Conrad Asia Energy

CRD.AX INITIATION OF COVERAGE

MST Access
A research platform of MST Financial

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Emerging Indonesian gas producer with substantial exploration upside

Equity Research Australia
Energy

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NEED TO KNOW

- **CRD is an emerging gas producer from the Mako gas project in the Duyung Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Development has commenced and targets production and revenue from 4QCY27. Capex is fully funded by farm-in partner and production is fully contracted at oil-linked prices.**
- **Offshore Sumatra's west coast are two 100%-owned PSC's with discovered gas resources in shallow water. In deep water there are many multi-Tcf exploration prospects.**
- **Indonesia is short of gas. Government policies and fiscal terms have been re-shaped. Domestic and export markets opportunities abound and gas prices are very attractive.**

CRD is operator and 22.875% participant in the Mako gas project. Development activity has commenced and production is expected in 4QCY27. This US$320M project exploits 437Bcf (gross recoverable 2P/2C) and we forecast CRD's revenue share ~US$70-75M p.a. at current gas prices and at plateau production rates.

CRD's has two very large 100%-owned PSC's offshore West Sumatra. These contain discovered gas resources of 214Bcf 2C in shallow water and ~15.8Tcf of gross prospective 2U resources in >40 leads in deep-water. The shallow water discoveries offer near-term development opportunity while the deep-water is an undrilled frontier,

The Mako development is fully funded to start-up by farm-in partner Nations Petroleum plus payments of US$14.6M net to CRD in CY26 and CY27. Activity offshore Sumatra is subject to farm-out.

Investment Thesis

The Indonesian Government aims to double domestic gas production by 2030. Fiscal terms are reasonable and gas prices are attractive. This is a positive backdrop to CRD's activity in Indonesia, a country with extensive E&P history and geological opportunity.

Offshore Sumatra is the next major growth opportunity. These PSC's offer a mix of near-term development of existing discoveries, and high-impact frontier drilling in deep-water. The Mako project cash flow from CY2028, plus planned farm-outs enable funding.

Project cashflows underpin our valuation, with long-term upside from the exploration and development of assets offshore Sumatra.

Valuation $1.64, risks & catalysts

The valuation is a DCF of Mako ash flow and resource-based value for 2C contingent gas resources. Risks are execution of the Mako project with potential for capex inflation, time delays and subsequent field performance. Mako's gas sales are oil-price linked and oil prices are volatile. Other risks are stability of fiscal terms and JV partner alignment.

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Conrad is focused on exploration, appraisal and production of natural gas offshore Indonesia. It has discovered gas fields with development impending, and high impact exploration in deep water offshore Sumatra.

Valuation	**A$1.64**
Current price	**A$0.46**
Market cap	**A$89M**
Cash on hand	**A$1.4M (at 31 Dec 25)**

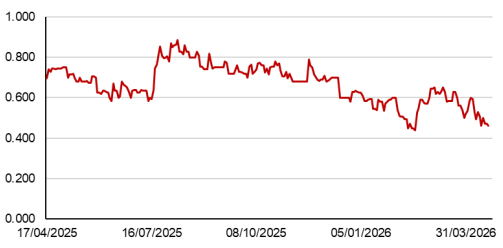
Additional Resources

www.empyreanenergy.com. LON listed partner in Mako
www.arsari.co.id. Parent company of Nations Energy

Upcoming Catalysts / Next News

Period	
2H26	Farm-out the deep water Sumatra
CY26	Progress Mako project
CY27	Mako gas production

Share Price (A$)



Source: FactSet, MST Access

Figure 1: Financial Summary

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All estimates in US$ except for per-share valuation parameters

Market Data	Y/e 31 Dec		Lo	Hi
Share price	A$/sh	0.460		
52 week range	A$/sh		0.4	0.950
Shares on issue	M	193		
Other capital	M	0		
Market Cap	A$M	89		
Cash / other	A$M	2		
Debt	A$M	10		
Enterprise Value	A$M	97		
Valuation	A$	1.643		

Chart

Valuation		FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
EPS	Cents	-2.3	-0.3	-2.1	-2.6	13.1
PE	X	-	-	-	-	3.5
DPS	Cents	-	-	-	-	0
Yield	%	-	-	-	-	0
EBITDA/sh		-	-	-	-	0.00
EV/EBITDA	X	-	-	-	-	1.4
Revenue/GJ	US$/GJ	-	-	-	-	10.09
EBITDA/Sales	%	-	-	-	-	
Net Debt		-3.9	-1.2	50.8	0.0	0.0
ND/(ND+E)			-4%	59%	0%	0%

Assumptions		FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Brent	US$/bbl	-	-	-	80.00	81.60
Gas Price	US$/Mcf	-	-	-	9.90	10.09

Production		FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Gas	PJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10
Liquids	MMbbls	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PJe		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10
MMboe		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Reserves (PJ)	1P	2P	2C
Mako		170	12
Sumatra			214

SoP Valuation- USD	U'rskd	Risk	Risked
Mako	194	100%	194
ONWA & OSWA-shallow water-2C	0	25%	22
ONWA & OSWA-Deepwater prospects	0	0%	10
Mako 3C	0		14
Corporate	0	0%	-27
Total E&P assets- USD	**265**		**213**
Cash	1		1
Nations farm-in receivable	15		15
Debt	-7		-7
Total equity value	**274**		**222**
Ord shares	193		193
Other	0	0	0
Per share- US$	**1.417**		**1.150**
A$/USD	0.7		0.7
Per share-A$	**2.02**		**1.64**

P & L	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Gas Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7
Oil revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
other income	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**71.7**
Cash costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17.3
Corp.costs	-7.8	-4.1	-4.0	-5.0	-5.0
EBITDA	**-7.6**	**-4.0**	**-4.0**	**-5.0**	**49.4**
Exploration exp.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.1
EBIT	**-7.6**	**-4.0**	**-4.0**	**-5.0**	**42.3**
Finance charges	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net profit before tax	-7.6	-4.1	-4.0	-5.0	42.3
Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9
NPATunderlying	**-7.6**	**-4.1**	**-4.0**	**-5.0**	**25.4**
Significant items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reported NPAT	-7.6	-4.1	-4.0	-5.0	25.4
Share count at EOP (M)	179	193	193	193	193

Cash flow	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Net cash from ops.	-8.4	-14.5	-8.0	-9.0	45.4
Exp & Dev capex	-1.4	-0.8	-45.0	-29.0	0.0
Farm-out /other	0.0	0.0	8.2	11.4	0.0
Net investing	-1.4	-0.8	-36.8	-17.6	0.0
FCF	**-9.8**	**-15.3**	**-44.8**	**-26.6**	**45.4**
Equity issuance	9.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt movement	-0.3	0.0	45.0	28.0	-10.0
Other	0.0	7.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Net cash Financing	9.4	12.6	44.9	27.9	-10.2
Increase in cash	-0.4	-2.8	0.1	1.3	35.3

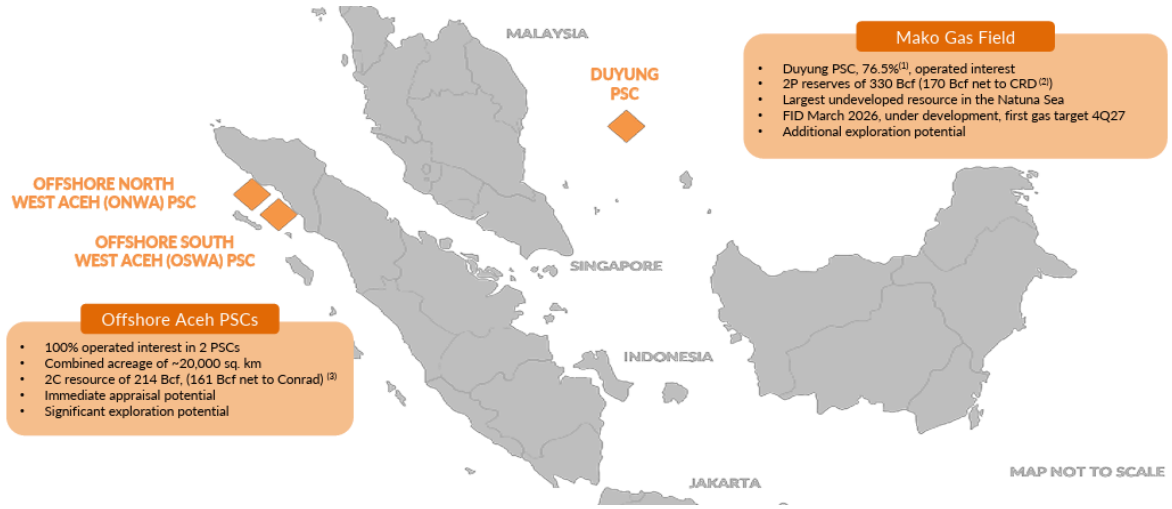
Balance Sheet	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Cash	4.1	1.4	1.4	2.7	38.0
Receivables / Inventory	0.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
P, P & E	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exploration & evaluation	28.5	28.5	73.5	102.5	95.4
other	3.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Total Assets	**36.5**	**44.9**	**90.0**	**120.2**	**148.4**
Payables	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Debt / Contracts	0.3	0.2	52.3	80.3	60.3
Other	0.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total liabilities	1.8	8.8	53.7	81.7	61.7
Total equity	34.7	36.1	36.3	38.6	76.7

Source: MST Access, and company historical financial reports.

Emerging producer with high-impact exploration

There is a supply-demand gap in the Indonesian domestic gas market. To address this, the Indonesian Government aims to double gas production between 2020 and 2030 and has enacted stimulatory fiscal polices and regulatory frameworks. Refer to Appendix 1 for detail. These benefit CRD, which has extensive acreage, proven gas reserves, contingent and prospective resources in three Production Sharing Contracts (PSC's). These PSC's are at various phases of exploration and development. Figure 2 shows location of the Duyung, ONSW and ONWA PSC's.

