value creation for shareholders, underpinned by a prudent risk profile. As we continue to evaluate opportunities across the value chain, we remain centred on maintaining financial strength and operational reliability."

Dr Richard Benmore, Non-Executive Director of Kistos with a Bachelors, Masters and PhD in Geosciences and who has been involved in the energy industry for more than 40 years, has read and approved the disclosure in this announcement.

The Company's internal estimates of resources contained in this announcement were prepared in accordance with the Petroleum Resource Management System guidelines endorsed by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, World Petroleum Congress, American Association of Petroleum Geologists and Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers.

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Kistos Holdings plc – 2025 Interim Report

Highlights

The first half of 2025 has been a period of significant and transformational investment for Kistos. The Company delivered on its commitment to achieve first oil from the Balder FPSO in June, successfully meeting the key operational milestone set out at the start of the year. As such, the Group remains firmly on track to meet its full-year production guidance of 8,000 – 9,000 boepd.

The hybrid bond structure, designed from the outset to protect Kistos against delays in the commissioning of the FPSO, has proved highly effective, ensuring that financial outcomes were directly aligned with project delivery. These achievements represent a pivotal shift, positioning the Group for substantial increases in revenue, EBITDA, and cash flow in the periods ahead.

In September 2025, the Group reached a Final Investment Decision to proceed with the Hole House gas storage project. Supported by third-party financing on attractive terms, the recommissioning will increase working capacity by 63% and further strengthen the UK's energy resilience and flexibility.

In Norway, net production in the six months to 30 June 2025 was 2,800 boepd (H1 2024: 2,800 boepd). During the period, two additional wells were drilled from the Ringhorne platform, which supported production rates, whilst cumulative production efficiency of the Balder FPU and Ringhorne Platform was 91% (versus planned 86%). The Jotun FPSO left the Rosenberg-Worley yard in Stavanger during March, before undergoing sea trials and being towed to location above the Balder field. The vessel achieved first oil during June and started up the first of fourteen Balder Future wells during July. Ramp-up of the Balder Future wells was concluded in September 2025, with peak production of approximately 90,000 boepd (gross) and total area production exceeding 110,000 boepd (gross). A Final Investment Decision was taken on Balder Phase VI to develop around 1.5 mmboe (net) and the COSL Pioneer semi-submersible rig commenced its programme to drill and complete six wells relating to the Balder Phase V project. By the end of June, the first Phase V multi-lateral well had been successfully completed, and it is expected that first oil will be achieved during Q4 2025, once the Jotun FPSO has sufficient ullage following the start-up of Balder Future wells.

In the UK, net production of 2,500 boepd (H1 2024: 3,400 boepd) from the Greater Laggan Area fields was in line with expectations. A prolonged outage at the Ninian Central Platform delayed the ability to import gas for a routine de-liquifying run, which impacted production during May. Victory first gas remains on schedule for the end of 2025, which will utilise the Shetland Gas Plant ("SGP") and other GLA infrastructure, substantially reducing Kistos' future Unit OPEX.

In the Netherlands, Q10-A production was significantly lower during the period than in H1 2024. Aside from natural decline, a planned shutdown of the TAQA-operated P15-D platform overran for longer than expected (98 vs 35 days planned), although this will be partially offset by flush production post start-up in H2. A rigless intervention was attempted on the Q10-A04 Slochteren zone, but was hindered by proppant in the tubing. Analysis of potential next steps is underway. Pipeline abandonment works at Donkerbroek (onshore) progressed towards completion.

In June 2024, TotalEnergies announced the sale of its remaining 40% operated stake in the west of Shetlands assets to Prax Upstream Limited (formerly Hurricane Energy Plc). In June 2025, it was announced that Prax's parent company had gone into administration, resulting in this sale failing to complete. Therefore, the assets remain in TotalEnergies ownership for the time being and Kistos is confident that they will continue to be operated responsibly and efficiently.

Unrestricted cash at the end of the period was \$84 million (31 December 2024: \$143 million). The decrease was due to ongoing capital expenditure requirement in Norway, and payments related to UK and Dutch tax liabilities. Adjusted net debt at the end of the period was \$86 million (31 December 2024: \$52 million). The hybrid bonds, which were only payable in full or in part if the Jotun floating production storage and offloading vessel (FPSO) offloaded its first cargo by 31 May 2025, were cancelled fully for nil consideration, as the first offload occurred following the close of the period. Certain bondholders exercised their rights to acquire warrants in Kistos. Unit opex for the period increased to \$42/boe (H1 2024: \$29/boe) due to lower production in the Netherlands and UK but is expected to fall significantly with First Oil from Balder Future wells, which have a unit cost of ~\$5/boe.

		H1 2025	H1 2024	Change %
Average production rate ^{1,2}	boepd	6,200	8,400	-26%
Revenue	\$'000	87,903	113,328	-22%
Average realised oil price	\$/bbl	67	82	-18%
Average realised gas price	\$/boe	77	54	+43%
Adjusted EBITDA ³	\$'000	23,673	48,585	-51%

1. Total production rate includes gas, oil and natural gas liquids and is rounded to the nearest 100 barrels of oil equivalent (boe) per day. Average production rates include the impact from acquired businesses only from the date of acquisition completion.

2. Sales and production volumes are converted to estimated boe using the conversion factors in Appendix C to the Interim Financial Statements. Average realised price is a non-IFRS measure. Refer to the definition within the glossary.

3. Non-IFRS measures. See note 2.2.1 to the Interim Financial Statements for definition and reconciliation to the nearest equivalent IFRS measure.

Outlook

In Norway, total Balder area production is expected to increase materially throughout H2 2025, as all fourteen Balder future wells are brought on stream through the Jotun FPSO. Towards the end of the year, and depending on well performance and vessel ullage, it is expected that the two Balder Phase V wells will also come onstream, further aiding the production rates. The Balder FPU is expected to remain steady, other than natural decline of wells, following the addition of two new Ringhorne platform wells during H1 2025. On the Ringhorne platform, drilling is ongoing into what will be known as the RHE-F well, which should come onstream by the end of 2025. Capital expenditure will be significantly lower during the second half of 2025 following the completion of refurbishment works on the Jotun FPSO, with approximately \$45 million remaining to be spent. Capital expenditure for the period is anticipated to be primarily made up of ongoing drilling for the Balder Phase V project whilst operating expenditure will increase in line with the addition of the Jotun FPSO to the field infrastructure. The Balder Phase V project, which received a positive final investment decision ("FID") in October 2024, is targeting more than 30 mmboe (gross) from six wells, with attractive breakeven metrics of approximately \$30/boe. Balder Phase VI achieved FID during June 2025 and consists of a multi-lateral well tied back to the Jotun FPSO via the installation of a new subsea template and flowline. Balder Phase VI is targeting approximately 15 mmboe (gross), with start-up expected by the end of 2026 and payback is expected in less than one year. In the meantime, the tax rebate in respect of 2024, to be repaid to Kistos in December 2025, is expected to be approximately \$74 million, excluding accrued interest.

