



2025 Half Year Results
27 August 2025

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Guidance for the 12 months to 31 December 2025 is uncertain and subject to change. Guidance has been estimated on the basis of various risks and assumptions, including those "Key Risks" set out in Karoon's 2024 Annual Report.

References to future activities development, appraisal and exploration projects are subject to approvals such as government approvals, joint venture approvals and Karoon approvals. Karoon expresses no view as to whether all required approvals will be obtained.

Reserves disclosure

Reserves and Resources estimates are prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Petroleum Resources Management System (SPE-PRMS) 2018 jointly published by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), World Petroleum Council (WPC), and American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) and Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE).

Unless otherwise stated, all petroleum resource estimates are quoted as at the effective date (i.e. 31 December 2024) of the Reserves and Resources Statement included in Karoon's 2024 Annual Report.

Oil and gas Reserves and Resource estimates are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates that were valid when originally calculated may alter significantly due to new information or when new techniques become available. Additionally, by their nature, reserves and resource estimates are imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. As further data becomes available through for instance production, the estimates are likely to change. This may result in alterations to production plans, which may in turn, impact the Company's operations. Reserves and resource estimates are by nature forward looking statements and are the subject of the same risks as other forward-looking statements.

Resource volumetric estimates in MMboe have been rounded to one decimal place. Gas volumes are converted to barrels of oil equivalent (boe) on the basis of 6,000 scf = 1 boe

Karoon is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Reserves and Resources Update. All the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Reserves and Resources Update continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Authorisation

This presentation has been authorised for release by the Board of Karoon Energy Ltd.



Julian Fowles

CEO and Managing Director

2025 Half Year Highlights

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2025 Half Year Highlights



Higher production and reserves, ongoing share buyback, progressing organic developments



Production up, oil sales/prices down

- ▶ Improving safety performance
- ▶ Production +4% on 1H24
- ▶ 2025 production guidance revised to 9.7 – 10.5 MMboe¹
- ▶ Underlying EBITDAX² US\$201m (-25% on 1H24)
- ▶ Underlying NPAT² US\$45m (-61% on 1H24)

Balance Sheet deployed

- ▶ Liquidity used to fund FPSO acquisition, SPS-88 intervention, flotel costs, capital returns, buyback
- ▶ Interim dividend 2.4 Aus cents/share (unfranked)
- ▶ Bought back ~9% of issued capital since Aug 24
- ▶ Net debt US\$237.9m at 30 Jun 25 (US\$8.8m at 31 Dec 24), liquidity US\$452.1m

New Baúna FPSO operating model

- ▶ Baúna FPSO acquisition completed
- ▶ Karoon to operate FPSO (subject to regulatory approvals), with support from maintenance / other service providers
- ▶ 13.7 MMbbl³ 2P Reserves net increase from Baúna Project revisions and asset life extension

Organic growth opportunities

- ▶ Neon 2C resource up 44%⁴, entered Define Phase in April 2025
- ▶ 30 – 50% Neon farm down process commenced
- ▶ Neon FID targeted for 2H26⁵
- ▶ Who Dat E6ST to commence in late 3Q25
- ▶ Who Dat East entered Define Phase, FID targeted in late 2025/early 2026⁵

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1. Refer to slide 12 and ASX Release dated 25.8.25 “SPS-92 downhole pump issue and updated guidance”.
2. Refer to slide 26-27 for definitions of Underlying NPAT, EBITDAX and Free Cash Flow from operations. Underlying NPAT and EBITDAX reflects Karoon’s assessment of financial performance and is presented to provide further insight into its performance.
3. Refer to the ASX Release dated 27.08.25 ‘Baúna Project Reserves Upgraded’. Karoon is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects these estimates and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.
4. Refer to the ASX Release dated 16.04.25 ‘Neon enters Define phase’. Karoon is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects these estimates and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.
5. Subject to viable economics with IRR in excess of hurdle rates and Board approval.

Health, Safety, Security and Environment

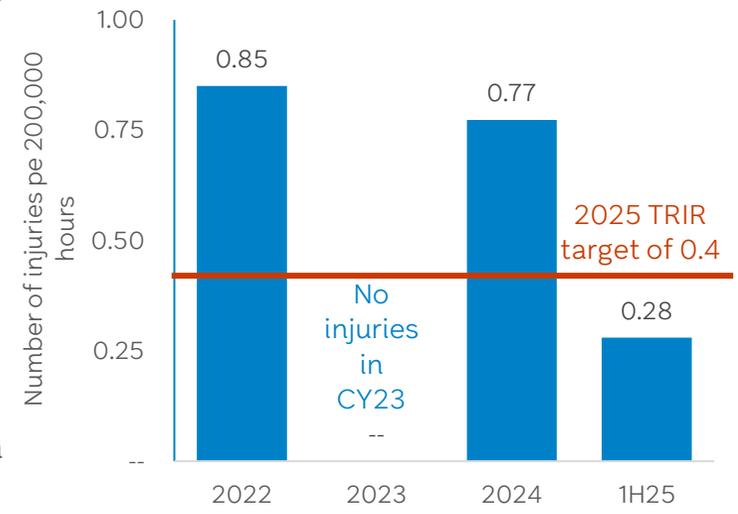
Improvement in Baúna safety performance



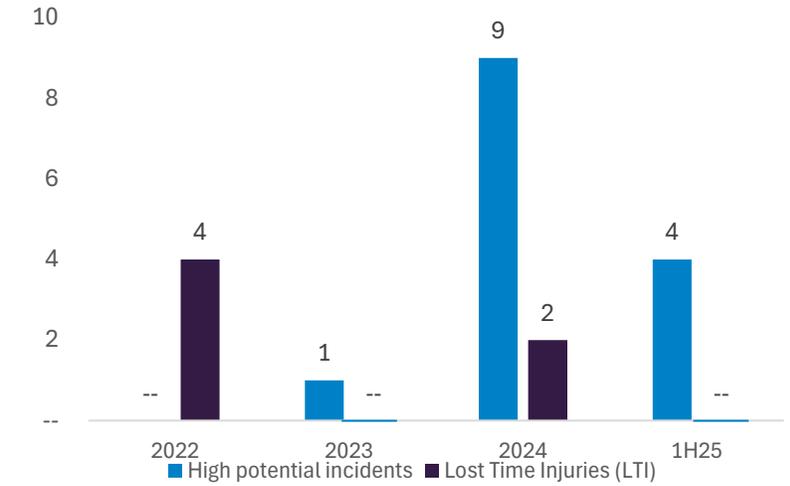
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- Improvement in Baúna lost time injury rate and process safety events in 1H25 compared to 1H24, despite higher work activity levels:
- Nil Lost Time Injuries and one Restricted Work Case
- No Tier 1 or 2 process safety events (one in 1H 2024)
- Four high potential incidents (down from five in 2H 2024)
- Continuing focus on Karoon’s fatality prevention Golden Safety Rules program, hazard awareness training, and ‘First 100 Days’ safety improvement plan, updated and extended in 3Q25
- Environmental performance - no reportable spills
- 127,997 tCO₂e of Karoon’s 2024 Scope 1 emissions² offset with various carbon units and credits
- Emission intensity in 1H25 decreased reflecting improved operational reliability at Baúna Project

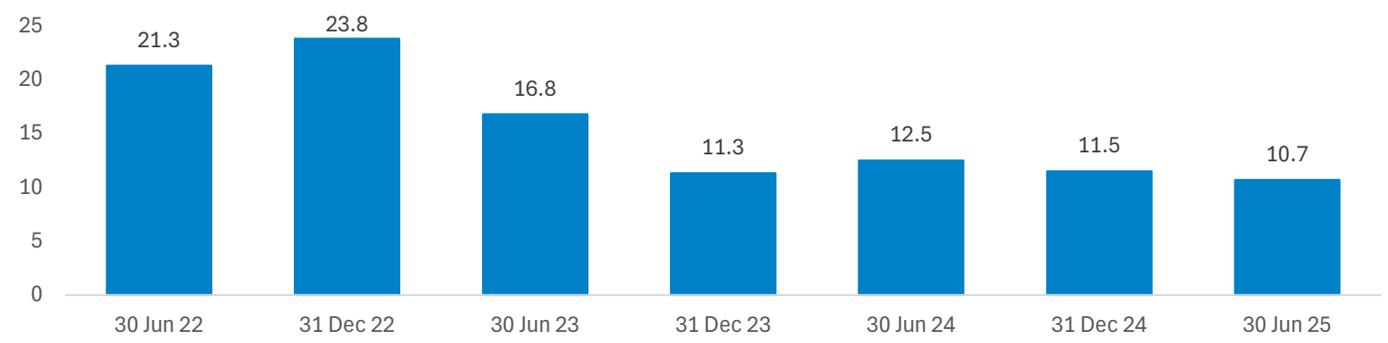
Total Recordable Injury Rate¹



Lost Time Injuries and high potential incidents¹



Karoon Scope 1 & 2 emissions intensity (kgCO₂e/boe)



1. Does not include data relating to the Who Dat, Dome Patrol and Abilene fields in the US, which are operated by LLOG.
 2. See 2024 Sustainability Report and glossary on slides 26 – 27 for details and definitions.