Figure 2: Regional location



Source: CRD

Of immediate importance is the Mako gas field development in the Duyung PSC located in the Natuna Sea. This is Government-approved, JV sanctioned, fully funded, and has gas production fully contracted. Development activity has commenced, with first gas targeted in 4QCY27 marking CRD's transition to a production company with significant long-term cash flow.

CRD has a 22.875% participating interest in this project is via a 91.5% share in a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), West Natuna Energy Ltd (WENL) with Empyrean Plc owning 8.5%. Following farm-out to Indonesia-based PT Nations Natuna Barat ("Nations") in January 2026, WENL's PI in the PSC is 25%, and Nations' PI is 75%.

The two 100%-owned PSC's offshore Sumatra have existing gas discoveries in shallow water which require further appraisal and offer cluster-type development potential. Deep water is an undrilled frontier with numerous seismically-defined leads with multi-Tcf potential. We expect farm-out to fund exploration activity and inform an industry-based market value for this acreage.

Near term objectives & catalysts

Over the outlook period, there are three material catalysts to unfold. These are:

- Progress the Mako development to first gas in late 2027. This project will mark CRD's transition from an exploration phase company to one with sustained revenue and cashflow. From 2028, we estimate net revenue of US$72M p.a and operating cashflows US$49M p.a.at an assumed oil price of US$81.6/bbl in CY28, which translates to a gas price of US$10.09/Mcf.
- Conduct 3D seismic surveys over existing shallow-water discoveries and in high-impact deep-water frontier acreage offshore Sumatra, and attract a farm-in partner.
- Offshore Sumatra, exploration and appraisal wells

Valuation: A1.64 and risks.

Our valuation is a DCF of forecast Mako gas project cashflows, and static values for pre-development PSC's using industry benchmarks for undeveloped and contingent resources.

Operational Risks are from development wells and ongoing field performance. **Financial risks** arise from capex over-run and although CRD's share of capex is carried by Nations, ultimately its a loan to be repaid from CRD's cash flow. Gas prices are oil-linked and are volatile. **ESG risks** arise due to CRD being a fossil fuel producer. There are risks of change to fiscal terms and taxes.

Mako gas project and the Duyung PSC

CRD has a 22.875% Participating Interest (PI) in the Duyung Production Sharing Contract (PSC). This interest is via a 91.5% equity in a special purpose vehicle, West Natuna Energy Ltd (WENL). Following the farm-out to Nations, WENL's interest in the PSC is 25%, and Nations 75%. The PSC contains the shallow water conventional Mako gas field, which was successfully appraised by CRD between 2017 and 2019. This is the largest undeveloped gas field offshore Indonesia with certified recoverable gas reserves and contingent resources of 437 Bcf (gross).

This PSC is located in Indonesian waters offshore of the Malaysian peninsula, approximately 400km northeast of Singapore in the West Natuna Basin. Water depths are shallow, in the range 60m to 100m. The area is prolific for oil and gas dating from the 1970's and is well served by gas pipelines.

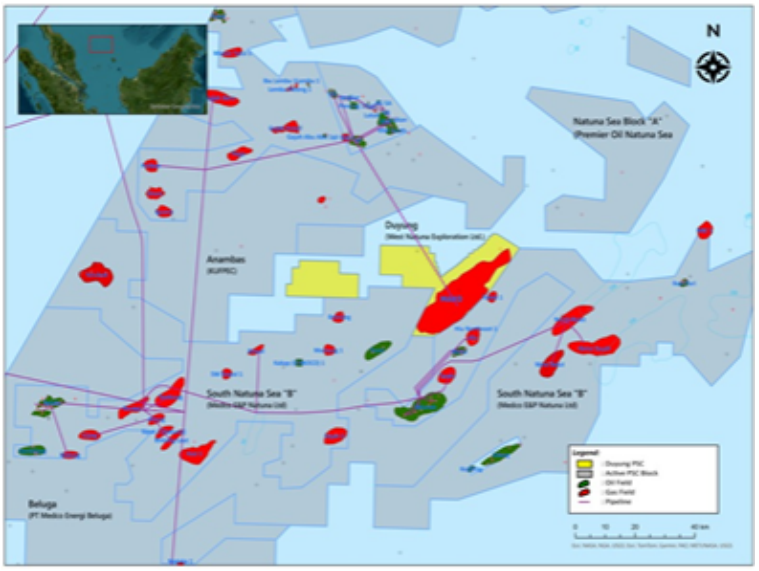
CRD acquired the PSC in 2016, raised seed capital and successfully appraised with three wells, Mako South-1 and Tambak-1 and Tambak-2.

A Final Investment Decision (FID) for the Mako gas field development was reached in February 2026, shortly after executing a transformational farm-out to Indonesia-based PT Nations Natuna Barat (or "Nations"). Nations is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Arsari Group, a very large diversified private company with considerable historic experience in oil and gas investments and operations. Refer to Appendix 2 for more background on the Arsari Group.

The farm-out is for Nations to earn a 75% participating interest, in return for paying 75% of the US$320M project capex, carrying WENL through its share of capex via a loan, and paying WENL US$16M in milestone payments over 2026 and 2027.

Development activity is underway and first gas sales are expected in 4Q27. Mako's gas is fully contracted to Indonesian gas utility PLN at prices which are oil-linked.

Figure 3: Location of Duyung PSC



Source: Company

Time line and key events

- 1999: Mako discovery well drilled by Lasmo, but not logged or tested due to mechanical issues.
- In 2007 the PSC was re-awarded to Transworld Exploration.
- In 2016: CRD acquired Transworld.
- 2017-2019: CRD drilled Mako South appraisal well and Tambak 1 & 2.
- October 2022: successful IPO raised A$45M by issue of 30.8M shares at $1.46/sh.
- Plan Of Development (POD) approved in November 2022.
- July 2025: Gas Sales agreement with PLN.

- January 2026: Special Purpose Vehicle, West Natuna Exploration Ltd (WENL) formed, with CRD owning 91.5% and Empyrean Energy Plc 8.5%
- Feb 2026: Farm-out to Nations. Nations earning a 75% interest by funding 100% of Mako first phase development capex, including WENL's 25% share by way of a loan.
- Formal approval (FID) for the Mako gas project on 3 March 2026.

Exploration history

Exploration commenced in the West Natuna area in 1968 with the award of PSC's to Conoco (now ConocoPhillips). Early wells were drilled by Conoco, and after relinquishment, further wells were drilled by Lasmo Plc. Water depths are shallow, in the range 60m to 100m, and reservoir targets are shallow at <2000 feet.

In the Duyung PSC, 6 wells have been drilled, three prior to CRD's acquisition. Early wells (drilled in 1975 and 1996) either did not evaluate the Mako reservoirs of interest or were compromised by mechanical issues. Geologically, the reservoirs are "conventional" sandstone of Miocene (young) age, in shallow reservoirs ~1300 feet subsea.

In 1999, the Mako-1 well was drilled by Lasmo Plc and generated encouraging results while drilling but could not be evaluated due to mechanical well bore issues causing premature abandonment.

Following CRD's acquisition of the PSC, the Mako South-1 well was drilled in 2017 and followed up by Tambak-1 and Tambak-2 in 2019. An open-hole DST (drill stem test) on Mako South recorded a flow rate of 9.3MMscfd on a $^{72}/_{64}$ inch choke, without water or condensate.

The Tambak 1 & 2 wells were designed to appraise the Mako field, and were drilled in 2019. Both encountered good quality sandstone reservoirs. Tambak-1 flowed on DST at an average rate of 9 MMscfd. Testing at Tambak-2 was compromised by well bore/reservoir damage.

From flow test results, the gas stream is assessed to be ~97% methane, ~3% inert gases and with minimal liquids.

Mako reserves and resources and CRD's net share

Contingent resources were independently estimated by Gaffney Cline in August 2022 and included in their Competent Person Report (CPR) contained in the CRD IPO prospectus. Figure 4. The CPR shows a theoretical end-of-life in 2048, with 413Bcf recoverable during the life of the PSC which terminates in January 2037, and 24Bcf recoverable beyond the PSC expiry.

Figure 4: CPR Certified 2C contingent resources (Bcf, 100% to PSC) as at August 2022

Coontingent resourcs	Gross (Bcf)			CRD PI 22.875%		
Mako	1C	2C	3C	1C	2C	3C
Within PSC	249	413	442	57	94	101
Beyond PSC expiry 2037+	0	24	336	0	5	77
Total Gas	249	437	778	57	100	178

Source: CRD, 2024 Annual Report

Subsequent to the sanctioning of Mako, a portion of Mako 2C resources have been transferred to the 2P developed and undeveloped reserve category and is reported in CRD's 2025 Annual Reserve statement for CRD's participating interest of 76.5% which is 170Bcf of 2P gas. Refer to figure 5.

These reserve figures are as at 31 December 2025, and pre-date the formation of WENL and farm-out in January 2026 so do not reflect the changes in the joint venture post 2025 year end reporting.

Figure 5: CRD Year end 2025 2P and 2C for the Mako field in the Duyung PS

Mako	Net to CRD		
	1P	2P	2C
Bcf	114	170	12

Source: CRD 2026 Annual Report

We note that in its 2025 Year end report CRD refers to an internal report prepared by Gaffney Cline attributing 376Bcf to Mako. The lower figure compared to the CPR reflects time slippage from the previously expected commencement of production in 2025, to the current expectation (4QCY27) leaving the contractor 2 fewer years to extract the resource during the PSC tenure. It does not reflect a change in the geology or the estimated size of the recoverable resources, which remains at ~437Bcf.

Various other disclosures show reserves or resources which are "net" to CRD. Net figures are CRD's economic entitlement after Government share which may vary over time depending on field production levels and other factors embedded in the PSC.