In the UK, at the Greater Laggan Area, we are focused on the start-up of the third-party Victory gas field, with first gas expected during H2 2025. It is anticipated to realise significant OPEX savings for the GLA owners as throughput at the Shetland Gas Plant will increase significantly.

In the Netherlands, flush production from Q10-A is expected to partially offset the impact of the extended P15-D shutdown in H1. Further optimisation efforts will continue, including evaluating the feasibility of additional interventions on Q10-A04. Completion of pipeline abandonment works at Donkerbroek is expected during H2 2025.

Kistos exited 2024 with 2P reserves of 24.4 mmboe. Production in H1 2025 was 1.1 mmboe, and the sanctioning of Balder Phase VI plus some other minor adjustments resulted in 2P reserves at 30 June of 24.7 mmboe. 2C contingent resources were estimated to be 56.4 mmboe at the end of the period. Production guidance for full year 2025 is reaffirmed in the 8,000 – 9,000 boepd range.

At Kistos' gas storage assets, work continued through the half year to finalise the programme and economics for a return to service of the Hole House. A Final Investment Decision was made in September 2025 to proceed with recommissioning, underpinned by favourable economics and third-party financing secured on attractive terms. The project is expected to deliver a 63% increase in working capacity.

Chairman's Statement

I am pleased to report Kistos' interim results for the six months to 30 June 2025. Adjusted EBITDA for the period was \$24 million, and total cash balances, including restricted funds, stood at \$104 million. This follows significant investment activity, primarily in Norway, where \$70 million of capital expenditure was deployed to complete the Balder Future project and initiate Balder Phase V.

The conclusion of Balder Future marks a pivotal milestone for Kistos. It signals our transition from a gas-weighted company to a more balanced oil and gas producer and unlocks capital to support growth across the wider portfolio.

Having completed four acquisitions in four years, we continue to evaluate a pipeline of business development opportunities in and outside of the North Sea. Alongside this, we are actively pursuing organic growth, as demonstrated by the final investment decision on Balder Phase VI during the period.

In Norway, Balder Phase V is progressing well. The first well was completed in H1, and the rig is now drilling the remaining five wells. Together with Vår Energi, we were pleased to announce the FID on Balder Phase VI in June. This development will add a new multi-lateral well and subsea infrastructure, targeting approximately 1.5 mmboe (net), with first oil expected by year-end 2026.

In the UK, we continue to anticipate first gas from Victory in H2 2025. This tie-back to the Shetland Gas Plant will materially enhance the economics of our production in the Greater Laggan Area. I am also pleased to confirm that the Group has taken a Final Investment Decision to proceed with the Hole House gas storage project. This milestone, supported by third-party financing on attractive terms, reflects our commitment to enhancing the UK's energy resilience and flexibility.

In the Netherlands, Q10-A production was impacted by natural decline and an extended shutdown of the TAQA-operated P15-D platform. While this affected output during the period, flush production following restart is expected to partially offset the impact in H2.

On behalf of our shareholders, I am proud to report continued progress in building a resilient and forward-looking energy business—one that supports reliable supply and contributes to the broader energy transition.

The first half of 2025 has been a period of consolidation and focus. Following several years of M&A activity, we have successfully integrated our business units and strengthened our strategic capabilities. This disciplined approach positions us well for the next phase of growth, both organically and through selective acquisitions. We remain confident in our long-term strategy and committed to delivering value for shareholders while playing a constructive role in shaping the future of energy. Throughout the period, we maintained our commitment to high standards of health, safety and environmental performance across all our operations.

Andrew Austin

23 September 2025

Financial Review

Unaudited results for the 6 months ending 30 June 2025

		30 June 2025	30 June 2024 ⁶
Production rate ¹	boepd	6,200	8,400
Total production ¹			
UK	kboe	445	627
NL	kboe	160	409
Norway	kboe	514	508
	kboe	1,119	1,544
Revenue			
Liquids	\$'000	36,138	61,983
Natural gas	\$'000	44,601	49,433
Gas trade	\$'000	7,164	1,912
		87,903	113,328
Average realised sales price ²			
Liquids	\$/boe	67	82
Natural gas – UK	\$/boe	76	53
Natural gas - NL	\$/boe	83	54
		72	65
Unit opex ³	\$/boe	42	29
Adjusted EBITDA ⁴	\$'000	23,673	48,585
Basic earnings per share	\$	0.41	(0.21)
Capital expenditure	\$'000	(69,819)	(83,164)
Adjusted net (debt)/cash ⁵	\$'000	(86,038)	(88,638)

Financial results are prepared in accordance with IFRS, unless otherwise noted below:

1 Total production rate includes gas, oil and natural gas liquids and is rounded to the nearest 100 barrels of oil equivalent per day. Sales and production volumes are converted to estimated boe using the conversion factors in Appendix C to the Interim Financial Statements.

2. Non-IFRS measure. Refer to the definition within the glossary.

3. Non-IFRS measure. Refer to the definition within the glossary and reconciliation in Appendix B2.

4. Non-IFRS measure. Refer to the definition within the glossary and reconciliation in note 2.2.1.

5. Non-IFRS measure. Refer to the definition within the glossary and reconciliation in Appendix B1.

6. 2024 results for six months ended 30 June 2024 include revenue and Adjusted EBITDA from the UK Storage segment from the date of the Gas Storage Acquisition (23 April 2024). No pro forma information is provided in respect of the gas storage assets as management consider the pre-acquisition trading result is not representative of future operations: (a) the pre-acquisition trading result in 2024 comprised primarily of the close-out of positions placed by the previous operator in 2023; and (b) the pre-acquisition trading arrangement resulted in a different presentation and accounting treatment of trading activity, which are not comparable to the current activity.

Key Financials:

- **Revenue:** \$87.9 million (H1 2024: \$113.3 million), reflecting lower production rates and oil prices, partially offset by higher realised gas prices in the UK and Netherlands.
- **Adjusted EBITDA:** \$23.7 million (H1 2024: \$48.6 million), with the decrease driven by lower volumes and oil pricing.
- **Unit opex:** \$42/boe (H1 2024: \$29/boe), reflecting lower production rates against broadly flat operating costs.
- **Capital Expenditure:** \$69.8 million, almost entirely allocated to the Balder Future project in Norway.
- **Adjusted Net Debt:** \$86 million at period end (30 June 2024: \$89 million), reflecting ongoing investment and tax payments.
- **Cash and Restricted Funds:** \$104 million, of which \$20 million is currently restricted.

Operating Costs and Opex:

Unit opex for the period (which excludes non-cash accounting movements in inventory and cost of sales from the UK Storage segment) increased to \$42/boe (H1 2024: \$29/boe), reflecting the impact of decreased production rates in the Netherlands and UK against broadly flat operating costs. Unit opex is expected to fall materially with First Oil from Balder Future wells, which have a unit cost of ~\$5/boe.

