VINTAGE ENERGY

Annual Report 2021

VINTAGE ENERGY

Contents

Competent persons statement

The hydrocarbon resource estimates in this report have been compiled by Neil Gibbins, Managing Director, Vintage Energy Ltd. Mr Gibbins has over 35 years of experience in petroleum geology and is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Mr Gibbins consents to the inclusion of the information in this report relating to hydrocarbon reserves and contingent and prospective resources in the form and context in which it appears. The reserves and resource estimates contained in this report are in accordance with the standard definitions set out by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, Petroleum Resource Management System.

A message from the Chairman and Managing Director

While the 2020 financial year was a momentum builder for Vintage Energy Ltd ("Vintage") and its shareholders, financial year 2021 ("FY21") took the company to new heights. Vintage is now well positioned to deliver tangible shareholder value through first gas production from our Vali gas field within twelve months.


Reg Nelson
Chairman

Amid the continued and relentless COVID-19 pandemic, we managed to safely and successfully drill three operated wells, one exploration and two appraisal, fracture stimulate and flow test Vali-1 ST1, and flow test the Nangwarry-1 carbon dioxide ("CO_2") discovery. All this activity was an outstanding achievement, let alone being undertaken during the pandemic with all the challenging restrictions. Vintage is now in a very strong and enviable position, especially when considering both the tightening of the Australian east coast gas market and the need for a reliable source of food grade CO_2.

COVID-19 continues to impact everyone's lives and is a virus that we are likely going to live with for many years to come. We are maintaining a fastidious approach to the virus and continue to work within the guidelines and information provided by the Federal and State Governments. These actions have ensured the safety and well-being of our employees and contractors, which in turn has ensured the continuation of our operations with minimal disruption.

We have stated this previously, however, the outstanding operational success of FY21 would not have been possible without our dedicated and talented technical team. Their experience and depth of knowledge was on show this past year as the Company delivered three successful Cooper Basin wells that were all cased for future production. Our team are confident that the portfolio of permits within the Vintage stable offer real potential from both a gas and oil perspective.

With the right people on board, looking in the right areas, the risks associated with discovering material oil and gas fields is significantly reduced. What is most pleasing is that our success has come from the application of fresh ideas to areas that have previously been worked over and drilled by

major oil and gas companies. These opportunities will continue to present themselves and we will ensure we are best positioned to take these on to further enhance the value proposition for Vintage and its shareholders.

Neil Gibbins
Managing Director

The financial year started strongly with the successful and safe completion of a six-stage fracture stimulation of the Vali-1 ST1 well and subsequent flow test. The flow test realised a choked back stabilised raw gas rate of 4.3 MMscfd (through a 36/64" choke at 942 psi) over a two-day period.

The Vali Field was declared a commercial gas field and we are now in the process of moving toward first gas. To assist with funding Vali, along with our other projects, we appointed leading independent finance advisory group, BurnVoir Corporate Finance Limited ("BurnVoir"), as financial adviser. BurnVoir are assisting the Vintage team through the process of evaluating non-equity based funding solutions to progress the Vali, Odin and Nangwarry projects, which will in turn maximise value for Vintage shareholders.

Production from the Vali gas field is initially expected from the three Vali wells and will be complemented by gas from new fields, such as the recently discovered Odin Field, over time. Discussions are well advanced with several interested parties regarding pre-sales of gas and potential flow-line infrastructure funding, to connect the Vali Field to the Moomba gas gathering network. Along with this, we expect a gas sales agreement to be executed prior to the end of this calendar year, which will trigger the first significant milestone for Vintage in delivering gas into the Australian east coast domestic market.

The first reserves for the Vali Field were certified by ERC Equipoise Pte Ltd ("ERCE"), which completed a rigorous and independent review of the Vali gas discovery and subsequent flow results. However, these reserves were certified prior to the Vali-2 and Vali-3 appraisal drilling campaign and only included gas in the Patchawarra Formation reservoir and not the upside from stacked reservoirs, including the shallower Nappamerri Group and Toolachee Formation.

Gas was recovered from the Nappamerri and gas shows observed in the Toolachee Formation in Vali-1 ST1. In its report, ERCE estimated gross reserves for the Patchawarra Formation of 1P of 13.4 petajoules ("PJ"), 2P of 33.2 PJ and 3P of 86.6 PJ.

Toward the back end of the financial year, the successful appraisal wells Vali-2 and Vali-3 were drilled and cased for future production. Vali-2 was drilled to total depth at 3,240 metres, with no

A message from the Chairman and Managing Director continued...

safety incidents. Wireline logging confirmed a new gas pool in the Toolachee Formation and confirmed gas in the Patchawarra Formation and Tirrawarra Sandstone, with a gas sample recovered via MDT from the Toolachee Formation.

Vali-2 has stacked interpreted net gas pay primarily from the Toolachee and Patchawarra formations, with wireline logging data and MDT results indicating the Toolachee reservoir should flow without the need for fracture stimulation. Due to the slightly lower porosity and permeability of the sands in the Patchawarra Formation, fracture stimulation will likely be used to enhance production.

Vali-3 reached total depth at 3,186 metres, with no safety incidents. The main objective of Vali-3 was achieved following the intersection of the Patchawarra Formation in line with the pre-drill interpretation of the Vali structure. During drilling, gas shows were observed in the lower Nappamerri Group, Toolachee, Epsilon and Patchawarra formations, and the Tirrawarra Sandstone, with oil shows observed in the late Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic sediments, as well as the uppermost Permian aged Toolachee Formation. Similar oil shows were encountered in both the Vali-1 ST1 and Vali-2 wells, which is supportive of oil migration and hence potential oil accumulations within the ATP 2021 permit, where 14 oil leads have been identified.

Material increases in reservoir sand content, and hence net pay, were encountered through the Patchawarra Formation in both Vali-2 and Vali-3 when compared with Vali-1 ST1. The Epsilon and Toolachee Formations are also interpreted to have gas pay, with the Vintage team especially excited about the potential of the Toolachee Formation and the possible production upside it could have for the ATP 2021 and PRL 211 permits.

The Joint Venture also received final approval from the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission ("ACCC"), granting the joint marketing of gas from the Vali Field. A development concept for the Vali Field was completed and a field life of around 20 years is estimated, with up to nine fracture stimulated vertical wells to be drilled over the field's life. This concept will be subject to optimisation once production data is gathered from the first three wells connected.

A production profile based on the flow test at Vali-1 ST1 and the decline characteristics of nearby fields was also completed. The current base case development concept for the Vali Field is for initial raw gas production of ~12 MMscfd (gross) from three wells, with each well capable of producing 5 MMscfd for total production of around 5 Bcf per well (on an average well outcome basis). Surface facilities at Vali will be kept to a minimum, with cooling, separation and metering, prior to delivery into existing pipelines.

In PRL 211, the Odin-1 exploration well reached total depth at 3,140 metres, with extensive gas shows encountered in sandstones through the primary target Toolachee, Epsilon and Patchawarra Formations. These shows were confirmed as gas pay via the wireline evaluation program, with gas samples recovered from the Toolachee and Epsilon Formations.

The well has been cased for future production, with a possible option being the connection of the Odin Field into the Vali production network. Odin-1 addressed a structural Patchawarra Formation closure, up dip of Strathmount-1, a well drilled in 1987 and plugged and abandoned after discovering what was then considered a non-commercial hydrocarbon accumulation.

After year end, ERCE independently certified 36.4 billion cubic feet ("Bcf") of gross 2C Contingent Resources in the Toolachee, Epsilon, Patchawarra and Tirrawarra Formations of the Odin gas field

located in both PRL 211 and ATP 2021. While all these formations contributed to the certified gas volumes, most of the resource is based in the Toolachee and Patchawarra Formations. The working interest of the Contingent Resources represent Vintage's share of the Gross Contingent Resources based on its working interest in PRL 211, which is 42.5%, and ATP 2021, which is 50%. Accordingly, a net 2C Contingent Resource of 16.0 Bcf has been certified by ERCE.

At Nangwarry-1, the extended production test of the well was completed successfully, with flow rates beyond commercial requirements recorded and an upward revision by ERCE of the best estimates for CO_2 within the Nangwarry Field. Perforations across the targeted zones in the Top Pretty Hill Formation delivered a raw gas rate of 10.5-10.8 million standard cubic feet per day ("MMscfd") through a 48/64" choke at a flowing wellhead pressure of 1,415 psi over a 36-hour period.

During the latter part of the flow testing period a Production Logging Tool ("PLT") was run, along with downhole gauges to record pressure data for the extended flow and shut-in periods. Following analysis of the main flow test data, and pressure build-up data, Vintage interpreted no significant pressure drop in the reservoir as a result of the flow test, which indicates a sizeable volume of CO_2 is present in the field.

The PEL 155 licence expired on 5 May 2021. Prior to expiration, an application was made to, and approved by, the Department of Energy and Mining for a retention licence (PRL 249) over the Nangwarry CO_2 discovery. As a result, the Joint Venture retains a significant amount of land around the Nangwarry Field while it pursues options for commercial development. To this end, Vintage was appointed by the Joint Venture as marketing agent to commercialise the Nangwarry Field, which coincided with the recent appointment of an in-house Commercial Manager. The role of the marketing agent is to investigate

A message from the Chairman and Managing Director continued...

and negotiate a beneficial outcome on behalf of the Joint Venture for commercialisation of the Nangwarry Field, which is currently ongoing.

The focus for future commercialisation of the Nangwarry Field CO_2 discovery will be on the production of food grade CO_2 and other innovative uses. Options to progress the project are being evaluated and discussed with interested parties. A non-binding Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Supagas Pty Ltd ("Supagas"), an Australian based distributor of gases for domestic, industrial, medical and other applications was signed, with Supagas potentially funding work associated with the preliminary design and costing of facilities for processing Nangwarry CO_2. In return, the Joint Venture provided Supagas the opportunity to submit a formal proposal to develop and/or purchase gas from the Nangwarry Field.

The Nangwarry Field has the potential to provide a stable and reliable source of food grade CO_2, which is currently in high demand since the depletion of onshore Otway Basin CO_2 well Caroline-1 in 2017. The main industrial uses for food grade CO_2 are extensive and include:

- Carbonation of soft drinks, fruit juices and beer
- Recharging of natural mineral waters
- Winemaking
- Tapping beer and oxidation prevention through contact with air
- Conservation of wine, unfermented grape juice and fruit juices
- Medical devices
- Cold storage / refrigeration
- Accelerating growth of farm produce as an atmosphere additive
- Preparation of sodium carbonate, alkaline bicarbonates, lead carbonate and various organic substances (e.g., salicylic acid)
- Production of paints and varnishes and manufacture of foam rubber

Cervantes remains a prospect that we expect will be drilled in 2022. The Cervantes prospect sits within the L14 licence granted over the Jingemia Oil Field and surrounds. The prospect is a high-side fault trap of multiple Permian sandstone reservoir targets (prolific producers in the Perth Basin). The Chance of Success ("COS") is 28% and it has a high chance of development due to its close proximity to the Jingemia Oil Field and processing facility. The Cervantes prospect has a Gross Prospective Resource of: 1U low estimate of 6.0 million barrels ("MMbbl") (1.8 MMbbl net), 2U best estimate of 15.3 MMbbl (4.6 MMbbl net), 3U high estimate of 41.9 MMbbl (12.6 MMbbl net) (refer ASX release dated 15 November 2019).

The Galilee Basin is currently inactive, with the operator, Comet Ridge Ltd, having suspended operations. Vintage remains very positive about the potential and prospectivity of the Galilee Basin permits and will be seeking to re-establish an active program. Tenure of the prospective areas of the acreage, encompassing the main conventional gas field, prospects and leads, is in the process of being secured via Potential Commercial Areas, a type of retention licence that allows further evaluation for commerciality to be undertaken.

Finally on the permit front, the Bonaparte Basin has also been in a state of limbo as we continue to have discussions with the Northern Territory Government in relation to the declaration of approximately 50% of the permit, including the Cullen-1 well site, as a 'Reserved Area' which currently prevents the ability to work on the well. We remain hopeful that we will be able to get access and successfully flow test Cullen-1 in this prospective area in the not-too-distant future.

A huge thank you goes to all our stakeholders who have provided the necessary support and patience in these challenging times. As with last year, we have recorded no cases of COVID-19 and our

operations have continued with minimal delays. The hard work and dedication of the Vintage team continues unabated, so much thanks go to you all for delivering the amazing results to date. We have seen a change to the makeup of our share register, so we welcome those new shareholders, as well as existing shareholders, and look forward to sharing the developments of the next financial year with you. Our capability as a team has been proven in terms of finding gas, so now we look forward to showing our capability in terms of delivering that gas to market. We are entering a new phase as a company, a phase of tangible value creation that should deliver a sustainable path for many years to come.

Reg Nelson
Chairman

Neil Gibbins
Managing Director

Review of operations

Vintage had a busy year operationally with a total of three wells drilled, one fracture stimulated and two flow tested. All of these activities were undertaken in a successful manner without any safety incidents.

Cooper/Eromanga Basins, Queensland and South Australia

ATP 2021
Vintage 50% and operatorship, Metgasco Ltd 25% and Bridgeport (Cooper Basin) Pty Ltd 25%

The Vali-1 ST1 flow test program was carried out safely and as planned, delivering a stabilised gas flow of 4.3 MMscfd through a 36/64“choke at a flowing well-head pressure (“FWHP”) of 942 psi over a two-day period from the Patchawarra Formation. Transient tests were also undertaken with rates recorded between 3.7 MMscfd (through a 24/64” choke at 1,676 psi FWHP) and 7.5 MMscfd (through a 32/64” choke at 1,593 psi FWHP).

Strong flow rates were achieved during all flow periods and quick pressure build-ups observed during all shut-in periods, with pressure levels quickly approaching around 3,000 psi. All flow rates were restricted through varying choke sizes to ensure proppant was not returned from the formation into the well bore, therefore avoiding any reduction in the effectiveness of the stimulation process.

During the flow testing of Vali-1 ST1, the following activities were undertaken:

- Production Logging Tool ("PLT") was run, which determined that gas was being contributed by each of the stimulated zones
- Shut-ins, which observed the pressure response of the reservoir, with pressure readings reaching 2,932 psi at the end of the recording period and continuing to build
- Flow testing, with transient tests undertaken under various choke sizes of 24/64", 32/64" and 40/64" over three equal periods of six hours
- Gas samples taken, with the composition in line with typical Cooper Basin Patchawarra wells

Cultural heritage and environmental surveys were completed in ATP 2021 for the surface facility, flowline and possible future well locations. The process was completed in a safe and timely manner with the Wongkumara People, Erias/ environmental projects and GPA/FYFE and we appreciate and thank all parties for their efforts.

