

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Group Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Group financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations. Company law requires the Directors to prepare Group financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors are required to prepare Group financial statements under United Kingdom international accounting standards ('IFRS').

Under Company law, the Directors must not approve the Group financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing the Group financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 ('IAS') requires that the Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and enable them to ensure that the Group financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' report, the Directors' Remuneration Report and the Corporate governance statement in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable regulations, including the requirements of the Listing Rules and the Disclosure and Transparency Rules.

Fair, balanced and understandable

In accordance with the principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code, the Directors are responsible for establishing arrangements to evaluate whether the information presented in the Annual Report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's position and performance, business model and strategy, and making a statement to that effect. This statement is set out on page 104 of the Annual Report.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

1. Opinion

In our opinion :

- the financial statements of EnQuest PLC (the ‘parent company’) and its subsidiaries (the ‘Group’) give a true and fair view of the state of the Group’s and of the parent company’s affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of the Group’s profit for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Group Income Statement;
- the Group Balance Sheet;
- the Group Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Group Statement of Cash Flows;
- the related notes 1 to 31 to the Group financial statements;
- the parent company Balance Sheet;
- the parent company Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 13 to the parent company financial statements

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 “Reduced Disclosure Framework” (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).





2. Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Group and the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council’s (the ‘FRC’s’) Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. The non-audit services provided to the Group and parent company for the year are disclosed in note 4(f) to the financial statements. We confirm that we have not provided any non-audit services prohibited by the FRC’s Ethical Standard to the Group or the parent company.

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

3. Summary of our audit approach

Key audit matters	<p>The key audit matters that we identified in the current year were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities • Valuation of decommissioning liability <p>Within this report, key audit matters are identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Newly identified  Increased level of risk  Similar level of risk  Decreased level of risk
Materiality	The materiality that we used for the Group financial statements was \$16.8m which was determined on the basis of 3.3% of adjusted EBITDA (the Group have presented a reconciliation of profit from operations before tax and finance costs to adjusted EBITDA in the glossary to the financial statements on page 192).
Scoping	EnQuest PLC has three components, being the North Sea, Malaysia and Vietnam. They account for 100% of the Group’s revenue, 100% of its adjusted EBITDA and 100% of its net assets, therefore account balances of all components were scoped in.
Significant changes in our approach	During the current year, our Group audit scope was expanded to include the newly acquired Vietnam business as a material component, with the results of this component subject to a full scope audit by a component team based in Vietnam.

4. Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the Directors’ assessment of the Group’s and parent company’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- assessing the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts, in particular commodity prices, production profiles and cash costs, by comparison to those used in the Group’s impairment tests, as outlined in section 5.1, and obtaining an understanding of any differences
- assessing the historical accuracy of forecasts prepared by management across production, operating expenditure and capital expenditure;
- considering whether the going concern period considered by the Directors, being 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, is appropriate and takes into consideration the maturity of the Group’s bonds in the 4th quarter of 2027;
- assessing the financing facilities throughout the going concern period, including repayment terms and financial covenants;
- considering the levels of cash and covenant headroom throughout the going concern period, including sensitivity analysis and reverse stress testing;
- assessing the mathematical accuracy of the forecasts and the going concern model; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the Group’s and parent company’s going concern related financial statement disclosures.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group’s and parent company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In relation to the reporting on how the Group has applied the UK Corporate Governance Code, we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to the Directors’ statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

5. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

5.1. Valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities

Key audit matter description

The Group is required to assess the carrying value of oil and gas related assets and liabilities, in line with the relevant accounting standard, at each balance sheet date. In order to appropriately value these assets and liabilities, management is required to forecast future cash flows. These forecast cash flows are used consistently across the:

- Impairment assessment of oil and gas assets;
- Impairment assessment of goodwill;
- Impairment assessment of the parent company investments; and
- Valuation of the deferred tax asset.

The forecast future cash flows contain a high level of management judgement and estimation, particularly in relation to the following significant assumptions:

- Forecast commodity prices;
- Discount rate applied; and
- Reserve estimates and production profiles.

Commodity prices, reserve estimates and production profiles are also impacted by climate-related risks, which increases the level of estimation uncertainty.

Given the level of management judgement and estimation applied in determining the recoverable value of the oil and gas related assets and liabilities, including estimation uncertainty within the significant assumptions outlined above, we consider this to be a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud. Our work in this area in respect of the Group was focused on the oil and gas related assets in the North Sea, as these represent 90% of the Group's property, plant and equipment and goodwill.

Impairment assessment of oil and gas assets, goodwill and parent company investments

The Group has performed an impairment assessment for oil and gas assets and goodwill carrying value, by reference to IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. As at 31 December 2025, the net book value of property, plant and equipment, which primarily relates to oil and gas assets, was \$2,370 million (2024: \$2,298 million) and the Group has recorded a pre-tax impairment reversal of \$6 million (2024: impairment charge of \$71 million) against certain oil and gas assets, including related right of use assets, as disclosed in note 9.

As at 31 December 2025, the net book value of goodwill was \$140 million (2024: \$134 million) with the increase in the year relating to the acquisition of Block 12W in Vietnam, as disclosed in note 10. No goodwill impairment charge has been recorded in 2025 (2024: nil).

The Group has also performed an assessment of the carrying value of the parent company's investment in subsidiaries by reference to IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. As at 31 December 2025, the net book value of investments recognised in the parent company balance sheet was \$374 million (2024: \$372 million) and an impairment reversal of \$2 million (2024: \$71 million) has been recorded, as disclosed in note 3 of the parent company financial statements.

In 2025, revisions were made to the key assumptions used in impairment tests for oil and gas assets. These revisions included updated oil and gas price assumptions and a change in the Group's post-tax discount rate for these assets from 10% to 9% compared to the prior year. Further details of these assumptions are set out in Note 2.

Valuation of Magnus contingent consideration

The Magnus contingent consideration was valued at \$60 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$451 million), resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$391 million being recognised. In previous years the valuation was based on the estimated future cash flows of the Magnus oil and gas asset. In the current year the valuation was based on the price agreed with bp plc of \$60 million to settle this profit share arrangement, in line with IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements*. As this agreement was not finalised until February 2026, judgement was applied by the Directors in concluding that all key terms of the settlement agreement had been finalised with bp prior to year end and hence that the settlement price represented the fair value of the arrangement as of 31 December 2025. Further details of this judgement are provided in note 2 and note 21.

Valuation of the deferred tax asset

As at 31 December 2025, a deferred tax asset of \$271 million (2024: \$506 million) was recognised, in line with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, and based on expected utilisation of both historical tax losses, underpinned by forecasts of future profits, and other temporary differences including that relating to the Magnus contingent consideration arrangement outlined above. The forecast cash flows used to value the deferred tax asset are consistent with the cash flows used for impairment purposes. Further details of the deferred tax asset are disclosed in note 6(c).

Given the interrelated nature of the key areas noted above, management have applied consistent assumptions across all of these valuations where appropriate.

Further details on this matter have been disclosed in the audit committee report on page 103 to 108 and in the "critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty" section of note 2.