Adjusted EBITDA:

Adjusted EBITDA decreased to \$23.7 million, primarily due to lower production volumes in the Netherlands and UK and lower oil price in Norway.

Capital Expenditure:

Cash capital expenditure in the first half of 2025 was \$69.8 million, almost all of which related to the Balder Future project in Norway. It comprised drilling, refurbishment costs on the Jotun FPSO, and other facilities. Most of Kistos' capital expenditure in the second half of the year is also anticipated to be primarily incurred on ongoing drilling for the Balder Phase V project, with no drilling or well intervention campaigns planned in the UK or in the Netherlands. Capital expenditure in Norway is relievably at an effective rate of 78%, with any tax losses generated during the year creating a tax credit that is receivable as a cash tax rebate the following December. The tax receivable in respect of 2024 Norwegian tax losses (primarily generated by capital expenditure in that year) is anticipated to be approximately NOK 746 million (\$74.0 million), not including accrued interest, to be received in December 2025. The tax receivable generated by losses incurred in the first half of 2025 is estimated to be NOK 414 million (\$41.1 million).

Tax:

The net accounting tax charge for the period was \$5.5 million, primarily driven by deferred tax movements arising from foreign exchange gain on Nordic bonds. This was partially offset by a tax credit on tax losses generated in Norway, along with deferred tax movements in the UK and Netherlands.

The net current tax charge for the period, (which only reflects tax due or receivable on profits or losses made in the period) was \$1.6 million (H1: 2024: tax charge \$7.3 million). This reflects the statutory headline rates of 78%, 78% and 50% applicable to oil and gas production activities in the UK, Norway and Netherlands respectively and the statutory headline rate of 25% applicable to onshore UK activities, offset by capital allowances for capital expenditure on the Balder Future project.

Cash tax payments during the period totalled \$23.8 million (H1 2024: \$73 million), primarily relating to the settlement of UK tax liabilities on 2023 profits, as well as tax payments in the Netherlands covering both 2022 and 2023 profits.

As a result of significant capital expenditure incurred on the Balder Future project, tax losses generated in Norway during 2024 have triggered a tax rebate. This rebate is expected to amount to \$74 million (746 million NOK), plus interest, and is scheduled to be received in December 2025.

The current tax liability at 30 June 2025 was \$31.0 million (31 December 2024: \$93.6 million). The decrease from prior period reflects a reassessment of Solidarity Contribution Tax liability. Based on current expectations, if the liability becomes payable, it is not expected to be settled within twelve months. Additionally, it doesn't meet the definition of deferred tax under IAS 12. As a result, the liability of €47.0 million (pre discount) has been reclassified from current – where it was presented in the prior period – to non-current tax liability in the current period (see note 6.2.3).

Debt and Other Finance Income:

The face value of bond debt on 30 June 2025 was \$264 million, comprising USD-denominated bonds issued by Kistos' Norwegian subsidiary. Hybrid Bond debt with a face value of \$45 million, linked to production milestones on the Jotun FPSO, was fully cancelled on 28 May 2025. In exchange, bondholders were allocated and received a specified number of warrants over Kistos shares, exercisable at a price of 385 pence per share. The unrealised foreign exchange gain associated with bonds primarily arises from differences between the Group's presentation currency and that of its Norwegian subsidiary, which are the main drivers of the non-cash component of other finance income.

Risks and Outlook:

Principal risks and uncertainties remain unchanged since the last annual report. The Group remains on track to meet its full-year production guidance of 8,000–9,000 boepd. The transformational investments made in H1 2025 are expected to deliver substantial financial and operational benefits going forward.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Directors do not believe that the principal risks and uncertainties have changed since the publication of Kistos Holdings plc's 2024 Annual Report dated 10 April 2025. There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on the Group's performance over the remaining six months of the financial year and could cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. A detailed explanation of the risks summarised below can be found in the section headed "Principal Risks and Risk Management" on page 24 of the Kistos Holdings plc 2024 Annual Report dated 10 April 2025, which is available at www.kistosplc.com.

The key headline risks relate to the following:

- Political
- Growth of business and reserves base
- Climate change and energy transition
- Cyber security
- Joint venture activity
- HSE and compliance
- Hydrocarbon production and operational performance
- Project delivery
- Retention of key personnel
- Commodity price
- Liquidity
- Decommissioning costs and timing
- Taxation

Our Environmental, Social and Governance Ambitions

We believe that natural gas and oil have an important role to play in the energy transition, bridging the gap on the journey from fossil fuels to a renewable, zero-carbon future. In the short term, there is unlikely to be sufficient renewable energy to fully meet demand so developing and extracting oil and gas contributes to the security of supply in the meantime. The emissions intensity and the carbon footprint of future projects are actively evaluated, reflected in the decision making related to potential acquisitions and included as part of ongoing operational and project decisions.

One of Kistos' ESG goals is to achieve carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030. In the Netherlands, our Scope 1 emissions levels (from our operated assets) are minimal, thanks to the solar panels and wind turbines that power the Q10-A platform, with a Scope 1 emissions intensity level of 0.01 kg/boe in H1 2025.

Across the Q10-A platform in the Netherlands, as well as our non-operated offshore interests in the GLA and on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS), the Group's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity ratios remains below the North Sea average (estimated by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA)¹ to be 24 kg CO₂/boe for 2023). They are also estimated to be significantly lower than the average CO₂ emissions intensity associated with the import of liquefied natural gas (LNG), which the NSTA estimates¹ to be on average four times higher than the North Sea average.

Our UK gas storage assets do not consume gas on site, but they do emit small quantities of emissions associated with natural gas venting as part of the safety systems for process equipment. During the period, 283 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent natural gas were vented and 5.7 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent consumed in diesel.

In the 6 months to 30 June 2025, our share of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions were estimated at 24,600 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e). No flaring was undertaken in the current period, apart from that noted for our gas storage site.

The Group remains committed to maintaining safe working environment. We are pleased to report that no Lost Time Injuries were recorded during the reporting period in our operated asset and gas storage business.

Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Statements

This half-year results announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. All statements other than historical facts are forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include those regarding the Group's strategy, plans, objectives or future operating or financial performance, reserve and resource estimates, commodity demand and trends in commodity prices, growth opportunities, and any assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing. Words such as 'intend', 'aim', 'project', 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'plan', 'believe', 'expect', 'may', 'should', 'will', 'continue' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that are beyond the Group's control. Given these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, actual results could differ materially from any future results expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, which speak only at the date of this report. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements include: global economic conditions, demand, supply and prices for oil, gas and other long-term commodity price

assumptions (as they materially affect the timing and feasibility of future projects and developments), trends in the oil and gas sector and conditions of the international markets, the effect of currency exchange rates on commodity prices and operating costs, the availability and costs associated with production inputs and labour, operating or technical difficulties in connection with production or development activities, employee relations, litigation, and actions and activities of governmental authorities, including changes in laws, regulations or taxation. Except as required by applicable law, rule or regulation, the Group does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance.

Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)

Condensed consolidated income statement

\$'000	Note	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Revenue	2.1	87,903	113,328
Other operating income		1,263	196
Cost of sales		(55,301)	(54,601)
Gross profit		33,865	58,923
Exploration and development expenses		(597)	(635)
Abandonment expenses		(1,937)	(1,794)
General and administrative expenses		(9,081)	(8,894)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.3, 2.4	(39,730)	(60,743)
Operating loss		(17,480)	(13,143)
Interest income	3.2	2,608	4,092
Interest expenses	3.2	(17,023)	(19,499)
Other finance income	3.2	30,780	7,792
Other finance costs	3.2	(5,743)	(19,529)
Net finance income/(costs)		10,622	(27,144)
Loss before tax		(6,858)	(40,287)
Tax (charge)/credit	6.1	(5,479)	23,045
Loss for the period		(12,337)	(17,242)
Basic loss per share (\$)	3.1	(0.15)	(0.21)
Diluted loss per share (\$)	3.1	(0.15)	(0.21)

Condensed consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

\$'000	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Loss for the period	(12,337)	(17,242)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Foreign currency translation differences	6,392	(2,443)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(5,945)	(19,685)

Condensed consolidated balance sheet

\$'000	Note	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	2.4	55,393	49,215
Intangible assets	2.4	33,652	30,272
Property, plant and equipment	2.3	585,729	489,508
Non-current tax receivable	6.2.1	41,126	-
Deferred tax assets		2,312	1,885
Investment in associates		1,066	1,066
Other long-term receivables		201	176
		719,479	572,122
Current assets			
Inventories		18,082	18,436
Trade and other receivables	4.2	17,956	20,602
Current tax receivable	6.2.1	74,036	65,450
Restricted funds	4.1	19,767	29,385
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	83,883	113,753
		213,724	247,626
Total assets		933,203	819,748
Equity			
Share capital and share premium		9,979	9,979
Other equity		5,557	5,557
Other reserves		78,610	71,311
Accumulated losses		(62,425)	(50,088)
Total equity		31,721	36,759
Non-current liabilities			
Abandonment provision	2.5	287,754	251,426
Bond debt	5.1	251,901	245,243
Deferred tax liabilities		199,497	134,389
Non-current tax liability	6.2.3	50,291	-
Other non-current liabilities	4.4	8,994	7,703
		798,437	638,761
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	4.3	43,659	32,180
Other current liabilities	4.4	24,803	14,952
Current tax payable	6.2.2	30,999	93,604
Abandonment provision	2.5	3,584	3,492
		103,045	144,228
Total liabilities		901,482	782,989
Total equity and liabilities		933,203	819,748

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

\$'000	Share capital and share premium	Other equity	Other reserves	Accumulated losses	Total equity
At 1 January 2024	9,979	3,897	74,714	1,911	90,501
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(51,999)	(51,999)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(3,956)	-	(3,956)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(3,956)	-	(3,956)
Share-based payments	-	-	553	-	553
Issue of warrants	-	1,660	-	-	1,660
At 31 December 2024	9,979	5,557	71,311	(50,088)	36,759
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(12,337)	(12,337)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	6,392	-	6,392
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	6,392	(12,337)	(5,945)
Share-based payments	-	-	907	-	907
At 30 June 2025	9,979	5,557	78,610	(62,425)	31,721

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement

\$'000	Note	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Loss for the period		(12,337)	(17,242)
Tax charge/(credit)	6.1	5,479	(23,045)
Net finance (income)/costs	3.2	(10,622)	27,144
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.3, 2.4	39,730	60,743
Share-based payment expense		1,398	28
Income tax paid		(23,846)	(73,011)
Interest income received		1,048	1,789
Abandonment costs paid	2.5	(269)	(757)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		12,254	3,543
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		7,008	(11,518)
Decrease in inventories		2,700	4,975
Net cash flow from operating activities		22,543	(27,351)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments to acquire tangible and intangible fixed assets		(69,819)	(83,164)
Consideration paid for Gas Storage Acquisition, net of cash acquired	2.7	–	(22,070)
Release from restricted funds		11,804	–
Net cash flow from investing activities		(58,015)	(105,234)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Interest paid		(2,881)	(3,447)
Lease repayments and other financing cash flows		(1,332)	(1,760)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(4,213)	(5,207)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(39,685)	(137,792)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		113,753	214,974
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes		9,815	(5,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		83,883	72,007

Section 1 General information and basis of preparation

1.1 General information

These condensed consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and AIM Rule 18. These condensed consolidated financial statements, along with the management report above, represent a 'half-yearly report' as referred to in the AIM Rules. Accordingly, they do not include all the information required for a full annual financial report. These condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and do not constitute statutory accounts as defined in section 434 of the Companies Act 2006 and should be read in conjunction with the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. Interim period results are not necessarily indicative of results of operations or cash flows for an annual period. The condensed consolidated financial statements have not been subject to review or audit by independent auditors; therefore, all figures are unaudited. The Group's business is not inherently seasonal, but gas prices (and therefore revenue from gas sales) are typically higher in the European winter months than the summer.

These condensed consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by Kistos Holdings plc's Board of Directors on 23 September 2025.

1.2 Going concern

These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern basis of accounting. The forecasts and projections made in adopting the going concern basis take into account forecasts of commodity prices, production rates, operating and general and administrative (G&A) expenditure, committed and sanctioned capital expenditure, and the timing and quantum of future tax payments. To assess the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, management evaluated cash flow forecasts for the period to December 2026 (the going concern period) by preparing a base case forecast and various combined downside sensitivities. The base case assumed the following:

- Q10-A production in line with latest internal forecasts.
- Production from the GLA and Balder/Ringhorne in line with latest available operator forecasts and, in the case of the latter, considering the first oil date from the Jotun FPSO in June 2025.
- Committed and contracted capital expenditure only (being primarily the Group's share of Balder Future capital expenditure) in line with currently approved budgets and authorities for Expenditure (AFEs).
- A tax rebate of \$74 million (746 million NOK) received in December 2025.
- Obligations under Decommissioning Security Agreements (DSAs) for the GLA fields are satisfied at least in part by the issuance of surety bonds during the period covered by the going concern assessment.
- Commodity prices based on forward curves prevailing at the date of assessment (being an average of 82p/therm, €32/MWh and \$67/bbl across the going concern period)

The base case forecast indicated that the Group would be able to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its bond covenant requirement (being a minimum liquidity of \$10 million to be held within Kistos Energy Norway) and day-to-day operations across the going concern period.