Ray Church
EVP and CFO

Financial Results

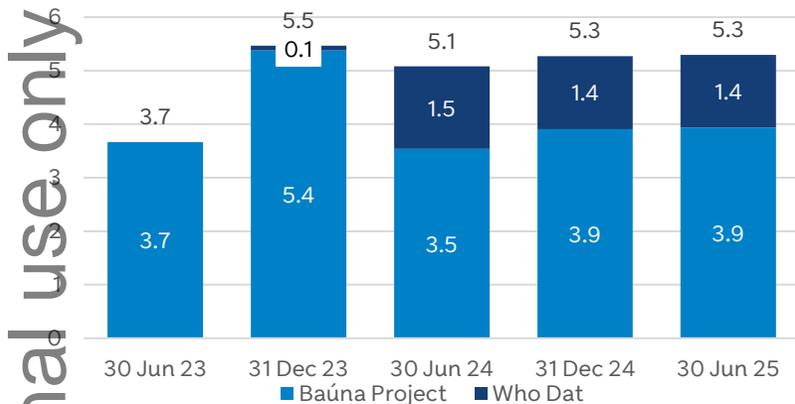
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2025 First Half Financial Summary¹

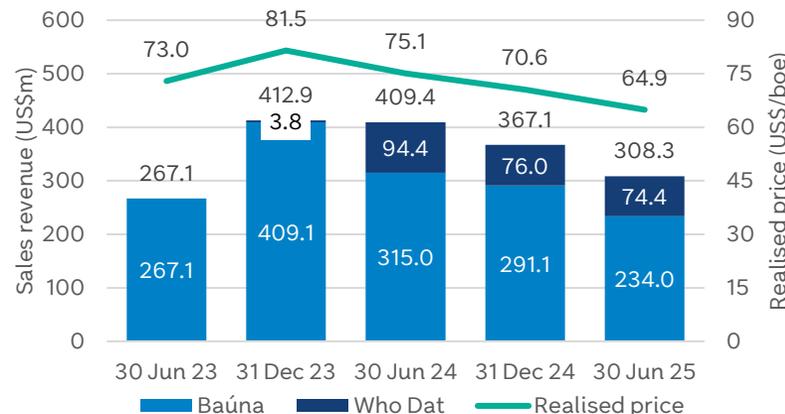


Liquidity applied to Baúna FPSO, SPS-88, final major payment to Petrobras, and capital returns

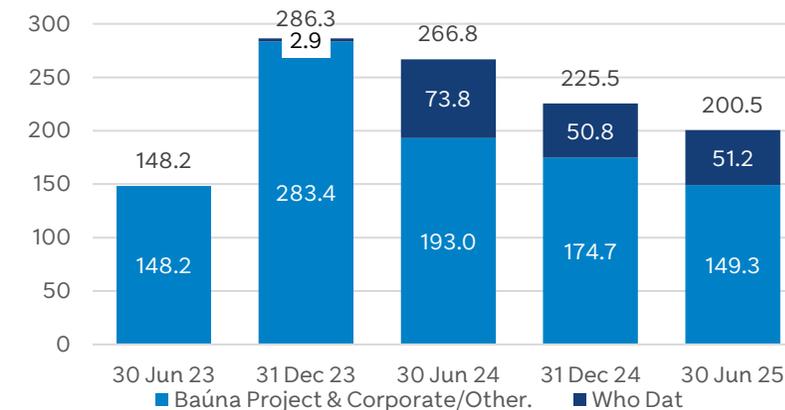
Production (MMboe)



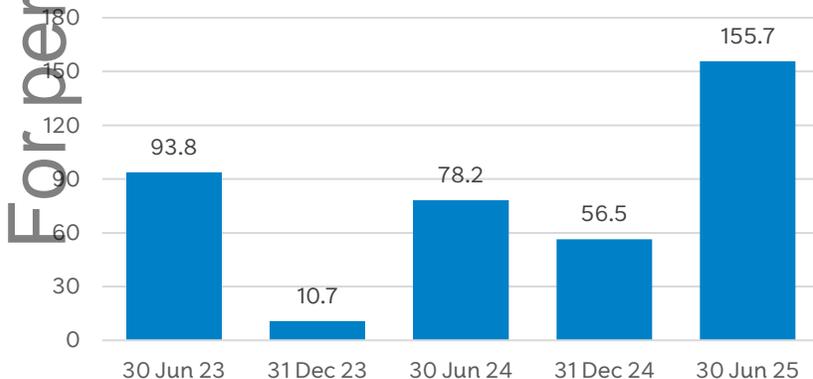
Sales revenue and realised price



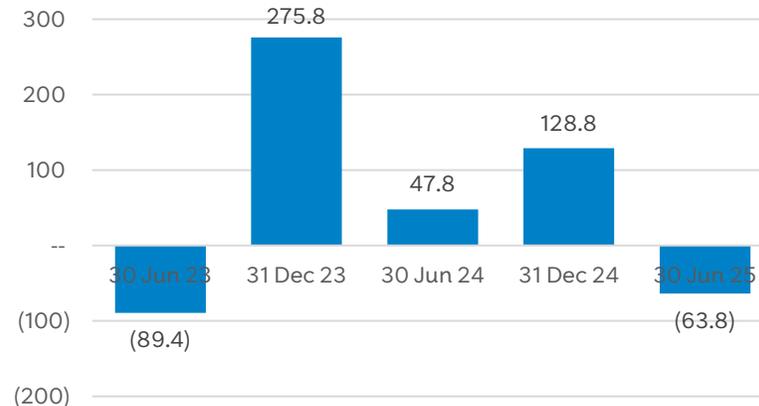
Underlying EBITDAX² (US\$m)



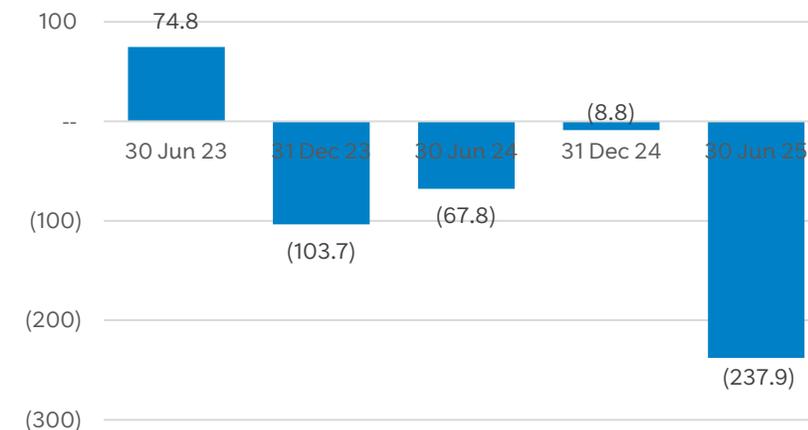
Capital Expenditure (US\$m)



Free cash flow from operations³ (US\$m)



Net cash/(debt) (US\$m)



1. The financial information for the six-month periods ending 31 December and 30 June 2023 is not audited but derived from audited and reviewed financial information.

2. Underlying EBITDAX and NPAT reflects the Company's assessment of financial performance. These are non-IFRS measure which are unaudited but derived from figures in the financial statements. Refer to slide 24 for reconciliation of these underlying adjustments. These measures are presented to provide further insight into Karoon's performance.

3. Free cash flow from operations is defined as operating cash flows less lease liability payments and investing cashflows excluding the Baúna FPSO & Who Dat acquisitions.