Vali-2 was drilled to total depth at 3,240 metres, with no safety incidents, and cased for production. Wireline logging confirmed a new gas pool in the Toolachee Formation and confirmed gas in the Patchawarra Formation and Tirrawarra Sandstone.

A gas gradient was established in Vali-2 through MDT pressure measurements and a gas sample was recovered. Analysis of the sample indicates the Toolachee gas has a higher percentage of hydrocarbons at 82% (75% methane, 4% ethane, 3% other hydrocarbons) and 18% inert gases, compared with the Patchawarra gas in Vali-1 ST1, which has around 76% hydrocarbons and 24% inert gases. The wireline logging and MDT results indicate the Toolachee reservoir could flow without the need for fracture stimulation.

The Patchawarra Formation has both conventional and low permeability net gas pay distributed over 18 sandstone packages, with production from the Patchawarra to likely be optimised by fracture stimulation.

Vali-3 reached total depth at 3,186 metres, with no safety incidents, and cased for production (in July 2021). The main objective of Vali-3 was achieved following the intersection of the Patchawarra Formation in line with the pre-drill interpretation of the Vali structure.

During drilling, gas shows were observed in the lower Nappamerri Group, Toolachee, Epsilon and Patchawarra Formations, and the Tirrawarra Sandstone. Samples collected from the Nappamerri Group and Toolachee Formation during the evaluation program were analysed to determine gas pay in the sands in these zones.

Oil shows were observed through the late Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic sediments, as well as the uppermost Permian aged Toolachee

Review of operations continued...

Formation. Similar shows were encountered in both the Vali-1 ST1 and Vali-2 wells and are a major positive in terms of oil potential, with 14 oil leads identified in ATP 2021. Despite there being no mappable Jurassic structural closure around the three Vali wells, a particularly good oil show was observed within the McKinlay Member in Vali-3 and sampling recovered water, likely mud filtrate, with hydrocarbon odour and blue-white oil fluorescence. This suggests that oil has migrated through this area and increases the prospectivity of the Jurassic structural closures nearby.

The Joint Venture now has three cased wells in the Vali Field available for future gas production. While the main objective of the Vali-2 and Vali-3 drilling program was to appraise the extent of the Patchawarra Formation gas discovery in Vali-1 ST1, the discovery of a new gas pool in the Toolachee Formation has provided material upside. The Joint Venture is now progressing plans for production from these successful Cooper Basins wells, with the ACCC granting final approval for the joint marketing of gas from the Vali Field.

A development concept for the Vali Field has been completed and estimates a field life of around 20 years, with around nine fracture stimulated vertical wells to target production from reservoirs in the Toolachee and Patchawarra Formations and the Tirrawarra Sandstone. A production profile has also been developed based on the flow test at Vali-1 ST1 and the decline characteristics of nearby fields. The current base case initial production concept to complete the appraisal program for the Vali Field is for initial raw gas production of approximately 12 MMscfd (gross) from three wells, with each well estimated to be capable of producing 5 MMscfd for total production of around 5 Bcf per well (on an average well outcome basis).

Some of the development concept work has been carried out by GPA Engineering ("GPA"). GPA consulted with Santos, as operator of the SACB Joint Venture infrastructure, and identified the preferred connection point for a Vali Field pipeline as the Santos operated Beckler Field, which lies approximately 10 kilometres to the south-west. Gas would then be transported through the existing pipeline system for processing at Moomba once infrastructure access, processing and gas sales agreements are executed. It is envisaged that connection from Vali could be via multiple composite pipelines, the number and size of which will be defined in the detailed engineering phase of work.

The capital cost associated with the pipeline connection is based on concept select work carried out by GPA. Well costs are based on a standalone well, however, it is considered that these costs may be reduced by drilling a campaign of wells and applying lessons learned from the three Vali wells. The estimated Vali Field capital costs, from a gross perspective, include: $8.0 million for engineering and pipeline construction

and connection (including separator); $5.0 million per well to drill, case and complete; $3.5 million per well to fracture stimulate; $0.5 million per well to connect to the Vali manifold; and $1.0 million for geological, geophysical and engineering ("GG&E") studies in the first twelve months.

Operating costs are expected to be low, with well integrity and facility integrity testing part of variable operating expenditure and adjusted based on the number of wells. The field itself will be as automated as possible to reduce costs through the elimination of the need for permanent field operators.

Front End Engineering Design ("FEED") for the Vali-1 ST1 connection to the Beckler Field (which is connected to the Dullingari facilities and ultimately Moomba) was awarded to GPA. The main objective of the now completed FEED phase was to complete the necessary engineering to identify long lead items and refine the cost estimate.

First reserves for the Vali Field were certified by ERCE, which completed a rigorous and independent review of the Vali gas discovery and subsequent flow results. The Vali-1 ST1 well discovered stacked gas pay in the Nappamerri, Toolachee, Patchawarra and Tirrawarra Formations, however, the scope of the ERCE reserves certification was for the Patchawarra Formation reservoir only. The reserves booking was the first for Vintage and supports commercialisation of the Vali gas field with its planned connection into the Moomba gathering system.

ERCE independently certified reserves for the Vali gas field (prior to the drilling of Vali-2 and Vali-3) are as follows:

Net Vali Gas Field Patchawarra Formation

	1P	2P	3P
Reserves (Bcf)	6.1	15.1	39.4
Reserves (PJ)	6.7	16.6	43.3

Gross Vali Gas Field Patchawarra Formation

	1P	2P	3P
Reserves (Bcf)	12.3	30.3	78.9
Reserves (PJ)	13.4	33.2	86.6

Notes to the table above:

1. ERCE reserves estimates effective 1 December 2020.
2. The Reserves above may change based on data gathered from the drilling of Vali-2 and Vali-3, the analysis of which is not yet complete.
3. Reserves estimates have been made and classified in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE") Petroleum Resources Management System ("PRMS").
4. Net Reserves attributable to Vintage represent the fraction of Gross Reserves allocated to Vintage, based on its 50% interest in ATP 2021.
5. Allowance for Fuel and Flare has been made.
6. Conversion of Bcf to PJ has been estimated based on gas sampled and measured from Vali-1 ST1.
7. ERCE calculated Reserves presented in the tables are the totals for all 20 Patchawarra reservoir intervals.

Review of operations continued...

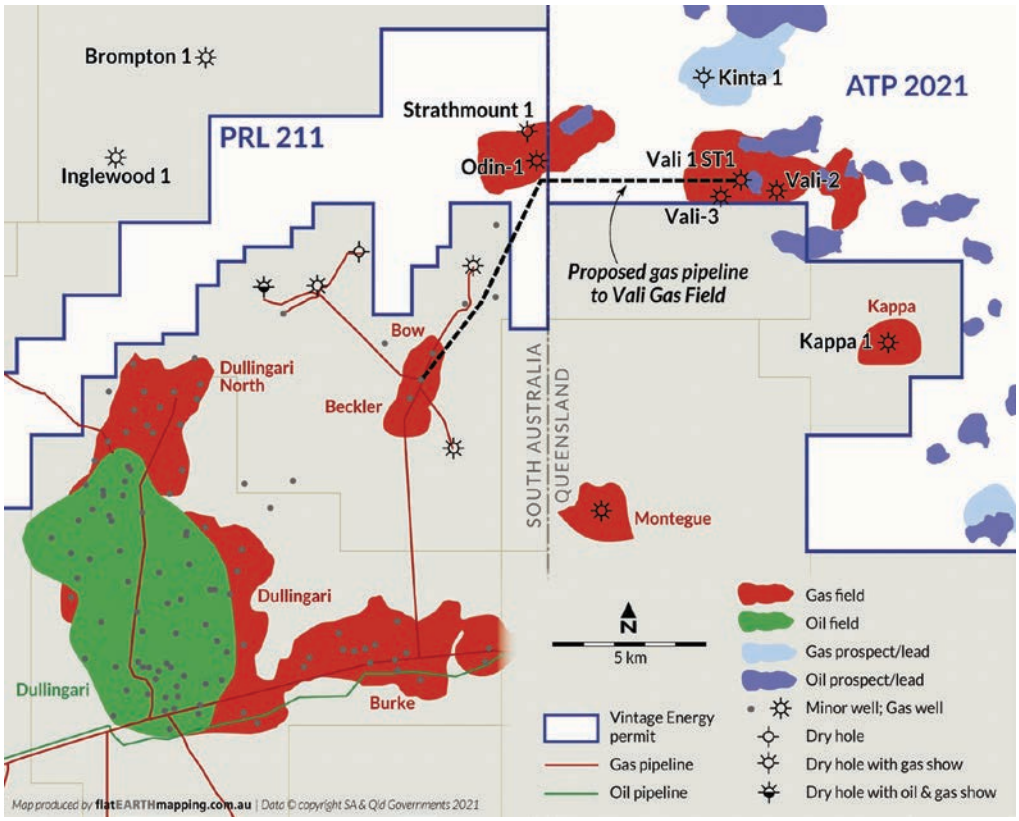
PRL211
Vintage 42.5% and operator, Metgasco Ltd 21.25%, Bridgeport (Cooper Basin) Pty Ltd 21.25%, Impress (Cooper Basin) Pty Ltd 15%

The Odin-1 exploration well reached total depth at 3,140 metres, with extensive gas shows encountered in sandstones through the primary target Toolachee and Patchawarra Formations, as well as a basal sand in the secondary target Epsilon Formation.

These shows were confirmed as gas pay via the wireline evaluation program and gas samples were recovered from the Toolachee and Epsilon Formations. The analysis of the gas sample recovered from the Toolachee Formation highlights the richer hydrocarbon content of this formation when compared with the Epsilon and Patchawarra Formations, with the composition of the samples being:

- Toolachee Formation gas sample: 83% hydrocarbons (79% methane, 3% ethane and 1% other) and 17% inerts
- Epsilon Formation gas sample: 77% hydrocarbons (75% methane, 2% ethane) and 23% inerts (similar to Patchawarra Formation samples from previous wells)

The well has been cased for future production, with a likely option being the connection of the Odin Field into the Vali production network. Odin-1 addressed a structural Patchawarra Formation closure, up dip of Strathmount-1, a well drilled in 1987 and plugged and abandoned after discovering what was then considered a non-commercial hydrocarbon accumulation.



Cooper Basin permits PRL 211 and ATP 2021 including well locations Odin-1, Vali-1 ST1, Vali-2 and Vali-3

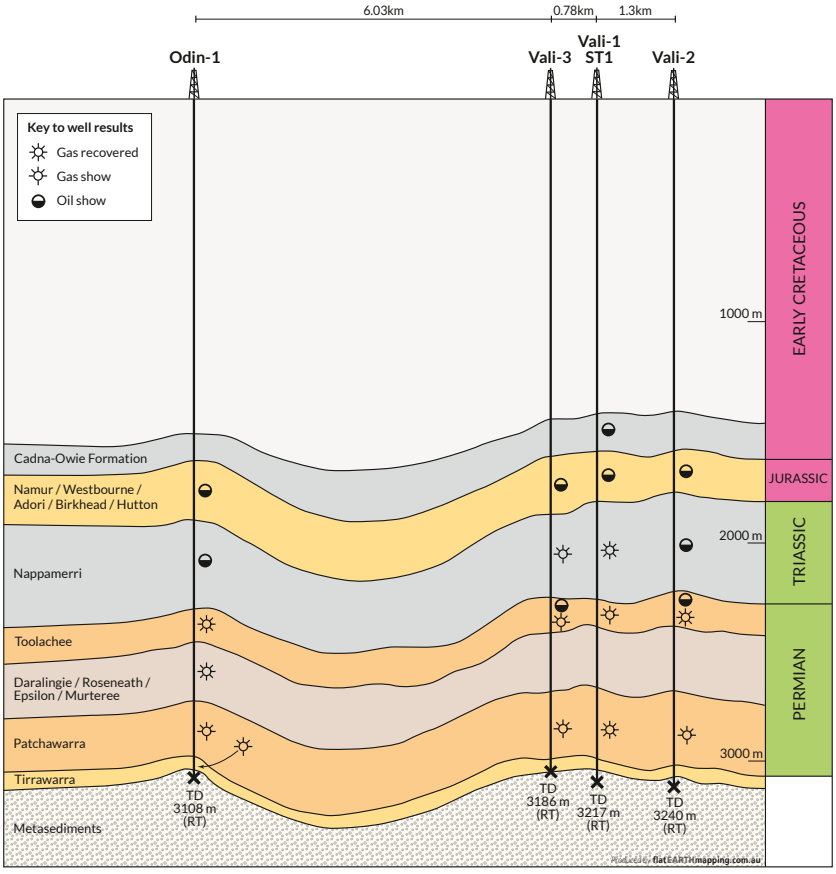
Vintage post-drill mapping estimates the Toolachee Formation at Odin to have ~16 metres of structural relief over nearly 6.1 km^2, and ~23 metres of structural relief over nearly 5.1 km^2 in the Patchawarra Formation.

After year end, ERCE independently certified 36.4 Bcf of gross 2C Contingent Resources in the Toolachee, Epsilon, Patchawarra and Tirrawarra Formations of the Odin gas field located in both PRL 211 and ATP 2021. While all these formations contributed to the certified gas volumes, the majority of the resource is based in the Toolachee and Patchawarra Formations.

The working interest of the Contingent Resources represent Vintage's share of the Gross Contingent Resources based on its working interest in PRL 211, which is 42.5%, and ATP 2021, which is 50%.

Accordingly, a net 2C Contingent Resource of 16.0 Bcf has been certified by ERCE.

The Contingent Resources are sub-classified under the Project Maturity Sub-class as described in the SPE Petroleum Resources Management System as "Development Unclarified" by ERCE and Vintage. The key contingencies are a final investment decision on development, committing to a Gas Sales Agreement and any other necessary commercial arrangements, plus obtaining the usual regulatory approvals for production.



Schematic cross section through Odin and Vali

Review of operations continued...

Otway Basin, South Australia/Victoria

PRL 249 (exPEL 155)
Vintage 50%, Otway Energy Pty Ltd 50% and operator

Nangwarry-1 was perforated across the targeted zones in the Top Pretty Hill Formation, with flow testing delivering 10.5-10.8 MMscfd through a 48/64" choke at a flowing wellhead pressure of 1,415 psi over a 36-hour period. This flow was measured through a 3" orifice plate and choked back in order to analyse the well over this extended flow period with stable conditions. The well is very productive and, over shorter periods and on various chokes, flowed at rates well in excess of those measured during the extended flow test.