As part of the assessment, reasonably plausible scenarios were also prepared and analysed. These include:

- a reduction to the oil and gas price assumptions based on recent price volatility;
- a reduction to forecast production rates based on reasonably plausible changes to technical assumptions and sensitivities to extending the impact of planned maintenance shut-ins;
- adverse movement in foreign exchange rates; and
- an assumption that the 2026 DSA for the GLA fields, estimated to be in excess of £73 million, had to be to be partially covered in cash.

The outcome of applying one or more of these reasonably plausible downside scenarios against the base case supported the going concern conclusion.

These condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

1.3 Material accounting policies

The Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies adopted in the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

There are no accounting pronouncement which have become effective from 1 January 2025 that have significant impact on the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Other minor change has been made to the presentation of certain line items in the comparative financial statements and the notes:

- On the consolidated income statement, foreign exchange and other net finance costs is now presented in two lines 'other finance income' and 'other finance costs' (previously within 'foreign exchange movements and other net finance costs').
- On the consolidated income statement, depreciation and amortisation and impairment are now combined in one line 'depreciation, amortisation and impairment'.
- On the consolidated income statement, 'Production and operating costs' has been renamed as 'Cost of sales' and 'Exploration and development expenses' are now on the same line.
- On the consolidated income statement a gross profit line has been added.

In preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the audited annual financial statements at 31 December 2024. The only exceptions are the estimate of income tax liabilities which is determined in this half-yearly report using the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period.

1.4 Foreign currencies and translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates (the functional currency). Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated to the entity's functional currency at the foreign exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. All UK-incorporated entities in the Group, including Kistos Holdings plc, have a functional currency of pounds Sterling (GBP). All Dutch-incorporated entities have a functional currency of euros (EUR). Norwegian-incorporated entities have a functional currency of Norwegian Krone (NOK).

The Group changed its presentation currency from Euros (EUR) to US Dollars (USD) effective 1 January 2024. The presentation currency has been changed as the Group's debt is now all denominated in USD, and an increasing proportion of the Group's revenues is derived from the sale of crude oil which is priced in USD.

The results and balance sheet of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency were translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented were translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet (except for certain items in equity which are translated at the historical rate);
- Income and expenditure and cash flows were translated at average exchange rates for the periods; and
- The effects of translating the Group's financial results and financial positions into USD was recognised within 'Other comprehensive income' and against the foreign currency translation reserve (within 'Other reserves' on the balance sheet).

1.5 Significant events in the current period

The financial position and performance of the Group was affected by the following events and transactions during the six months ended 30 June 2025:

- The hybrid bonds were fully cancelled on 28 May 2025. In exchange, bondholders were allocated and received a specified number of warrants over Kistos shares, exercisable at a price of 385 pence per share.
- The Group has increased its existing credit facility from \$20 million to \$30 million.
- Cash outflows of \$23.8 million in respect of tax liabilities.

Section 2 Oil and gas operations

2.1 Revenue

\$'000

	6 months ended 30 June 2025			
	Netherlands	Norway	UK	Total
Sales of liquids	–	31,279	4,859	36,138
Sales of natural gas	12,535	–	32,066	44,601
Gas storage	–	–	7,164	7,164
Revenue from contracts with customers	12,535	31,279	44,089	87,903

\$'000

	6 months ended 30 June 2024			
	Netherlands	Norway	UK	Total
Sales of liquids	–	54,544	7,439	61,983
Sales of natural gas	21,039	–	28,394	49,433
Gas storage	–	–	1,912	1,912
Revenue from contracts with customers	21,039	54,544	37,745	113,328

2.2 Segmental information

The performance of the Group is monitored by the Executive Directors (comprising the Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) who consider the business from both a product and a geographic perspective.

2.2.1 Adjusted EBITDA

The Executive Directors use Adjusted EBITDA as a measure of profit and loss to assess the performance of the operating segments. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure, which management believe is a useful metric as it provides additional information on performance and trends. Adjusted EBITDA is not defined in IFRS or other accounting standards, and therefore may not be comparable with similarly described or defined measures reported by other companies. It is not intended to be a substitute for, or superior to, any nearest equivalent IFRS measure.

Adjusted EBITDA excludes the effects of significant items of income and expenditure that may have an impact on the quality of earnings such as impairment charges, other non-cash charges such as depreciation and share-based payment expense, transaction costs, changes in contingent consideration relating to business acquisitions and development expenditure.

A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA by segment to profit before tax, the nearest equivalent IFRS measure, is presented below.

\$'000	Note	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Adjusted EBITDA by segment:			
Netherlands		242	12,855
Norway		10,885	26,401
UK		13,540	11,759
Corporate		(994)	(2,430)
Group Adjusted EBITDA		23,673	48,585
Development expenses		(25)	(154)
Share-based payment expense		(1,398)	(29)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.3, 2.4	(39,730)	(60,743)
Transaction costs		–	(802)
Operating loss		(17,480)	(13,143)
Net finance income/(costs)	3.2	10,622	(27,144)
Loss before tax		(6,858)	(40,287)

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

\$'000	Freehold land	Oil and gas production assets	Gas storage facilities and other	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2025	2,093	815,453	71,561	889,107
Additions	–	69,754	–	69,754
Disposals	–	–	(536)	(536)
Foreign exchange differences	214	113,415	7,128	120,757
At 30 June 2025	2,307	998,622	78,153	1,079,082
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2025	–	(391,566)	(8,033)	(399,599)
Depreciation charge for period	–	(39,225)	(395)	(39,620)
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	–	(53,715)	(419)	(54,134)
At 30 June 2025	–	(484,506)	(8,847)	(493,353)
Net book value at 31 December 2024	2,093	423,887	63,528	489,508
Net book value at 30 June 2025	2,307	514,116	69,306	585,729

2.4 Intangible assets and goodwill

\$'000	Goodwill	Exploration and evaluation assets	Other	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2025	52,969	124,460	1,017	178,446
Acquisitions (note 2.7)	–	–	–	–
Additions	–	264	221	485
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	6,545	14,596	112	21,253
At 30 June 2025	59,514	139,320	1,350	200,184
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
At 1 January 2025	(3,754)	(94,504)	(701)	(98,959)
Amortisation and impairment charge for the period	–	(19)	(91)	(110)
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(367)	(11,621)	(82)	(12,070)
At 30 June 2025	(4,121)	(106,144)	(874)	(111,139)
Net book value at 31 December 2024	49,215	29,956	316	79,487
Net book value at 30 June 2025	55,393	33,176	476	89,045

Exploration and evaluation assets include the exploration licence portfolio acquired as part of the GLA Acquisition and exploration prospects in Norway.