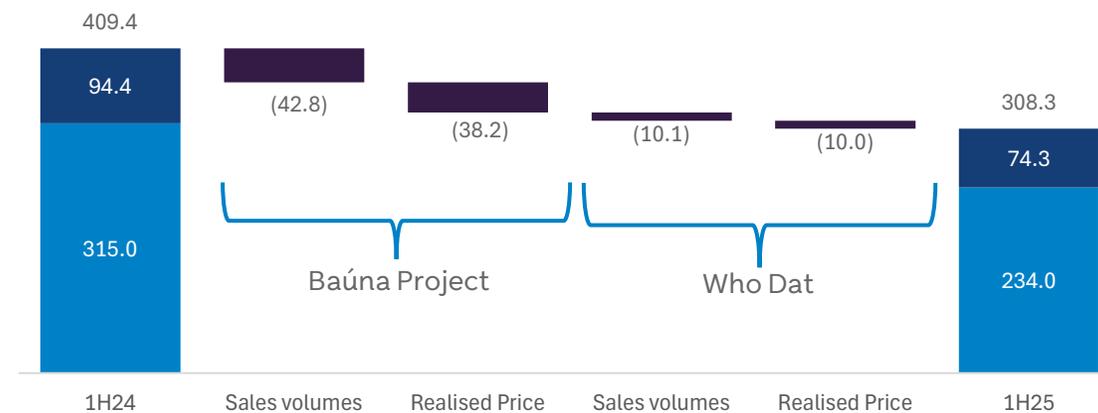
1H25 profit reflects market and timing effects

Weaker realised pricing and lifting in progress



US\$ million	1H25	1H24	% Change
Six months to:	30 June 25	30 June 24	
Revenue	308.3	409.4	-25%
Transportation costs	(10.2)	(12.1)	-16%
Net back revenue	298.1	397.3	-25%
Production costs (incl FPSO dep'n & finance)	(71.8)	(68.8)	+4%
Royalties and other government take	(23.3)	(24.8)	-6%
Corporate & other	(19.6)	(20.0)	-2%
Impact of inventory movements	17.2	(16.9)	>100%
Underlying EBITDAX ¹	200.5	266.8	-25%
Exploration costs	(4.7)	(1.4)	>100%
DD&A (excl FPSO D&A)	(89.2)	(83.0)	+8%
Net finance and interest costs	(29.3)	(20.2)	-45%
Underlying pre-tax profit ¹	77.4	162.3	-52%
Income tax expense	(32.4)	(46.5)	-30%
Underlying NPAT ¹	45.0	115.8	-61%

Movement in revenue (US\$m)



- Underlying NPAT down 61% on 1H24 due to lower sales volumes, lower realised prices, higher DD&A and finance costs:
 - Production costs higher, as charter savings from first two months of FPSO acquisition offset by higher O&M services rates
 - Sales volumes reflect cargo in transit at period end
 - Higher finance costs, reflecting higher average net debt position over period
- Income tax expense rate 42% (29% 1H24), varies from statutory rate (Brazilian 34%, US-Texas 21%) due to BRL:US\$ exchange rate fluctuations, leading to higher US\$ tax expense in 1H25 (lower in 1H24) for accounting purposes. Normalised cash tax rate ~32%

1. Underlying EBITDAX, NPAT & underlying pre-tax profit reflects the Company's assessment of financial performance. These are non-IFRS measures which are unaudited but derived from figures in the financial statements. Refer to slide 24 for reconciliation of these underlying adjustments. These measures are presented to provide further insight into Karoon's performance.

Unit Production Costs Reconciliation

Normalising opex/boe for AASB16 capitalised operating leases and royalties



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	Reported	Back out AASB 16	Production costs related to operating leases	Normalised costs
1H25				
Operating costs (US\$ million)	54			54
Capitalised leases ¹ D&A (US\$ million)	14	(14)		
Capitalised leases ¹ interest (US\$ million)	3	(3)		
Cost of operating leases ¹ (US\$ million)			20	20
Total costs (US\$ million)	72	(17)	20	74
Production (US on NWI basis) (MMboe)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
1H25 Unit production costs/boe	12.6	(3.0)	3.5	13.1
1H24				
Operating costs ² (US\$ million)	41			41
Capitalised leases ¹ D&A (US\$ million)	22	(22)		
Capitalised leases ¹ interest (US\$ million)	6	(6)		
Cost of operating leases ¹ (US\$ million)			25	25
Total costs (US\$ million)	69	(28)	25	66
Production (US on NWI basis) (MMboe)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
1H24 Unit production costs/boe	12.5	(5.1)	4.6	12.1

- ▶ Unit production costs reported on Net Working Interest (NWI) basis to exclude impact of royalties
- ▶ Unit production costs include operating costs as per note 4 (a) of financial statements and invoiced cost of material capitalised operating leases associated with production
- ▶ AASB16 derived capitalised leases, D&A and interest costs have decreased in line with lower production from Baúna Project
- ▶ Baúna Project unit production costs in 1H25 of US\$14.95/bbl, down from US\$15.06/bbl in 1H24. Reflects lower lease (charter) payments following FPSO acquisition in April, offset by Transitional Services Agreement O&M costs and increased logistics, spread over increased production
- ▶ Who Dat unit production cost (NWI) in 1H25 of US\$8.84/boe, up from US\$6.74/boe in 1H24, driven by lower production, as well as higher maintenance-related materials and logistics costs

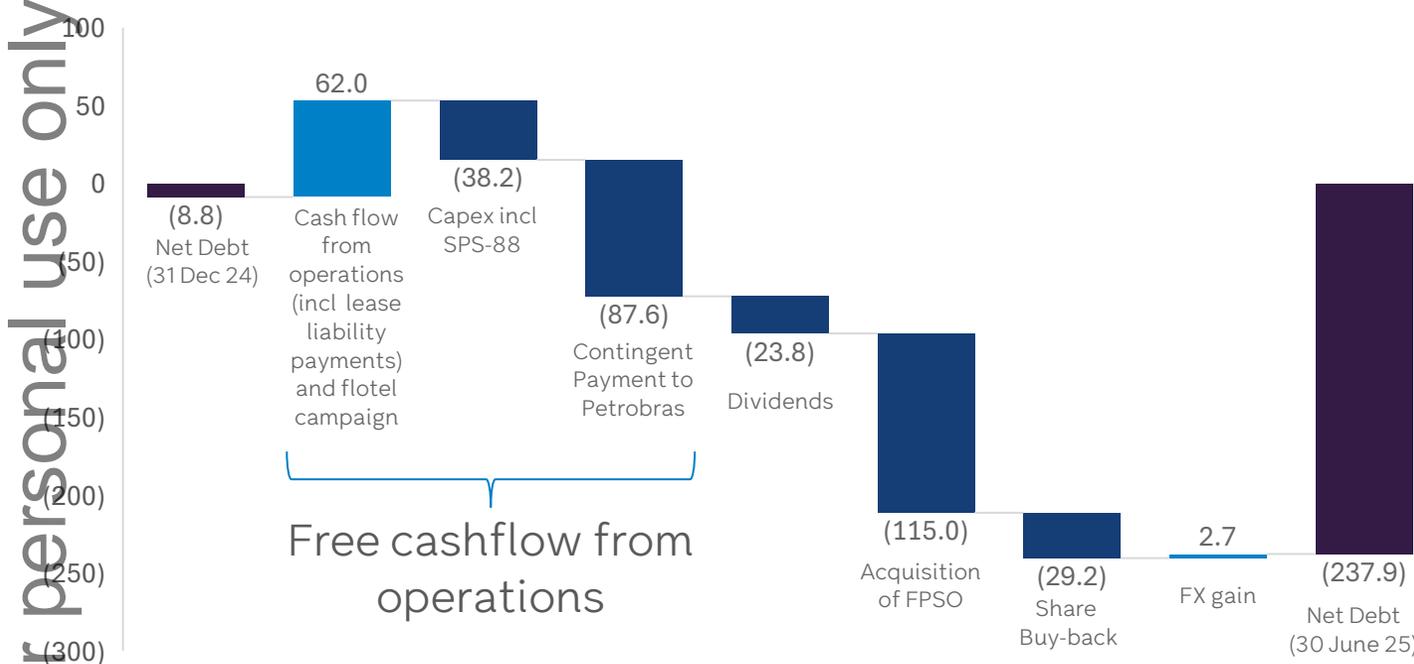
1. Relates to material capitalised leases included in Production Costs and treated as Operating Leases prior to implementation of AASB16 for consistency with global industry norms
 2. 1H24 unit production costs restated to exclude carbon credit costs as reported in note 4 (a) in the 1H25 Half Year report (comparative).