5.1. Valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities continued

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter

Our procedures comprised the following:

Procedures on internal controls, valuation models and disclosures

- obtaining an understanding of relevant controls over management's process for identifying indicators of impairment and for performing their impairment assessment and related valuations;
- assessing management's forecasting accuracy through a retrospective review of previous forecasts;
- assessing whether forecast cash flows were consistent with board approved forecasts and budgets, and forecasts used elsewhere, including for going concern and viability purposes;
- assessing, with input from our tax specialists, whether the models appropriately incorporate tax cash flows;
- working with our modelling specialists to evaluate the arithmetical accuracy of the models;
- challenging management's determination of oil and gas cash generating units for impairment purposes, in comparison to the requirements of IAS 36;
- assessing the reasonableness of the various valuations on an aggregate basis, as part of our stand-back procedures;
- evaluating compliance with the relevant accounting standards, including IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* and IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements*; and
- evaluating the adequacy of management's disclosures in relation to impairment and related valuations, including related sensitivity analyses and climate-related disclosures.

Procedures related to the key assumptions used for valuation purposes

Our procedures related to the key assumptions in this key audit matter are:

Forecast commodity prices

- assessing the appropriateness of management's forecast commodity prices, through benchmarking against forward curves, peer information, market data and climate aligned price scenarios;
- performing sensitivity analysis on the pricing assumptions to determine the impact on the valuation conclusions of reasonably possible changes;
- evaluating whether management's pricing assumptions have adequately considered the impact of the risk of lower oil and gas demand due to climate change; and
- assessing future commodity price differentials applied relative to observed differentials experienced from liftings from 2025.

Discount rate

- evaluating, with input from our valuations specialists, the Group's discount rates used in impairment tests and valuations;
- comparing to discount rates of peer UK Continental Shelf upstream companies; and
- assessing whether country risks are appropriately reflected in the Group's discount rates.

Reserves estimates and production profiles

- comparing management's reserves estimates and production profiles to those of their independent reserves expert;
- assessing the technical competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's internal and external experts;
- evaluating, with involvement from our oil and gas reserves specialist, the reasonableness of reserves estimates and production profiles; and
- working with our oil and gas reserves specialist to challenge management on significant changes in the reserves estimates and production profiles.

Magnus contingent consideration valuation

Our audit procedures to challenge management's judgment that the year end fair value was equal to the post-year-end settlement price included:

- obtaining and evaluating evidence of the status of negotiations with bp plc as at 31 December 2025, including reading the latest draft of the settlement agreement at that date and related correspondence with bp plc;
- understanding the extent and significance of changes made to the draft settlement agreement subsequent to year end, based on discussions with the Directors and a comparison to the terms in the final agreement;
- assessing whether the significant difference between the settlement price and previous cash flow forecasts for the Magnus oil and gas asset has any impact on the reliability of the cash flow forecasts used in the impairment test for this asset.

5.1. Valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities  continued

Key observations We are satisfied with the Group's conclusions in respect of the valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities, including the reversal of impairment and the fair value gain recognised in respect of the Magnus consideration arrangement.

In reaching this conclusion, we observed that:

- Future commodity price assumptions are within our acceptable range for all years;
- Impairment discount rates are within the independent range calculated by our valuations specialist;
- Reserves estimates and production profiles were concluded as reasonable, based on estimates from management's reserves expert;
- The carrying value of the investment in subsidiaries, including the related impairment reversal, is reasonable;
- The carrying value of the Magnus contingent consideration is within a reasonable range; and
- The deferred tax asset recognition is appropriate and the carrying value is a reasonable estimate.

We are also satisfied that the disclosures in the financial statements are appropriate.

5.2. Valuation of decommissioning liability  continued

Key audit matter description The Group is required by law to decommission the oil and gas assets and associated infrastructure at the end of their operating life. An estimate of the future cost of decommissioning is required to be provided for in accordance with IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'.

The decommissioning provision at 31 December 2025 is \$931 million (2024: \$760 million). The provision represents the present value of decommissioning costs which are expected to be incurred during the decommissioning period, which is assumed to run to 2050, assuming no further development of the Group's assets. Further details on the key sources of estimation uncertainty underpinning the valuation of decommissioning provisions can be found in Note 2. We consider this to be a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud.

Decommissioning liabilities are inherently judgemental areas, particularly in relation to cost estimates and the related assumptions. The key management estimates containing the most estimation uncertainty, and therefore the focus of our key audit matter, are:

- internal well cost estimates included in the decommissioning model in respect of oil and gas assets operated by the Group;
- the extent to which management's estimates for non-operated oil and gas assets should be aligned with the latest estimates provided by the operator; and
- discount rate applied, calculated as a risk-free rate using an average of year-end 5-, 10- and 20-year UK Gilts, weighted to reflect the expected timing profile of future decommissioning spend.

The Group maintained the discount rate used in calculating its decommissioning provisions at 4.5% as at 31 December 2025.

In deriving its cost estimates the Group used internal and external experts, including its own in-house engineering team as well as, for certain elements of the cost estimate, an external engineering firm.

Further details on this matter have been disclosed in the audit committee report on page 103 to 108 and in note 22.

5.2. Valuation of decommissioning liability  continued

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter Our procedures comprised the following:

Procedures on internal controls, the decommissioning model and disclosures

- obtaining an understanding of the relevant controls relating to the decommissioning provision;
- assessing the technical competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's internal and external experts;
- assessing the decommissioning provision for compliance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*;
- working with our modelling specialists to evaluate the arithmetical accuracy of the decommissioning model;
- assessing available benchmarking reports for indications of developments in industry practice and prevailing cost trends;
- challenging the cost reduction factors applied to the decommissioning model, through comparison with available evidence for the factors applied including industry benchmarking reports;
- testing a sample of actual decommissioning spend incurred during the period, by agreeing to invoices and payments from bank statements;
- assessing the historical forecasting accuracy of management for decommissioning expenditure, by comparing actual spend with historical estimates;
- re-calculating the closing decommissioning provision from the gross decommissioning cost estimate, and agreeing this to the Group's financial records; and
- evaluating the adequacy of the Group's disclosures, including the key sources of estimation uncertainty and associated sensitivity analysis of decommissioning assumptions.

Procedures on cost estimates and related assumptions**Internal well cost estimates**

- challenging the Group's assumptions within the cost estimate by comparing to available third-party data and benchmarking to industry publications, peer and market rates; and
- assessing the assumed durations for plug and abandonment of wells, by comparison to available benchmarking data and potential contradictory evidence available from active decommissioning projects or other operator estimates.

Estimates for non-operated oil and gas assets

- comparing management's estimates for non-operated assets to those of the most recent operator estimate; and
- to the extent management's estimates are significantly different, understanding the basis for this difference and the evidence available to either corroborate or contradict management's estimate, including comparison to industry publications, market data and evidence available from active decommissioning projects.

Discount rate

- evaluating the Group's discount rates used in valuing the decommissioning liability with reference to external risk free market rates; and
- recalculating the discount rate by agreeing key inputs, being the year-end 5, 10- and 20-year UK Gilt rates and expected timing profile of future decommissioning spend, to supporting evidence and confirming the calculations are applied in accordance with the method and are mathematically accurate.

Key observations We are satisfied that the Group's decommissioning provision is reasonable and prepared in accordance with the requirements of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

In reaching this conclusion we observed that:

- The key assumptions within the well cost estimates for operated oil and gas assets are reasonable;
- The estimates used for non-operated oil and gas assets are not materially misstated; and
- The decommissioning discount rate is reasonable.

We are also satisfied the disclosures in the financial statements are appropriate.