Our analysis is that post the farm-out, CRD's economic entitlement after Government share is circa 66Bcf.

Beyond PSC expiry in 2037, there is potential for the Mako JV to negotiate an extension.

Plan of development (POD) & production for the Mako gas field

A POD was submitted to the appropriate Government regulatory authority, SKK Migas in 2018 and approved in November 2022 for the field development and operation over the life of the PSC to 2037. Key aspects are

- Contract plateau rates of 112 MMscfd (~40BCF p.a) before stepping down
- Volumes covered by the Gas Sales agreement to PLN of 392MMBtu to PSC expiry in 2037
- Capex of US$320M (gross), with WENL's 25% share US$80M, funded by Nations via a loan.

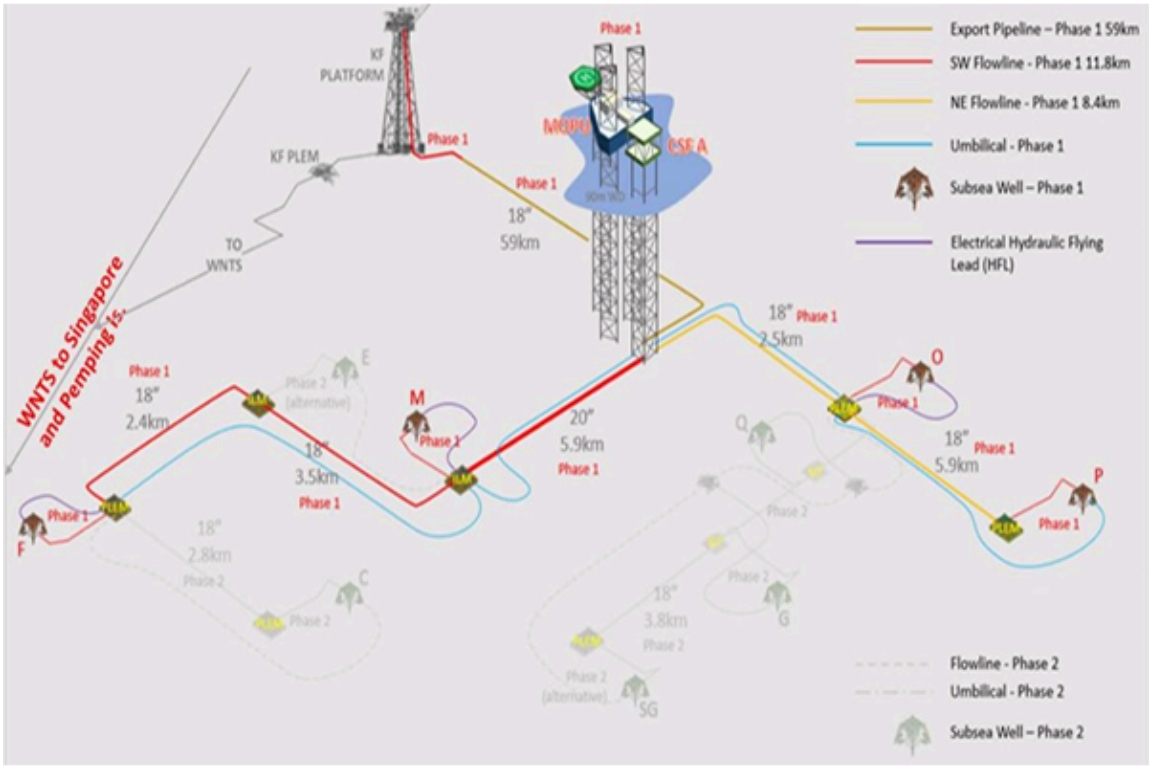
The company plans to develop the field using a leased mobile offshore production Unit (MOPU). Basically, this is a jack-up platform suited for shallow waters, with well-heads and gas processing and gas compression equipment located top-side.

The benefits of this type of development longer term, are easy access to deck-mounted processing equipment, in contrast to more expensive subsea developments.

The POD envisages six production wells in the first phase of development and a further two wells ~2 years later to maintain output. The MOPU has a design capacity of 172 MMscfd. All wells are planned to be sub-sea, and tied-back to a single well-head platform. Important platform processing equipment is dehydration to remove produced water, and compression to access the transportation network.

Sales gas will be transported from the MOPU to a neighbouring platform (the KF Platform) in the adjoining Kakap PSC, then through to the West Natuna Transportation system (WNTS) which connects into Java, Singapore and Malaysia.

Figure 6: MOPU development schematic.



Source: CRD

We model a production profile beginning with a 6-year plateau rate of 112MMcfd before stepping down. Although the PSC expires in 2037, the field will still have reserves and production beyond that date. We assume in our forecasts that production continues to an economic cut-off in 2048. The volume technically recoverable beyond the PSC is 24Bcf according the CPR.

Development is underway

In the lead up to the FID, the JV have purchased or ordered long-lead equipment in order to expedite development. At the time of this report, contracts have been let totaling ~US$260M, by way of "Letter of Agreement". Figure 7 shows key awards at of 22 April 2026

Figure 7: Key contracts to date

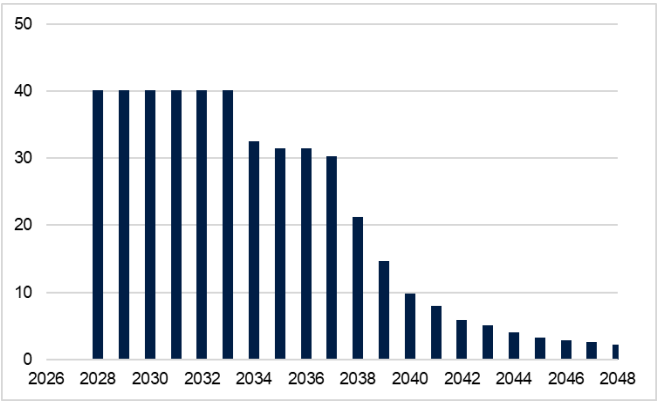
Summary of Key Awards To Date	
Drilling Rig	ADES
MOPU	DUTA MARINE
SURF EPCI	TIMAS SUPLINDO
CSF	PGI INDONESIA
Linepipe	
Compressors	
Subsea Wellheads, Christmas Trees & Services	
Subsea Control Systems & Services	
Umbilicals	
Conductor (with Connector)	
High Grade Steel, Tubulars, Plates & Shapes	
High-Grade Tubulars, Casing	
Completions	

Source: CRD: ASX release April 22, 2026

Mako Production profile

Contract production rates for the field are shown in Figure 8 and approximate 40Bcf p.a for the first 6 years and then declining.

Figure 8: Mako field forecast annual production (Bcf p.a, gross)



Source: MST Access

Gas prices

On 17 July 2025, the CRD as operator signed a Gas Sale agreement with state-owned gas distributor and pipe-line operator PLN, (PT PLN Energi Primer Indonesia) for the life-of-field production.

This gas is planned to enter the main gathering hub at Batam Island via the existing West Natuna Transportation System (WNTS) and is to be delivered into the domestic market. (Details: ASX release 17 July 2025). PLN plan to finance and build a connecting spur-line from the main West Natuna Gas line to Pemping Island ~7km from Mako.

CRD reports that gas prices are linked to the "Indonesian Crude Price" (ICP) which is similar to Brent. The CPR report accompanying the Prospectus uses an oil-linked Brent price of 12% plus a constant which we estimate to be ~US$0.3/Mcf. This means that at an oil price of US$100/bbl the gas price is US$12/Mcf. 100% of the Mako gas is to sold at the referenced price.

Figure 9: Estimated realised gas prices Vs Brent (or ICP) price.

Gas Price Vs Brent							
Brent	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	120.00
Gas price-US$/Mcf	7.50	8.70	9.90	11.10	12.30	13.50	14.70

Source: MST Access

Fiscal terms

This PSC is a "gross split" PSC. In effective terms CRD and its JV partners share annual revenues with the State by pre-determined amounts (splits). The splits are 68% to the "Contractor" and 32% to the "State" for gas. In addition, there is "progressive component" available to the Contractor based on cumulative production, which is estimated to approximate 9.5% over the life of the field, bringing the contractor share of field gross revenue to ~77%.

The effective Indonesian tax rate is 40%

Capex & opex evidence a low-cost project

Capital costs ~US$320M. Of this ~60% is for sub-sea completions, and the balance for drilling. Based on full field production of ~437Bcf, the development costs equate to ~US$0.73/Mcf

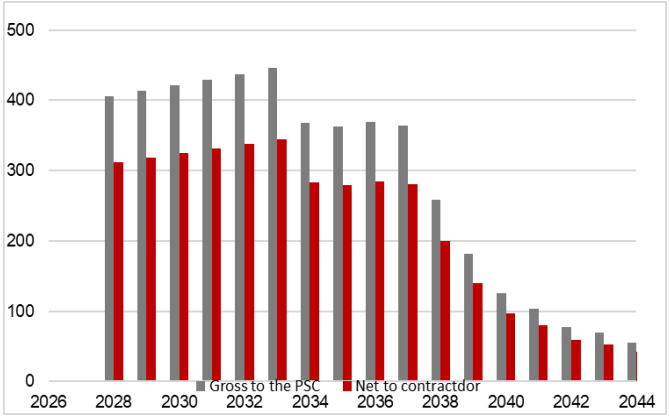
Opex costs are estimated to be in the range of ~US$70-80M p.a. for facilities leasing, shore based and field support, and gas transportation. We assume US$75M p.a.

Revenue stream

In the early years of the Mako project, at plateau rates of ~40Bcf p.a. gross field revenues exceed US$400M p.a. creating an operating margin above the opex in the order of 80%. Cash opex equates to ~US$1.80/Mcf, making this a low-cost operation.