1H25 free cash flow from operations¹

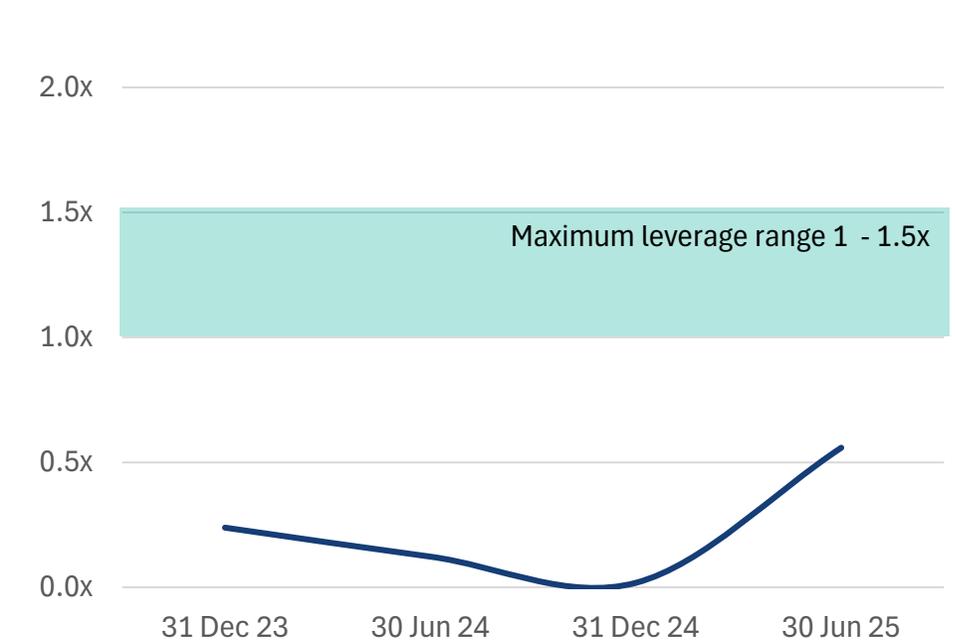
Liquidity and net leverage applied in line with capital allocation framework



Movement in net debt (US\$m)



Net leverage²



- US\$63.8m free cash flow deficit from operations in 1H25 due to planned shutdown and various infrequent expensed costs, including Baúna flotel (US\$21.1m), SPS-88 well intervention (US\$24.9m) and contingent consideration
- Lower capital demands in 2H25 should improve liquidity and reduce leverage, supporting upcoming potential FIDs over next 1218 months and ongoing capital returns and buyback in line with Capital Allocation Framework
- Net leverage below 1 – 1.5x EBITDA through investment cycle

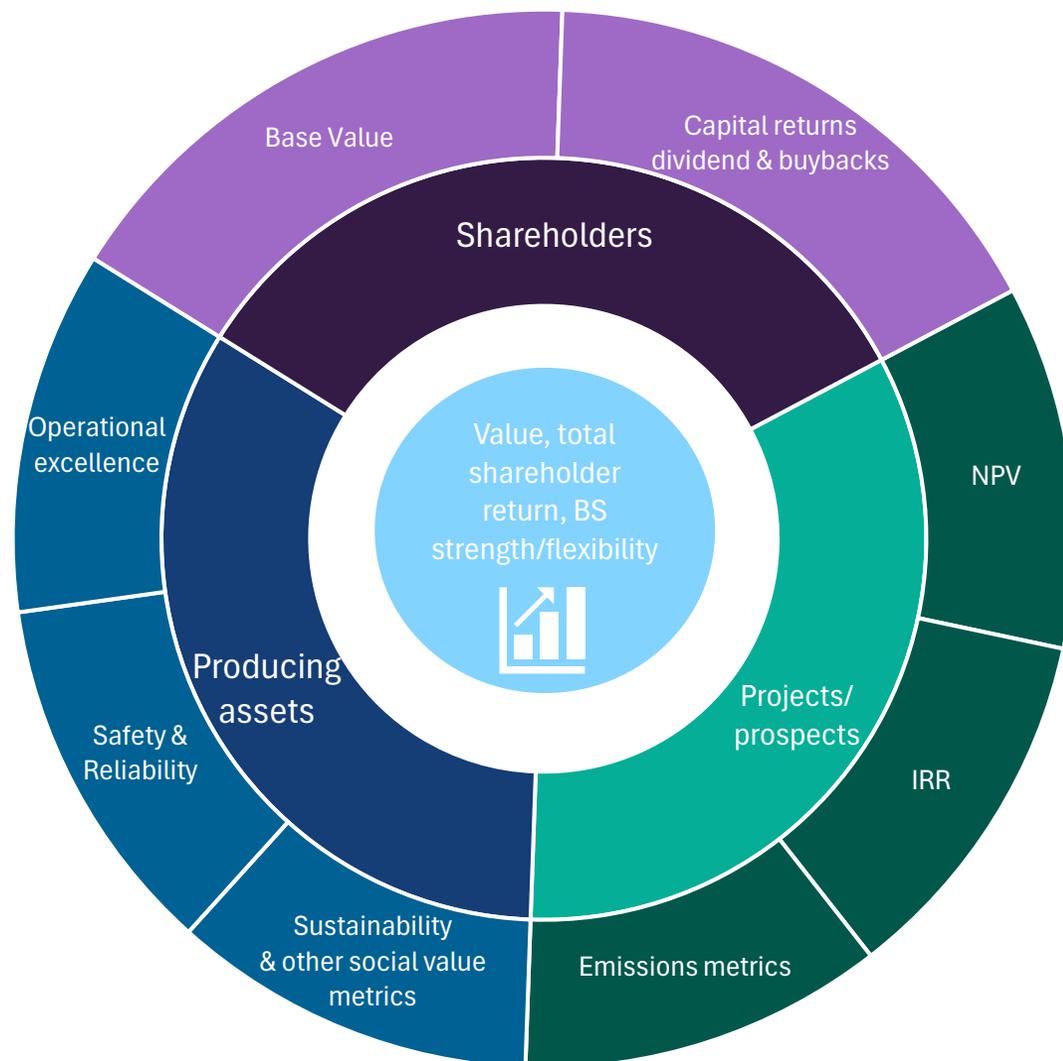
1. Free cash flow from operations is defined as operating cash flows less lease liability payments and investing cashflows net of the Who Dat and Baúna FPSO acquisitions.
 2. Net Leverage is defined as Net debt / underlying EBITDAX on rolling 12 month basis.

Delivering value to shareholders

Capital allocation framework balances capital returns and growth investments



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- › Priority remains safe and reliable operations while maintaining balance sheet strength and flexibility
- › Capital Returns Policy of 20-40% of underlying net profit after tax provides balance of capital returns while retaining sufficient capital to reinvest in business
- › Capital allocation framework continues to ensure TSR-supportive growth and production sustaining investments remain within strategy and adhere to strict returns enhancing investment criteria
- › Capital allocation framework allows for strategy -aligned TSR enhancing investments and further capital returns, within a framework of safe, reliable operations and strong flexible Balance Sheet. US\$125 million of further capital returns have been announced since capital allocation was shared in Jul 24.
 - › US\$25m on-market buyback in Jul 24 (completed in Sep 24)
 - › US\$25m on-market buyback in Oct 24 (completed Mar 25)
 - › US\$75m on market buyback in Jan 25¹ (in progress)

1. Refer ASX released dated 30.1.25 "Additional US\$75m buyback."
 2. Chart is illustrative only.

CY25 guidance¹



12 months to 31 Dec 25

Production²

		Prior	New
Brazil	MMboe	6.7 – 7.7	7.3 – 7.8
Who Dat (NRI)	MMboe	2.3 – 2.8	2.4– 2.7
Total Production	MMboe	9.0 – 10.5	9.7 – 10.5

Underlying Operating Costs

Unit production costs (NWI) ³	US\$/boe	12.5 – 17.5	12.0– 15.0
Exploration expenses, share based payments and business development	US\$m	11 - 14	Unchanged
Unit DD&A (NWI) ⁴	US\$/boe	15 – 16	Unchanged
Finance costs and interest (net of interest income) ⁵	US\$m	50 – 60	Unchanged
Other operating costs ^{6,7}	US\$m	33 – 37	Unchanged

Investment expenditure

Neon ⁸	US\$m	8 – 11	Unchanged
Other capex ⁹	US\$m	39 – 47	Unchanged
Who Dat ¹⁰	US\$m	58 – 67	Unchanged
Total capex	US\$m	120 – 140	Unchanged
Petrobras consideration ¹¹	US\$m	88	Unchanged

Notes

- Guidance is subject to various risks (including “Key Risks” set out in 2024 Annual Report)
- Production assumes drilling results and expected future development projects, including well interventions, are delivered in accordance with their currently expected schedules
- Unit production costs are based on daily operating costs associated with Baúna and Who Dat production, Baúna FPSO lease costs (pre AASB 16) and Karoon’s Net Working Interest production. Excludes depreciation on FPSO right-of-use asset capitalised under AASB 16 ‘Leases’, carbon costs and non-oil and gas related depreciation and is based on Karoon’s Net Working Interest production
- Excludes depreciation on FPSO right-of-use asset capitalised under AASB 16 ‘Leases’ and non-oil and gas related depreciation.
- Finance costs and Interest includes fees, interest on debt and financial instruments, interest income and withholding taxes associated with intra-group and cross border funds movements in support of capital management
- Other operating costs: includes staff costs, IT, other corporate and Business Unit overhead costs and non-oil and gas related depreciation. Excludes royalties and other government take, social investment/sponsorships in lieu of tax, foreign exchange gains/losses, hedge costs, non-underlying transaction costs.
- Guidance excludes US\$21.1 million incurred in the 1H25 flotel campaign, US\$5 – 7 million associated with the FPSO transition and US\$4 - 5 million of corporate relocation costs, which are not included in underlying earnings.
- Neon capex includes costs for the first stage of the Neon Define phase. It does not include spend for the next two stages of the Neon Define phase.
- Includes sustaining capex for Baúna, including costs for the SPS-88 well intervention and signature bonuses for the new Santos Basin blocks.
- Includes the Who Dat West exploration well capex which has been expensed.
- Contingent consideration (including accrued interest) paid to Petrobras in January 2025.