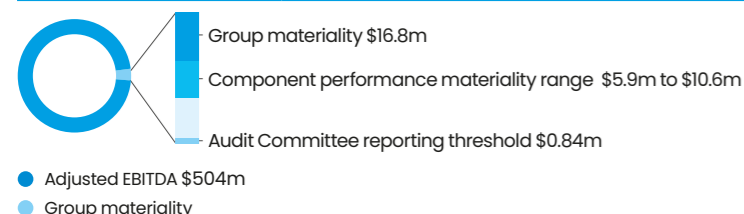
6. Our application of materiality

6.1. Materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

	Group financial statements	Parent company financial statements
Materiality	\$16.8 million (2024: \$20.3 million)	\$10.6 million (2024: \$16.8 million)
Basis for determining materiality	3.3% of adjusted EBITDA (2024: 3% of adjusted EBITDA). The directors have presented a reconciliation of profit from operations before tax and finance costs to adjusted EBITDA in the glossary to the financial statements on page 192.	1.9% of net assets (2024: 2.9% of net assets)
Rationale for the benchmark applied	Adjusted EBITDA was considered to be the most relevant benchmark as it is a key performance measure used by the Group and by investors. It represents a consistent profit measure used widely by stakeholders.	The parent company acts primarily as a holding company and therefore net assets is the most appropriate benchmark to use.



6.2. Performance materiality

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

	Group financial statements	Parent company financial statements
Performance materiality	70% (2024: 70%) of Group materiality	70% (2024: 70%) of parent company materiality
Basis and rationale for determining performance materiality	In determining performance materiality, we considered the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> our risk assessment, including our assessment of the Group's overall control environment and whether we are able to rely on controls; our past experience of the audit, which has indicated a low number of corrected and uncorrected misstatements identified in prior periods; management's willingness to correct errors identified in the prior year and current year; and macro-economic factors such as commodity price volatility and geo-political instability. 	

6.3. Error reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of \$0.84 million (2024: \$1.02 million), as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

7. An overview of the scope of our audit

7.1. Identification and scoping of components

Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Group and its environment, including Group-wide controls, and assessing the risks of material misstatement at the Group level. In the current year, we performed an audit of one or more account balances of the North Sea, Malaysia and Vietnam components. The Group audit team conducted audit procedures for the North Sea component, whilst the Malaysia and Vietnam components were audited by their respective component teams with oversight from the Group audit team.

The performance materiality applied for the Malaysia component was \$5.9 million (2024: \$7.1 million). The performance materiality applied for the Vietnam component was \$5.9m million (2024: not applicable). The performance materiality applied for the North Sea component was \$10.6 million (2024: \$12.8 million).

The North Sea, Malaysia and Vietnam components, where we performed an audit of one or more account balances, accounted for 100% of the Group's revenue, 100% of the Group's adjusted EBITDA and 100% of the Group's net assets, consistent with the prior year.

7.2. Our consideration of the control environment

We obtained an understanding of relevant controls in relation to a number of key business cycles, including impairment, decommissioning, financial reporting and close, and revenue, as well as IT systems that were relevant to the audit, being the financial reporting system. Additionally, we tested relevant controls relating to revenue cut-off. Progress continues to be made in addressing the control weaknesses that were identified in relation to the general IT control environment in the prior year, but we did not place reliance on these IT controls for the purposes of our audit testing. Overall, we did not plan to take a control reliance approach in the current year, other than in respect of revenue as outlined above.

7.3. Our consideration of climate-related risks

We performed enquiries of management to understand the impact of climate-related risks and controls relevant to the Group. We performed a review of the climate change risk assessment and related documentation prepared by management and considered the completeness and accuracy of the climate-related risks identified and summarised in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures report from page 76 to 85.

As disclosed in note 2, management identified key judgements and estimates with elevated climate-related risk, relating to property, plant and equipment and goodwill and deferred tax as well as the timing (and hence valuation) of the decommissioning provision.

We considered whether the risks identified by management within their climate change risk assessment and related documentation are complete and challenged assumptions impacting the financial statements. The key piece of climate-related regulation enacted to date and impacting the Group continues to relate to carbon costs and emission allowances. The key market-related matter which could have a material impact on the valuation of the items noted above is in respect of future demand for, and pricing of, oil and gas as the energy mix evolves in response to climate change risk and other matters. There continues to be a climate-related risk relating to the early cessation of production of oil and gas assets, which would impact all of the judgements and estimates outlined above. This is disclosed in the annual report on page 65.

We performed a review of the climate disclosures within the Annual Report, including the climate-related financial disclosures referred to in note 2, with the involvement of our climate specialists. We considered whether these were materially consistent with the financial disclosures and consistent with our understanding of the climate-related risks, assumptions and judgements during the year. Both of our key audit matters are considered to contain climate-related risks, being the risks to commodity prices and cessation of production, which could have a material impact on the valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities and valuation of the decommissioning provision. The procedures performed for these key audit matters are discussed in detail in the key audit matters section above.

7.4. Working with other auditors

We engaged Deloitte Malaysia and Deloitte Vietnam as our component auditors, directed and supervised by the Group engagement team in the UK. Detailed referral instructions were sent to the component audit team as part of planning procedures.

The Group engagement team directed and supervised the component teams throughout the year via attendance at planning meetings, regular communication between the teams and attendance at closing meetings. The Group engagement team reviewed and challenged the reporting deliverables and audit file as part of concluding procedures.

We are satisfied that the level of involvement of the lead audit partner and team in the component audit has been appropriate and has enabled us to conclude that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained in support of our opinion on the Group financial statements as a whole.

8. Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

9. Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent 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 Group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

10. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 ISAs (UK) 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 these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

11. Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

11.1. Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the Group's remuneration policies, key drivers for Directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- the Group's own assessment of the risks that irregularities may occur either as a result of fraud or error that was approved by the board;
- results of our enquiries of management, internal audit, the Directors and the Audit Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the Group's sector;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Group's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team including the component audit teams and relevant internal specialists, including tax, valuations, IT, modelling and oil and gas reserves specialists, regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas:

- valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities;
- valuation of decommissioning liability; and
- Vietnam revenue recognition.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Group operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act 2006 and the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included environmental laws and regulations in the countries in which the Group operates as well as licence terms for the Group's oil and gas assets.

11.2. Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified the valuation of oil and gas related assets and liabilities and the valuation of the decommissioning provision as key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud. The key audit matters section of our report explains the matters in more detail and also describes the specific procedures we performed in response to those key audit matters.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management, the Audit Committee and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with relevant authorities;
- in addressing the risk of fraud in Vietnam's revenue recognition, we tested the crude oil transactions during the year by sampling from the sales transactional listing and agreeing to supporting documentation; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists and component audit teams, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**12. Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the part of the Directors' remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the Directors' report.

13. Corporate Governance Statement

The Listing Rules require us to review the Directors' statement in relation to going concern, longer-term viability and that part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Group's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review.

Based on the work undertaken as part of our audit, we have concluded that each of the following elements of the Corporate Governance Statement is materially consistent with the financial statements and our knowledge obtained during the audit:

- the Directors' statement with regards to the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis of accounting and any material uncertainties identified set out on page 40;
- the Directors' explanation as to its assessment of the Group's prospects, the period this assessment covers and why the period is appropriate set out on page 41;
- the Directors' statement on fair, balanced and understandable set out on page 104;
- the board's confirmation that it has carried out a robust assessment of the emerging and principal risks set out on pages 62 to 74;
- the section of the annual report that describes the review of effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems set out on page 108; and
- the section describing the work of the audit committee set out on pages 103 to 109.