Excellent flows from the perforations within the Top Pretty Hill Formation demonstrated the column height of CO_2 accumulation to be at least 120 metres, an increase from the 90 metres previously advised. During the latter part of the flow testing period a PLT was run.

The logging passes across the perforations were run at 30, 60, 90 feet/min while flowing at a rate restricted by a 32/64" choke at approximately 6 MMscfd, then at a restricted rate on a 48/64" choke at approximately 11 MMscfd and finally while shut-in.

Once the PLT was pulled from the hole, downhole gauges were programmed and run into the hole

Gross Odin Gas Field Contingent Resources (Bcf)

	1C	2C	3C
Total	**18.5**	**36.4**	**71.1**

Net Odin Gas Field Contingent Resources (Bcf)

	1C	2C	3C
PRL 211	4.4	8.7	17.1
ATP 2021	3.7	7.3	14.3
Total	**8.1**	**16.0**	**31.4**

Notes to the table above:

1. Gross Contingent Resources represent 100% total of estimated recoverable volumes within the Odin gas field.
2. Working Interest Contingent Resources represent Vintage's share of the Gross Contingent Resources based on its working interest in PRL 211, which is 42.5%, and ATP 2021, which is 50%.
3. These are unrisked Contingent Resources that have not been risked for Chance of Development and are sub-classified as Development Unclarified.
4. Contingent Resources volumes shown have had shrinkage applied to account for inerts removal and include hydrocarbon gas only.
5. No allowance for fuel and flare volumes has been made.
6. Resource estimates have been made and classified in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System ("PRMS").
7. Probabilistic methods have been used for individual sands and totals for each reservoir interval have been summed arithmetically.
8. Contingent Resources certified by ERCE are as at 14 September 2021.

and set at 2,919 metres to record pressure data for the extended flow and shut-in periods.

The production test and collection of volumetric data is a key milestone toward first production of food grade CO_2.

Following analysis of the main flow test data, and pressure build-up data after an extended shut-in of the flow, Vintage interpreted no significant pressure drop in the reservoir as a result of the flow. As the flow test had negligible impact on the reservoir pressure, this indicates a sizeable volume of CO_2 is present in the field.

Subsequent to period end, a revision of the Nangwarry Field recoverable estimates was conducted by ERCE following the successful production test of the Nangwarry-1 well. The revised estimates are as follows:

Nangwarry Field

	CO_2			Hydrocarbon		
	Gross On-block Recoverable Sales Gas (Bcf)			**Gross Gas Contingent Resources (Bcf)**		
	Low	Best	High	1C	2C	3C
Pretty Hill Sandstone	9.0	25.9	64.4	0.5	1.6	4.1
	Net On-block Recoverable Sales Gas (Bcf)			**Net Gas Contingent Resources (Bcf)**		
Pretty Hill Sandstone	4.5	12.9	32.2	0.3	0.8	2.0

Notes to the table above:

1. ERCE recoverable and resource estimates effective 7 July 2021.
2. Gross volumes represent a 100% total of estimated recoverable volumes within PRL 249.
3. Working interest volumes for Otway Energy Pty Ltd and Vintage's share of the Gross recoverable volumes can be calculated by applying their working interest in PRL 249, which is 50% each.
4. Sales gas stream for Nangwarry is CO_2 gas.
5. These are unrisked Contingent Resources that have not been risked for Chance of Development and are sub-classified as Development Unclarified.
6. Hydrocarbon gas also includes minor volumes of nitrogen.
7. Contingent Resources will be Consumed in Operations – used as fuel for CO_2 gas plant.

Review of operations continued...

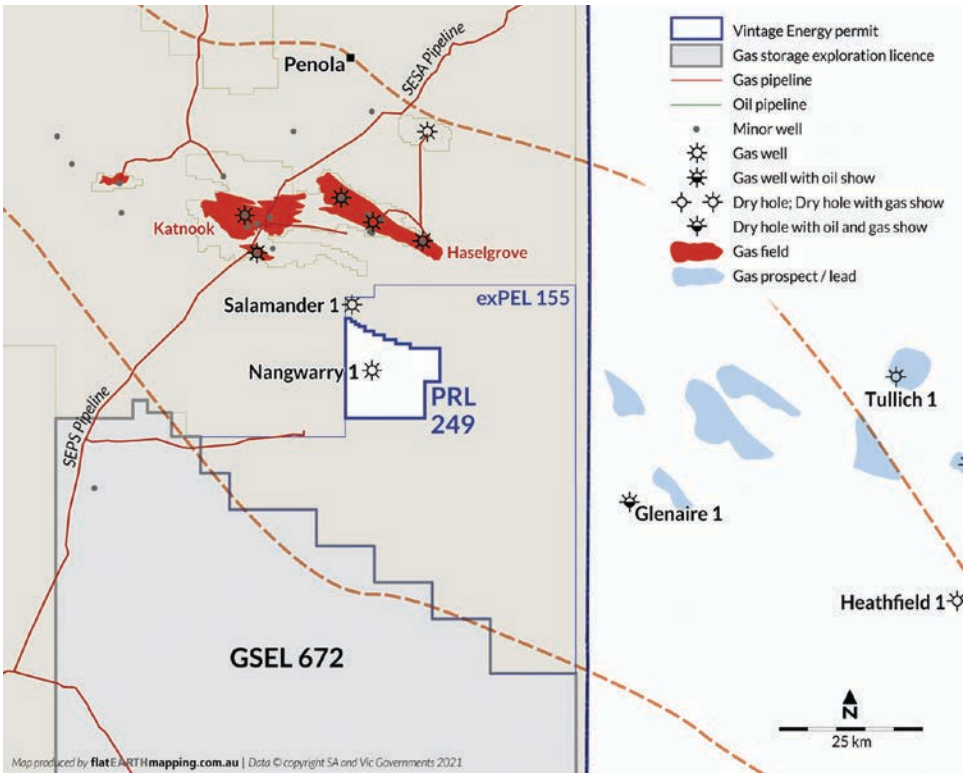
The Joint Venture is now investigating appropriate commercialisation options for the production of food grade CO_2. This would include the construction of a plant and load-out infrastructure. The co-produced methane (approximately 6%) can be used to power the production plant. Discussions on commercialisation pathways have been initiated with several parties.

As part of this process, Vintage was appointed by the Joint Venture as marketing agent to commercialise the Nangwarry Field. The recent appointment of an in-house Commercial Manager, along with BurnVoir Corporate Finance Limited as a corporate advisor, provide the appropriate resourcing to investigate and negotiate a beneficial outcome on behalf of the Joint Venture for commercialisation of the Nangwarry Field.

The Joint Venture signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Supagas Pty Ltd ("Supagas"), an Australian based distributor of gases for domestic, industrial, medical and other applications.

Under the MOU, Supagas is funding work associated with the preliminary design and costing of facilities for processing CO_2, which will allow for the production and delivery of food grade CO_2. In return, the Joint Venture will provide Supagas the opportunity to submit a formal proposal to develop and/or purchase gas from the Nangwarry Field. The Nangwarry Field has the potential to provide a stable and reliable source of food grade CO_2, which is currently in high demand since the depletion of onshore Otway Basin well Caroline-1 in 2017.

The Department of Energy and Mining approved an application for a retention licence (PRL 249) over the Nangwarry CO_2 discovery, prior to expiry of PEL 155 on 5 May 2021. As a result, the Joint Venture retains a significant amount of land around the Nangwarry Field while it pursues options for commercial development.



Otway Basin permit PRL 249 including well location Nangwarry-1

Perth Basin, Western Australia

Cervantes Structure (L 14)
Vintage earning 30%, Metgasco earning 30% and RCMA Australia Pty Ltd 40%

A further survey was recommended by the environmental authorities and completed in September 2020 with final environmental approvals now expected to be received in late 2021. The Joint Venture anticipates access road and pad construction to commence immediately after approvals have been received.

After originally planning to drill Cervantes with the Refine Rig 2, the Joint Venture has now signed a non-binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") with Strike Energy Ltd, to negotiate a rig slot on the Ensign 970 rig.

The Cervantes prospect sits within the L14 licence granted over the Jingemia oilfield and surrounds and is a high-side fault trap of multiple Permian sandstone reservoir targets (prolific producers in the Perth Basin). The Chance of Success ("COS') is 28% and it has a high chance of development due to its close proximity to the Jingemia oil field and processing facility. The Cervantes prospect has a Gross Prospective Resource of: 1U low estimate of 6.0 MMbbl (1.8 MMbbl net), 2U best estimate of 15.3 MMbbl (4.6 MMbbl net), 3U high estimate of 41.9 MMbbl (12.6 MMbbl net) (refer ASX release dated 15 November 2019).

Galilee Basin, Queensland

ATPs 743, 744, 1015 ("Deeps")
Vintage 30%, Comet Ridge Ltd ("Comet") 70% and operator

The Deeps exploration/evaluation work is currently suspended by the operator.

Bonaparte Basin, Northern Territory

EP 126
Vintage 100%

Discussion with the Northern Territory Government continues in relation to the declaration of approximately 50% of the permit, including the Cullen-1 well site, as a 'Reserved Area'. No further on-site work, other than required maintenance, will be undertaken until the issue is resolved.

Firetail Energy Services Pty Ltd, an oil and gas service provider and potential farm-in partner, went into administration. As a result of this, the farm-in agreement with Vintage to earn a 10% equity in EP126 will be terminated. Interest is being shown in the permit and Vintage will pursue those interests in a bid to attract a joint venture partner to the project.

Reserves and resources statement

During the period to June 30, 2021 and following the successful fracture stimulation and flow test of Vali-1 ST1, Vintage made its inaugural booking of reserves.

Contingent resources

Vintage had previously held a contingent resource on the Vali gas field and following the successful flow test and advancing plans to connect the field for production, the status of the Vali field resource was upgraded to reserves. This resulted in a 17 PJ booking of 2P reserves net to Vintage. Consequently, the total 2C contingent resource net to Vintage was reduced from 67 PJ to 46 PJ.

Governance statement

The reserves and the contingent resources contained in this Reserves Statement have been independently assessed. As new data from the Vali Gas Field is assessed during FY22, this will be independently reviewed and the reserves independently reassessed.

1P Reserves (PJ) Net to Vintage

Area	FY20	Acquisitions & Divestments	Contingent Resources to Reserves	Revisions	FY21	Gas	Total	Developed	Undeveloped
Cooper Basin	0	0	7	0	7	7	7	0	7
Total	**0**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**7**

2P Reserves (PJ) Net to Vintage

Area	FY20	Acquisitions & Divestments	Contingent Resources to Reserves	Revisions	FY21	Gas	Total	Developed	Undeveloped
Cooper Basin	0	0	17	0	17	17	17	0	17
Total	**0**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**0**	**17**

2C Contingent Resource (PJ) Net to Vintage

Area	FY20	Acquisitions & Divestments	Contingent Resources to Reserves	Revisions	FY21	Gas
Galilee Basin	46	0	0	0	46	46
Cooper Basin	21	0	-17	-4	0	0
Total	**67**	**0**	**-17**	**-4**	**46**	**46**

Notes to the Cooper Basin 1P and 2P reserve assessment:

1. Reserves estimates reported here are ERCE estimates, effective 1 December 2020.
2. Vintage notes that subsequent to the reporting period, a two well appraisal program was completed and an independent assessment of the reserves is currently being undertaken.
3. Reserves estimates have been made and classified in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE") Petroleum Resources Management System ("PRMS").
4. Individual sand reserves have been estimated probabilistically and summed arithmetically.
5. Net Reserves attributable to Vintage represent the fraction of Gross Reserves allocated to Vintage, based on its 50% interest in ATP 2021.
6. Allowance for Fuel and Flare has been made.
7. Conversion of Bscf to PJ has been estimated based on gas sampled and measured from Vali-1 ST1.
8. ERCE Reserves presented in the tables are the totals for all 20 Patchawarra reservoir intervals in Vali-1ST1.
9. These reserves were first reported by Vintage in an ASX release dated December 14, 2020.

Notes on Galilee Basin Contingent Resource assessment:

1. Estimates are in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System (SPE, 2007) and Guidelines for Application of the PRMS (SPE, 2011).
2. No Reserves were estimated.
3. Probabilistic methods were used.
4. Sales gas recovery and shrinkage have been applied to the Contingent Resource estimation. The losses include those from the field use, as well as fuel and flare gas.

Reserves and resources statement continued...

5. These volumes were first reported by Vintage in the September 2018 prospectus for the Initial Public Offering of shares in Vintage and prior to that by the Comet Ridge announcement of 5 August 2015.
6. The chance of development is classified as high, as several commercialisation possibilities exist for future gas supply export.

Reserves evaluator

SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd – Carmichael structure (Galilee Basin) contingent resource assessment

SRK is an independent, international group providing specialised consultancy services, with expertise in petroleum studies and petroleum related projects. In Australia SRK have offices in Brisbane, Melbourne, Newcastle, Perth and Sydney and globally in over 40 countries. SRK has completed petroleum reserve and resource assessments for many clients in Australia and internationally.

The Contingent Resource for the Carmichael Structure referred to in this report is derived from an independent report by Dr Bruce McConachie, an Associate Principal Consultant with SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd, an independent petroleum reserve and resource evaluation company. He has disclosed to Vintage, the full nature of the relationship between himself and SRK, including any issues that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

Dr McConachie is a geologist with extensive experience in economic resource evaluation and exploration. He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of Petroleum Engineers and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. His career spans over 30 years and includes production, development and exploration experience in petroleum, coal, bauxite and various industrial minerals, covering petroleum exploration programs, joint venture management, farm-in and farm-out deals, onshore and offshore operations, field evaluation and development, oil and gas production and economic assessment, with relevant experience assessing petroleum resource under PRMS code (2007).

The Carmichael Structure Contingent Resources information in this report has been issued with the prior written consent of Dr McConachie in the form and context in which it appears. His qualifications and experience meet the requirements to act as a Competent Person to report petroleum reserves in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE") 2007 Petroleum Resource Management System ("PRMS") Guidelines as well as the 2011 Guidelines for Application of the PRMS approved by the SPE.

ERC Equipoise Pte Ltd – Vali Reserves Assessment

ERCE is an independent consultancy specialising in petroleum reservoir evaluation. Except for the provision of professional services on a fee basis, ERCE has no commercial arrangement with any other person or company involved in the interests that are the subject of this Contingent Resources evaluation.

The work has been supervised by Mr Adam Becis, Principal Reservoir Engineer of ERCE's Asia Pacific office who has over 14 years of experience. He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers and a member of the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers.