Julian Fowles

CEO and Managing Director

Operational Update

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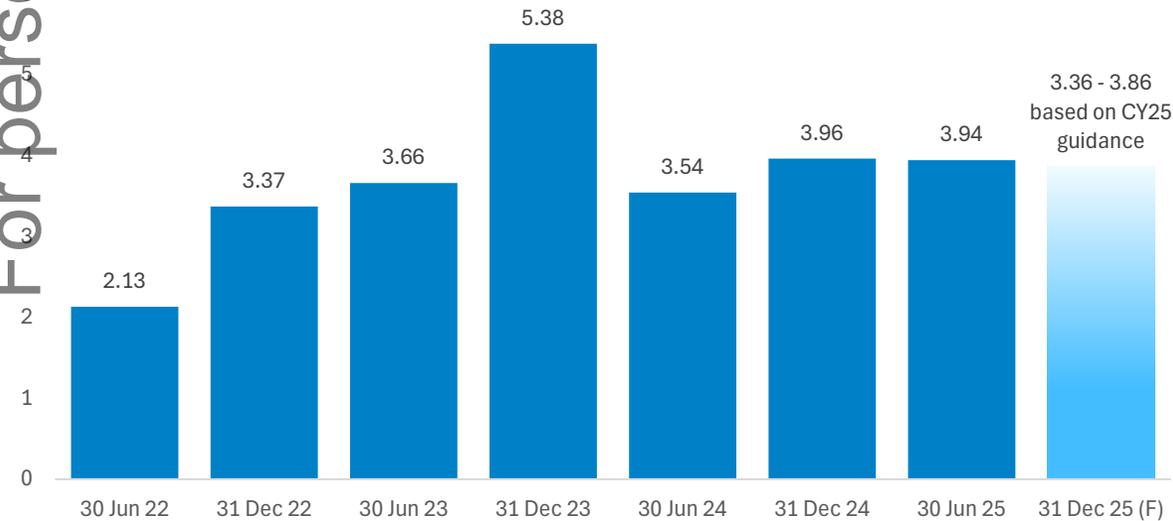
Production: Baúna Project

Improving FPSO reliability, partly offset by SPS-92 ESP issue

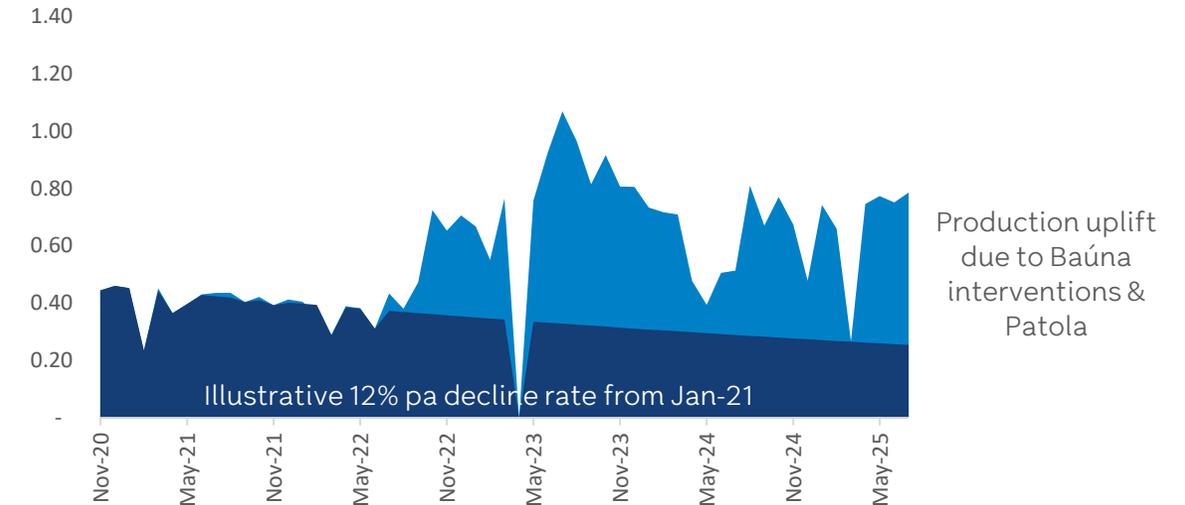


- ▶ FPSO efficiency¹ in 1H25 94.5%, up from 85.3% in 1H24 and 83.8% in 2H24
- ▶ 2025 flotel-supported maintenance campaign and SPS-88 intervention completed on time and budget
- ▶ Failure of one of three electrical connections in SPS-92 Electric Submersible Pump in August. Rig for intervention being sourced²
- ▶ Despite SPS-92, 2025 production guidance increased following strong performance in 1H25
- ▶ Several areas of FPSO reliability vulnerability remain. Flotel secured for second maintenance campaign planned for 1H26, to address priority maintenance backlog (subject to approvals)

Baúna Project six month production (MMbbl)



Baúna Project monthly production since KAR assumed operatorship (MMbbl)



1. FPSO efficiency is defined as the proportion of actual and potential production excluding scheduled shutdowns
 2. Refer ASX release dated 25.8.25 "SPS-92 downhole pump issue". Subject to availability, contracting and regulatory approvals.

Baúna FPSO Operating Model

Direct control of FPSO operations



- › Reviewed several FPSO operating models:
 - › Full Service, where all operations and maintenance on FPSO are outsourced
 - › Hybrid, operated by Karoon with various services provided by external providers
- › Concluded optimal model is for Karoon to operate FPSO, with support from service providers for routine operations, maintenance and major works as required. Operatorship of vessel provides several advantages:
 - › Direct FPSO management control
 - › Most cost-effective outcome
 - › Enables emissions improvement initiatives to be implemented, if available
- › Longer transition than ‘full service’ model. Aiming to take over full operatorship of vessel in 1H26, subject to engaging contractors, recruiting staff, establishing management systems and processes, and receiving regulatory approvals to operate
- › Working with Altera&Ocyan to ensure continuity of safe and reliable operations and smooth handover of operational control

Indicative timeline for operatorship transition (subject to change)



Baúna FPSO acquisition economics largely unchanged

IRR well above mid-teens post tax hurdle rate



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- › Acquisition completed (US\$115m plus US\$8.5m transaction costs)
 - › Expected reduction in Baúna opex of ~US\$30-40m pa post transition and with implementation of cost efficiency initiatives:
 - › Later than originally planned due to decision for Karoon to operate vessel
 - › Transition expenses of US\$5-7m in CY25
 - › No lease costs, partly offset by establishment of in-house FPSO marine, cargo, production and engineering/planning and cost of new providers for maintenance and other services
 - › Revitalisation work scopes and capex being matured and implementation plans developed:
 - › Expect to invest US\$55 - 65m for revitalisation in 2026 and US\$80-90m (2025 \$) for life extension in early 2030s
 - › Additional Baúna FPSO sustaining capex of ~US\$5m pa
 - › Movement of significant Contingent Resources to Reserves (slide 17) defers commencement of field decommissioning



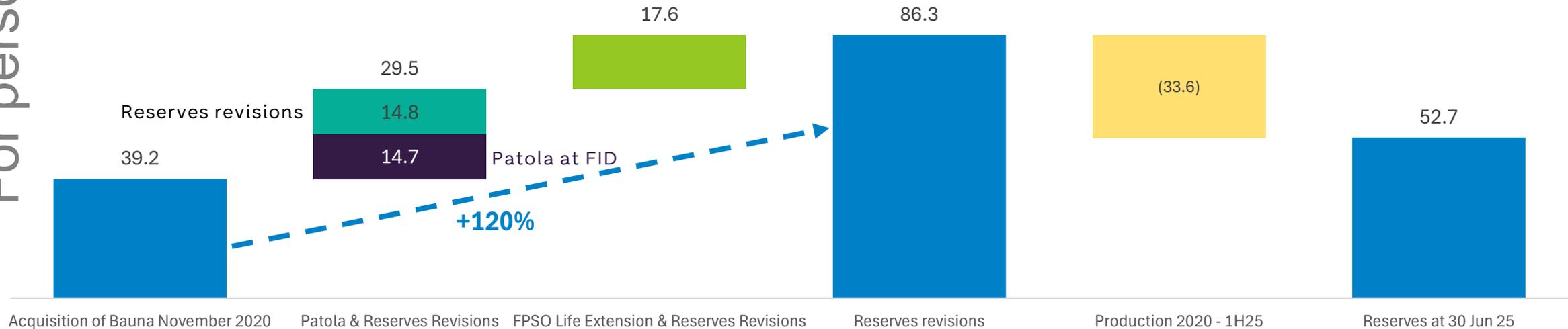
Baúna Reserves and Resources

Upgraded following FPSO acquisition and strong reservoir performance



- Since acquiring Baúna in November 2020, recoverable volumes have more than doubled through Patola development, FPSO acquisition, asset life extension and stronger than expected reservoir performance
- In 1H25, 2P Reserves increased by 13.7 MMbbl due to transfer of 2C Contingent Resources and 3.9 MMbbl upward revision, more than offsetting production of 3.9 MMbbl:
 - Field life extended from 2032 to 2039 (based on current technical and commercial evaluation) reflecting expected reduced FPSO opex
 - Better than expected reservoir performance, with lower production decline seen during 2024 and 1H25
- AGR, internationally recognised expert in petroleum resources evaluation, has performed independent evaluation of Reserves