14. Matters on which we are required to report by exception**14.1. Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

14.2. Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration have not been made or the part of the Directors' remuneration report to be audited is not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

15. Other matters which we are required to address**15.1. Auditor tenure**

Following the recommendation of the audit committee, we were appointed by shareholders on 21 May 2020 to audit the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2020 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is six years, covering the years ending 31 December 2020 to 31 December 2025.

15.2. Consistency of the audit report with the additional report to the audit committee

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee we are required to provide in accordance with ISAs (UK).

16. Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

As required by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rule (DTR) 4.1.15R – DTR 4.1.18R, these financial statements will form part of the Electronic Format Annual Financial Report filed on the National Storage Mechanism of the FCA in accordance with DTR 4.1.15R – DTR 4.1.18R. This auditor's report provides no assurance over whether the Electronic Format Annual Financial Report has been prepared in compliance with DTR 4.1.15R – DTR 4.1.18R.

David Paterson ACA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

24 March 2026

Financial Statements
Group Income Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revenue and other operating income	4(a)	1,118,300	1,180,709
Cost of sales	4(b)	(837,540)	(787,383)
Gross profit/(loss)		280,760	393,326
Net impairment reversal/(charge) to oil and gas assets	9	5,819	(71,414)
General and administration expenses	4(c)	(7,482)	(5,702)
Other income/(expenses)	4(d)	369,697	(4,682)
Profit/(loss) from operations before tax and finance income/(costs)		648,794	311,528
Finance costs	5	(164,591)	(159,422)
Finance income	5	9,224	14,508
Profit/(loss) before tax		493,427	166,614
Income tax ⁽ⁱ⁾	6	(491,865)	(72,841)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the parent	13	1,562	93,773
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year, attributable to owners of the parent		1,562	93,773

There is no comprehensive income attributable to the shareholders of the Group other than the profit/(loss) for the period. Revenue and operating profit/(loss) are all derived from continuing operations.

	Notes	\$	\$
Earnings per share	7		
Basic		0.001	0.050
Diluted		0.001	0.049

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these Group financial statements.

(i) Inclusive of a deferred tax charge of \$374.7 million (2024: \$60.7 million) which includes a one-off non-cash impact of \$123.9 million from the two-year extension to the UK Energy Profits Levy enacted in March 2025 (2024: \$42.2 million from the change in Energy Profits Levy tax rate to 38% and removal of investment allowances)

Financial Statements
Group Balance Sheet
At 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,370,131	2,297,954
Goodwill	10	139,510	134,400
Intangible assets	11	24,615	20,563
Deferred tax assets	6(c)	271,375	506,481
Other receivables	15	128,166	2,102
Other financial assets	18	50,818	38,459
		2,984,615	2,999,959
Current assets			
Intangible assets	11	1,110	1,138
Inventories	12	32,759	48,976
Trade and other receivables	15	245,469	230,971
Current tax receivable		2,021	1,256
Cash and cash equivalents	13	268,846	280,239
Other financial assets	18	59,491	69
		609,696	562,649
TOTAL ASSETS		3,594,311	3,562,608
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital and premium	19	392,054	392,054
Treasury shares	19	(3,540)	(4,425)
Share-based payments reserve	19	12,395	13,949
Capital redemption reserve	19	2,006	2,006
Retained earnings	19	125,144	138,882
TOTAL EQUITY		528,059	542,466
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	17	638,211	621,440
Lease liabilities	23	285,767	288,262
Contingent consideration	21	24,302	452,891
Provisions ⁽ⁱ⁾	22	877,954	710,976
Deferred income	24	138,095	138,095
Deferred tax liabilities	6(c)	250,364	104,698
		2,214,693	2,316,362
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	17	69,253	43,417
Lease liabilities	23	86,323	46,994
Contingent consideration	21	60,318	20,403
Provisions ⁽ⁱ⁾	22	54,082	55,130
Trade and other payables	16	454,650	414,390
Other financial liabilities	18	10,391	21,580
Current tax payable		116,542	101,866
		851,559	703,780
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,066,252	3,020,142
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,594,311	3,562,608

(i) Decommissioning provision includes EnQuest's share of the total Block 12W decommissioning liability, noting \$92.1 million has been pre-funded through an abandonment fund held in Vietnam which is disclosed within non-current other receivables

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these Group financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Jonathan Copus
Chief Financial Officer

Financial Statements
Group Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Treasury shares \$'000	Share-based payments reserve \$'000	Capital redemption reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	133,285	260,546	-	13,195	-	49,702	456,728
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	93,773	93,773
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	93,773	93,773
Issue of shares to Employee Benefit Trust	229	-	-	(229)	-	-	-
Repurchase and cancellation of shares	(2,006)	-	(4,425)	-	2,006	(4,593)	(9,018)
Share-based payment	-	-	-	983	-	-	983
Balance at 31 December 2024	131,508	260,546	(4,425)	13,949	2,006	138,882	542,466
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,562	1,562
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,562	1,562
Transfer of shares to Employee Benefit Trust	19	-	885	(885)	-	-	-
Share-based payment	20	-	-	(669)	-	-	(669)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(15,300)	(15,300)
Balance at 31 December 2025	131,508	260,546	(3,540)	12,395	2,006	125,144	528,059

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these Group financial statements.

Financial Statements
Group Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash generated from operations	29 497,819	685,946
Cash received/(paid) on sale/(purchase) of financial instruments	9,075	(10,306)
Net cash received for trading of other intangible assets	26,829	-
Cash paid for purchase of other intangible assets	(6,472)	(1,138)
Cash paid in relation to amounts previously provided for	(481)	(9,063)
Decommissioning spend	(56,810)	(60,544)
Income taxes paid	(107,235)	(97,264)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	362,725	507,631
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(175,025)	(249,165)
Proceeds from farm-down	-	1,263
Vendor financing facility repaid	18(f), 24 -	107,518
Purchase of intangible oil and gas assets	11 (4,225)	(3,686)
Payment of Magnus contingent consideration – Profit share	21 -	(48,465)
Acquisition	30 (20,278)	-
Interest received	5,286	10,100
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	(194,242)	(182,435)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	152,432	31,662
Repayment of loans and borrowings	(146,451)	(162,304)
Payment for repurchase of shares	-	(9,018)
Payment of obligations under financing leases	23 (83,061)	(130,065)
Dividend paid	8 (15,300)	-
Interest paid	(96,997)	(83,162)
Other finance expenses paid	(3,606)	-
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	(192,983)	(352,887)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(24,500)	(27,691)
Net foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	13,107	(5,642)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	280,239	313,572
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	268,846	280,239
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Total cash at bank and in hand	13 265,886	226,317
Restricted cash	13 2,960	53,922
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	268,846	280,239

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these Group financial statements.

1. Corporate information

EnQuest PLC (‘EnQuest’ or the ‘Company’) is a public company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and is registered in England and Wales and listed on the London Stock Exchange. The address of the Company’s registered office is shown on the inside back cover of the Group Annual Report and Accounts.

EnQuest PLC is the ultimate controlling party. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (together the ‘Group’) are to responsibly optimise production, leverage existing infrastructure, deliver a strong decommissioning performance and explore new energy and decarbonisation opportunities.

The Group’s financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 24 March 2026.

A listing of the Group’s companies is contained in note 28 to these Group financial statements.

2. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom international accounting standards (‘IFRS’) in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Group continues to present various Alternative Performance Measures (‘APMs’) when assessing and discussing the Group’s financial performance, balance sheet and cash flows that are not defined or specified under IFRS but consistent with the measurement basis applied to the financial statements. The Group uses these APMs, which are not considered to be a substitute for, or superior to, IFRS measures, to provide stakeholders with additional useful information to aid the understanding of the Group’s underlying financial performance, balance sheet and cash flows by adjusting for certain items which impact upon IFRS measures or, by defining new measures. See the Glossary – Non-GAAP Measures on page 192 for more information.

The Group financial information has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value remeasurement of certain financial instruments, including derivatives and contingent consideration, as set out in the accounting policies. The presentation currency of the Group financial information is US Dollars (\$) and all values in the Group financial information are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$’000) except where otherwise stated.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

During 2025, EnQuest has continued to focus on optimisation of its capital structure and the maximisation of its available transactional capacity.

In November, EnQuest signed a new six-year senior secured reserve-based lending facility which replaced the previous RBL, providing the Group with an enhanced capital structure that is simple, flexible and aligned with its growth ambitions. Details of the amended facility are provided in note 17. In February 2026, the Group made final settlement for the Magnus profit share contingent consideration, securing 100% of future Magnus cash flows while maintaining its limited exposure to future decommissioning expenditure at the asset. This credit-enhancing settlement, simplifies the Group’s balance sheet, unlocks the full upside of one of EnQuest’s core assets, and further secures longer term capacity under its RBL.

EnQuest closely monitors and manages its funding position and liquidity requirements throughout the year, including forecast covenant results. Cash forecasts are regularly produced and discussed, with sensitivities considered for, but not limited to, changes in crude oil prices (adjusted for hedging undertaken by the Group), production rates and costs. These forecasts and sensitivity analyses allow management to mitigate liquidity or covenant compliance risks in a timely manner. Management have considered the impact of the situation in the Middle East, particularly on future oil prices. Reflecting the uncertainty as to how long the conflict and the period of elevated oil prices will last, management have assumed in the Base Case that the average oil price for the going concern period will be \$70.0/bbl. Although this is slightly higher than that used in its impairment assessment (see note 2) to reflect post year-end pricing trends, it is considerably below current spot prices.

The Group’s latest approved budget and long term plan underpins management’s base case (‘Base Case’), upon which a reverse stress test has been performed. This indicates that an oil price of c.\$45.0/bbl is required to maintain covenant compliance over the going concern period. The low level of this required price reflects the Group’s strong liquidity position.

The Base Case has also been subjected to further testing through a scenario that explores the impact of the following plausible downside risks (the ‘Downside Case’):

- 10% discount to Base Case prices resulting in Downside Case prices of \$63.0/bbl for 2026 and 2027;
- Production risking of 5.0%; and
- 2.5% increase in operating costs.

The Base Case and Downside Case indicate that the Group is able to operate as a going concern and remain covenant compliant for 12 months from the date of publication of its full-year results (the ‘going concern period’).

After making appropriate enquiries and assessing the progress against the forecast, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue in operation and meet its commitments as they fall due over the going concern period. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

2. Basis of preparation continued

New standards and interpretations

The following new standards became applicable for the current reporting period. No material impact was recognised upon application:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
IFRS 18	Presentation and disclosure in Financial Statements
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Other than IFRS 18, the Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods. The Directors noted IFRS 18 may change the presentation and disclosure information in the financial statements when effective, which is for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2027.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of EnQuest PLC and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Group’s accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Joint arrangements

Oil and gas operations are usually conducted by the Group as co-licensees in unincorporated joint operations with other companies. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the consent of the relevant parties sharing control. The joint operating agreement is the underlying contractual framework to the joint arrangement, which is historically referred to as the joint venture. The Annual Report and Accounts therefore refers to ‘joint ventures’ as a standard term used in the oil and gas industry, which is used interchangeably with joint operations.

Most of the Group’s activities are conducted through joint operations, whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have the rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The Group recognises its share of assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the joint operation in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis. During 2025, the Group did not have any material interests in joint ventures or in associates as defined in IAS 28.

Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (‘functional currency’). The Group’s financial statements are presented in US Dollars, the currency which the Group has elected to use as its presentation currency.

In the financial statements of the Company and its individual subsidiaries, transactions in currencies other than a company’s functional currency are recorded at the prevailing rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At the year end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the rate of exchange at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the rate of exchange at the date the fair value was determined. All foreign exchange gains and losses are taken to profit and loss in the Group income statement.

Emissions liabilities

The Group operates in an energy intensive industry and is therefore required to partake in emission trading schemes (‘ETS’). The Group recognises an emission liability in line with the production of emissions that give rise to the obligation. To the extent the liability is covered by allowances held, the liability is recognised at the cost of these allowances held and if insufficient allowances are held, the remaining uncovered portion is measured at the spot market price of allowances at the balance sheet date. The expense is presented within ‘production costs’ under ‘cost of sales’ and the accrual is presented in ‘trade and other payables’. Any allowance purchased to settle the Group’s liability is recognised on the balance sheet as an intangible asset. Both the emission allowances and the emission liability are derecognised upon settling the liability with the respective regulator.

Notes to the Group Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

2. Basis of preparation continued**Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The accounting judgements and estimates that have a significant impact on the results of the Group are set out below and should be read in conjunction with the information provided in the Notes to the financial statements. The Group does not consider deferred taxation (including EPL) to represent a significant estimate or judgement as the estimates and assumptions relating to projected earnings and cash flows used to assess deferred taxation are the same as those applied in the Group impairment process as described below in Recoverability of asset carrying values. Judgements and estimates, not all of which are significant, made in assessing the impact of climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy on the consolidated financial statements are also set out below. Where an estimate has a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, this is specifically noted.

Climate change and energy transition

As covered in the Group's principal risks on Price and Foreign Exchange Risk on page 70, the Group recognises that the energy transition is likely to impact the demand, and hence the future prices, of commodities such as oil and natural gas. This in turn may affect the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and goodwill and deferred tax, as well as an acceleration of cessation of production and subsequent decommissioning expenditure, in the oil and gas industry. The Group acknowledges that there are a range of possible energy transition scenarios that may indicate different outcomes for oil prices. There are inherent limitations with scenario analysis and it is difficult to predict which, if any, of the scenarios might eventuate.

The Group has assessed the potential impacts of climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy in preparing the consolidated financial statements, including the Group's current assumptions relating to demand for oil and natural gas and their impact on the Group's long-term price assumptions. See Recoverability of asset carrying values: Oil prices.

While the pace of transition to a lower carbon economy is uncertain, oil and natural gas demand is expected to remain a key element of the energy mix for many years based on stated policies, commitments and announced pledges to reduce emissions. Therefore, given the useful lives of the Group's current portfolio of oil and gas assets, a material adverse change is not expected to the carrying values of EnQuest's assets and liabilities within the next financial year as a result of climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy.

Management will continue to review price assumptions as the energy transition progresses and this may result in impairment charges or reversals in the future.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group has considered its critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty, and these are set out below.

Recoverability of asset carrying values

Judgements: The Group assesses each asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') (excluding goodwill, which is assessed annually regardless of indicators) in each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment or impairment reversal exists. Assessment of indicators of impairment or impairment reversal and the determination of the appropriate grouping of assets into a CGU or the appropriate grouping of CGUs for impairment purposes require significant management judgement. For example, individual oil and gas properties may form separate CGUs, whilst certain oil and gas properties with shared infrastructure may be grouped together to form a single CGU. Alternative groupings of assets or CGUs may result in a different outcome from impairment testing. See note 10 for details on how these groupings have been determined in relation to the impairment testing of goodwill.