Our long-term revenue and gross field cashflow are in figure 10. Figure 11 shows our projections for cash flow after capex and Government share to the "contractor" being WNEL and Nations.

Figure 10: Gross & Contractor JV revenue (PSC and beyond)



Source: MST Access

Figure 11: PSC gross contractor cashflow (100%)

Source: MST Access

Nations Farm-out brings strong domestic partner

On 23 Feb 2026, CRD finalised a farm-out of 100%-owned WNEL to PT Nations Natuna Barat (NNB or "Nations"). NNB is the energy arm of the large privately Arsari Group which has diverse business interests including significant historic oil and E&P operations through-out Asia.

WNEL is a Singapore registered special purpose vehicle, beneficially owned 91.5% by CRD and 8.5% by Empyream Plc.

Key aspects of the farm-in are:

- Nations to acquire a 75% non-operated participating interest in the Duyung PSC, with WNEL retaining a 25% participating interest.

- Nations will funds its 75% share of all future costs under the PSC, including Mako development.
- Nations will fund WNEL's 25% share of capex, via a "Carry Loan Agreement" (CLA). This is to be re-paid from WENL's share of production revenue.
- Nations will also pay WENL US$16M in consideration, in tranches of US$5M, US$4M, and US$7M, as certain milestones are met with the final amount due on first-gas. CRD anticipate that the first two tranches will be received in CY2026.
- Nations will reimburse to WENL approximately US$45M of sunk costs, payable from production over the life of the PSC

The financial impact is that WENL is fully funded through the Mako capex phase to first gas, with Nations funding 75% of the project, and paying for WENL's 25% by way a a "carry loan". WENL are to repay the loan from production cash flow.

In practical terms, for CRD (via its 91.5% interest in WENL) share up capex to first gas is fully funded by Nations and this eliminates any requirement for CRD to seek additional equity or debt funds.

An important non-financial consideration is the benefit in having a very strong and successful local company entering into this project, and the access to in-country skills and resources.

In summary, the farm-out to Nations was a major financial de-risking event, enabling CRD, with its limited financial resources, to be carried through the capex-intensive development and construction phase of a substantial project.

Offshore Sumatra: Discovered Gas Resources and Huge Deep-water Potential

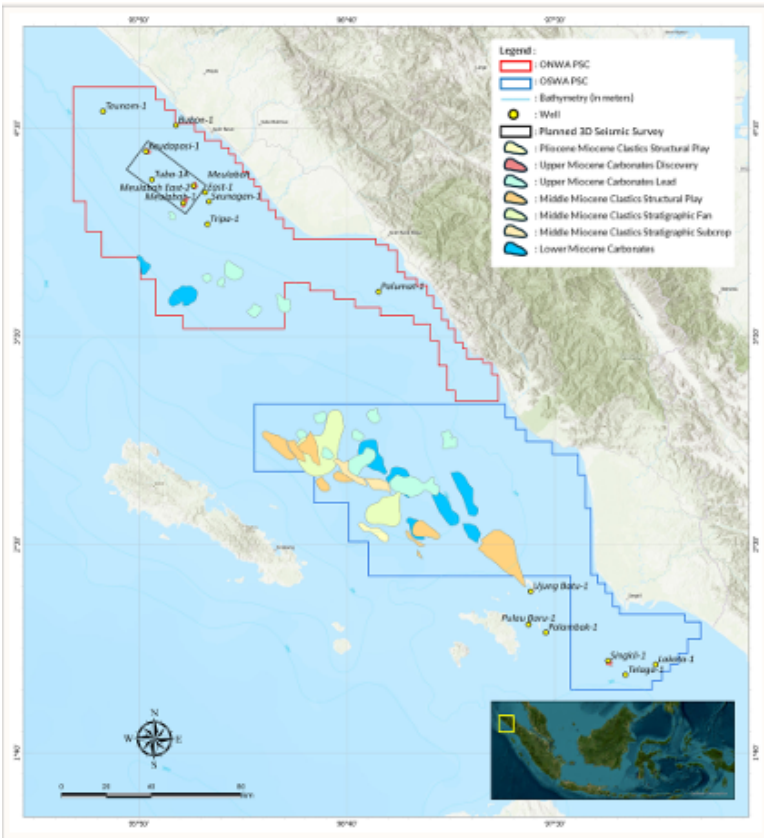
In addition to Mako and the Duyung PSC, CRD have two 100%-owned PSC's. Figure 12. These cover 20,000 km^2 and contain contingent gas resources from historic 1970's drilling and multi-Tcf exploration potential from numerous seismically defined leads mostly in deep water (>100m). **Notably, historic drilling success rates in these PSC's is 66% based on 1970's vintage 2D-siesmic.**

The two PSC's are:

- **Offshore North West Aceh (ONWA)**. This PSC contains three historic gas discoveries made in the 1970's, in shallow workers close to the west coast of Sumatra. These are Meulaboh-1 (1970), Keudapasi (1973) and Meulaboh-East (1975). The Meulaboh discoveries are assigned a gross 2C contingent gas resource of 120Bcf.
- **Offshore South West Ache (OSWA)**. This PSC hosts the shallow-water Singkil discovery (1973). This discovery is assigned a gross 2C contingent gas resource of 95 Bcf.

In total, the gross 2C gas resource from three discoveries is 215Bcf, of which 162Bcf is net after Government share.

Figure 12: ONWA and OSWA PSC locations



Source: CRD

In addition to the existing discoveries, there are numerous leads and prospects which offer long-term exploration, predominantly in deep water, but also numerous follow-up leads in shallow water around existing discoveries.

In total, CRD have identified ~15.8Tcf of gross un-risked prospective prospective resources, in ~48 leads. These are listed in following figures and are predominantly in deep-water. The identification of leads is based on analysis of 17,000-line Km of 1970's era 2D seismic and logs and well data from 16 previous wells within and or in adjacent PSC's. The bulk of this (15.3Tcf) is in deep water.

CRD's work program commencing in 1HCY26, is a 500Km$_2$ 3D-seismic survey, designed to delineate subsurface structures, refine prospect maps and reduce geological uncertainty. In addition, it is anticipated that this work will lead to an increase in existing 2C from the Keudapasi discovery well which currently has limited seismic coverage, and to which no resources are attributed.

Figure 13 is a summary of leads in both PSC's by play type and water depth, with shallow water categorised as less than 100m water depth. It's evident that the greatest prospectivity is in deep water.

CRD plans to fund future work by way of farm-out, with parties likely attracted to either the near-term shallow water development potential, or the deep-water frontier exploration, or both.

Figure 13: Summary ONWA and OSWA prospects by play type and water depth

		PSC	Gross			Net			CoD-%
Water Depth	Play type		Low(P90)	Best(P50)	High(P10)	Low(P90)	Best(P50)	High(P10)	%
Deep	Pliocene & Miocene Clastics structu	Both	614	1848	4815	443	1333	3328	22
Deep	Upper Miocene Carbonates	Both	320	1131	3321	231	816	2323	10-19
Deep	Mid Miocene clastics	Both	2449	9050	24749	1766	6526	17848	12-16
Deep	Lower Miocene Carbonates	Both	671	3226	9028	484	2326	6511	13-22
Total deep water			**4054**	**15255**	**41913**	**2924**	**11001**	**30010**	
Shallow	Upper Miocene Carbonates	ONWA	52	127	256	217	394	662	
Shallow	Upper Miocene Carbonates	OSWA	240	390	593	173	281	428	
Total shallow water			**292**	**517**	**849**	**390**	**675**	**1090**	
Total- Bcf			**4346**	**15772**	**42762**	**3314**	**11676**	**31100**	

Source: CRD

Background

These two PSC's are located offshore Aceh, northwest Sumatra and cover 20,000km^2. CRD was granted two Joint Study Areas in November 2018. These were subsequently converted to PSC's and awarded to CRD in January 2023, for a work program total commitment of US$15M in each, for 3D seismic and exploration/appraisal wells drilling.

Both PSC's are deemed by Indonesian authorities to be "frontier" and attract more favourable fiscal terms than mature regions, despite there being historic gas discoveries in both PSC's. Although water depths range up to >1500m, the historic discoveries were in shallow waters between 50m and 80m.

Despite discovering gas, development was impeded at the time, due to a combination of low domestic gas prices, fiscal terms disadvantaging small developments and lack of gas market infrastructure.

Key events

- Several exploration wells in the 1970's for five small-medium gas discoveries, in shallow waters 50m-80m depth.
- Joint Study Award (JSA) granted to CRD in 2018.
- JSA converted to cost recovery PSC in signed in January 2023 with a 30-year tenure.