Baúna Project 2P Reserves² (MMbbl)



1. See ASX Release dated 27.08.25 'Baúna Project Reserves Upgraded'.
 2. Reserves presented are as disclosed in the FY21, FY22, FY23, TY23 and 2024 Annual Reports as well as the ASX Release dated 27.08.25 'Baúna Project Reserves Upgraded'. As regards the final Reserves position as at 30 June 2025, Karoon is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects these estimates and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

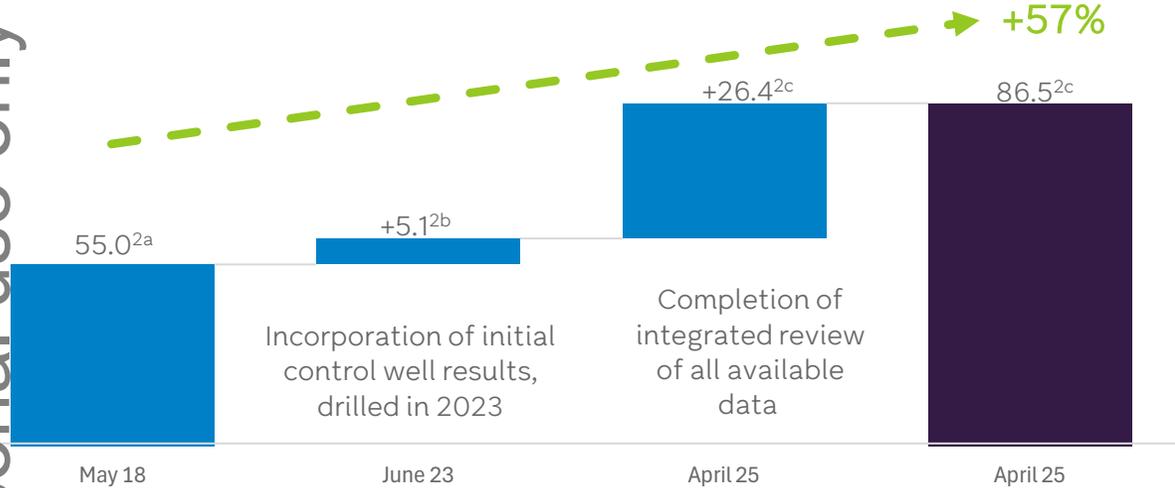
Strong Neon 2C Resource growth

Underpins improved economics for potential development

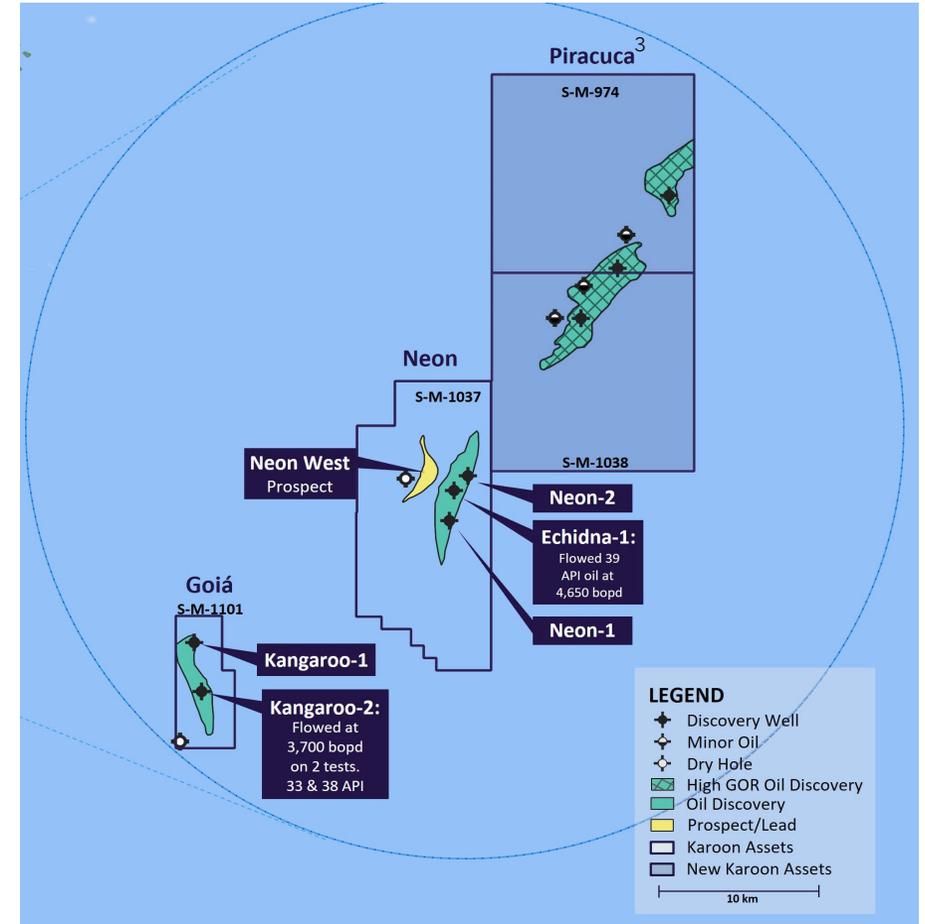


Neon 2C Contingent Resources growth since 2018¹

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- › Neon Contingent Resource estimates materially improved in 1H25:
- › 1C to 59.8 MMbbl (+59%), 2C to 86.5 MMbbl (+44%) and 3C to 108.0 MMbbl (+21%)
- › Resources (including for Piracucá, subject to final license award³) to be reviewed and certified by 3rd party ahead of year end 2025 Reserves and Resources Statement



1. Contingent and Prospective Resource volume estimates presented are as disclosed in ASX release 16.4.25 "Neon Enters FEED". Karoon is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects these resource estimates and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. **Regarding Prospective Resources**, the estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons. Resource totals have been added arithmetically and are unrisks.

2. Refer ASX releases: a. 8.5.18 "Karoon Resource Update". b. 10.7.23 "Neon Resource Update". c. 16.4.25 "Neon Enters FEED".

3. Formal granting of S-M-974 and S-M-1038 expected in 4Q25. Refer ASX release dated 18.6.25 "Successful bid for blocks and guidance update".

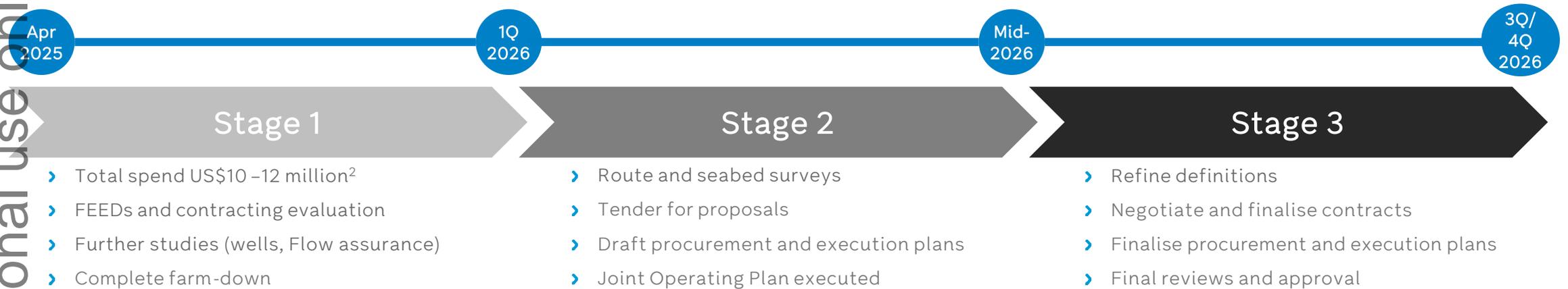
Neon Development Opportunity

‘Define’ Phase to be completed in three sub-phases, duration extended



Timeline to potential Final Investment Decision (FID)¹

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‘Define’ phase taking place in three stages to mitigate capital exposure. Currently in Stage 1. Entry to subsequent stages dependent on technical and commercial progress and market conditions²