Estimates: Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to dispose ('FVLCD') and value in use ('VIU'). The assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions, such as the effects of inflation and deflation on operating expenses, cost profile changes including those related to emission reduction initiatives such as alternative fuel provision at Kraken, discount rates, capital expenditure, production profiles, reserves and resources, and future commodity prices, including the outlook for global or regional market supply-and-demand conditions for crude oil and natural gas. Such estimates reflect management's best estimate of the related cash flows based on management's plans for the assets and their future development.

As described above, the recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its VIU and its FVLCD. When the recoverable amount is measured by reference to FVLCD, in the absence of quoted market prices or binding sale agreement, estimates are made regarding the present value of future post-tax cash flows. These estimates are made from the perspective of a market participant and include prices, life of field production profiles based on reserves and resources to which it is considered probable that a market participant would attribute value to them, operating costs, capital expenditure, decommissioning costs, tax attributes, risk factors applied to cash flows, and discount rates.

Details of impairment charges and reversals recognised in the income statement and details on the carrying amounts of assets are shown in note 9, note 10 and note 11.

2. Basis of preparation continued

The estimates for assumptions made in impairment tests in 2025 relating to discount rates and oil prices are discussed below. Changes in the economic environment or other facts and circumstances may necessitate revisions to these assumptions and could result in a material change to the carrying values of the Group's assets within the next financial year.

Discount rates

For discounted cash flow calculations, future cash flows are adjusted for risks specific to the CGU. FVLCD discounted cash flow calculations use the post-tax discount rate. The discount rate is derived using the weighted average cost of capital methodology. The discount rates applied in impairment tests are reassessed each half-year and, in 2025, the post-tax discount rate was estimated at 9.0% (2024: 10.0%) reflecting the impact from the Group's reduced debt position and clarity over the UK fiscal system.

Oil prices

The price assumptions used for FVLCD impairment testing were based on latest internal forecasts as at 31 December 2025. These price forecasts reflect EnQuest's views of global supply and demand, including the potential financial impacts on the Group of climate change and the transition to a low carbon economy as outlined in the Basis of Preparation, and are benchmarked with external sources of information such as analyst forecasts. The Group's price forecasts are reviewed and approved by management, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

EnQuest revised its oil price assumptions for FVLCD impairment testing compared to those used in 2024, with nearer-term prices reflecting current market dynamics and external forecasts. A summary of the Group's revised price assumptions is provided below. These assumptions, which represent management's best estimate of future prices, sit within the range of external forecasts. Discounts or premiums are applied to price assumptions based on the characteristics of the oil produced and the terms of the relevant sales contracts.

When compared to the latest available Paris-consistent climate scenario modelling data released by the World Business Council of Sustainable Development ('WBCSD') in May 2024, EnQuest's assumption is broadly aligned with the top end of a range of Paris-consistent scenario's. When compared to the International Energy Agency's ('IEA') forecast prices under its Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario ('NZE') ,published in November 2025, which is also considered a Paris-consistent scenario and maps out a pragmatic but ambitious global pathway for the energy sector to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050 and is consistent with a long-term goal of limiting the rise in global average temperatures to 1.5°C (with a 50% probability), EnQuest's short-term assumptions are below those assumed under the NZE, while its medium and longer-term prices are significantly higher. As further considered later in this note, management believes a 10% reduction in crude oil price assumptions to be a reasonably possible change and has provided an impairment sensitivity on this basis. However, the potential impact of applying the IEA NZE Scenario, which is just one view of the possible impact of climate change, would result in a materially higher impairment charge.

An inflation rate of 2% (2024: 2%) is applied from 2030 onwards to determine the price assumptions in nominal terms (see table below).

The price assumptions used in 2024 were \$75.0/bbl (2025), \$75.0/bbl (2026), \$75.0/bbl (2027) and \$76.5/bbl real thereafter, inflated at 2.0% per annum from 2028.

Note	2026	2027	2028	2029> ⁽ⁱ⁾
Brent oil (\$/bbl)	65.0	67.5	72.5	75.0

(i) Inflated at 2% from 2030

Oil and natural gas reserves

Hydrocarbon reserves are estimates of the amount of hydrocarbons that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's oil and gas properties. The business of the Group is to responsibly optimise production, leverage existing infrastructure, deliver a strong decommissioning performance and explore new energy and decarbonisation opportunities. Factors such as the availability of geological and engineering data, reservoir performance data, acquisition and divestment activity, and drilling of new wells all impact on the determination of the Group's estimates of its oil and gas reserves and result in different future production profiles affecting prospectively the discounted cash flows used in impairment testing, the anticipated date of decommissioning and the depletion charges in accordance with the unit of production method, as well as the going concern assessment. Economic assumptions used to estimate reserves change from period to period as additional technical and operational data is generated. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgements to interpret the data.

The Group uses proven and probable ('2P') reserves (see page 34) and, for the Kraken CGU, 2C resources associated with the Bressay gas well as an alternative fuel provision for the Kraken FPSO as the basis for calculations of expected future cash flows from underlying assets because this represents the reserves and resources management intends to develop and it is probable that a market participant would attribute value to them. Third-party audits of EnQuest's reserves and resources are conducted annually.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

2. Basis of preparation continued

Sensitivity analyses

Changes in price and its consequential impact on impairment and deferred tax along with the discount rate impact on impairment and decommissioning are considered to be the only key sources of estimation uncertainty, although other sensitivities that the Group believes are useful for users of these accounts but are not considered to have a significant risk of resulting in material changes to carrying amounts in the next 12 months, may also be provided.

Management tested the impact of a change in cash flows in FVLCD impairment testing arising from a 10% reduction in crude price assumptions, which it believes to be a reasonably possible change given the prevailing macroeconomic environment.

Price reductions of this magnitude in isolation could indicatively lead to a further reduction in the carrying amount of EnQuest's oil and gas properties by approximately \$198.7 million, which is approximately 8% of the net book value of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2025.

The oil price sensitivity analysis above does not, however, represent management's best estimate of any impairments that might be recognised as it does not fully incorporate consequential changes that may arise, such as reductions in costs and changes to business plans, phasing of development, levels of reserves and resources, and production volumes. As the extent of a price reduction increases, the more likely it is that costs would decrease across the industry. The oil price sensitivity analysis therefore does not reflect a linear relationship between price and value that can be extrapolated.

Management also tested the impact of a one percentage point change in the discount rate of 9.0% used for FVLCD impairment testing of oil and gas properties, which is considered a reasonably possible change given the prevailing macroeconomic environment. If the discount rate was one percentage point higher across all tests performed, the net impairment charge in 2025 would have been approximately \$51.9 million higher. If the discount rate was one percentage point lower, the net impairment reversal would have been approximately \$24.3 million higher.

Goodwill

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, EnQuest is required to test annually for impairment of goodwill acquired in business combinations. The Group carries goodwill of approximately \$139.5 million on its balance sheet (2024: \$134.4 million), principally relating to the acquisitions of the Magnus oil field (acquired in 2018) in the UK and Block 12W in Vietnam (acquired in 2025). Sensitivities and additional information relating to impairment testing of goodwill are provided in note 10.

Deferred tax

The Group assesses the recoverability of its deferred tax assets at each period end. Sensitivities and additional information relating to deferred tax assets/liabilities are provided in note 6(d).