Key fiscal terms in the PSC are:

- Exploration period: 6 years with potential 4-year extension
- Cost recovery gas split: Contractor 72.1%/Government 27.9%

Geology, and resources, and potential

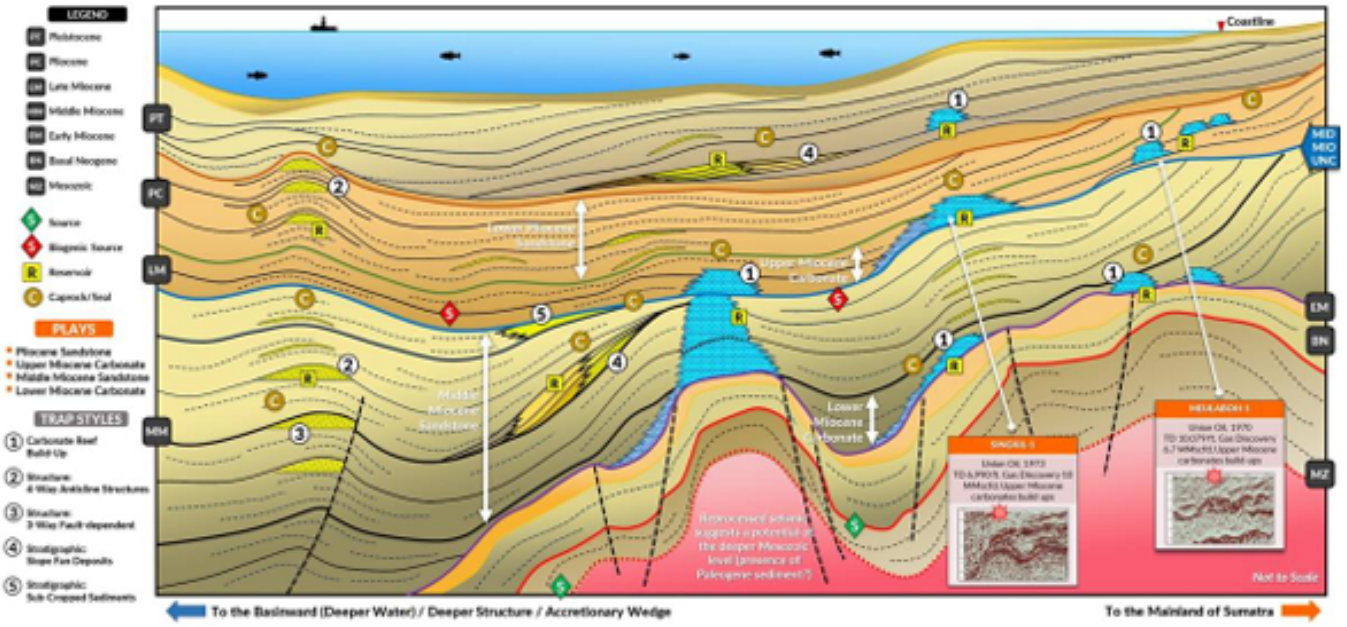
The historic wells all discovered gas. The geological objectives are predominantly Miocene carbonate build-ups (aka. limestone) reefs, platforms or pinnacles, which are pervasive in this part of Indonesia. They were targets for early explorers in the 1970's because they were easy to identify from 2D-seismic of the time. Supporting early exploration, were many positive signs of gas from seismic analysis, including gas chimneys and direct hydrocarbon indicators (DHI's).

The geological era is early to mid Miocene which is young in geological terms and targets are relatively shallow. Typically, these formations are characterised as having multiple porosity and permeability systems, ranging from natural matrix porosity to complex fracturing systems. Notably, success rates on these targets are ~66%.

Figure 14 diagrams several distinctive petroleum play types common to both PSC's. These are:

- Pliocene sandstones in structural and stratigraphic settings
- Upper Miocene carbonate build-ups, platforms and pinnacles
- Miocene slope sandstones and submarine fans in structural and stratigraphic settings
- Lower-middle Miocene carbonate builds (reefs, platforms and pinnacles)

Figure 14: Geological schematic showing multiple Pliocene and Miocene carbonates and sandstones.



Source: Company

Work program for both PSC's

On award of these PSC's CRD committed to US$15M per PSC for 3D seismic and wells. A summary of this work as per the latest company guidance is:

- In ONWA, a 500Km$_2$ 3D-seismic survey is planned to commence in 1HCY26, costing ~US$1.5M. This survey is designed to refine the sub-surface field geometry and identify new drilling locations around the three existing discoveries and six identified leads.
- Reprocessing 2D seismic over Singkil to mature the exploration potential and firm-up a development strategy.
- In CY27, there is a well commitment in ONWA (~US$15M), ~US$3M for the balance of ONWA 3D and ~US$5M for 3D in ONSA.

Timing of expenditures are flexible and can be deferred by one year if required. CRD's preferred funding strategy is to farm-out the acreage for a carried expenditure, in addition to existing cash reserves and future Mako cash flows.

Shallow water: near term appraisal opportunities

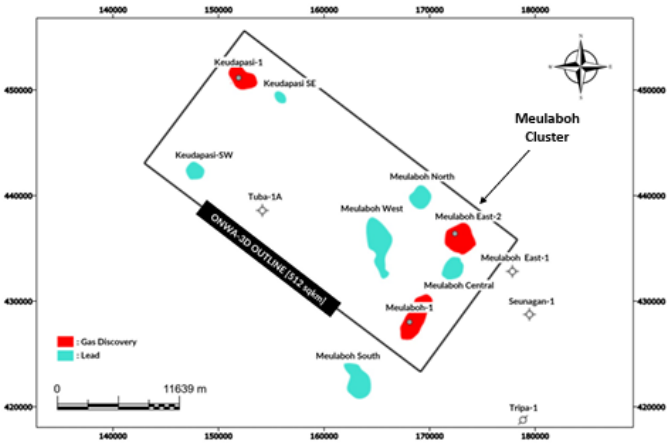
Results to date from shallow water

CRD's shallow water resource potential is assessed at 910Bcf based on historic drilling and subsequent seismic analysis.

Historic drilling dating back ~50 years was mostly in shallow water, up to 100m. Key results, and CRD's assessment of appraisal of discovered resources and development potential is as follows:

- In ONSA, Singkil-1 was drilled in 1973 by Union oil (Unocal) to test a Miocene reef buildup. The well encountered a gas column of 270 feet, and on test flowed gas at a maximum rate of 10.1MMscd from a 56-foot perforated interval from 5034-5090 feet. Gas composition was 99% methane, mostly dry gas with neligable CO_2 or inert gases.
- In ONWA, Meulaboh-1 drilled was drilled by Union Oil 1970, encountered a 90-foot gas column and flowed at a maxim um rate of 6.7 on test from a perforated interval 3770-3790 feet. Gas is ~99% methane with negligable inert gases or CO_2.
- Keudepasi-1 was drilled in 1973 and discovered a 60-foot gas column. The well flowed at a maximum rate of 5.3mmscfd.
- Meulaboh East 2 was drilled by Union Oil in 1975, and encountered a 30 foot gas column. On test the well flowed at 9.9MMscfd from two intervals, 3562-3582 feet and 3586-3592 feet.

Figure 15: ONWA Meulaboh cluster and planned 1HCY26 3D seismic coverage



Source: CRD

Based on these wells, contingent resources were assessed by independent assessor Gaffney Cline in 2023. These are shown in figure 16. As mentioned, resources for the Keudapasi discovery well are not assigned and one of the intended goals from the 2026 seismic surveying is better delineate this discovery and book resources.

Figure 16: Shallow water 2C contingent resources (Bcf)

PSC		Gross			Net		
	Discovery	1C	2C	3C	1C	2C	3C
ONWA	Meulobah	33	95	146	28	69	104
ONWA	Melulabah East	6	25	52	5	18	35
OSWA	Singkil	54	95	111	46	75	83
		93	**215**	**309**	**79**	**162**	**222**

Source: CRD

Shallow water prospects.

In 2023 CRD audited its shallow water prospects in ONWA. These are listed in Figure 17 and total 910 Bcf (gross, 2U).

Figure 17: ONWA shallow water potential

PSC	Prospect	Gross- Bcf			Net- Bcf			COD
		1U	2U	3U	1U	2U	3U	%
ONWA- Deep water								
UM-12	Upper Micene carboinate	127	363	837	92	262	604	16%
LM-2	Lowe Miocene carbonates	33	209	745	24	151	537	19%
UM-14	Upper Micene carboinate	18	82	285	13	59	206	19%
LM-1	Lowe Miocene carbonates	23	87	269	17	63	194	19%
LM-15	Upper Micene carboinate	15	72	206	11	52	149	14%
UM-13	Upper Micene carboinate	14	42	105	10	30	76	14%
UM-11	Upper Micene carboinate	8	26	70	6	19	50	12%
Shallow water- UM-10	Upper Micene carboinate	9	29	69	6	21	50	16%
ONWA- Total		**247**	**910**	**2586**	**178**	**658**	**1869**	

Source: CRD

Shallow water commercial options

CRD's ASX report of 16 Nov 2023 disclosed that the shallow water discoveries were independently assesses as having an NPV of US$88M. This is not a compelling figure and unlikely to be sufficient to drive a project, in our view, however there is potential for cluster-style projects to aggregate satellite fields and produce through a central hub.

There are no nearby on-shore gas gathering systems, so commercial options are either (1) gas-to-power or (2) mini-LNG. In collaboration with gas distribute PGN, CRD commissioned a screening study to test the feasibility of a small scale (<0.5MTPA) LNG plant utilising gas from the Meulaboh Main and East accumulations, with plant sizing 20, 30 or 40MMscfd.

Deep water: big potential, new frontier

- ~15TCF (gross) resource potential, in deep waters offshore Sumatra ONWA and OSWA
- ~38 leads and prospects seismically defined, 8 in ONWA and 30 in OSWA

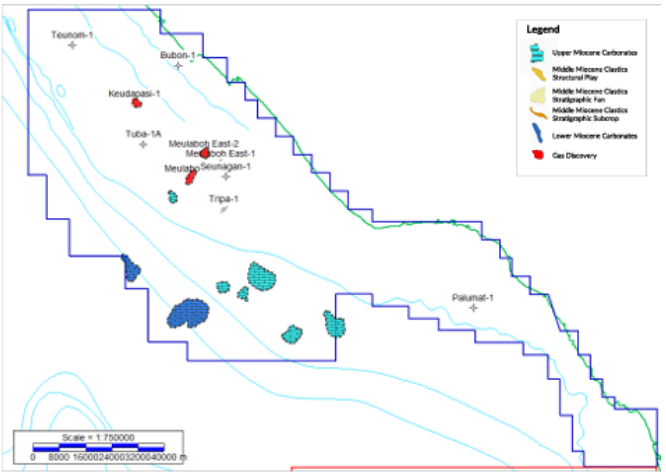
The size and number of leads and prospects provides very long-term exploration running-room.

Water depths in CRD's PSC's are up to ~1000m. Drilling will be expensive. CRD's strategy in progressing this activity will be to farm-out for a carry. With rising industry interest elsewhere in the country and favourable fiscal terms and gas markets, interest is rising in deep-water potential. The forward work program includes major 3D seismic campaigns to inform prospect size and GCOS.