Duration of Stage 1 extended to allow for further engineering definition via Front End Engineering Design (FEED) for FPSO and design of optimal subsea architecture by end 2025

Total spend to FID: US\$22 – 30m, subject to stage gates (excludes any potential long lead item expenditures)

- Discussions on farm down of 30% to 50% commenced, targeting to reach agreement by end 2025, subject to market interest:
 - A prerequisite to taking FID, to balance risk and capital demands
- FID also dependent on results of definition work, supportive macro conditions and Board approval
- Expected capital cost for phase 1 (recovery of 60– 70 MMbbl) US\$0.9 – 1.2bn (100% gross), mid-case IRR >20%, LT Brent US\$65/bbl (2025 real)²

1. Indicative only. Timeline and scope of each stage is subject to change and progress through each stage gate.

2. Refer ASX release dated 16.4.25 “Neon Enters FEED”.

Production: Who Dat

Performance consistent with KAR guidance



› 1H25 gross production of 5.60 MMboe consistent with expectations:

› 1.36 MMboe NRI net to KAR

› Recent JV meeting highlighted opportunities to improve production efficiency and limit natural decline:

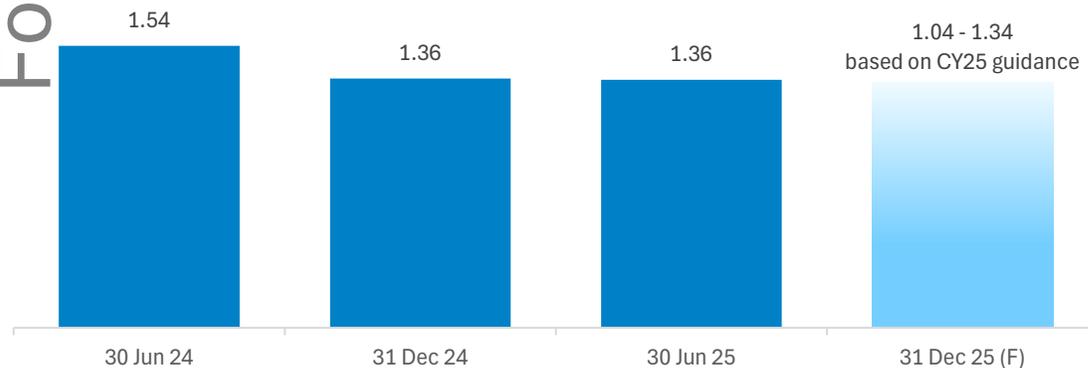
› E6 sidetrack expected to commence drilling in late 3Q25, online in 4Q25 at initial gross production rate of 3-5,000 boepd assuming success

› Potential further sidetrack in 1H26

› Recent technical studies identified opportunities to improve facility reliability and reduce bottlenecks

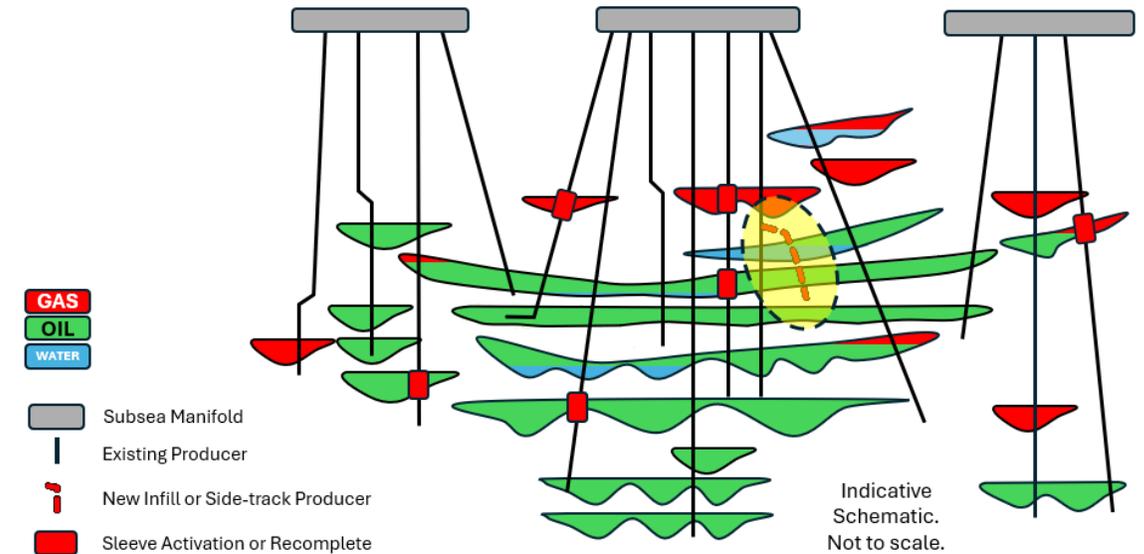
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Karoon's NRI semi annual production (MMboe)



Source: Company data

Who Dat Project side track/infill opportunities

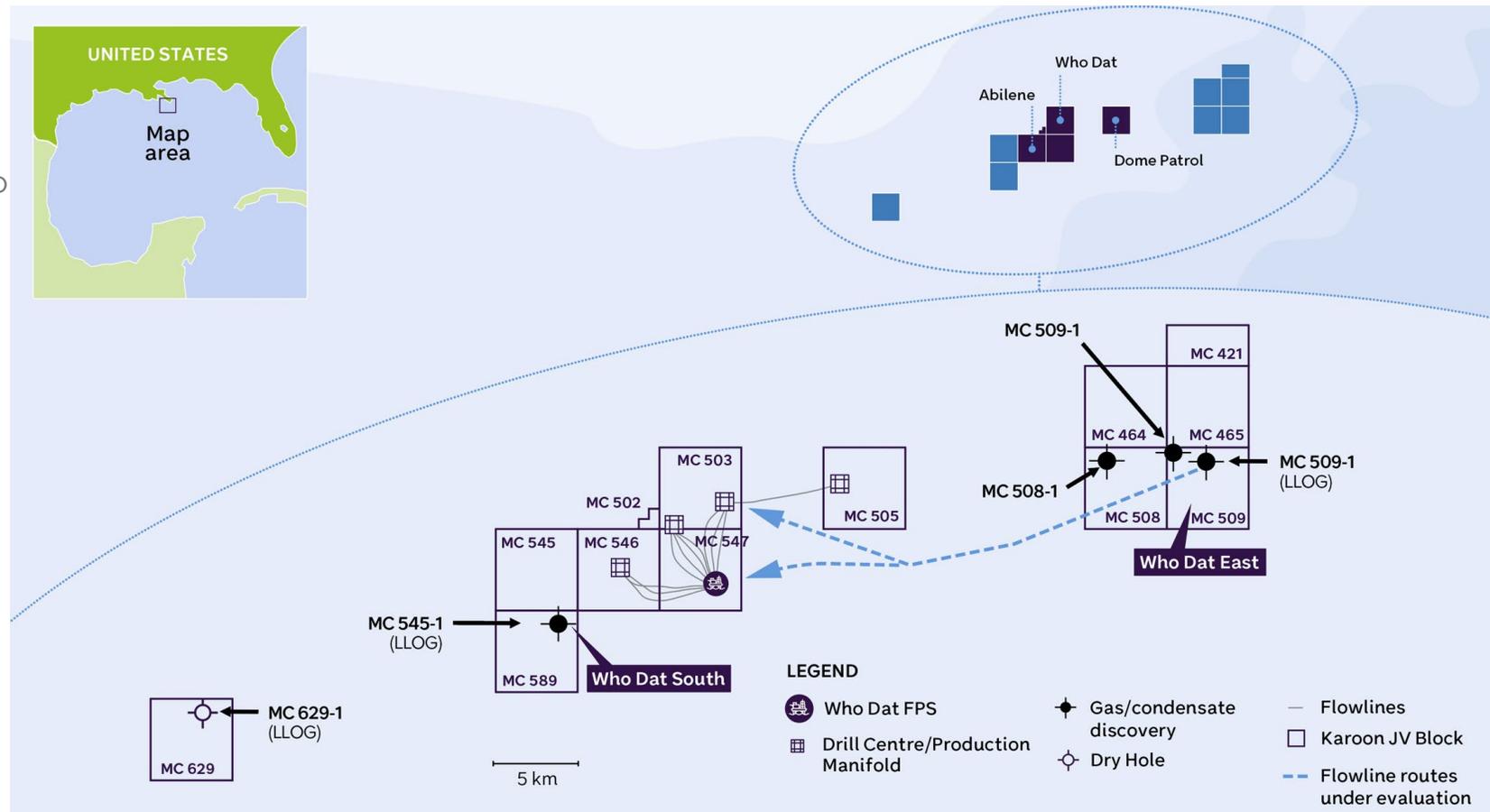


Maturing discoveries surrounding Who Dat FPS

Who Dat East and South discoveries offer attractive tieback potential

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- › Debottlenecking study confirmed only minor modification required to accommodate a subsea tie-back development, subject to system availability
- Who Dat East has entered design phase with preferred concept to be via subsea tieback to Who Dat FPS:
- › Resource development planning, facilities design engineering and cost estimation ongoing
- › 15.7 MMboe 2C Contingent Resource (on NRI basis)¹
- Who Dat East initial one well development FID targeted in late 2025/early 2026
- › Joint Venture continues to study Who Dat South development options, focusing on reducing subsurface uncertainty and development optimisation:
- › 7.4 MMboe of 2C Contingent Resource (on NRI basis)¹