75% Magnus acquisition contingent consideration

Judgement: During 2025, management commenced discussions with bp to settle the 75% Magnus contingent consideration arrangement. Management assessed that the agreement to settle the Magnus contingent consideration, signed and concluded in February 2026, was substantially agreed with bp at 31 December 2025. Therefore the agreement price of \$60.0 million was deemed to be a reasonable fair value in line with IFRS 13, for the contingent consideration as at 31 December 2025, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$391.3 million. If management had concluded the agreement was not substantially complete at year end, the contingent consideration would have continued to be valued based on the present value of the future expected cash flows from the Magnus field, which at 30 June 2025 resulted in a provision of \$432.9 million being recorded.

Provisions

Estimates: Decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Group at the end of the operating life of some of the Group's oil and gas production facilities and pipelines. The Group assesses its decommissioning provision at each reporting date. The ultimate decommissioning costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to relevant legal requirements, estimates of the extent and costs of decommissioning activities, the emergence of new restoration techniques and experience at other production sites. The expected timing, extent and amount of expenditure may also change, for example, in response to changes in oil and gas reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Therefore, significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

The timing and amount of future expenditures relating to decommissioning and environmental liabilities are reviewed annually. The rate used in discounting the cash flows is reviewed half-yearly. The Group assesses discount rates in each geography in which it operates using an appropriate benchmark, usually government bonds. As such, the nominal discount rate used to determine the balance sheet obligations ranged from 3.1% to 4.5% (2024: 3.1% to 4.5%). Costs at future prices are determined by applying inflation rates. The inflation rates applied are usually management's estimate based on relevant in-country benchmarking, but in certain circumstances inflation is applied in accordance with the relevant operating agreement. As such, where inflation has been applied to decommissioning costs, it has ranged between 1.0% and 2.0% per annum thereafter (2024: 1.0% to 2.0%). The weighted average period over which North Sea decommissioning costs are generally expected to be incurred is estimated to be approximately 12 years.

Further information about the Group's provisions is provided in note 22. Changes in assumptions could result in a material change in their carrying amounts within the next financial year. A sensitivity has only been run for the UK North Sea segment given its materiality compared to Malaysia and Vietnam. A one percentage point decrease in the nominal discount rate applied, which is considered a reasonably possible change given the prevailing macroeconomic environment, could increase the Group's provision balances by approximately \$58.6 million (2024: \$59.4 million). The pre-tax impact on the Group income statement would be a charge of approximately \$57.5 million (2024: \$58.7 million).

2. Basis of preparation continued

Business combination

Judgement: The Group determined that the acquisition of Block 12W in Vietnam during the year was the acquisition of a business, due to the acquired set of activities and assets including inputs and processes critical to the ability to continue producing outputs.

Estimates: While the risk that the acquisition fair value of Block 12W in Vietnam materially changes in the next 12 months is low and so is not considered a key source of estimation uncertainty, for business combinations the Group determines the fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired based on the discounted cash flows at the time of acquisition from the proven and probable reserves. In assessing the discounted cash flows, the estimated future cash flows attributable to the asset are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset at the time of the acquisition. In calculating the asset fair value, the Group will apply oil price assumptions representing management's view of the long-term oil price.

3. Segment information

The Group's organisational structure reflects the various activities in which EnQuest is engaged. Management has considered the requirements of IFRS 8 Operating Segments in regard to the determination of operating segments and concluded that at 31 December 2025, the Group had two significant operating segments: the North Sea and Malaysia. The Vietnam, Indonesia and Brunei operations, which are new for 2025, are not yet deemed significant in accordance with the quantitative thresholds for separate disclosure under IFRS 8, and so these operations have been aggregated into one reporting group, alongside other Corporate activities. Operations are managed by location and all information is presented per geographical segment. The Group's segmental reporting structure remained in place throughout 2025. The North Sea's activities include Upstream, Midstream, Decommissioning and Veri Energy. Veri Energy is not considered a separate operating segment as it does not yet earn revenues and is not yet a material part of the Group from a capital and human resources allocation perspective. Malaysia's activities include Upstream and Decommissioning. The Group's reportable segments may change in the future depending on the way that resources may be allocated and performance assessed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker, who for EnQuest is the Chief Executive. The information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker does not include an analysis of assets and liabilities, and accordingly this information is not presented, in line with IFRS 8 paragraph 23.

Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	North Sea	Malaysia	All other segments	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations ^{(i), (ii)}	Consolidated
Revenue and other operating income:						
Revenue from contracts with customers	895,313	114,110	52,842	1,062,265	–	1,062,265
Other operating income/(expense)	1,770	–	343	2,113	53,922	56,035
Total revenue and other operating income/(expense)	897,083	114,110	53,185	1,064,378	53,922	1,118,300
Income/(expenses) line items:						
Depreciation and depletion	(244,937)	(18,183)	(9,308)	(272,428)	–	(272,428)
Net impairment reversal/(charge) to oil and gas assets	5,819	–	–	5,819	–	5,819
Exploration write-off and impairments	(173)	–	–	(173)	–	(173)
Segment profit/(loss)^{(iii), (iii)}	489,959	43,770	9,090	542,819	105,975	648,794
Other disclosures:						
Capital expenditure ^(iv)	148,814	63,214	1,328	213,356	–	213,356

Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000	North Sea	Malaysia	All other segments	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations ^{(i), (ii)}	Consolidated
Revenue and other operating income:						
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,063,829	123,728	–	1,187,557	–	1,187,557
Other operating income/(expense)	2,709	–	260	2,969	(9,817)	(6,848)
Total revenue and other operating income/(expense)	1,066,538	123,728	260	1,190,526	(9,817)	1,180,709
Income/(expenses) line items:						
Depreciation and depletion	(252,208)	(17,042)	(41)	(269,291)	–	(269,291)
Net impairment (charge)/reversal to oil and gas assets	(71,414)	–	–	(71,414)	–	(71,414)
Exploration write-off and impairments	–	(183)	–	(183)	–	(183)
Segment profit/(loss)^{(iii), (iii)}	274,354	45,536	9,013	328,903	(17,375)	311,528
Other disclosures:						
Capital expenditure ^(iv)	313,557	32,774	15	346,346	–	346,346

- (i) Finance income and costs and gains and losses on derivatives are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a Group basis
- (ii) The consolidated profit/(loss) figure reconciles with Profit/(loss) from operations before tax and finance income/(costs) in the income statement. Tax is not included as this is not disclosed to the Chief Operating Decision Maker within the segment profit/(loss)
- (iii) Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation. All other adjustments are part of the reconciliations presented further below
- (iv) Capital expenditure consists of property, plant and equipment and intangible exploration and appraisal assets

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3. Segment information continued

Reconciliation of profit/(loss):

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Segment profit/(loss) before tax and finance income/(costs)	542,819	328,903
Finance costs	(164,591)	(159,422)
Finance income	9,224	14,508
Gain/(loss) on derivatives ⁽ⁱ⁾	105,975	(17,375)
Profit/(loss) before tax	493,427	166,614

(i) Includes \$28.5 million realised gains on derivatives (2024: \$17.6 million realised losses) and \$77.5 million unrealised gains on derivatives (2024: \$0.3 million). See note 18(b) for further detail

Revenue from three customers each exceeds 10% of the Group's consolidated revenue arising from sales of crude oil, with amounts of \$414.3 million, \$103.6 million and \$93.0 million per each single customer (2024: three customers; \$394.8 million, \$156.0 million, and \$115.7 million per each single customer).