Climate change

Vintage has a policy on climate change which recognises that the Company has a role to play in reducing carbon emissions.

We recognise that the world needs to access reliable, affordable and sustainable energy delivered in cleaner ways.

As an oil and gas exploration company, Vintage understands that to be successful it must identify and develop a long-term portfolio of assets that contribute to a low-carbon future. In development it must ensure the use of energy-efficient and low emission technologies to ensure a low carbon footprint.

The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommends climate-related financial disclosure under the following categories:

Climate change governance

The Vintage Board oversees risk management for the business, including climate change policy and climate change risks and opportunities. Climate-related issues are considered regularly by the Board and in particular the effect climate change may have on the Company's business strategy.

Climate change risk is specifically addressed by the Company's risk management committee, which reports to the audit and risk committee.

The audit and risk committee's purpose with respect to climate change risks and opportunities is to:

- Have oversight of risk management
- Approve and recommend to the Board for adoption policies and procedures on risk oversight and identifying, assessing, monitoring, and managing risks and opportunities
- Assessing the adequacy of risk control systems

Management, through the risk management committee, conducts regular risk assessments including climate change risk and updates the risk register with identified controls and progress against risk mitigation actions. Reports on progress are provided regularly to the audit and risk committee and the Board.

Strategy

Climate-related risks and opportunities to the business strategy are:

- Effect of climate change on market sentiment, which may result in capital being harder to obtain and therefore Vintage may fail to meet its objectives.
- Vintage's major assets are its gas exploration permits in the Cooper Basin. Natural gas is a transitory energy source to a low carbon future and may provide significant opportunities to bring these assets into production.
- Physical risks that may eventuate from climate change on the Vintage business could include increased number of extreme heat days to which field workers are exposed and extreme weather conditions such as flooding events could impact business continuity of field operations.
- Technology and energy sourcing opportunities that provide options to transition products, services and energy needs to lower emission options and the costs associated with this transition.
- The Company routinely evaluates alternative and/or renewable energy opportunities and has secured a Gas Storage Exploration Licence (GSEL) in the south-east of South Australia over the depleted Caroline CO_2 field and surrounding areas.

Risk management

Vintage has implemented an enterprise risk management framework based on ISO 31000:2009.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are included in Vintage's corporate risk register which is reviewed regularly by management and by the audit and risk committee.

As required by the framework, the risk register includes events, causes, consequences and effects of identified risks and opportunities. A risk weighting is then applied based on the chance the event may happen and the potential effect on the business. Mitigation actions are identified, and appropriate follow-up actions are taken and monitored.

Metrics and targets

Vintage is in the process of defining its future targets and metrics as the business grows and operations become more complex. It is envisaged that these will be disclosed over the next financial year and reviewed regularly.

Directors' report

Directors' report

The Directors of Vintage Energy Limited ("Vintage" or "the Company") present their report together with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2021 and the independent audit report thereon.

Director details

The following persons were Directors of Vintage during or since the end of the financial year:

Reg Nelson | Chairman

Reg Nelson has a long and distinguished career in the Australian petroleum industry and is widely respected within commercial and government circles, for his successful and innovative leadership. As Managing Director of ASX-listed Beach Energy Limited ("Beach"), until retiring from the position in 2015, he led the company to a position as one of Australia's top mid-tier oil and gas companies. He was formerly Director of Mineral Development for the State of South Australia, a Director of the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association ("APPEA") for eight years and was APPEA Chairman from 2004 to 2006. He was a Director of petroleum exploration company FAR Limited and has been a Director of many Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") listed companies. He was awarded the Reg Sprigg Medal by APPEA in 2009 in recognition of his industry contribution.

Other directorships – Nil

Previous directorships – FAR Limited (from May 2015 to June 2021)

Committee memberships - Audit and risk, remuneration and nomination.

Interest in shares and options

Ordinary shares	15,744,696

Neil Gibbins | Managing Director

Neil Gibbins has over 35 years of technical and leadership experience in the petroleum industry in a wide variety of regions in Australia and internationally and has been involved in many successful exploration, development and corporate acquisition projects. Neil was employed at both Esso Australia and Santos Limited, initially as a geophysicist and later in supervisory roles. He moved to Beach in 1997, initially as Chief Geophysicist, and then as Exploration Manager in 2005, and Chief Operating Officer in 2012. Neil was acting CEO in 2015 and led Beach during its merger with DrillSearch Energy Limited in 2016. He is a member of PESA, SEG, SPE and ASEG.

Other directorships – Nil.

Interest in shares and options

Ordinary shares	14,466,949

Nicholas (Nick) Smart | Non-Executive Director

Nick Smart has over 40 years of corporate experience and was a full associate member of the Sydney Futures Exchange, a senior adviser with a national share broking firm, and has significant international and local general management experience. He has participated in capital raisings for numerous private and listed natural resource companies and technology start-up companies. This includes commercialisation of the Synroc process for safe storage of high-level nuclear waste, controlled temperature and atmosphere transport systems and the beneficiation of low rank coals.

Other directorships – Nil.

Committee memberships – Nomination committee and remuneration committee and chair of audit and risk.

Interest in shares and options

Ordinary shares	6,177,998

Ian Howarth | Non-Executive Director

Ian Howarth spent several years as a mining and oil analyst with Melbourne-based May and Mellor. He had a career in journalism as a senior resources writer at The Australian and was the Resources Editor of the Australian Financial Review for 18 years. He created Collins Street Media, one of Australia's leading resources sector consultancies. Clients included APPEA and several listed companies including Shell Australia. His expertise lies in marketing and assisting in capital raising. Ian has a certificate in financial markets from Securities Institute of Australia.

Other directorships – Nil.

Committee memberships - Audit and risk, chair of the nomination committee and remuneration committee.

Interest in shares and options

Ordinary shares	13,633,399

Company Secretary

The following person was Company Secretary of Vintage during and since the end of the financial year:

Simon Gray | Company Secretary / Chief Financial Officer

Simon Gray has over 35 years' experience as a chartered accountant and 20 years as a Partner with Grant Thornton, a national accounting firm. In his last five years at the firm, he was the national head of energy and resources. Simon retired from active practice in July 2015. His key expertise lies in audit and risk, valuations, due diligence and ASX Listings. His qualifications include B.Ec. (Com). He is a Director and Chief Financial Officer of minerals exploration company Havilah Resources Limited and Company Secretary of several other ASX-listed companies.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the year were gas and oil exploration and appraisal.

There has been no significant change in these activities during the financial year.

Results for the year

The Company incurred an operating loss of $2,368,480 for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2021 ($2,205,848 2020). Efforts over the financial year focused on building a robust portfolio of assets and the execution of work programs associated with earning equity interests in various strategic joint ventures located in prospective petroleum basins onshore in Australia.

The details of these assets are described in the operations report in this Annual Report.

Dividends

No Dividends were paid or proposed during the year.

Directors' report
(continued)

Significant changes in the state of affairs

A natural gas discovery was made during the year, with the Odin-1 exploration well in PRL 211 in the Cooper Basin. The Odin discovery has the potential to be on production once appropriate test work and infrastructure connection is approved and completed. Along with the success at Odin-1, the Vali-2 and Vali-3 appraisal wells in ATP 2021 were drilled and cased for future production.

The Company raised $15,200,000 ($3,100,000 from an Institutional Placement and $12,100,000 from an Entitlement Offer), with the funds primarily used to test the onshore Otway Basin Nangwarry CO_2 discovery, fracture stimulate and flow test the Vali-1 ST1 gas discovery, drill the Vali-2 appraisal well, drill the Vali-3 appraisal well and drill the Odin-1 exploration well, all of which are in the Cooper Basin.

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission granted authorisation for Vintage, Metgasco Ltd and Bridgeport (Cooper Basin) Pty Ltd, to enter into joint gas marketing arrangements for gas produced from the Vali Field for five years and, within this period, to enter into gas supply agreements with customers on common terms and conditions (including price) for terms of up to 15 years.

Subsequent events

The Vali-3 well in the Cooper Basin was cased for future production, with interpreted net pay the largest of all the Vali wells to date. It is estimated that Vali-3 has 178 metres of net pay in the Patchawarra Formation and Tirrawarra Sandstone. Work is underway to estimate further gas pay in the Epsilon and Toolachee formations. With the casing of Vali-3, Vintage now has four Cooper Basin wells (along with Vali-1 ST1, Vali-2 and Odin-1) cased for production.

An independently certified contingent resources booking, by ERC Equipoise Pte Ltd, was made for the PRL 211 and ATP 2021 Odin Field in the Cooper Basin. The Odin Field Gross 2C Contingent Resources of 36.4 Bcf (16.0 Bcf net working interest) are materially larger than the pre-drill Odin 2U Prospective Resources estimate.

ERCE Equipoise Pte Ltd revised upward its gross recoverable CO_2 best case for the Nangwarry Field in the Otway Basin. The independent resource estimation for the gross recoverable CO_2 best case is now 25.9 Bcf (12.9 Bcf net).

Performance rights totaling 19,535,500 were issued to Management on 2 August 2021, on the following terms:

- Short term incentives – 7,814,900 rights – continued employment with Vintage and first gas to market by 30 June 2022.
- Long term incentives 1 – 5,860,300 rights – continued employment with Vintage at 30 June 2024 and CO_2 production commenced or Nangwarry project monetised prior to 30 June 2024.
- Long term incentives 2 – 5,860,300 rights – require relevant employees to remain employed by Vintage at 30 June 2024 and the Company reach a market capitalisation of $100million reached prior to 30 June 2024.

On 17 September 2021, 5,000,000 options and 7,925,646 Founders' Rights held by Directors and other key management personnel expired.

Likely developments, business strategies and prospects

The Company will continue to develop its existing suite of exploration assets and will work to identify other assets and corporate opportunities that will grow the Company and enhance shareholder value.

Directors' meetings

The number of meetings of Directors (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director is as follows:

	Board Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee		Remuneration Committee		Nomination Committee	
Board Member	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**
Reg Nelson	12	12	3	3	2	2	1	1
Ian Howarth	12	12	3	3	2	2	1	1
Neil Gibbins	12	12	3	3	2	2	1	1
Nick Smart	12	12	3	3	2	2	1	1

Notes to the table above:
A is the number of meetings held
B is the number of meetings attended

Share options granted to management and Directors during the year

No options were granted to Management or Directors during the financial year.

Performance rights granted to management and Directors during the year

No performance rights were granted to management or Directors during the financial year.

During the year, 881,500 performance rights relating to management and 937,500 performance rights relating to the Managing Director were converted into ordinary shares on satisfaction of a performance condition.

After the end of the financial year, 19,535,500 performance rights were issued as short- and long-term incentives, as described above.

Unissued shares under option

There are no unissued ordinary shares of Vintage under option at the date of this report.

6,500,000 options on issue from prior periods expired on 17 September 2021:

Date options granted	Holder	Exercise price of shares ($)	Number under option
13 September 2018	Directors	0.35	4,000,000
13 September 2018	Brokers	0.30	1,500,000
19 August 2019	Company Secretary	0.35	1,000,000
Total under option			**6,500,000**

Options did not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company.

Shares issued during or since the end of the year as a result of exercise of options

No options have been exercised during or since the end of the financial year.

Directors' report
(continued)

Rights on issue

Rights to ordinary shares issued at the date of this report are:

	Date rights granted	Exercise price of shares ($)	Number
Managing Director	-	Nil	-
Management [(1)]	1 June 2019	Nil	725,000
Management [(1)]	2 August 2021	Nil	19,535,500
Total			**20,260,500**

Notes to the table above:

(1) Details of rights issued to Management are outlined above and at Note 15 in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Environmental legislation

The Company's oil and gas operations are subject to environmental regulation under the legislation of the respective State, Territory and Federal Government jurisdictions in which it operates. Approvals, licenses, hearings and other regulatory requirements are performed by the operators of each permit or lease on behalf of joint operations in which the Company participates. The Company is potentially liable for any environmental damage from its activities, the extent of which cannot presently be quantified and would in any event be reduced by insurance carried by the Company or operator. The Company applies the oil and gas experience of its personnel to develop strategies to identify and mitigate environmental risks. Compliance by operators with environmental regulations is governed by the terms of respective joint operating agreements and is otherwise conducted using oil industry best practices. Management actively monitors compliance with regulations and as at the date of this report is not aware of any material breaches in respect of these regulations.

Remuneration report (audited)

Principles used to determine the nature and amount or remuneration

The remuneration policy of Vintage has been designed to align key management personnel objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering other incentives based on performance in achieving key objectives as approved by the Board. The Board of Vintage believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best key management personnel to run and manage the Company, as well as create goal congruence between Directors, executives and shareholders.

The Company's policy for determining the nature and amounts of emoluments of Board members and other key management personnel of the Company is as follows:

Remuneration and nomination

The remuneration committee oversees remuneration matters and sets remuneration policy, fees and remuneration packages for non-executive Directors and senior executives. The objectives and responsibilities of the remuneration committee are documented in the charter approved by the Board. A copy of the charter is available on the Company's website.

The Company's Constitution specifies that the total amount of remuneration of non-executive Directors shall be fixed from time to time by a general meeting. The current maximum aggregate remuneration of non-executive Directors has been set at $800,000 per annum. Directors may apportion any amount up to this maximum amount amongst the non-executive Directors as they determine. Directors are also entitled to be paid reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses incurred in performing their duties as Directors. The fees paid to non-executive Directors are not incentive or performance based but are fixed amounts that are determined by reference to the nature of the role, responsibility and time commitment required for the performance of the role, including membership of board committees.

Non-executive Director remuneration is by way of fees and statutory superannuation contributions. Non-executive Directors do not participate in schemes designed for remuneration of executives and are not provided with retirement benefits other than salary sacrifice and statutory superannuation.

Executive remuneration policies

The remuneration of the Managing Director is determined by the remuneration committee and approved by the Board. The terms and conditions of his employment are subject to review from time to time.

The remuneration of other executive officers and employees is determined by the Managing Director subject to the review of the remuneration committee. The Company's remuneration structure is based on a number of factors including the particular experience and performance of the individual in meeting key objectives of the Company.

The remuneration structure and packages offered to executives are summarised below:

Fixed remuneration

- Short-term incentive - The Company does not presently emphasise payment for results through the provision of cash bonus schemes or other incentive payments based on key performance indicators. However, the Board may approve the payment of cash bonuses from time to time to reward individual executive performance in achieving key objectives as considered appropriate by the Board.
- Long-term incentive – equity grants, which may be granted annually at the discretion of the Board. From time to time, the Company may grant retention options or rights as considered appropriate as a long-term incentive for key management personnel.