2.5 Abandonment provision

\$'000	Note	6 months ended 30 June 2025
At 1 January 2025		254,918
Accretion expense	3.2	5,518
Changes in estimates to provisions		–
Utilisation of provisions		(269)
Effect of changes to discount rate		–
Foreign exchange differences		31,171
At 30 June 2025		291,338
Of which:		
Current		3,584
Non-current		287,754
Total		291,338

Abandonment provisions primarily include:

- In the Netherlands, the Group's share of the estimated cost of abandoning the producing Q10-A wells, decommissioning the associated infrastructure, plugging and abandoning the currently suspended Q11-B well, and removal and restoration of certain onshore pipelines and corresponding land from historic assets. Abandonment of the infrastructure is expected to take place between three and six years from the balance sheet date, in 2028 for the Q10-A and Q11-B wells. Onshore pipelines and land restoration are nearly done, will be completed before year-end.
- In the UK Production segment, the Group's share of the estimated cost of plugging and abandoning the producing and suspended Laggan, Tormore, Edradour and Glenlivet wells, removal of the associated subsea infrastructure, and demolition of the SGP and restoration of the land upon which the plant is constructed. Abandonment is expected to take place between five and fourteen years from the balance sheet date, subject to production and commodity price forecasts and level of use of the SGP by third parties.
- In Norway, plugging and abandonment of drilled wells on Ringhorne and Balder, and removal of the Balder FPU and Ringhorne platform. Abandonment is expected to take place in approximately 25 years' time.
- In the UK Storage segment, the re-brining of gas storage caverns and decommissioning of gas storage plant assets. Abandonment is expected to take place in approximately 20 years' time.

Abandonment provisions are initially estimated in nominal terms, based on management's assessment of publicly available economic forecasts and determined using inflation rates of 2.0% to 2.50% and a discount rate of 2.6% to 5.1%.

The obligation for the decommissioning in respect of 2025 was £62.9 million (2024 H1: £69 million), which the Group satisfied via issuing £45 million of surety bonds and an amount of £17.9 million letters of credit to cover its obligations under Decommissioning Security Agreements (DSA). The amount of the bonds required is re-assessed each year, changing in line with estimated post-tax cash flows from the assets, revisions to the abandonment cost, inflation rates, discount rates and other inputs defined in the DSAs.

The Group is obliged to deposit to Vår Energi a post-tax amount of \$12.7 million (plus interest accruing at SOFR +3%), payable three months after the date of the first oil produced from the Balder and Ringhorne fields over the Jotun FPSO. Based on current estimates of interest rates and expected timing of Balder first oil, the amount to be deposited is anticipated to be approximately \$16 million. This amount will be repaid to the Group upon final decommissioning of the fields.

2.6 Joint arrangements and licence interests

As at the balance sheet date, the Group has the following interests in joint arrangements that management has assessed as being joint operations.

The operator of the licences held by Kistos Energy Limited is TotalEnergies E&P UK Limited. The operator of the licences held by Kistos Energy (Norway) AS is Vår Energi ASA.

Except where otherwise noted, the interest and status of licences is the same as at the end of the prior period.

Field or licence	Country	Licence holder	Licence type	Status	Interest at 30 June 2025
M10a & M11 ¹	Netherlands	Kistos NL1 B.V.	Exploration	Operated	60%
Donkerbroek	Netherlands	Kistos NL1 B.V.	Production	Operated	60%
Donkerbroek-West	Netherlands	Kistos NL1 B.V.	Production	Operated	60%
Akkrum-11	Netherlands	Kistos NL1 B.V.	Production	Operated	60%
Q07	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Production	Operated	60%
Q08	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Exploration	Operated	60%
Q10-A	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Production	Operated	60%
Q10-B	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Exploration	Operated	60%
Q11	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Exploration	Operated	60%
P12b	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Exploration	Operated	60%
Q13b	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Exploration	Operated	60%
Q14	Netherlands	Kistos NL2 B.V.	Exploration	Operated	60%
P911, P1159, P1195, P1453 ² and P1678 (Laggan, Tormore, Edradour and Glenlivet)	UK	Kistos Energy Limited	Production	Non-operated	20%
P2411 and P1453 (Benriach)	UK	Kistos Energy Limited	Exploration	Non-operated	25%
P2683 (Ballechin)	UK	Kistos Energy Limited	Exploration	Non-operated	33%
PL001	Norway	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	Production	Non-operated	10%
PL027 ³	Norway	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	Production	Non-operated	10%
PL027C	Norway	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	Production	Non-operated	10%
PL027HS	Norway	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	Production	Non-operated	10%
PL028	Norway	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	Production	Non-operated	10%
PL028S	Norway	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	Production	Non-operated	10%

¹ Following successful appeal against non-renewal (decision received in July 2023), the licence was re-awarded to Kistos retroactively from 30 June 2022.

² Licence P1453 is split into the portion including and excluding the Benriach area.

³ Licence 027 comprises Balder and Ringhorne Øst fields. Kistos' share of the Ringhorne Øst unit is 7.4%.

2.7 Acquisitions

In April 2024, the Group completed the acquisition of EDF Energy (Gas Storage) Limited (subsequently renamed Kistos Energy Storage Limited) which was accounted for as an acquisition of group of assets.

Section 3 Income statement

3.1 Earnings per share

	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Consolidated loss for the period, attributable to shareholders of the Group (\$'000)		
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	82,863,743	82,863,743
Potential dilutive effect of:		
Employee share options	122,562	–
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	52,986,305	82,863,743
Basic loss per share (\$)	(0.15)	(0.21)
Diluted loss per share (\$)	(0.15)	(0.21)

3.2 Net finance income/(costs)

\$'000	Note	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Bank interest income		1,048	1,789
Interest on tax receivable		1,560	2,295
Other interest income		–	8
Total interest income		2,608	4,092
Bond interest		(15,171)	(17,302)
Other interest		(106)	–
Interest on tax payable		(795)	(628)
Surety bond costs		(951)	(1,569)
Total interest expenses		(17,023)	(19,499)
Accretion expense on abandonment provisions and other liabilities	2.5	(5,518)	(4,511)
Accretion expense on lease liabilities		(225)	(76)
Remeasurement gain on Hybrid Bond	5.1	730	7,792
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains		30,050	(14,942)
Total other net finance income/(costs)		25,037	(11,737)
Total net finance income/(costs)		10,622	(27,144)

Section 4 Working capital

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents and restricted funds

As at 30 June 2025, the cash and cash equivalents balance was \$83.9 million (2024: \$113.8 million).

Financial covenants relating to minimum liquidity balances are disclosed in note 5.1.1.

As at 30 June 2025, restricted funds consisted of \$19.8 million (2024: \$29.4 million) held in a separate bank account for the purpose of providing security against letters of credit/bonds issued in respect of decommissioning liabilities and surety bonds. Also, it includes cash lodged as letters of credit for gas storage capacity arrangements, deposit lodged for office leases and employee withholding tax in Norway.