1. Contingent Resource volume estimates presented are as disclosed in the 2024 Annual Report. Karoon is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects these resource estimates and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Summary

Strategy execution on track

› Priorities for 2025:

- › Safe and reliable operations and preparations for smooth transfer of FPSO operational control from A&O to Karoon in 2026, improving production reliability and uptime
- › Mature organic growth opportunities at Who Dat and Neon with potential end 25/early 26 and 2H26 FIDs, respectively
- › Updated 2025 production guidance following better than expected performance from Baúna Project, while significantly extending field life, deferring abandonment and increasing reserves
- › Capital demands in 2H25 expected to reduce from 1H25 levels
- › Recent deepwater blocks awarded in offshore Brazil have low capital obligations, being evaluated for longer term organic growth potential
- › Robust cash flows, liquidity and low leverage provide opportunity to balance capital returns to shareholders and pursuing organic growth opportunities that deliver attractive Total Shareholder Returns
- › Progressively relocating key corporate roles from Melbourne to Houston and Rio de Janeiro, to simplify Company structure, increase efficiency and facilitate collaboration



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Appendix and Glossary

Appendix 1: Reconciliation of underlying results to statutory results



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	1H25		1H24	
	NPAT	EBITDAX	NPAT	EBITDAX
Statutory results	71.0	227.1	61.8	246.9
Flotel costs	13.9	21.1	-	-
Unsuccessful exploratory wells	13.2	-	-	-
Corporate relocation costs	2.2	3.1	-	-
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(11.2)	(17.0)	3.1	4.7
Realised losses/(gains) on cash flow hedges	0.8	1.3	7.1	10.7
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	0.2	0.2	(0.3)	(0.3)
Advisory & transaction costs	-	-	4.8	4.8
Gain on disposal of right of use asset (Baúna FPSO)	(35.3)	(35.3)	-	-
Deferred tax asset write off - Baúna FPSO	18.4	-	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustment impact on deferred tax	(28.3)	-	39.3	-
Total adjustments	(26.0)	(26.5)	54.0	19.9
Underlying results	45.0	200.6	115.8	266.8

Underlying EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, depletion, amortisation, exploration and costs of unsuccessful wells) and underlying net profit after tax are non-IFRS measures.

- › Change in fair value of contingent consideration recognises movement each year due to revaluation of Petrobras contingent consideration
- › Hedges required by syndicated loan facility were entered into for the period March 2024 to December 2025
- › Costs of unsuccessful exploratory wells of US\$13.2m post-tax relates to the Who Dat West (MC-629-1) well.
 - › Corporate relocation relates to the costs associated with relocating key corporate head office roles from Melbourne to Houston and Rio de Janeiro
 - › Flotel costs relate to flotel utilised to accommodate additional workforce for the extended maintenance campaign
 - › Deferred tax impact and gain on right disposal of right of use asset relate to non cash adjustments associated with the acquisition of the Baúna FPSO
 - › Cumulative translation adjustment impact on current tax expense reflects a non - monetary movement in deferred tax expense due to FX fluctuations to the Brazilian asset base, denominated in REAL (BRL), and the reporting currency, which is US\$. This adjustment will occur each reporting period in line with the movement in conversion rates between BRL and US\$.

Appendix 2: Contingent Consideration on Baúna Acquisition

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- › Total contingent consideration of up US\$285m plus accrued interest at 2% pa (from 1 January 2019 to after date of testing each January) payable to Petrobras for Baúna acquisition.
 - › Payable each January from CY23 to CY27, dependent on annual average Platts Dated Brent oil price over CY22 – CY26 (see table opposite)
 - › At 30 June 2025, US\$38.4 million liability recognised based on net present value of remaining amounts payable, including interest, with discount rate of 1.92% applied
 - › Decrease of US\$17.0m pre-tax in 1H25 primarily due to revision in oil price forecast, based on Karoon’s internal assessment of future oil prices, which considers industry consensus and observable oil price forecasts
 - › On 30 January 2025, paid Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras) US\$87.6 million (US\$78 million plus US\$9.6 million accrued interest) as contingent payment for CY24
 - › Reflected average Brent price applicable to CY24 Contingent Payment Year of US\$80.76/barrel
 - › Payment made from existing cash on hand

Average Brent Price (in US\$ units)	CY2022	CY2023	CY2024	CY2025	CY2026	Maximum
B < 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 <= B < 55	3	3	3	2	2	13
55 <= B < 60	17	17	17	8	4	63
60 <= B < 65	34	34	34	15	6	123
65 <= B < 70	53	53	53	24	10	193
B >= 70	78	78	78	36	15	285

1. See Note 10 - Other financial assets and liabilities in the 1H25 Half Year report for full details.

Glossary



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Term	Definition
1H25	Half year ended 30 June 2025
1H24	Half year ended 30 June 2024
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board.
ANP	Agência Nacional do Petróleo, Gás Natural e Biocombustíveis.
Baúna or Baúna Project	Concession BM-S-40 containing the producing Baúna, Piracaba and Patola light oil fields in Brazil.
Barrel or barrel	Barrel of oil = 42 United States gallons; equivalent to approximately 159 litres
Boe	Barrel of oil equivalent. 1 Boe = 6000 scf natural gas
Boepd	Barrels of oil equivalent per day
Bopd	Barrels of oil per day
BRL	Brazilian Real
CY	Calendar year
D&A	Depreciation and amortisation
D,D&A	Depreciation, Depletion and amortisation
EBITDAX	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, exploration and costs of unsuccessful wells
Emission intensity	Total Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) (kgCO ₂ e) divided by the total production (boe) of the equivalent period.
FEED	Front End Engineering and Design
FPS	Floating, production and storage vessel
FPSO	Floating, production, storage and offloading vessel
Free cash flow from operations	Operating cash flows less lease liability payments and investing cashflows net of the Who Dat and Baúna FPSO acquisition
Gearing	Gearing is defined as net debt / (net debt + book value of equity)
JV	Joint Venture
Karoon	Karoon Energy Ltd and its subsidiaries
kgCO ₂ e/boe	Kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per barrel of oil equivalent
Leverage	Leverage is based on underlying EBITDAX for the last twelve months divided by net debt

Glossary cont.



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Term	Definition
LTI	Lost time injury
MMbbl	Million barrels of oil
MMboe	Million barrels of oil equivalent. Gas converted to oil on basis of 6,000 scf gas = 1 barrel of oil equivalent
NRI	Net Revenue Interest relates to a share of production after deducting royalties, overriding royalties, and other similar burdens from the working interest.
Net Debt	Total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents (excluding transaction costs)
NWI	Net Working Interest
NPAT	Net profit after tax
p.a.	per annum
R&D	Research and Development
RBL	Reserve Based Lending
Recordable incident	Any incident required to be reported to parties external to Karoon, including Medical Treatment Injuries, Alternative Duties Injuries, Lost Time Injuries and Fatalities
Scope 1 emissions	Direct GHG emissions occurring from sources controlled or owned by the organisation includes direct emissions from operated assets, non-operated assets on an equity basis and field logistics activities in Brazil. Contracted exploration, well development, well workover and field logistics associated with non-operated assets and any other indirect emissions as defined in the GHG Protocol are considered Scope 3.
Scope 2 emissions	Indirect GHGs released from purchased energy.
TRIR	Total Recordable Injury Rate
TSR	Total Shareholder Return
Who Dat	The Who Dat producing assets comprise the Who Dat, Dome Patrol and Abilene oil and gas fields and associated infrastructure. The fields are located in the Mississippi Canyon, offshore Louisiana in the USA.

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