The intention of this remuneration is to facilitate the retention of key management personnel in order that the goals of the business and shareholders can be met. Under the terms of the issue of the retention rights, the rights will vest over a period, dependent upon company and individual performance.

Remuneration consultants

The Company did not use any remuneration consultants during the year.

At the Company's Annual General Meeting, held 17 November 2020, 95.1% of eligible votes were cast in favour of the remuneration report in the 2020 Annual Report of the Company being adopted.

Remuneration of Directors and key management personnel

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each key management personnel of the company. The key management personnel of the Company are the Board of Directors and Company Secretary.

Directors and key management personnel

The names and positions held by Directors and key management personnel of the Company during the whole of the financial year are:

Name	Date appointed	Position
Reg Nelson	10 February 2017	Chairman
Neil Gibbins	10 February 2017	Managing Director
Nick Smart	9 November 2015	Non-Executive Director
Ian Howarth	9 November 2015	Non-Executive Director
Simon Gray	9 November 2015	Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

Directors' report
(continued)

Remuneration summary Directors and other key management personnel

2021	Salary & fees [3]	Share based remuneration	Super-annuation	Termination benefits	Total	Share based percentage of total	Performance related percentage
Reg Nelson	69,179	-	6,572	-	75,751	0%	-
Neil Gibbins	319,549	105,389 [1]	27,602	-	452,540	23%	23%
Ian Howarth	46,120	-	4,381	-	50,501	0%	-
Nick Smart	46,120	-	4,381	-	50,501	0%	-
Simon Gray	93,464	-	8,060	-	101,524	0%	-
	574,432	**105,389**	**50,996**	**-**	**730,817**		

2020	Salary & fees [3]	Share based remuneration	Super-annuation	Termination benefits	Total	Share based percentage of total	Performance related percentage
Reg Nelson	65,870	-	6,257	-	72,127	0%	-
Neil Gibbins	306,571	158,082 [1]	27,328	-	491,981	32%	32%
Ian Howarth	42,497	-	4,037	-	46,534	0%	-
Nick Smart	42,497	-	4,037	-	46,534	0%	-
Ian Northcott	42,010	-	3,991	-	46,001	0%	-
Simon Gray	91,665	20,000 [2]	7,980	-	119,645	17%	-
	591,110	**178,082**	**53,630**	**-**	**822,822**		

Notes to the two tables above:

(1) *These amounts are calculated in accordance with accounting standards and represent the amortisation of accounting fair values of performance rights that have been granted to key management personnel in this or prior financial years. The fair value of performance rights have been measured using a generally accepted valuation model. The fair values are then amortised over the entire vesting period of the equity instruments. Total remuneration shown in 'total' therefore includes a portion of the fair value of unvested equity compensation during the year. The amount included as remuneration is not related to or indicative of the benefit (if any) that individuals may ultimately realise should these equity instruments vest and be exercised.*

(2) *Relates to options issued throughout the year, as outlined in the Share Based Payment section below.*

(3) *Executive salaries include annual leave entitlements.*

Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for Executive Directors and other key management personnel are formalised in a Service agreement.

Details of agreements for Executive Directors and other key management personnel is set out below:

Mr. Neil Gibbins, Managing Director

Base Salary $401,625 (full time equivalent) inclusive of superannuation. The position is a 0.8 full time equivalent.

If the Board requires Mr. Gibbins to permanently transfer to another location outside of the Adelaide Metropolitan area, Mr. Gibbins may terminate the Agreement and will be entitled to a sum equivalent of his annual salary. The Company may terminate the Agreement immediately in several circumstances including serious misconduct or failure to carry out the employee's duties under the Agreement.

The Company and Mr. Gibbins may also terminate the Agreement on three months' written notice.

Mr. Simon Gray, Company Secretary

Base Salary $234,549 (full time equivalent) inclusive of superannuation. The position is a 0.4 full time equivalent.

Share based remuneration

Upon listing on the ASX, the Company issued options to Directors which were exercisable on a one-for-one basis at $0.35 per share, with an exercise period of up to 17 September 2021. The Company had also issued 1,000,000 options to Mr. Simon Gray in accordance with his employment agreement which were exercisable on a one-for-one basis at $0.35 per share, with an exercise period of up to 17 September 2021. These options expired on 17 September 2021.

Options carry no voting or dividend rights.

Performance rights issued in prior financial years under the employee incentive plan and to the Managing Director have been issued under the following general performance conditions:

Class B performance rights Company books a minimum 2P reserve of 1.0 MMBOE and the executive is still engaged as an employee three years after commencing employment with the company.

Class C performance rights at any stage prior to the end three years after signing the employment agreement the Company's share price (30-day VWAP) reaching a share price (variable in each issue of rights) and still being engaged as an executive at the end of the three years.

Performance rights convert to ordinary shares on the completion of the performance conditions.

Performance rights carry no dividends or voting rights and when exercisable each right is converted into one ordinary share. They are excisable at nil value.

Details of performance rights and options granted over ordinary shares that were granted as remuneration to key management personnel are set out below.

Employee	Class	Number of rights granted	Grant Date	Value at Grant date	Number converted	Number lapsed
Neil Gibbins	B	937,500	27 November 2018	196,875	937,500	-
Neil Gibbins	C	937,500	27 November 2018	158,812	-	937,500

The Class B performance rights issued to Mr. Neil Gibbins pursuant to the resolution at the 27 November 2018 Annual General Meeting met performance conditions on 1 March 2021 and were subsequently exercised and converted to ordinary shares.

The Class C performance rights issued to Mr. Neil Gibbins pursuant to the resolution at the 27 November 2018 Annual General Meeting lapsed on 1 March 2021, as the performance conditions were not met.

Directors and other key management personnel equity remuneration, holdings and transactions

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other key management personnel of the Company, including their personal related parties, are set out below:

Name	Balance 1 July 2020	Converted rights	Options Exercised	Net Change Other	Balance
Reg Nelson	9,411,363	-	-	6,333,333 (i)	15,744,696
Neil Gibbins	8,838,863	937,500 (ii)	-	4,638,889 (i)	14,415,252
Ian Howarth	8,661,177	-	-	4,972,222 (i)	13,633,399
Nick Smart	6,077,967	-	-	100,031 (i)	6,177,998
Ian Northcott	5,911,177	-	-	-	5,911,177
Simon Gray	5,994,572	-	-	83,333 (i)	6,077,905

Notes to the table above:

(i) Shares were acquired during the year as part of the capital raise announced on 17 September 2020.
(ii) Shares were issued on the conversion of Class B performance rights, upon satisfaction of performance conditions.

Directors' report
(continued)

The number of options held during the financial year by each Director and other key management personnel of the Company, including their personal related parties are detailed below.

Name	Balance 1 July 2020	Options granted	Options Exercised	Balance
Reg Nelson	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Neil Gibbins	-	-	-	-
Ian Howarth	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Nick Smart	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Ian Northcott	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Simon Gray	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000

All the above options lapsed on 17 September 2021.

The number of Rights held during the financial year by each Director and other key management personnel of the Company, including their personal related parties are detailed below. All Rights expired on 17 September 2021.

Name	Balance 1 July 2020	Rights converted	Rights lapsed	Balance 30 June 2021	Founders' Rights
Reg Nelson	1,320,941	-	-	1,320,941	1,320,941 (i)
Neil Gibbins	3,195,941	937,500	937,500	1,320,941	1,320,941 (i)
Ian Howarth	1320,941	-	-	1,320,941	1,320,941 (i)
Nick Smart	1,320,941	-	-	1,320,941	1,320,941 (i)
Ian Northcott	1,320,941	-	-	1,320,941	1,320,941 (i)
Simon Gray	1,320,941	-	-	1,320,941	1,320,941 (i)

Notes to the table above:

(i) Founders' Rights vest 6 months after the 30 day VWOP exceeds $0.30 per share and otherwise expire 3 years after issue. All Founders' Rights lapsed on 17 September 2021.

Shares issued on exercise of remuneration options

No shares were issued to Directors or key management as a result of the exercise of options during the financial year.

As mentioned above, 937,500 shares were issued to Mr. Neil Gibbins upon vesting of performance rights during the financial year.

Employee incentive plan

The shareholders of the Company approved an employee incentive plan for employees at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2018. Performance rights issued pursuant to the plan to eligible employees other than Directors and key management personnel as at 30 June 2021 are detailed at note 15 to the financial statements.

Transactions with key management personnel

An affiliate of the Managing Director is employed with the Company in a technical exploration position, with remuneration based on an arm's length review and at a rate consistent with the position filled. The Managing Director has no role in the determination of salary or benefits paid to the employee. Other than the above, there were no other transactions with other key management personnel.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

Indemnities given to, and insurance premiums paid for, auditors and officers

Insurance of officers

During the year, Vintage paid a premium to insure officers of the Company.

The officers covered by insurance include all Directors and Officers.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be bought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Company, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a willful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to the Company.

Details of the amount of premium paid in respect of insurance policies are not disclosed, as their disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer of the Company against a liability incurred as such by an officer.

Indemnity of auditors

The Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from the Company's breach of its agreement.

The indemnity requires the Company to meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

Proceedings of behalf of the Company

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

Non-audit services

During the year, Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, the Company's auditors, performed certain other services in addition to their statutory audit duties.

The Board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and is satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services during the year is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and have been reviewed by the Directors to ensure they do not impact upon the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor.
- the non-audit services do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Details of the amounts paid to the auditors of the Company, Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 22 to the financial statements.

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s.307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included on the next page of this financial report and forms part of this Directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Reg Nelson
Chairman

29 September 2021

Auditor's independence declaration

Level 3, 170 Frome Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Correspondence to:
GPO Box 1270
Adelaide SA 5001

T +61 8 8372 6666

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Vintage Energy Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as lead auditor for the audit of Vintage Energy Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

J L Humphrey
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Adelaide, 29 September 2021

Corporate governance statement

The Board is committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standards of corporate governance. As such, the Company has adopted the fourth edition of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations which was released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council on 27 February 2019 and became effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The Company's corporate governance statement for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 was approved and dated by the Board on 29 September 2021. The corporate governance statement is available on Vintage's website at https://www.vintageenergy.com.au/governance-policies.html

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Interest income		3,430	105,888
Joint Venture recoveries		1,530,877	1,279,738
Other income		39,440	35,979
COVID-19 cash flow boost receipts		100,000	-
Corporate recoveries		(39,440)	-
Depreciation expense		(238,367)	(190,648)
Exploration expense		(70,376)	(54,200)
Key management personnel option expense		-	(20,000)
Employee benefits expense	5	(2,542,440)	(2,333,939)
Other expenses	5	(1,151,604)	(1,028,666)
(Loss) before income tax		**(2,368,480)**	**(2,205,848)**
Income tax benefit	6	-	-
(Loss) for the year		**(2,368,480)**	**(2,205,848)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the company for the year		**(2,368,480)**	**(2,205,848)**
Earnings per share			
Basic (loss) per share from continuing operations (cents)	17	**(0.0044)**	**(0.0079)**
Diluted (loss) per share from continuing operations (cents)	17	**(0.0044)**	**(0.0079)**

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2021

	Notes	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Current Asset			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	7,369,036	3,443,239
Trade and other receivables	8	706,079	378,307
Total current assets		8,075,115	3,821,546
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	426,004	169,539
Exploration and evaluation assets	10	37,161,165	28,942,270
Total non-current assets		37,587,169	29,111,809
Total Assets		**45,662,284**	**32,933,355**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	166,024	163,332
Provisions	12	365,033	198,539
Other financial liabilities	13	160,717	320,380
Total current liabilities		691,774	682,251
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	12	925,000	925,000
Other financial liabilities	13	219,627	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,144,627	925,000
Total Liabilities		**1,836,401**	**1,607,251**
Net Assets		**43,825,883**	**31,326,104**
Equity			
Share capital	14	51,907,858	36,891,576
Reserves		480,705	867,181
Accumulated (losses)		(8,562,680)	(6,432,653)
Total Equity		**43,825,883**	**31,326,104**

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Share based payments reserve	Total equity
		$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019		**34,392,805**	**(4,226,805)**	**574,330**	**30,740,330**
(Loss) for the year		-	(2,205,848)	-	(2,205,848)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		-	(2,205,848)	-	(2,205,848)
Total transactions with owners					
Issue of ordinary shares at $0.036	14	2,615,000	-	-	2,615,000
Issue of ordinary shares on conversion of rights	14	87,000		(87,000)	-
Issue of ordinary shares as share-based payments	14	2,334	-	-	2,334
Fair value of share options issued		-		20,000	20,000
Fair value of performance rights issued		-	-	359,851	359,851
Transaction costs	14	(205,563)	-	-	(205,563)
Balance at 30 June 2020		**36,891,576**	**(6,432,653)**	**867,181**	**31,326,104**
Balance at 1 July 2020		**36,891,576**	**(6,432,653)**	**867,181**	**31,326,104**
(Loss) for the year		-	(2,368,480)	-	(2,368,480)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		-	(2,368,480)	-	(2,368,480)
Total transactions with owners					
Issue of ordinary shares at $0.036	14	385,000	-	-	385,000
Issue of ordinary shares at $0.06	14	15,170,167	-	-	15,170,167
Issue of ordinary shares on conversion of rights	14	338,385	-	(338,385)	-
Fair value of performance rights issued	14	-	-	190,362	190,362
Fair value of performance rights lapsed	14	-	238,453	(238,453)	-
Transaction costs	14	(877,270)	-	-	(877,270)
Balance at 30 June 2021		**51,907,858**	**(8,562,680)**	**480,705**	**43,825,883**

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,382,608)	(3,446,993)
Payments for exploration and evaluation expensed		(70,376)	(54,199)
Interest received		3,430	139,214
Government grants and tax incentives		1,806,197	-
Other income – recoveries		39,440	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities	23	**(1,603,917)**	**(3,361,978)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(8,699,804)	(18,007,305)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(34,025)	(3,450)
Cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(8,733,829)**	**(18,010,755)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		15,317,167	2,854,000
Payment for share issue costs		(877,270)	(206,563)
Payment of the principal portion of lease liabilities		(176,354)	(127,677)
Net cash from financing activities		**14,263,543**	**2,519,760**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**3,925,797**	**(18,852,973)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		3,443,239	22,296,212
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	7,369,036	3,443,239

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

1 Nature of operations

Vintage is an Australian listed public company, incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia. The principal activities of the Company are disclosed in the Directors' Report. Vintage's registered office and its principal place of business at the date of this report is 58 King William Road, Goodwood SA 5034.