4.2 Trade and other receivables

\$'000	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables	1,049	349
Accrued income	6,400	11,861
Receivables due from joint operation partner	1,060	858
Other receivables and cash overcalls	2,872	1,242
Prepayments	4,761	4,939
VAT receivable	1,814	1,353
Total trade and other receivables	17,956	20,602

Accrued income represents amounts due in respect of hydrocarbon sales and gas storage capacity revenue that had not been invoiced at the balance sheet date. All hydrocarbon sales accrued income had been invoiced and collected in full within one month of the corresponding reporting date. Certain amounts relating to gas storage capacity revenue are contractually due to be collected in the second quarter of 2026.

4.3 Trade payables and accruals

\$'000	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables	9,487	4,427
Payables to joint operators	1,407	1,359
Accruals	32,765	26,394
Total trade payables and accruals	43,659	32,180

Trade payables are unsecured and generally paid within 30 days. Accrued expenses are also unsecured and represents estimates of expenses incurred but where no invoice has yet been received, and amounts accrued by joint operators but not yet billed. The carrying value of trade payables and other accrued expenses are considered to be fair value given their short-term nature.

4.4 Other liabilities

\$'000	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Bond interest payable	8,214	1,153
Salary and payroll-related liabilities	1,466	1,294
Lease liabilities	846	970
VAT payable	1,649	223
Overlift	3,603	6,971
Credit facility	3,182	–
Other	5,843	4,341
Other liabilities – current	24,803	14,952
Long-term employee benefit liabilities	820	328
Lease liabilities	8,174	7,375
Other liabilities – non-current	8,994	7,703

Lease liabilities include leasehold land and subterranean caverns acquired as part of the Gas Storage Acquisition.

Section 5 Capital and debt

5.1 Bond debt

\$'000	Total
At 1 January 2025	245,243
Issue of new bonds via payment-in-kind interest	3,354
Interest expense	2,406
Remeasurement of Hybrid Bond	(730)
Net foreign exchange gains and other movements	1,628
At 30 June 2025	251,901

Details of the bonds outstanding are as follows:

Bond	Issuer	Denomination	Nominal interest rate	Maturity date	30 June 2025		31 December 2024	
					Face value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Face value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
KENO01	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	USD	10.25% ¹	November 2027	128,782	117,809	\$128,782	115,131
KENO02	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	USD	9.75% ²	September 2026	134,942	134,092	\$131,468	129,382
Hybrid Bond	Kistos Energy (Norway) AS	USD	n/a	March 2083 ³	45,000	–	45,000	730
Total						251,901		245,243

1. Interest payable wholly in kind via issuance of new bonds.

2. Interest payable partly in cash (4.5%) and partly in kind via issuance of new bonds (5.25%).

3. All outstanding hybrid bonds have been cancelled due to no crude oil being lifted from the Jotun FPSO by 31 May 2025.

The Group has call options to redeem bonds as follows:

Bond	Call price	Period of call option
KENO01 ¹	100%	From full discharge/redemption of KENO02 until maturity
KENO02 ¹	100%	Anytime until maturity
Hybrid Bond ¹	100%	From full discharge/redemption of both KENO01 and KENO02 until maturity

1. Must be called in full, not in part.

5.1.1 Financial covenants

The KENO01 and KENO02 bonds have minimum liquidity requirements of the issuer, being \$10 million minimum liquidity, applicable from 1 January 2024 until first oil from the Jotun FPSO defined as the date on which Balder Ringhorne Licences have achieved 90 days of production of oil with an average oil production per day of 75 kbbl.

Section 6 Tax

6.1 Tax credit or charge for period

\$'000	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Current tax charge	1,595	7,269
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	3,884	(30,314)
Total tax charge/(credit) for the period	5,479	(23,045)

6.2 Current tax

6.2.1 Current tax receivable

The Group has a tax receivable of \$115 million wholly relating to tax losses incurred in Norway, \$74 million of which is due to be received in cash by the Group in December 2025 and \$41 million is due to be received in cash in December 2026 unless it is utilised to reduce the tax payable that could result from profit in that year. The current tax assets accrue repayment interest from 1 January 2025 and 1 January 2026 respectively (the current statutory rate being 4.5%).

6.2.2 Current tax payable

The Group has current tax liabilities by segment as follows:

\$'000	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Netherlands	361	59,803
United Kingdom	30,638	33,801
	30,999	93,604

Current tax liabilities are anticipated to be settled within one year of the balance sheet date.

Late or underpaid tax accrues interest at a rate of at least 5.75% in the UK. \$0.8 million of late payment interest was charged in the current period.

6.2.3 Non-current tax payable

In October 2022, the EU member states adopted Council Regulation (EU) 1854/2022, which required EU member states to introduce a Solidarity Contribution Tax for companies active in the oil, gas, coal and refinery sectors. The Dutch implementation of this solidarity contribution was legislated by a retrospective 33% tax on 'surplus profits' realised during 2022, defined as taxable profit exceeding 120% of the average taxable profit of the four previous financial years. Companies in scope are those realising at least 75% of their turnover through the production of oil and natural gas, coal mining activities, refining of petroleum or coke oven products.

The Group believes there is a reasonable basis to conclude that Kistos NL2 B.V. is out of scope, as less than 75% of its turnover under Dutch GAAP was derived from the specified activities. This position is supported by external advice and reflected in the Group's Solidarity Tax Contribution tax return, filed in May 2024, which reported a nil liability.

The Group is aware that the legality of the Solidarity Contribution Tax, including its retrospective application, is subject to ongoing legal challenges by other parties and certain EU member states. However, given the uncertainty surrounding the interpretation and the fact that the tax return has not been audited by Dutch tax authority, the Group applied IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments'.

Accordingly, a provision of €47 million (pre discount) has been recognised, representing the most likely amount of the charge (excluding any accrued interest) if it becomes payable.

As the liability is not expected to be settled within twelve months and does not meet the definition of deferred tax liability under IAS 12, it has been reclassified from current – where it was presented in the prior year – to non-current tax liability. In accordance with IFRS measurement principles, the liability has been discounted using the Dutch risk-free rate, based on the yield of The Netherlands three-year government bond.

Should the Dutch tax authority (Belastingdienst) issue an adverse ruling and determine that the Group acted with gross negligence or wilful misconduct in submitting a nil return, material penalties and interest could apply. Late payment interest would accrue from 31 May 2024 at the applicable rate of 10% per annum.

Section 7 Other disclosures

7.1 Contingent liabilities

7.1.1 Contingent liabilities relating to Tulip Oil acquisition

As part of the acquisition of Tulip Oil in 2021, the following contingent payments could be made to the vendor should certain events occur and/or milestones be achieved:

- up to a maximum of €75 million relating to Vlieland Oil (now Orion), triggered at FID and payable upon first hydrocarbons based on the net reserves at time of sanction;
- up to a maximum of €75 million relating to M10a and M11, triggered at FID and payable upon first gas, based on US\$3/boe of sanctioned reserves; and
- €10 million payable should Kistos take FID on the Q10-Gamma prospect by 2025.

Based on management's current assessments and status of the projects and developments above, the contingent considerations above remain unrecognised on the balance sheet.