Numerous leads have been identified targeting Miocene carbonate reservoirs and Pliocene sandstones in various structural and stratigraphic settings. CRD's mapping review of prospects results from analysis of 17,000-lin km of 2D seismic and logs from 16 offset wells. Planned 3D seismic will greatly enhance the data set and aid in de-risking the interpretation of size and improving GCOS of leads and prospects. Leads in ONSA and OSWA are shown in figures 18 and 19 respectively.

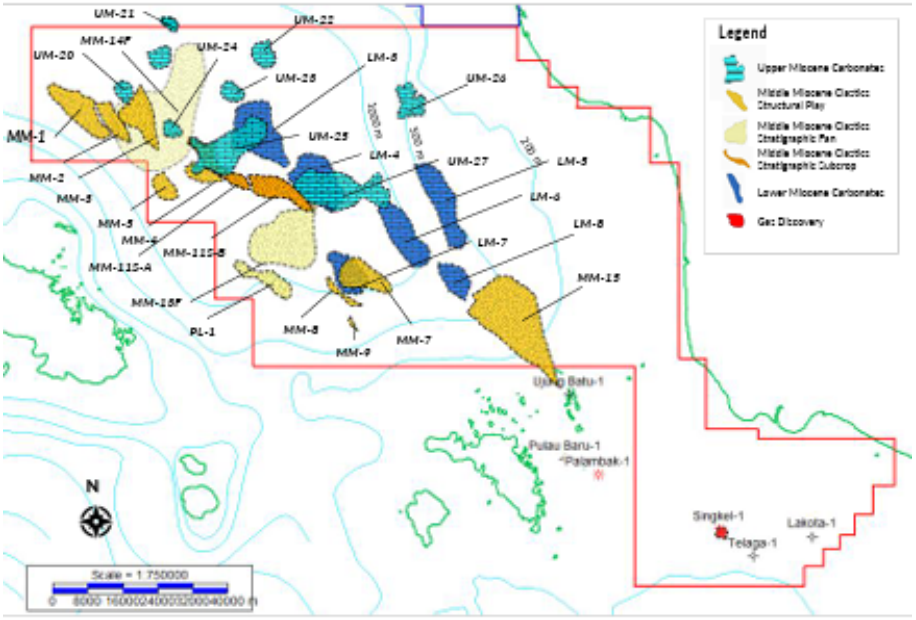
ONWA & OSWA (P.I. 100%) shallow and deep-water prospects

Figure 18: ONWA leads and historic wells.



Source: CRD

Figure 19: Leads in OSWA



Source: CRD

The OSWA contains the majority of leads, with more than a dozen exceeding 0.5Tcf, all in deep waters. In figure20 we list the top 16 leads by size. A full listing can be viewed in CRD's ASX release on 16 November 2023.

Figure 20: Prospects in OSWA (gross, un-risked)

PSC	Prospect	Gross- Bcf			Net- Bcf			COD
	Type	1U	2U	3U	1U	2U	3U	%
OSWA- Deep water								
MM-3	Mid Miocene, structural play	763	2353	5574	550	2697	4040	16%
PL-1	Miocene clastics- structural play	614	1848	4615	443	1333	3328	22%
LM-3	Lower Miocene carbonate	275	1414	4195	198	1020	3025	16%
MM-15	Mid-Miocene Structural play	345	1179	3267	249	850	2356	15%
MM-2	Mid-Miocene Clastics	202	926	2994	146	668	2159	16%
MM14-F/SF-83b	Mid Miocene strat fan	224	773	2131	162	557	1537	12%
MM-11S-B	Mid Miocene, clastic strat subcrop	122	710	2008	88	512	1448	14%
LM-5	Lower Miocene carbonate	138	669	1565	100	482	1129	22%
MM-1	Mid Miocene clastics structural	152	648	1950	110	467	1406	16%
MM-13F/SFA	Mid Mioceneclastics strat fan	179	579	1285	129	418	927	13%
MM-7	Mid Miocene structural play	128	510	1469	92	368	1059	16%
MM-11S-A	Mid Miocene clastics strat subcrop	82	329	847	59	237	611	14%
LM-4	Lower Miocene carbonate	59	291	900	43	210	649	12%
MM-14F	Mid Miocene clastics strat fan	76	282	803	55	203	579	12%
MM-5	Mid Miocene clastics structural play	56	280	925	40	202	667	12%
LM-8	Lower Miocene carbonates	53	263	599	47	190	431	15%
OSWA- Total for leads with 2U>250Bcf		**3468**	**13054**	**35127**	**2506**	**9433**	**25383**	
Remaining 14 leads		348	1320	3969	246	933	2811	
Total 30 leads		**3816**	**14374**	**39096**	**2752**	**10366**	**28194**	

Source: CRD ASX release 16 Nov 2023.

Commercial strategies & farm-out.

The range of shallow and deep-water resources and prospects gives rise to multiple paths to future value creation.

In shallow waters, there many appraisal opportunities around the existing discoveries. While the discoveries to date are individually small, there is potential for cluster type developments around central hubs. Preliminary development concepts are land-based min-LNG plants for local power generation.

The ~37 deep-water leads cannot be conceivably drilled all at once. CRD plans to continue 3D surveying and processing in order to rank prospects by size and geological chances of success. Farm-outs are planned to attract funding. We anticipate this evolve during 2026, as 3D seismic data informs drill locations and de-risks the seriatum of leads and prospects.

Financial history & capital adequacy

CRD's brief history as a public company makes back-ward looking data not meaningful. We present it in Figure 21 for completeness.

The only features of interest are:

- Exploration assets, totaling ~US$29M by year end 2025, with ~US$22M incurred pre-IPO. The majority of this was for drilling in the Duyung PSC, lease commitments, and in FY2025, pre-payments for Mako long-lead development items
- Financing of exploration activities by equity issuance, pre and post IPO, including conversion of equity loans into ordinary shares.
- As part of the farm-in, Nations agreed to carry WENL's 25% share of Mako first phase capex (~US$80M), by way of a " Carry Loan" to be repaid from project cash flow. The first draw-down of this loan was made in 4QCY25, with CRD's share US$7.2M.

Figure 21: Abridged financial statements since IPO

US$M- FY Dec	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income statement	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Expenses	-18.4	-9.7	-7.6	-4.2
Stat NPAT	-18.1	-9.7	-7.6	-4.1
Y/e Shares on Issue	159.4	161.7	179.2	193.1
Balance sheet				
Cash & other current ass	19.6	5.4	4.5	12.8
E&A assets	22.4	27.1	28.5	28.5
Other	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.6
Total assets	44.9	36.0	36.5	44.9
Leases & borrowings	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.3
other	4.1	5.0	1.8	1.5
Total Liabilities	5.0	5.0	1.8	8.8
Share capital	67.9	70.1	81.3	86.9
Acc Losses & reserves	28.1	39.2	46.6	50.8
Net assets	39.8	31.0	34.7	36.1
C'flows				
Operating c'flow	-9.7	-9.5	-8.7	-14.5
Einvesting c'flow /capex	-0.4	0.0	-2.4	-0.8
Equity issue	**28.7**	**0.0**	**9.7**	**5.6**
Debt/lease payments	5.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2

Source: MST compiled from CRD Annual reports

Capital formation & capital structure

- Pre-IPO and seed raisings of US$35M up to the point of IPO.
- The IPO in October 2022 resulted in the issue of 30.821M CDI's (Chess Depository Interests a.k.a "shares") at A$1.46/share to raise A$45M before costs. CRD is incorporated in Singapore. To enable shares to be cleared and settled electronically through CHESS, depository instruments are issued and traded like shares on the ASX.
- Equity capital raising in FY24, to raise US$10.337M before costs, via the issue of 16.68M new shares at an issue price of A$0.62/share.
- In FY25, an issue of 13.846M shares at A$0.65 to raise A$5.816M before costs.
- Additionally, in CY2025, $7.2M was raised in the form of a loan from farminee to prepay long-lead items for Mako. This is the first draw-down of the "Carry Loan"

At the end of CY2025 there there were 193M shares on issue.

Funding over the outlook: Mako development fully funded

Over the outlook, there are two key activities that require funding. The first is for the Mako project, which as detailed below is fully funded by the farm-in partner, Nations Petroleum. The second is for PSC work program commitments offshore Sumatra. CRD's plans farm-outs to fund this activity.

At 31 December 2025 CRD had US$1.3M in cash, nil bank debt, and $7.2M drawn-down from the "Carry Loan" provided by Nations which is classified as debt in the balance sheet. The WNEL joint venture share of capex for the Mako development, approximating US$80M is being paid by Nations under the "carry loan agreement". CRD's share of this is 91.5%. This loan is to repaid over 5 years from production cashflows beginning from 2028.

Additionally, the farm-out to Nations brings significant cash to WENL (CRD: 91.5%) as reimbursement of sunk costs and future milestone payments. These total US$16M, with ~US$9M expected in CY26 and US$7M at first gas circa late CY27.

Work programs over the exploration phase for OSWA and ONWA total US$30M. CRD anticipates farm-outs to fund this activity.

Valuation: A$1.64

Our valuation is a sum-of-parts combining a DCF for the Mako gas field, and resource-based values for discovered resources offshore Sumatra.

Key assumption in our DCF are:

- A sales gas price of ~12% of Brent plus a constant which we estimate at US$0.30/Mcf. Our base case Brent and gas prices are shown in figure 22.