2 General information and statement of compliance

The general-purpose financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards results in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Vintage Energy Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements. The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2021.

3 Changes in accounting policies

3.1 New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

There are no new or revised Accounting Standards issued, or issued but not yet effective, which are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

4 Summary of accounting policies

4.1 Overall considerations

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

4.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost except, where applicable, for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report.

4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.4 Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and other fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or

accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the Company's forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (such as the revaluation of land) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

4.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

4.6 Estimate of restoration costs

The Company estimates the future removal costs of wells and pipelines at different stages of the development and construction of assets or facilities. In most instances, removal of assets occurs many years into the future. This requires judgemental assumptions regarding removal date, future environmental legislation, the extent of reclamation activities required, the engineering methodology for estimating cost, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost, and liability specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows. The provision amount represents the Company's current best estimate of its restoration obligations to be performed in the future based on current industry practice and expectations. However, this will be dependent on approval by regulatory authorities prior to restoration activities being undertaken and may be subject to change.

4.7 Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.

Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

4.8 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid according to term.

4.9 Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either; in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified, into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 - inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the last valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

4.10 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Local Taxation Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

4.11 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

All tangible assets have limited useful lives and are depreciated using the straight-line value method over their estimated useful lives, considering estimated residual values, to write off the cost to its estimated residual value, as follows:

- Furniture and fittings: 20%
- Plant and equipment: 33%

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

4.12 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

4.13 Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation expenditure includes costs incurred in the search for hydrocarbon resources and determining its commercial viability in each identifiable area of interest. Exploration and evaluation expenditure is accounted for in accordance with the successful efforts method and is capitalised to the extent that:

i. the rights to tenure of the areas of interest are current and the Company controls the area of interest in which the expenditure has been incurred; and
ii. such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively by its sale; or
iii. exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date:

- reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves; and
- active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing. An area of interest refers to an individual geological area where the potential presence of an oil or a natural gas field is considered favourable or has been proven to exist, and in most cases, will comprise an individual prospective oil or gas field.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure which does not satisfy these criteria is written off.

Specifically, costs carried forward in respect of an area of interest that is abandoned or costs relating directly to the drilling of an unsuccessful well are written off in the year in which the decision to abandon is made or the results of drilling are concluded. The success or otherwise of a well is determined by reference to the drilling objectives for that well. For successful wells, the well costs remain capitalised on the Statement of Financial Position if sufficient progress in assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project is being made. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest. Where an ownership interest in an exploration and evaluation asset is exchanged for another, the transaction is recognised by reference to the carrying value of the original interest. Any cash consideration paid, including transaction costs, is accounted for as an acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets. Any cash consideration received, net of transaction costs, is treated as a recoupment of costs previously capitalised with any excess accounted for as a gain on disposal of non-current assets. Where a discovered oil or gas field enters the development phase the accumulated exploration and evaluation expenditure is transferred to oil and gas assets.

4.14 Interest in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Under certain agreements, more than one combination of participants can make decisions about the relevant activities and therefore joint control does not exist. Where the arrangement has the same legal form as a joint operation but is not subject to joint control, the Company accounts for its interest in accordance with the contractual agreement by recognising its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the arrangement.

When the Company undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Company as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- Its assets, including its share of any assets jointly held;
- Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- Its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- Its revenue from salary recoveries and overhead charges;
- Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Company accounts for its assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the AASBs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

4.15 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled, or expires. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Effective interest rate method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The entity's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial liabilities

The entity's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

4.16 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of financial assets including uncollectible trade receivables is reduced by the impairment loss using an allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit.

4.17 Government grants

The Company's projects at times may be supported by grants received from the federal, state and local governments. Government grants received in relation to drilling of exploration wells are initially deferred as a liability until the grant is spent. Once spent it is then recognised as a reduction in the carrying value of exploration and evaluation asset or income if the expenditure relating to the grant is expensed.

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to the Company in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the Company. Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grant will be received.

4.18 Share-based payments

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values. Where employees are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values of employees' services are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets and performance conditions).

All share-based remuneration is ultimately recognised as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding credit to share option reserve. If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options or rights that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options or rights expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognised in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognised in prior periods if share options or rights ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to share capital.

4.19 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - that is, does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset, that is, decision-making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease. However, where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (for example, CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

4.20 Going concern

Vintage's financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

During the year ended 30 June 2021 the company recognised a loss of $2,368,480, had net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $10,337,746, and had accumulated losses of $8,562,680 as at 30 June 2021. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient net cash inflows from operating and

financing activities and manage the level of exploration and other expenditure within available cash resources. The Directors consider that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, as the company has the following options:

- The ability to issue share capital under the Corporations Act 2001, by a share purchase plan, share placement or rights issue;
- The option of farming out all or part of its assets;
- The option of selling interests in the Company's assets; and
- The option of relinquishing or disposing of rights and interests in certain assets.

In the event that the Company is unsuccessful in implementing one or more of the funding options listed above, such circumstances would indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Company will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

This financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

4.21 Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

4.22 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following critical judgement, including estimations, that Management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Capitalised exploration and evaluation

The Company has capitalised significant exploration and evaluation expenditure on the basis either that this is expected to be recouped through future successful development or alternatively sale of the areas of interest. If, ultimately, the areas of interest are abandoned or are not successfully commercialised, the carrying value of the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure would need to be written down to its recoverable amount.

Restoration costs

The Company has recognised restoration costs based on current estimates of the liability. This estimate requires judgemental assumptions regarding removal date, future environmental legislation, the extent of reclamation activities required, the engineering methodology for estimating cost, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost, and liability specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

4.23 Operating segments

The Directors have considered the requirements of AASB 8 – Operating Segments and the internal reports that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the Board) in allocating resources and have concluded at this time there are no separately identifiable segments.

5 Loss for the year

Loss for the year from continuing operations includes the following expenses:

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Employees benefit expense		
Short-term employee benefits – salaries and fees	(2,001,794)	(1,786,711)
Post-employment benefits	(188,931)	(168,506)
Increase in employee benefit provisions	(166,494)	(100,135)
Capitalisation of salaries and fees to exploration expenditure	115,278	197,605
Amortisation of performance rights	(190,362)	(362,185)
Other staff costs	(110,137)	(114,007)
	(2,542,440)	(2,333,939)
Other expenses		
Accounting and audit	(116,460)	(58,196)
Conferences	(9,877)	(3,743)
Consulting expenses	(96,188)	(139,810)
Computer expenses	(169,338)	(121,648)
Insurances	(141,850)	(118,480)
Marketing	(230,480)	(169,608)
Travel and accommodation	(12,209)	(56,522)
Legal fees	(42,590)	(133,463)
Share registry and exchange costs	(135,109)	(74,538)
Subscriptions and technical publications	(33,520)	(28,933)
Sundry	(163,982)	(123,725)
	(1,151,604)	(1,028,666)

6 Income taxes

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Loss from operations	(2,368,480)	(2,205,848)
Income tax (benefit) calculated at 26% (2020: 27.5%)	(615,805)	(606,608)
Non-deductible expenses	26,669	107,219
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	589,136	499,389
Tax expense/(benefit)	-	-
Tax expense/(benefit) comprises		
Current tax expense	(589,136)	(499,389)
Tax losses not brought to account	3,368,826	5,248,738
Deferred tax liability not brought to account	(2,779,690)	(4,749,349)
Tax expense (benefit)	-	-

Total tax losses not brought to account at 30 June 2021 total $10,881,052 at 26% tax rate applicable. For the Company's policy on the accounting treatment of income taxes, refer to Note 4.4.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Cash on hand	9	9
Cash at bank [1]	7,119,895	3,443,230
Restricted cash [2]	249,132	-
	7,369,036	3,443,239

(1) Includes amounts pledged as security for bank guarantees and credit facilities amounting to $137,865 (2020 $137,865)

(2) Held by the PRL 211 Joint Venture which can only be utilised for the PRL 211 expenditure program.

8 Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Joint venture receivables	598,348	261,098
GST receivables	33,203	46,298
Other	74,528	70,911
	706,079	378,307

9 Property, plant and equipment

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Furniture and fittings / Plant and equipment – at cost		
Balance at 1 July	201,369	197,919
Additions for the year	34,025	3,450
Balance as at 30 June	235,394	201,369
Right of use asset - buildings		
Balance at 1 July	206,353	-
Additions for the year	460,807	206,353
Leased asset written back during the year	(206,353)	-
Balance as at 30 June	460,807	206,353
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance at 1 July	238,183	47,535
Depreciation Expense [i]	238,367	190,648
Leased asset written back during the year	(206,353)	-
Balance 30 June	270,197	238,183
Net Book Value	426,004	169,539

(i) Includes right of use asset depreciation of $168,849 (2020 - nil)

10 Exploration and evaluation assets

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Balance at 1 July	28,942,270	12,149,492
Additions for the year (i)	9,925,092	19,267,778
Research & Development refund (ii)	(1,706,197)	-
PACE grant brought to account (iii)	-	(2,475,000)
Balance at 30 June	37,161,165	28,942,270

(i) The increase in exploration and evaluation assets during the year included expenditure on:

	Operated permit $	Non-operated permit $	Total additions $	Closing balance $
PEL 155 Joint Venture	-	1,506,504	1,506,504	7,843,118
Galilee Deeps Joint Venture	-	26,059	26,059	12,317,495
ATP2021 Joint Venture	5,982,578	-	5,982,578	11,504,334
Cervantes Joint Venture	-	333,233	333,233	878,685
EP126, Bonaparte Basin	78,527	-	78,527	2,406,355
PRL211 Joint Venture	1,980,545	-	1,980,545	1,980,545
Other (PEP171, GSEL672)	17,646	-	17,646	230,633
Total additions	**8,059,296**	**1,865,796**	**9,925,092**	**37,161,165**

(ii) The Company received a tax incentive refund from the Australian Taxation Office in April 2021 relating to eligible Research & Development expenditure incurred in the Galilee Basin during the 2019 and 2020 financial years. The amount received has been offset against the relevant expenditure in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

(iii) The Plan for Accelerating Exploration (PACE) Gas grant had been held as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position in previous years.

11 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables consist of the following:

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Current		
Trade payables	68,252	62,233
Other creditors	97,772	101,099
Total trade and other payables	166,024	163,332

12 Provisions

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Current		
Employee Benefits	365,033	198,539
	365,033	198,539
Non-Current		
Restoration Provision	925,000	925,000
	925,000	925,000
Movement in Employee Benefits		
Opening balance	198,539	98,404
Movement for the year	166,494	100,135
Closing balance	365,033	198,539
Movement in Restoration Provision		
Opening balance (i)	925,000	925,000
Change during the year	-	-
Closing balance	925,000	925,000

(i) The non-current restoration provision represents the obligations for future rehabilitation of EP126 which were assumed on acquisition. There has been no change in Management's estimate of the future restoration costs.

13 Other financial liabilities

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Current		
Lease liability (i)	160,717	82,380
Other financial liability (ii)	-	238,000
	160,717	320,380
Non-Current		
Lease liability (i)	219,627	-
	219,627	-

(i) Movement in lease liability:

Opening balance	82,380	-
Lease liability recognised	460,807	206,353
Rent payments made during the year	(168,805)	(126,445)
Interest expense on lease liability recognised during the year	5,962	2,472
	380,344	82,380

(ii) In the prior year, an Extraordinary General Meeting was held (on 29 June 2020) to approve the participation of the Company's Directors in the FY20 capital raise. The $238,000 received in contributions from Directors at year end was held as a liability until the resulting shares were issued on 7 July 2020, at which time the proceeds were converted from a liability to equity.

14 Issued capital

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Ordinary shares	51,907,858	36,891,576
Balance at 30 June	51,907,858	36,891,576

	30 June 2021 Number	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 Number	30 June 2020 $
Shares issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary Shares [(i)]				
Beginning of the year	**339,956,294**	**36,891,576**	**266,575,739**	**34,392,805**
Shares allotted during the period	263,530,553	15,555,167	72,638,889	2,615,000
Conversion of performance rights	1,819,000	338,385	725,000	87,000
Issued under share-based payments	-	-	16,666	2,334
Share issue costs	-	(877,270)	-	(205,563)
Total ordinary shares	**605,305,847**	**51,907,858**	**339,956,294**	**36,891,576**
Total contributed equity at 30 June	**605,305,847**	**51,907,858**	**339,956,294**	**36,891,576**

[(i)] Ordinary Shares

Subject to the Constitution and to the terms of issue of Shares, all Shares attract the following rights:

- the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at all general meetings of the Company;
- the right to receive dividends; and

in a winding up or a reduction of capital, the right to participate equally in the distribution of the assets of the Company (both capital and surplus), subject to any amounts unpaid on the Share and, in the case of a reduction, to the terms of the reduction.

The following shares were issued during the period:

- 10,694,445 ordinary shares via a capital placement at $0.036 per share
- 252,836,108 ordinary shares via a share purchase plan at $0.06 per share
- 1,819,000 ordinary shares on the conversion of performance rights

15 Share options and founders' rights

Founders' rights

Founders' rights totaling 7,925,646 expired on 17 September 2021, being the third anniversary of the issue date of the founders' rights.

Share options

No options were issued during the year.

Shares issued on exercise of remuneration performance rights

As detailed in the table below, a total of 881,500 shares were issued to Management on conversion of performance rights following the meeting of performance conditions. A further 724,000 performance rights lapsed during the year.

Employee incentive plan

The shareholders of the Company approved an employee incentive plan for employees at the Annual General Meeting held on the 27 November 2018.

The purpose of the employee incentive plan is to provide an incentive for eligible participants to participate in the future growth of the Company and to offer options or performance rights to assist with the reward, retention, motivation and recruitment of eligible participants.

Eligible participants are any full or part-time employee of the Company or a subsidiary, relevant contractors and casual employees and prospective parties in these capacities. Non-executive directors (and their associates) are not eligible to participate in the employee incentive plan.

Subject to any necessary shareholder approval, the Board may offer options or performance rights to eligible participants for nil consideration.

The following performance rights have been issued pursuant to the scheme to eligible employees:

Performance Right	Issued date	Opening Balance	Converted on performance condition met	Lapsed	Closing Balance	Value on issue $
Class A	August 2019	157,500	(157,500)	-	-	22,050
Class B	November 2018	724,000	(724,000)	-	-	119,460
Class B	June 2019	362,500	-	-	362,500	43,500
Class C	November 2018	724,000	-	(724,000)	-	79,640
Class C	June 2019	362,500	-	-	362,500	34,438

Performance rights issued under the employee incentive plan have been issued under the following general performance conditions:

Class A performance rights continued employment with the Company for 12 months from date of commencement.