7.1.2 Decommissioning-related contingent liabilities

The Group is obliged to deposit to Vår Energi a post-tax amount of \$12.7 million (plus interest accruing at SOFR +3%), payable three months after the date of the first oil produced from the Balder and Ringhorne fields over the Jotun FPSO. Based on current estimates of interest rates and expected timing of Balder first oil, the amount to be deposited is anticipated to be approximately \$16 million. This amount will be repaid to the Group upon final decommissioning of the fields.

7.2 Subsequent events

7.2.1 Change of operator in GLA

During 2024, it was announced that TotalEnergies E&P UK Ltd (40% and operator of GLA JV) had agreed to sell its entire stake and operatorship to the Prax Group. The deal was anticipated to complete in the second quarter of 2025. However, the transaction was halted due to Prax's parent company entering liquidation proceedings in June 2025.

Appendix A: Glossary

2C – contingent resources

2P – proved plus probable resources

Adjusted Production Costs – production operating costs per the income statement (for Production segments only) less accounting movements in inventory

Average realised sales price – revenue divided by hydrocarbon volumes sold (converted to barrels of oil equivalent using the conversion factors in Appendix C) for the period

bbl – barrel

bcf – billion cubic feet

boe – barrels of oil equivalent

boepd – barrels of oil equivalent produced per day

CGU – Cash-generating unit

CIT – Dutch Corporate Income Tax

Company – Kistos Holdings plc

DSA – Decommissioning Security Agreement

E&P – exploration and production

EBN – Energie Beheer Nederland

EIR – effective interest rate

EPL – Energy Profits Levy

FID – Final Investment Decision

FPSO – floating production storage and offloading vessel

FPU – floating production unit

G&A – general and administrative expenditure

Gas Storage Acquisition – the acquisition of the entire share capital of EDF Energy (Gas Storage) Limited from EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited in April 2024

GLA – Greater Laggan Area

GLA Acquisition – the acquisition, in July 2022, of a 20% working interest in the P911, P1159, P1195, P1453 and P1678 licences, producing gas fields and associated infrastructure alongside various interests in certain other exploration licences, including a 25% interest in the Benriach prospect in licence P2411, from TotalEnergies E&P UK Limited

Group – Kistos Holdings plc and its subsidiaries

kbbl – thousand barrels

kboe – thousand barrels of oil equivalent

kboepd – thousand barrels of oil equivalent produced per day

JV – joint venture

KENAS – Kistos Energy (Norway) AS

LTI – lost time incident

MEG – monoethylene glycol

Mime – Mime Petroleum AS

Mime Acquisition – the acquisition, in May 2023, of the entire share capital of, and voting interests in, Mime Petroleum AS (Mime) from Mime Petroleum S.a.r.l., a company incorporated and operating in Norway

mmboe – million barrels of oil equivalent

MT – metric tonne

MWh – megawatt hour

NCS – Norwegian Continental Shelf

Nm³ – normal cubic metre

norm price – the tax reference price set by the Petroleum Price Council for grades of crude oil sold in Norway

NSTA – North Sea Transition Authority

PDO – Plan for Development and Operation

RNB – Norwegian Revised National Budget

ROU – right of use

scf – standard cubic feet

SGP – Shetland Gas Plant

sm³ – standard cubic metre

SOFR – Secured Overnight Financing Rate

Solidarity Contribution Tax - A tax levied by the Dutch Government, following the adoption of Council Regulation (EU) 1854/2022, which required EU member states to introduce a 'solidarity contribution' for companies active in the oil, gas, coal and refinery sectors. The Dutch implementation of this solidarity contribution has been legislated by a retrospective 33% tax on 'excess profit' realised during 2022, with 'excess profit' defined as that profit exceeding 120% of the average profit of the four previous financial years. Companies in scope are those realising at least 75% of their turnover through the production of oil and natural gas, mining activities, refining of petroleum or coke oven products

SPS – Dutch State Profit Share tax

SURF – Subsea, umbilicals, risers and flowlines

Unit opex – Adjusted Production Costs divided by hydrocarbon production (converted to estimated barrels of oil equivalent using the conversion factors in Appendix C) for the period

Appendix B: Non-IFRS Measures

Management believes that certain non-IFRS measures (also referred to as ‘alternative performance measures’) are useful metrics as they provide additional useful information on performance and trends. These measures are primarily used by management for internal performance analysis, are not defined in IFRS or other GAAPs and therefore may not be comparable with similarly described or defined measures reported by other companies. They are not intended to be a substitute for, or superior to, IFRS measures. Definitions and reconciliations to the nearest equivalent IFRS measure are presented below.

B1: Adjusted net (debt)/cash

Adjusted net (debt)/cash is a measure that management believes is useful as it provides an indicator of the Group’s overall liquidity. It is defined as cash and cash equivalent and restricted funds and current tax receivables less the face value of outstanding bond debt excluding the Hybrid Bond which, in management’s view, represents contingent consideration rather than bond debt due to the payment triggers associated with it.

\$'000	Note	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted funds	4.1	103,650	72,007	143,138
Current tax receivables	6.2.1	74,036	84,248	65,450
Less: face value of bond debt (excluding Hybrid Bond)	5.1	(263,724)	(244,893)	(260,251)
Net debt		(86,038)	(88,638)	(51,663)

B2: Adjusted Cost of Sales and unit opex

Adjusted Cost of Sales (previously called Adjusted operating costs) represents the production and operating expenses attributable to the Group’s three Production segments. These costs are adjusted to reflect inventory accounting movements specifically, operating costs capitalised into liquids inventory when produced and only expensed to the income statement upon sale of the related product. Additionally, operating costs from the UK Storage segment are excluded, as they do not relate to the production of hydrocarbons for sale.

Unit opex is Adjusted Cost of Sales divided by barrels of oil equivalent produced for the same period.

\$'000	6 months ended 30 June 2025	6 months ended 30 June 2024
Cost of sales per income statement	55,301	54,601
Less: UK Storage segment cost of sales	(8,207)	(3,513)
Accounting movements in inventory	(254)	(5,643)
Adjusted cost of sales	46,840	45,445
Total production (kboe)	1,119	1,544
Unit opex	\$42/boe	\$29/boe

Appendix C: Conversion factors

37.3 scf of gas in 1 Nm³ of gas

5,561 scf of gas in 1 boe

149.2 Nm³ of gas in 1 boe

1.7 MWh of gas in 1 boe

34.12 therms of gas in 1 MWh of gas

7 MT of natural gas liquids in 1 boe

28 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in one tonne of natural gas (CH₄)

Exact conversions of volumes of gas to barrels of oil equivalent (boe), volume of gas to energy (therms or MWh) and volumes of natural gas liquids to boe is dependent on the calorific value of gas and exact composition of natural gas liquids and therefore can change on a daily basis, and may be different to those conversion factors used by other companies