Figure 22: Brent oil and equivalent ex-field gas price

Prices	2027	2028	2029	2030	LT esc
Brent-US$/bbl	80.00	81.60	83.23	0.33	2%
Gas Price-US$/Mcf	9.90	10.09	10.29	-18.09	

Source: MST estimates

- Mako production profile over the life of the project capturing 437Bcf. Of this, 330Bcf is expected to be produced up until the expiry of the PSC in January 2037, with the balance technically recoverable beyond the expiry of the PSC. We make an explicit assumption that CRD and its partners are able to extend the PSC from 2037 to the end of field life in ~2048.
- Mako field development capex of US$320M up to first gas sales in 4Q27, with Nations paying 75% and carrying via a loan, WENL's 25% share.
- Annual gross field opex estimated at US$75M including gas pipeline tolls.
- US$ prices and costs escalated at 2% p.a.
- US$ financial metrics converted to at A$ at 70c.
- For Mako, a WACC of 13% applied to nominal post tax cash flows.
- We risk the Mako cash flow at 90%. Although the project is sanctioned, fully funded, with guaranteed offtake, there are timing and field performance risks
- 2C contingent resources in OSWA and ONWA are valued at the CPR best estimate (US$88M) but risked at 25% due to uncertainty of timing and likelihood of activity.
- Deepwater prospects offshore Sumatra have multi-Tcf prospects, but and there is no third party or other benchmarks we can reference to inform a deterministic view of value. We assign a token value, pending CRD's strategy to unlock value for the deep water via a farm-out or other means. A farm-out or other type of transaction would provide a valuation data point.

Figure 23: Sum-of-Parts Valuation

US$M	Unrisked	Risked @	Risked	Comments
Mako	194	100%	194	PSC c'flow DCF
ONWA & OSWA-shallow water-2C	88	25%	22	CPR risked
ONWA & OSWA-Deepwater prosp	10		10	Nominal
Mako 3C	0		14	
Corporate costs	-27		-27	
Total E&P assets	265		213	
Cash	1		1	Dec-25
Nations farm-in receivable	15		15	Carry Loan
Debt & other obligations	-7		-7	NNB Carry Loan
Total equity value	274		222	
Ord Shares on issue	193		193	
Per share-USD$	**1.42**		**1.15**	
A$/US$	0.70		0.70	
Per share-A$	**2.02**		**1.64**	

Source: MST Access

MST Mako valuation vs CPR estimate

Figure 24 documents our estimate of asset value, at the field level (i.e. 100% of gross cashflows before Government entitlements and joint venture interests) and net to CRD's participating interest after Government share and minority interests, compared to the CPR. We reference the CPR because it contains valuable financial detail and shows pre-tax, post-tax, gross and net working interest under a range of scenarios, with the base case reflecting the POD.

Our forecasts build in inflation in opex and capex (-ve), adopts MST's oil price forecast (+ve) and adjusts the CRD cash flow to reflect the specific terms of the farm-out to Nations, such as the capex avoidance via the "Carry Loan" and Nations refunding WENL's historic costs in the order of US$45M.

Figure 24: CPR and MST valuations

	CPR		MST		Net to CRD post tax
Disc rate	100% PI, pre-tax	100% PI, post-tax	100%-pre tax	100% post-tax	22.875% P.I.
8%	$1,293	$766	$1,334	$764	$217
10%	$1,177	$656	$1,173	$668	$194
12%	$989	$563	$1,035	$585	$317

Source: : CRD prospectus and the CPR contained there-in, and MST estimates

Sensitivity analysis.

There are two key variables beyond CRD's control that impact valuation, These are:

- Realised gas price, which is directly related to the Indonesian Crude Price (ICP) which approximates Brent oil prices. Figure 25
- AUD/USD exchange rate. CRD is effectively a US$ asset and movements in the exchange rate flow to the A$ per-share valuation. Figure 26.

Figure 25: Valuation as a function of Brent oil prices

Value per share Vs Brent oil price						
Brent- US$/BBL	50	60	70	80	90	100
Value/sh A$	0.94	1.17	1.41	1.64	1.88	2.11

Source: MST access

Figure 26: Base case Valuation as a function A$/US$ exchange rate

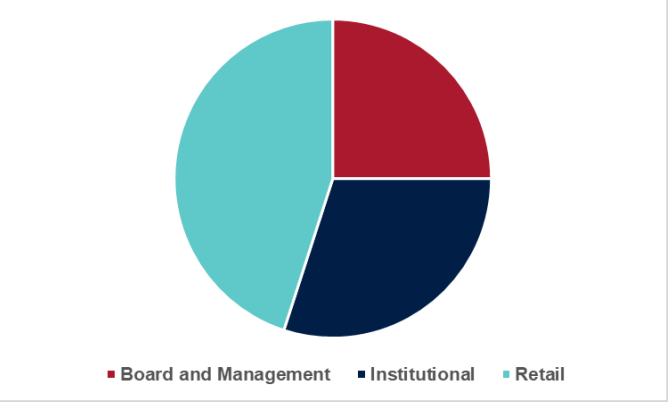
Value per share as a function of exchange rate						
A$/US$ rate	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
Value/sh A$	2.30	1.91	1.64	1.44	1.28	1.15

Source: MST Access estimates

Ownership

Refer to figure 27.

Figure 27: Ownership by category



Source: CRD

Risk and Catalysts

Risks

Geological and production risks. Wells might not perform as predicted, resulting in lower than expected flow rates and requiring remedial work.

Funding & capex risk. We consider this to be low, with a financially strong farm-in partner bearing all capital costs up to first gas.

Tenure. The Mako PSC expires in January 2037 but the field is likely to continue to operate until end of economic life which may be up to 2048. Our valuation assumes that CRD and partners obtain an extension to PSC life to capture full field value.

Gas prices the Mako production are oil-linked and oil prices are volatile and beyond CRD's control.

HSE and environmental risks. CRD produces gas and the processes involve risks from accidents, or environmental effects from un-planned emissions. In addition, gas producers in general are under increasing pressure from environmental crusaders and anti-fossil fuel advocates

Catalysts

Farm-out processes are ongoing with respect to the company's shallow water and deep water acreage off Sumatra. A farm-out deal to fund deep water drilling, or shallow water development would open up a new avenue of growth and provide an industry transaction value

Ongoing drilling within the Duyung PSC. In addition to the Mako development, there are other deeper exploration leads and prospects that could be developed for production through the Mako production facility.

Successful delivery of the Mako development, with construction milestones between now and later 2027 reducing risk and providing cash flow certainty.

Board & Management: Extensive Global Oil and Gas Experience.

The Board and executive team have extensive global experience in the oil and gas industry including Indonesia, where senior management have direct experience accrued over decades at previous companies active in the country. Although the company is registered in Singapore, the executive team is based in Jakarta and numbers ~17 staff and professionals covering geological, commercial and stakeholder activities.

Board members

Peter Botten, AM , Non-executive Chair

Peter has extensive worldwide experience in the oil and gas industry, having held senior technical, managerial and board positions in a number of listed and government owned entities. Peter was Managing Director ofOil Search Limiyted, having overseen the development of this company from a small company to a multi-billion dollar company from 1994 until 2020.

Peter is currentlyh the Chair of ASX-listed Karoon Energy Ltd (ASX:KAR), non-executive director of Aurelia Minerals Ltd (ASX:AMI) and previously chaired AGL Energy Ltd (ASX: AGL). Peter is also a council member or director of several PNG-based sporting and social bodies.

Miltos Xynogalas, Managing Director

Miltos is a geoscientist with over 32 years of upstream oil and gas experience, half of which is in Indonesia. Prior to Conrad, Miltos worked for Shell International, Premier Oil and Transworld Oil in various roles ranging from technical and operational to managerial. During his career, Miltos has been involved in major discoveries in Southeast and West Africa. The main focus of his career has been on exploration and development projects and business development in Indonesia.

David Johnson, Executive Director

David is a geoscientist and manager with 43 years of E&P experience in the international oil and gas industry, across the full spectrum of upstream activities including exploration, development, development and decommissioning. Davis has worked in Australia, the Asia Pacific and Middle East with Shell, BP, Woodside, Mubadala Petroleum, Ophir Energy/ Medco. His career has focused on appraisal, development and production, as well as providing decommissioning consulting seervices.

Jeremy Brest, Non-executive Director.

Jeremy has been the managing director of Framework Capital Solutions, a Singapore boutique corporate finance advisory focused on structured private transaction, for more than 15 years. Since founding Framework, Jeremy has served as sole financial advisor on debt restructurings, private credit transactions and M&A transactions around the world. In addition to serving on the board of Conrad, Jeremy is a director of Pantheon Resources Plc, and AIM-listed company with interests in several projects on the Alaskan North Slope.

Prior to founding Framework, Jeremy worked at Goldman Sachs in New York, Hong Kong and Tokyo and led the Indonesian credit structuring team for Credit Suisse in the wake of the Asian financial crisis.

Paul Bernard, Non-executive director

Paul is a retired Goldman Sachs Partner and private investor. During his 19-year career at Goldman Sachs, Paul was a top-rated Asian Energy and chemicals analyst as well as co-director of Asia Pacific Investment Research. Paul is a CFA charter holder (Certified Financial Analyst). Paul was a memebr of the firms Asia Management Committee and first Chair of Diversity for Asia. Since retiring from Goldman Sachs, Paul has been an early-stage investor in and advisor to a number of companies.

Current directorships include Biotech Acquisition Co, Sandbox International Holdings Ltd, Edutainment Holdings Ltd, Carbon Recylced Energy and TTS Advisors Pte Ltd.

Mario Traviati, Non-executive director

Mario has ~40 years of experience in working, analysing and investing in energy projects around tghe world, beginning his oil and gas career in exploration at Woodside Petroleum. He is currently an Advisor to the Board- Corporate Development at Pantheon Resources, and previously was the founding partner and Vice President Development for Great Bear Petroleum which operated oil and gas properties on the Alaskan North Slope.