Class B performance rights Company books a minimum 2P reserve of 1.0 MMBOE and the executive is still engaged as an employee three years after commencing employment with the Company.

Class C performance rights at any stage prior to the end three years after signing the employment agreement the Company's share price (30-day VWAP) reaching a share price (variable in each issue of rights, in this case $0.40) and still being engaged as an executive at the end of the three years.

The rights have been valued using either the Black and Scholes valuation method or the Barrier option method at the date of issue.

16 Interest in joint operations

The Company has an interest in the following unincorporated joint operations whose principal activities are oil and gas exploration:

	30 June 2021 % Interest	30 June 2020 % Interest
Galilee Basin ATP-743, ATP-744 and ATP-1015	30	30
Otway Basin PRL 249 (ex PEL 155) (i)	50	50
Otway Basin PEP 171 (ii)	25	25
ATP 2021	50	50
PRL 211 (iii)	42.5	42.5
PELA 679 (iv)	-	-
Perth Basin – L14 Cervantes Prospect (v)	-	-

(i) PEL 155 expired on 5 May 2021, after the Joint Venture had applied for and been granted Petroleum Retention Licence (PRL) 249, covering the Nangwarry CO_2 discovery area.

(ii) Vintage may earn up to a 50% legal and beneficial interest in the License, by:

expending the Initial Farm-in Obligation, ($450,000) to earn an Initial Farm in Interest of 25%; and (provided the Initial Farm-in Interest has been earned in full) expending the Subsequent Farm-in Obligation ($1,082,000) to earn the Subsequent Farm-in Interest of 25% (for an aggregate 50% interest).

(iii) Vintage funded 50% of the cost of the Odin-1 exploration well (approximately $1.8 million) for 42.5% equity in PRL 211.

(iv) Vintage was successful in bidding for Block CO2019-E (PELA 679) ("Block E") in the south-west of the Cooper Basin in South Australia. Once an appropriate land access agreement is in place with the Dieri Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and the South Australian government, Vintage will have a 100% interest in the permit with options to finance the firm work program through potential introduction of a joint venture partner/s.

(v) Vintage is funding 50% of the Cervantes-1 exploration well (approximately $3.8 million) to earn a 30% interest in any Permian oil discovery in the Cervantes prospect.

17 Earnings per share

Both the basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated using the profit attributable to shareholders of the Company as the numerator. The reconciliation of the weighted average number of shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share to the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

	30 June 2021 Number	30 June 2020 Number
Weighted average number of shares used in basic earnings per share	536,404,753	278,878,748
Weighted average number of shares used in dilutive earnings per share	536,404,753	278,878,748

Potential ordinary shares are antidilutive when their conversion to ordinary shares would increase earnings per share or loss per share. As such, there are no dilutive securities on issue.

18 Commitments

To maintain rights to tenure of exploration permits, the Company is required to perform minimum work programs specified by various state and national governments. These obligations are subject to renegotiation in certain circumstances such as when application for an extension permit is made and at other times. The minimum work program commitments may be reduced by the Company by entering into sale or farm-out agreements or by relinquishing permit interests. Should the minimum work program not be completed in full or in part in respect of a permit then the Company's interest in that exploration permit could be either reduced or forfeited. In some instances, a financial penalty may result if the minimum work program is not completed. Approved expenditure for permits may be more than the minimum expenditure or work commitment. Where the Company has a financial obligation in relation to approved joint operation exploration expenditure that is greater than the minimum permit work program commitments then these amounts are also reported as a commitment.

The current estimated expenditure for approved commitments and minimum work program commitments are as follows:

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Exploration and evaluation		
No longer than 1 year	6,588,700	8,119,000
Longer than 1 year but less than 5 years	3,096,200	7,501,000
	9,684,900	15,620,000

19 Financial instruments

(a) Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern and as at 30 June 2021 has no debt. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses.

(b) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Management provides services to the business and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company. The Company does not trade or enter into financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of directors.

(c) Categories of financial instruments

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,369,036	3,443,239
Trade and other receivables	706,079	378,307
Total financial assets	8,075,115	3,821,546
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	166,024	163,332
Lease liability	380,344	82,380
Other financial liability	-	238,000
Total financial liabilities	546,368	483,712

(d) Commodity price risk management

The Company does not currently have any projects in production and has no exposure to commodity price fluctuations.

(e) Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. The tables have been prepared based on the undiscounted cash flows expected to be received/paid by the Company.

2021	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 plus	Total
Financial assets:							
Non-interest bearing	0.00%	9	706,079	-	-	-	706,088
Variable interest rate	0.75%	6,982,030	249,132	-	-	-	7,231,162
Fixed interest rate	1.50%	-	-	137,865	-	-	137,865
Financial liabilities:							
Non-interest bearing		-	(166,024)	(160,717)	(219,627)	-	(546,368)
		6,982,039	**789,187**	**(22,852)**	**(219,627)**	**-**	**7,528,747**

2020	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 plus	Total
Financial assets:							
Non-interest bearing	0.00%	9	378,307	-	-	-	378,316
Variable interest rate	0.75%	3,305,365	-	-	-	-	3,305,365
Fixed interest rate	1.50%	-	-	137,865	-	-	137,865
Financial liabilities:							
Non-interest bearing		-	(401,332)	(82,380)	-	-	(483,712)
		3,305,374	**(23,025)**	**55,485**	**-**	**-**	**3,337,834**

(f) Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as it earns interest at floating rates from a portion of its cash and cash equivalents. The Company places a portion of its funds into short term fixed interest deposits which provide short term certainty over the interest rate earned.

(g) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

If the average interest rate during the year had increased/decreased by 10% the Company's net loss after tax would increase/decrease by $5,630.

(h) Credit risk management

The Company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds and financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

(i) Fair value of financial instruments

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximates their fair values (2020: net fair value).

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost.

20 Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist as at the date of the financial report.

21 Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel

Key management of the Company are the executive members of Vintage Energy Limited and its Board of Directors. Key management personnel remuneration, as detailed in the Company's remuneration report within the Directors' report, includes the following expenses:

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Short-term employee benefits	585,847	591,110
Share based payments	196,875	178,082
Post-employment benefits	52,081	53,583
	834,803	822,775

(b) Transactions with affiliates

An affiliate of the Managing Director is employed with the Company in a technical position, with remuneration based on an arm's length basis and at a rate consistent to the position filled.

No other related party transactions have occurred during the year (2020 – nil).

22 Remuneration of auditors

	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Audit or review of the financial report	53,000	48,000
Other Services	3,000	2,500
	56,000	50,500

Other services include fees for taxation services.

The company's auditor is Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd.

23 Cash flow information

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	30 June 2021 $	30 June 2020 $
Loss for the year	(2,368,480)	(2,205,848)
Depreciation	238,367	190,648
Shares options and performance rights expensed	190,362	382,185
Wages and salaries capitalised	(115,278)	(197,605)
Recoveries offset against exploration	(1,530,877)	(1,279,738)
Government grants and tax incentives	1,806,197	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	11,482	(5,792)
Increase in provisions	(166,494)	(100,135)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	330,804	(145,693)
	(1,603,917)	(3,361,978)

24 Subsequent events

Other than the matters disclosed below, the Directors are not aware of any other matters or circumstances, other than those referred to in this report, that have significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- the Company's operations
- the results of the operations in the future financial years; or
- the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Issue of performance rights pursuant to the employee share scheme

The Directors approved an issue of performance rights to eligible employees. The following rights were granted after year end:

Performance Right	Issued date	Number	Term	Value on issue $
STI	2 August 2021	7,814,900	Employed by Vintage and first gas to market by end of FY22.	432,710
LTI 1	2 August 2021	5,860,300	Employed by Vintage at 30 June 2024 and CO_2 production commenced or Nangwarry project monetised prior to end FY24.	88,407
LTI 2	2 August 2021	5,860,300	Employed by Vintage at 30 June 2024 and Market Cap of $100million reached prior to end FY24.	88,407

25 Company information

The principal place of business of the company is 58 King William Road, Goodwood SA 5034.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of Vintage Energy Limited:

1. The financial statements and notes of Vintage Energy Limited are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
    i. Giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
    ii. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
2. The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer have each declared that:
    i. the financial records of the Company for the year ended have been properly maintained in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001;
    ii. the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and
    iii. the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view; and
3. There are reasonable grounds to believe that Vintage Energy Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Reg Nelson
Chairman

29 September 2021

Independent auditor's report

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vintage Energy Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Vintage Energy Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

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

a Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

b Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 4.20 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company recognised a net loss of $2,368,480 and had net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $10,337,746 during the year ended 30 June 2021, and as of that date, the Company's accumulated losses was $8,562,680. As stated in Note 4.20, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 4.20, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

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

In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Exploration and evaluation assets – Notes 4.13 and 10	
At 30 June 2021 the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets was $37,161,165. In accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, the Company is required to assess at each reporting date if there are any triggers for impairment which may suggest the carrying value is in excess of the recoverable value. The process undertaken by management to assess whether there are any impairment triggers in each area of interest involves an element of management judgement. This area is a key audit matter due to the significant judgement involved in determining the existence of impairment triggers.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • obtaining an understanding of management's processes and internal controls to evaluate impairment triggers in each area of interest; • obtaining management's reconciliation of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure and agreeing to the general ledger; • evaluating management's area of interest considerations against AASB 6; • evaluating management's assessment of trigger events prepared in accordance with AASB 6 including; – tracing projects to statutory registers, exploration licenses and third party confirmations to determine whether a right of tenure existed; – inquiries of management regarding their intentions to carry out exploration and evaluation activity in the relevant exploration area, including review of management's budgeted expenditure; – understanding whether any data exists to suggest that the carrying value of these exploration and evaluation assets are unlikely to be recovered through development or sale; • evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's experts in the evaluation of potential impairment triggers; and • assessing the appropriateness of the related financial statement disclosures.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilites/ar2_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Vintage Energy Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2021 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

J L Humphrey
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Adelaide, 29 September 2021

Schedule of tenements

Tenement	Basin	Operator	Interest held 30 June 2021	Interest held 30 June 2020
Queensland				
ATP 743 (1)	Galilee	Comet Ridge Ltd	30%	30%
ATP 744 (1)	Galilee	Comet Ridge Ltd	30%	30%
ATP 1015 (1)	Galilee	Comet Ridge Ltd	30%	30%
ATP 2021	Cooper/Eromanga	Vintage Energy Ltd	50%	50%
South Australia				
PRL 211	Cooper/Eromanga	Vintage Energy Ltd	42.5%	42.5%
PRL 249 (ex PEL 155)	Otway	Otway Energy Pty Ltd	50%	50%
PELA 679 (2)	Cooper/Eromanga	Vintage Energy Ltd	-	-
Victoria				
PEP 171 (3)	Otway	Vintage Energy Ltd	25%	25%
Western Australia				
L 14 (4)	Perth	RCMA Australia Pty Ltd	-	-
Northern Territory				
EP 126	Bonaparte	Vintage Energy Ltd	100%	100%

Notes to the table above:

(1) "Deeps" JV contractual agreement with Comet Ridge Ltd. This is defined as all strata commencing underneath the Permian coals and without a lower limit.

(2) Subject to reaching a Native Title Agreement, Vintage will acquire 100% interest of the permit.

(3) Vintage's interest may be increased to 50% by completion of further farm-in obligations.

(4) Vintage earning 30% in Cervantes prospect only, not permit wide.

Information pursuant to the listing requirements of the ASX

Number of holders of equity securities

Ordinary shares

At 22 September 2021, the issued capital comprised of 605,305,846 ordinary shares held by 2,210 holders.

Employee performance rights

At 22 September 2021, there were 20,260,500 performance rights on issue with a $nil exercise price. Each performance right converts into one share on the occurrence of certain conditions. They do not carry the right to vote.

Spread details as at 22 September 2021 for ordinary shares

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	% Issued Share Capital
1 - 1,000	24	2,388	0.00%
1,001 - 5,000	42	160,837	0.03%
5,001 – 10,000	303	2,545,684	0.42%
10,001 – 100,000	1,192	50,707,360	8.37%
100,001 – 9,999,999,999	649	551,889,577	91.18%
Totals	**2,210**	**605,305,846**	**100.00%**

Holders less than a marketable parcel = 170.

Information pursuant to the listing requirements of the ASX

Number of holders of equity securities (continued)

Substantial Shareholders as at 22 September 2021

	Number of shares	%
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	58,589,567	9.68%

Top Twenty Shareholders as at 22 September 2021

Position	Holder Name	Holding	%
1	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	58,589,567	9.68%
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED - A/C 2	30,194,003	4.99%
3	MR DOMINIC VIRGARA	20,100,000	3.32%
4	UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	12,750,000	2.11%
5	HOWZAT SERVICES PTY LTD<HOWARTH SUPER FUND A/C>	9,077,842	1.50%
6	EQUITAS NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <PB-600853 A/C>	9,003,780	1.49%
7	N M GIBBINS	8,754,075	1.45%
8	AURELIUS RESOURCES PTY LTD <THE NELSON SUPER FUND A/C>	8,083,519	1.34%
9	MR REGINALD GEORGE NELSON & MRS SUSAN MARGARET NELSON <GROUNDHOG A/C>	7,661,176	1.27%
10	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	7,206,639	1.19%
11	COOEE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	6,710,185	1.11%
12	JH NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD <HARRY FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C>	6,450,000	1.07%
13	MR CHRISTOPHER JAMIESON	6,305,397	1.04%
14	MONLEY PTY LTD <GRIND FAMILY A/C>	6,077,904	1.00%
15	MR JEFFREY LEONARD BENNETTS & MRS HELEN JUDITH BENNETTS <BENNETTS SUPER FUND A/C>	6,000,000	0.99%
16	SMART HOLDINGS PTY LTD <SMART FAMILY A/C>	5,977,905	0.99%
17	CATHARINE MARY GIBBINS <THE SOLSTICE A/C>	5,661,177	0.93%
18	HOWZAT SERVICES PTY LTD <HOWARTH SUPER FUND A/C>	4,555,556	0.75%
19	VIEWADE PTY LIMITED <OLIVER SUPER FUND A/C>	4,291,946	0.70%
20	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <WRAP SERVICES A/C>	4,070,000	0.67%
	Total	**227,520,671**	**37.59%**
	Total Issued Capital	**605,305,846**	**100.00%**

Glossary

The following glossary of terms and abbreviations is divided into two parts:

1. Resources and reserves as defined by the SPE-PRMS;
2. General terms commonly used in the upstream petroleum industry.

Terms and abbreviations for resources and reserves as per the SPE-PRMS

PRMS	Petroleum Resources Management System. Reserves and Resources are defined by the Society of Petroleum Engineers ('SPE'), American Association of Petroleum Geologists ('AAPG'), World Petroleum Council ('WPG') and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers ('SPEE'). The detail of the PRMS is available as a download from the website of the SPE: www.spe.org The petroleum resources classification framework is illustrated below:
Prospective Resources	Those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered (hypothetical) accumulations by application of future development projects. The categories of decreasing certainty are Low, Best and High Estimates.
Low, 1U	Low estimate of Prospective Resources. The abbreviation "1U" is an informal, alternative acronym
Best, 2U	Best estimate of Prospective Resources. The abbreviation "2U" is an informal, alternative acronym.
High, 3U	High estimate of Prospective Resources. The abbreviation "3U" is an informal, alternative acronym.
Play	A project associated with a prospective trend of potential prospects, but which requires more data acquisition and/or evaluation to define specific leads or prospects. The succession of increasing maturity of concept is play, lead and then prospect.
Lead	A project associated with a potential accumulation that is currently poorly defined and requires more data acquisition and/or evaluation to be classified as a prospect. A lead has a greater maturity of concept than a play but less than a prospect.
Prospect	A project associated with a potential accumulation that is sufficiently well defined to represent a viable drilling target and does not require further data acquisition or evaluation i.e., a prospect is mature for drilling.
Chance of Discovery	The chance that the accumulation will result in the discovery of petroleum. The term chance is preferred in lieu of risk for general usage. Commonly applied to a drillable prospect where Prospective Resources are estimated, and factors include the product of the separate chances of source rock, migration, reservoir and trap.
Chance of Development	The chance that a prior discovery of petroleum will be commercially developed.
Chance of Commerciality	For an undiscovered accumulation the chance of commerciality is the product of the chance of discovery and chance of development
Discovery	Is one or more accumulations of petroleum for which one or more exploratory wells have established through testing, sampling and/or logging the existence of significant quantities of potentially moveable hydrocarbons. In this context "significant" implies that there is evidence of a sufficient quantity of petroleum to justify estimating the in-place volume demonstrated by the well(s) and for evaluating the potential for economic recovery.
Contingent Resources	Those quantities of petroleum are estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations, but the applied project(s) are not yet currently mature enough for commercial development due to one or more contingencies. The categories of decreasing certainty are Low, Best and High estimates.
1C	Low estimate of Contingent Resources.
2C	Best estimate of Contingent Resources.
3C	High estimate of Contingent Resources.
Reserves	Those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. The categories in decreasing certainty are Proved, Probable and Possible.
1P, Proved	Proved reserves (deterministic or probabilistic).
2P, Proved and Probable	Proved plus Probable reserves (deterministic or probabilistic).

3P, Proved, Probable and Possible	Proved plus Probable plus Possible reserves (deterministic or probabilistic).
Range of Uncertainty	The range of estimated quantities of potentially recoverable petroleum in any one of the three categories, Prospective Resources, Contingent Resources and Reserves. Three estimates are designated to describe the range, with decreasing certainty from low to high. Because the absolute minimum and absolute maximum outcomes are the extreme cases it is considered more practical to use low and high estimates as a reasonable representation of the range of uncertainty. There are two methods; deterministic and probabilistic.
Deterministic	A deterministic estimate is a single discrete scenario within a range of outcomes. Each of the input parameters is a single value.
Probabilistic	The statistical uncertainty of individual reservoir parameters is used to calculate the statistical uncertainty of the in-place and recoverable resource volumes. Often a stochastic (i.e., Monte Carlo) method is used to calculate probability functions by random sampling of the input distributions. The range of uncertainty is selected from volumes sampled at 90%, 50% and 10% of the output distribution.
P90 Probabilistic Estimate	From the probabilistic method there is a greater than 90% cumulative probability that quantities estimated would ultimately be exceeded.
P50 Probabilistic Estimate	This category is considered to be the most likely outcome. From the probabilistic method there is an equal (i.e., 50%) probability that quantities estimated would ultimately be greater or smaller.
P10 Probabilistic Estimate	From the probabilistic method there is a less than 10% cumulative probability that quantities estimated would ultimately be exceeded.

General terms and abbreviations used in the petroleum industry

2D	Two dimensional; usually referring to a seismic survey with a coarse grid of orthogonal lines.
3D	Three dimensional; usually referring to a seismic survey with a fine grid of orthogonal lines.
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange.
ATP	Authority to Prospect which is an exploration licence in Queensland.
B	Billion 10^9, or 1,000 million.
bbl	One barrel of crude oil contains 42 US gallons (or 34.97 imperial gallons, or, 159 litres).
Bcf	Billion cubic feet.
Blooie Line	Large diameter flow line for air or gas drilling, that diverts the flow of air or gas from the rig into a discharge (flare) pit area.
Boe	Barrels of oil equivalent. Natural gas is converted to barrels of oil equivalent generally using a ratio of approximately 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas as an amount equivalent to one barrel of oil.
Bopd	A liquid flow rate expressed in barrels of oil per day.
Brent	Brent crude oil marker. The price of oil from the giant Brent oil field in the North Sea became a reference marker for other types of crude oil, plus or minus a differential for quality and other factors. Thus, Brent Futures Contracts became tradeable on various financial markets both for hedging purposes and as a part of commodities trading in general.
Carboniferous	A period 359 to 299 million years ago.
Condensate	A liquid hydrocarbon phase that is slightly lighter than and with less calorific content than crude oil. More usually occurs in association with natural gas. It is gaseous at reservoir conditions but will condense from gaseous vapour to a liquid at the lesser temperature and pressure at standard surface conditions.
Conventional	Conventional hydrocarbons or Conventional Oil and Gas refers to petroleum, (crude oil and raw natural gas) occurring in discrete accumulations or reservoirs where the source of hydrocarbons is distant, and the hydrocarbons migrate to a trap. The hydrocarbons are extracted from the ground by conventional means and methods, i.e., after drilling and using the natural reservoir pressure or pumping and can include stimulation.
Cretaceous	A period from 145 to 66 million years ago.
CSG	Coal seam gas.

Glossary
(continued)

Devonian	A period from 419 to 359 million years ago.
DST	Drill stem test. A procedure for isolating and testing the pressure, permeability, and flow capacity of a geological formation during the drilling of a well. Mechanical valves are in a special cylindrical tool and connected at the base of a drill string and are activated into the set, and open or closed position by applying weight or rotation of the drill pipe respectively.
EP	Exploration Permit for petroleum as in the Northern Territory.
Fault	A fracture in a rock mass, with the movement of one side past the other.
Gas Condensate	Hydrocarbons which are gaseous at reservoir conditions, but which condense to liquids when the temperature and pressure falls below the dewpoint. Refer also to condensate.
GJ	Gigajoule. A joule is a measure of heating value. 1 GJ is equal to 1 x 10^9 joules.
Graben	Is a fault block, generally greater in length than its width that has been downfaulted relative to the adjacent blocks.
Hydraulic fracturing	The high pressure injection of “fraccing fluid”, primarily water, minor thickening agents and suspended proppants (e.g., sand or aluminium oxide micro-pellets) into a well to create cracks propagated in the subsurface rocks for a small radius around the wellbore. When the pressure is released, the solid proppants prevent the cracks from closing (i.e., hold the fractures open) and allow petroleum to flow more freely into the wellbore as an aid to the production recovery process.
Hydrocarbon	A naturally occurring organic compound comprising hydrogen and carbon. Hydrocarbons can be as simple as methane (CH_4), but many are highly complex molecules and can occur as gases, liquids, or solids.
Improved Recovery	The extraction of additional petroleum, beyond primary recovery, from naturally occurring reservoirs by supplementing the natural forces in the reservoir. It includes waterflooding and gas injection for pressure maintenance, secondary processes, tertiary processes, and any other means of supplementing natural reservoir recovery processes. Improved recovery also includes thermal and chemical processes to improve the in-situ mobility of viscous forms of petroleum (also called Enhanced Recovery).
Joule	Is the energy dissipated as heat when an electric current of one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm for one second.
KB	Kelly bushing. A hexagonal spline, the kelly drive slides though the kelly bushing and permits a length of drill pipe to be drilled into the wellbore. When the kelly is fully descended, the drillstring is lifted, the kelly disconnected and a new length of drillpipe re-connected and the drilling process continues. The kelly bushing fits into the rotary turntable fixed into the floor of the drill rig. Depth measurement is relative to the top of KB (usually around one foot above the rig floor) but otherwise may be relative to the top of the rotary table; RT.
Km	Kilometres.
Km^2	A square kilometre.
LNG	Liquefied natural gas.
LNG Netback Price	Free on board (“FOB”) export price of LNG at the receiving terminal. The buyer is responsible for shipping and transportation.
Logs	The measurement versus depth or time, or both, of one or more physical quantities in or around a well. Logs are measured downhole and transmitted through a wireline for recording at the surface. Common measurements include the background gamma radiation, acoustic velocity, density, and resistance of rocks and the pressure, temperature, and flow rates of petroleum fluids.
m	Metres
M	1,000
MM	Millions 10^6
Net pay	The thickness of reservoir considered to be gas or oil bearing and capable of contributing to production into the wellbore. Usually there will be several cutoff parameters including a porosity minimum, a shale maximum and a water saturation maximum.

OGIP, OGIIP	Original gas (initially) in place. The estimated quantity of gas which may originally have occurred in a reservoir.
OOIP, OOIIP	Original oil (initially) in place. The estimated quantity of oil which may originally have occurred in a reservoir.
Oil Shale	Shale, siltstone and marl deposits highly saturated with kerogen. Whether extracted by mining or in-situ processes, the material must be extensively processed to yield a marketable product (synthetic crude oil). They are totally different from Shale Oil
P&A	Plugged and abandoned. Refers to the process of the final abandonment of petroleum wells usually by spotting cement plugs at key intervals within the well to ensure the protection and isolate of aquifers and depleted reservoirs. Any surface wellheads are removed and the general location restored to a natural state.
PEL	Petroleum Exploration Licence as used in South Australia.
Permian	A period 299 to 251 million years ago.
Permit Areas	The land subject of the Permits in which Vintage Energy has an interest from time to time.
PJ	Petajoule. A joule is a measure of heating value. 1 PJ is equal to 1 x 10^{15} joules
Pool	An individual and separate accumulation of petroleum in a reservoir.
Porosity	The pore space in a reservoir which can contain fluids, either water, oil, or gas. (i.e., the space between beach sand grains).
Reflectors	As in seismic reflectors. Refer to Seismic.
Reservoir	A subsurface rock formation containing an individual and separate natural accumulation of moveable petroleum that is confined by impermeable rocks/ formations and is characterised by a single-pressure system.
Resources	The term “Resources” as used herein is intended to encompass all quantities of petroleum (recoverable and unrecoverable) naturally occurring on or within the Earth’s crust, discovered and undiscovered, plus those quantities already produced.
Risk	The probability of loss or failure. As “risk” is generally associated with the negative outcome, the term “chance” is preferred for general usage to describe the probability of a discrete event occurring.
RL	Retention licence. Where a Contingent Resource has been discovered and development is not viable in the immediate future, a retention licence may be awarded but usually with much less onerous terms (work program and expenditure).
RT	Rotary Table. Refer to KB, kelly bushing.
RTSTM	Refers to a flow of gas recovered at the surface as a consequence of well testing but flows at a rate too small to measure. There is sufficient flow to light a flare but insufficient pressure to register on the gauge or enable the flow rate to be calculated.
scf	Standard cubic feet. Usually referring to gas at standard conditions.
scf/d	A flow rate in standard cubic feet per day.
Seismic	A seismic survey measures at geophone locations the time for a shock wave propagated at the surface to travel deep into the earth, strike rock strata and reflect back to the surface. Dynamite as the historical source has almost entirely been replaced with vibroseis onshore (i.e., truck mounted and weighted vibrator plates) or acoustic source offshore. A good reflector is the interface between two rock strata of differing density and or acoustic velocity e.g., between sandstone and shale or limestone and mudstone. Interbedded strata thinner than ~10 metres are more difficult to resolve. A survey progresses along lines aligned in a grid and with orthogonal cross lines. After suitable computer processing to “stack” the traces of individual source points and geophones into seismic sections these provide a “picture” of the structure of the subsurface reflectors.
Shale volume	This is the portion of rock which is occupied by “shales” (in fact, usually more correctly called mudstone). For example, a “shaly” sandstone interval may contain 15% shale either as thin laminations or clay minerals within the sandstone matrix. At a certain maxima, the shale volume may preclude the occurrence of any effective porosity.
Standard conditions	Measurements of volumes at standard conditions means 14.7 psia and 60°F (US).
Sub-blocks	Petroleum tenements are often defined as blocks. In Queensland there are 25 (5 x 5) sub-blocks within a block.

Glossary
(continued)

TCF	Trillion cubic feet of gas.
TD	Total depth of the well.
Tectonic	Pertaining to forces and the geological architecture that results, such as faults, folds etc.
Tenement	Ground granted for exploration or production purposes.
TJ	Terajoule; a joule is a measure of heating value. 1 TJ is equal to 1 x 10^{12} joules
TOC	Total organic carbon, a measure of the dry weight percent of organic carbon within rocks.
Unconventional oil and gas	Oil and gas produced by non-traditional sources, means or methods. This covers oil and gas produced from shale formations and coal seams. The formation contains both the hydrocarbon source and reservoir.
VR	Vitrinite reflectance. It is a measure of light reflectance from organic matter in sediments. It provides an indication of the organic maturity of source rocks and whether petroleum may have been generated under heat and pressure and expulsed for potential capture and preservation in reservoir traps.
Water saturation	Is the percentage of water occupying the pore space. For an aquifer the water saturation is 100%. For an oil or gas field a portion of the water is displaced and for example, SW of 25% indicates 75% gas or oil within the porosity. Usually, reservoirs are water wet and therefore there must be a layer of water coating the surface of the grains of the pore space. This is the connate or irreducible water saturation.
WTI	The price of West Texas Intermediate crude oil as at the delivery point at Cushing, Oklahoma. It is used as a benchmark for oil pricing but has declined in importance in recent years. Refer to Brent.

Corporate directory

Vintage Energy Ltd

ABN 56 609 200 580

Chairman

Reg Nelson

Directors

Neil Gibbins | Managing Director
Nick Smart | Non-executive
Ian Howarth | Non-executive

Company Secretary

Simon Gray

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Auditor

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