Mario was the first Vice President-Head of Energy Research Asia-Pacific at Merrill Lynch Inc, where he supervised that companies research activities in 10 countries in the Asia-Pac region covering oil and gas, utilities, refining, marketing and petrochemicals sectors. Prior to Merrill Lynch, Mario served as Director of Energy Research at HSBC securities and a a senior analyst with ANZ Securities.

Senior management

In addition to Board, there are several executives bas in Jakarta with relevant in-county experience, as follows:

Jusuf Rachmantio, GM Jakarta Office. 17 years in Indonesian oil and gas, BSC in Materials engineering

Patricia Lee, Head of Finance, a chartered accountant with 23 years experience including 14 years as Premier Oil and Mandala Energy

Egbert Siagian, Support services and legal manger, with 31 years experience in upstream legal, commercial and supply chain in Indonesia and at CNOOC. Degrees in mechanical engineering and business Law

Brad Kirk, Project advisor, mechanical engineer ~35 years experience id delivering projects for Chevron, Mubadala Petroleum, Mandala Energy and design consultancies Worley and Technip in S.E Asia, mostly Thailand and Indonesia.

Danial Mutacho, acting GM.

Chris Breckenridge, Project manager.

In Singapore, Patricia Lee (Head of Finance) and Sally Ting (General Counsel)

Appendix 1: Indonesia gas market dynamics

- Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world with strong energy demand
- Country has transitioned from an energy exporter to importer
- Government objective to double gas production between 2020 and 2030 to reduce carbon emissions

For over 100 years, Indonesia has been a major oil and gas producer. The country's petroleum potential was discovered in late 1800's (by precursors of modern day Shell and BP). In 2023, the country produced ~740,00 BOPD of oil and ~6.1BCF of natural gas. The geology for oil and gas in conventional, and increasingly unconventional ranks the country as highly attractive from an exploration perspective.

In recent decades, Indonesia's strong economic growth and depletion of giant legacy oil and gas fields has resulted in a cross-over from energy self-sufficiency and exports, to domestic market shortfalls and energy imports, particularly in natural gas.

During the 1970- 1980' s Indonesian gas resources were primarily developed for the LNG export market. Those export volumes peaked a decade ago. Meantime the domestic market grew strongly, for power generation and industrial use.

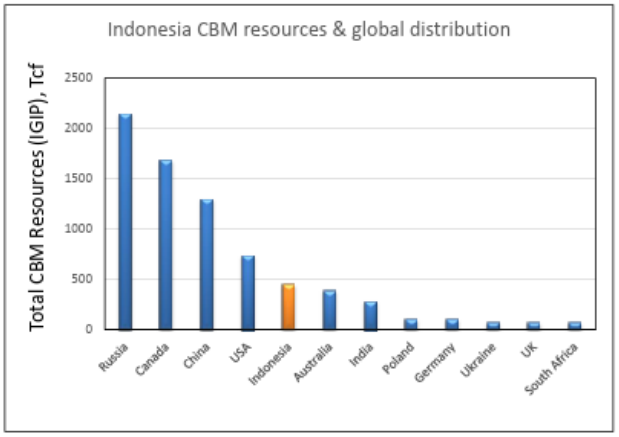
Despite this, exploitation of the country's geology was hampered, by unattractive fiscal terms, low gas prices and onerous domestic supply obligations.

The need for gas in Indonesia

The Indonesian Government targets increasing natural gas production from the current ~6BCF/d, to 12BCF/d by 2030 and in recent years there have been a number of stimulatory changes to fiscal and operational settings.

In 2017, the Indonesian Government issued a Ministerial Decree for a new rent sharing mechanism better suited to small scale gas projects. This is the "Gross Split Scheme" (see below for more detail)

Figure 28: A globally significant CBM resource



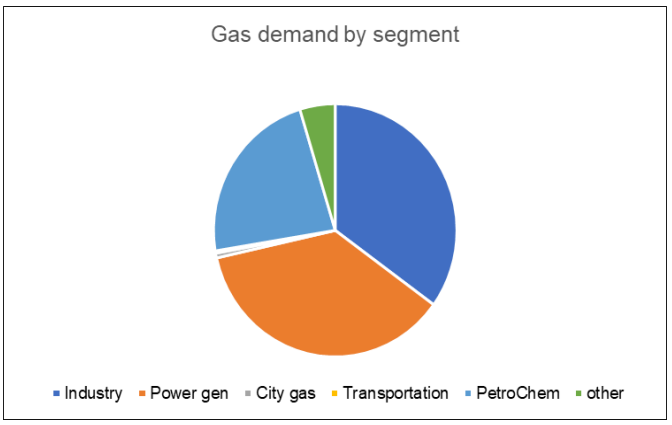
Source: SKK Migas

Gas market dynamics

As the worlds 4th most populous country, and with strong economic growth, national energy demand has gradually overtaken supply. Production of gas peaked in 2010 at 8.4 BCF/day and has fallen since then 5.7BCF/d to due to depletion of large fields developed in the 1970's and 1980's. Demand is predominantly from industry, fertilisers & petrochemicals, and power generation and average 4.4Bcfd. Due to topography, there isn't a meaningful domestic gas reticulation grid, so gas for residential consumption is negligible.

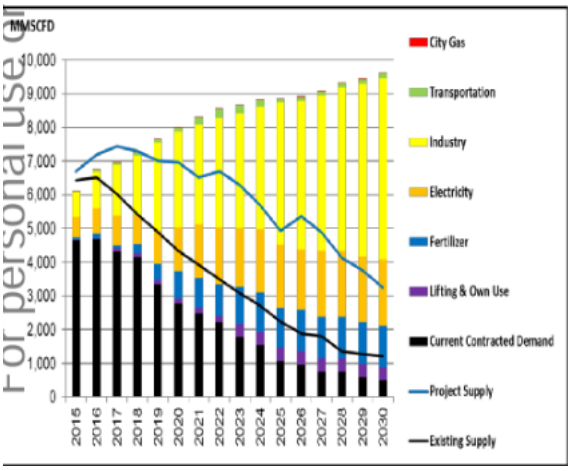
Based on Migas projections, domestic demand is forecast to increase between 2021 and 2030 by 36%, driven by increased demand from the petrochemical, power and industrial sectors.

Figure 29: Gas market by segment



Source: MST Access from Migas data

Figure 30: Indonesia natural gas supply & demand balance



Source: NGY July 2023 Corporate profile

Gas pricing

Domestic gas prices are ultimately monitored by the Government through SKK Migas and the MEMR which have final approval for any new project. In 2020 the Government capped the price of gas for power generation and certain industry segments at US$6/MMBtu, until 2024 for certain sectors. However, pricing trends are still subject to broad market forces. Project developers have scope to negotiate prices, depending on the buyer (private, or Government controlled).

Outcomes are different for developers intending to market gas into the higher-priced export LNG market.

Government actions to prioritise domestic gas

The Government is prioritising domestic market allocation of gas from PSC's in anticipation of growing domestic demand. It has forward forecasts of 12BCDF/d of gas demand by 2030. That is almost double the current demand.

Key regulatory agencies

There are a number of Government agencies involved in the approval and development process, both upstream and downstream. Of relevance to CRD, there are two key Governmental agencies which approve and regulate NGY's activities

- Upstream operations are conducted in accordance with Government entity SKK Migas. SKK Migas is officially the "Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas". It is responsible for management and supervision of all upstream oil and gas activities carried out by private and Government owned operators. SKK Migas reviews operator plans and price expectations for submission for approval by the "Ministry of Energy and Mining Resources" (MEMR)
- The Ministry of Energy and Mining approves and permits any oil and gas activity, relating to exploration, production, processing, transportation and retail sales. POD's require MEMR approval for development to begin.
- LEMIGAS is the "Research and Development Centre for Oil and Gas Technology" and sits within the MEMR. It is as an independent auditor of upstream oil and gas reserves and its audit is a pre-requisite for any POD submission to the MEMR

Fiscal terms: PSC's or Gross Split

Fiscal terms applicable to

Instead, the operator bears all costs through to first production, which eliminates 'gaming" and ensures the operator is progressing to development in the most cost effective manner. In the production phase, the Government and contractor split the gross production revenue at an agreed rate.

POD approval process and development pathway

The path to hydrocarbon production commences with the award of a PSC, which sets out fiscal terms, and work obligations. PSC's typically have an exploration and an evaluation period of 6 years, however extensions are sometimes granted for various reasons

Appendix 2: Nations and the Arsari group

CRD's partner in the Mako project is Nations Petroleum, which is the oil and gas arm of the much larger Arsari Group.

The Arsari Group is a private Indonesian company, with diverse interests in Agriculture, renewable energy, digital platfroms, mining, trading, and oil and gas.

The company was founded in 2006 by the Chairman Hashim Djojohadikusumo. Between 2000 and 2006 Hashim weas Chair and President of Nations Energy which had oil and gas operations predominantly in Kazakhstan. These interests were sold in 2006.

Subsequently Nations Petroleum was formed to re-enter the oil and gas industry, and the farm-in to the Mako development is significant for its scale and capital committment.

Apart from funding, Nations and the wider Arsari Group bring to the JV in-country skills, experience and access resources greater than those available to CRD in-house.

Personal disclosures

Stuart Baker received assistance from the subject company or companies in preparing this research report. The company provided them with communication with senior management and information on the company and industry. As part of due diligence, they have independently and critically reviewed the assistance and information provided by the company to form the opinions expressed in this report. They have taken care to maintain honest and fair objectivity in writing this report and making the recommendation. Where MST Financial Services or its affiliates has been commissioned to prepare content and receives fees for its preparation, please note that NO part of the fee, compensation or employee remuneration paid has, or will, directly or indirectly impact the content provided in this report.

Company disclosures

The companies and securities mentioned in this report, include:

Conrad Asia Energy (CRD.AX) | Price A$0.46 | Valuation A$1.64;

Price and valuation as at 23 April 2026 (not covered)*

Other disclosures, disclaimers and certificates

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