4. Revenue and expenses

(a) Revenue and other operating income

Accounting policy

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group generates revenue through the sale of crude oil, gas and condensate to third parties, and through the provision of infrastructure to its customers for tariff income. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The normal credit term is 30 days or less upon performance of the obligation.

Sale of crude oil, gas and condensate

The Group sells crude oil, gas and condensate directly to customers. The sale represents a single performance obligation, being the sale of barrels equivalent to the customer on taking physical possession or on delivery of the commodity into an infrastructure. At this point the title passes to the customer and revenue is recognised. The Group principally satisfies its performance obligations at a point in time; the amounts of revenue recognised relating to performance obligations satisfied over time are not significant. Transaction prices are referenced to quoted prices, plus or minus an agreed fixed premium or discount rate to an appropriate benchmark, if applicable.

Tariff revenue for the use of Group infrastructure

Tariffs are charged to customers for the use of infrastructure owned by the Group. The revenue represents the performance of an obligation for the use of Group assets over the life of the contract. The use of the assets is not separable as they are interdependent in order to fulfil the contract and no one item of infrastructure can be individually isolated. Revenue is recognised as the performance obligations are satisfied over the period of the contract, generally a period of 12 months or less, on a monthly basis based on throughput at the agreed contracted rates.

Other operating income

Other operating revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The Group enters into commodity derivative trading transactions which can be settled net in cash. Accordingly, any gains or losses are not considered to constitute revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15, rather are accounted for in line with IFRS 9 and included within other operating income (see note 18).

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Revenue from crude oil sales	858,166	1,020,266
Revenue from gas and condensate sales ⁽ⁱ⁾	200,526	164,647
Tariff revenue	3,573	2,644
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,062,265	1,187,557
Realised gains/(losses) on commodity derivative contracts (see note 18)	8,744	(12,907)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on commodity derivative contracts (see note 18)	45,178	3,090
Other	2,113	2,969
Total revenue and other operating income	1,118,300	1,180,709

(i) Includes onward sale of third-party gas purchases not required for injection activities at Magnus (see note 4(b))

4. Revenue and expenses continued

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000				Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000			
	North Sea	Malaysia	Vietnam	Total	North Sea	Malaysia	Vietnam	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:								
Revenue from crude oil sales	703,071	103,299	51,796	858,166	900,310	119,956	–	1,020,266
Revenue from gas and condensate sales ⁽ⁱ⁾	192,074	7,406	1,046	200,526	162,951	1,696	–	164,647
Tariff revenue	168	3,405	–	3,573	568	2,076	–	2,644
Total revenue from contracts with customers	895,313	114,110	52,842	1,062,265	1,063,829	123,728	–	1,187,557

(i) Includes onward sale of third-party gas purchases not required for injection activities at Magnus (see note 4(b))

(b) Cost of sales

Accounting policy

Production imbalances, movements in under/over-lift and movements in inventory are included in cost of sales. The over-lift liability is recorded at the cost of the production imbalance to represent a provision for production costs attributable to the volumes sold in excess of entitlement. The under-lift asset is recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value ('NRV'), consistent with IAS 2, to represent a right to additional physical inventory. An under-lift of production from a field is included in current receivables and an over-lift of production from a field is included in current liabilities.

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Production costs	344,580	307,634
Tariff and transportation expenses	69,189	70,449
Realised (gain)/loss on derivative contracts related to operating costs (see note 18)	(19,711)	4,735
Unrealised (gains)/losses on derivative contracts related to operating costs (see note 18)	(32,342)	2,823
Other non-cash UKA losses	11,490	1,335
Change in lifting position	3,350	3,528
Crude oil inventory movement	14,057	(1,356)
Depletion of oil and gas assets ⁽ⁱ⁾	267,299	263,251
Other cost of operations ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	179,628	134,984
Total cost of sales	837,540	787,383

(i) Includes \$29.2 million (2024: \$27.9 million) Kraken and Vietnam FPSO right-of-use asset depreciation charge and \$26.3 million (2024: \$23.5 million) of other right-of-use assets depreciation charge

(ii) Includes \$166.2 million (2024: \$125.7 million) of purchases and associated costs of third-party gas not required for injection activities at Magnus, which is sold on

(c) General and administration expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Staff costs (see note 4(e))	73,634	75,833
Depreciation ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,129	6,040
Other general and administration costs	26,359	26,748
Recharge of costs to operations and joint venture partners	(97,640)	(102,919)
Total general and administration expenses	7,482	5,702

(i) Includes \$3.7 million (2024: \$3.4 million) right-of-use assets depreciation charge on buildings

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4. Revenue and expenses continued
(d) Other income/(expenses)

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(28,330)	9,975
Rental income from office sublease	1,893	2,201
Fair value changes in contingent consideration (see note 21)	387,145	(15,904)
Change in decommissioning provisions (see note 22)	(9,727)	(6,666)
Change in Thistle decommissioning provision (see note 22)	(4,772)	(412)
Drilling rig contract cancellation costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	(14,629)
Write-down of relinquished assets/unsuccessful exploration expenditure (see note 11)	(173)	(183)
Insurance income	(53)	1,663
Reversal of provisions	4,685	–
Other	19,029	19,273
Total other income/(expenses)	369,697	(4,682)

(i) In 2024, drilling rig contract at Kraken was terminated due to a deferral of infill drilling

(e) Staff costs
Accounting policy

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, social premiums and holiday pay, are expensed when incurred.

The Group's pension obligations consist of defined contribution plans. The Group pays fixed contributions with no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The amount charged to the Group income statement in respect of pension costs reflects the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable during the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accrued liabilities or prepaid assets in the balance sheet.

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Wages and salaries	62,286	66,700
Social security costs	6,202	5,899
Defined contribution pension costs	5,932	5,265
(Credit)/expense of share-based payments (see note 20)	(669)	983
Other staff costs	13,969	12,300
Total employee costs	87,720	91,147
Contractor costs	46,529	37,493
Total staff costs	134,249	128,640
General and administration staff costs (see note 4(c))	73,634	75,833
Non-general and administration costs	60,615	52,807
Total staff costs	134,249	128,640

The monthly average number of persons, excluding contractors, employed by the Group during the year was 694, with 359 in the general and administration staff costs and 335 directly attributable to assets (2024: 673 of which 336 in general and administration and 337 directly attributable to assets). Compensation of key management personnel is disclosed in note 26.

(f) Auditor's remuneration

The following amounts for the year ended 31 December 2025 and for the comparative year ended 31 December 2024 were payable by the Group to Deloitte:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the parent company and Group financial statements	1,476	1,367
The audit of the Company's subsidiaries	303	173
Total audit	1,779	1,540
Audit-related assurance services ⁽ⁱ⁾	694	589
Total audit and audit-related assurance services	2,473	2,129
Total auditor's remuneration	2,473	2,129

(i) Audit-related assurance services in both years primarily include the review of the Group's interim results, G&A assurance review and the provision of customary comfort letters in respect of the Group's refinancing activities. Included within 2025 is £30,000 (2024: nil) related to other services that are not assurance related

5. Finance costs/income

Accounting policy

Borrowing costs are recognised as interest payable within finance costs at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Finance costs:		
Loan interest payable	6,027	18,524
Bond interest payable	69,269	54,971
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provisions (see note 22)	35,912	30,290
Unwinding of discount on other provisions (see note 22)	755	911
Debt refinancing fees (see note 17)	–	4,809
Finance charges payable under leases (see note 23)	25,100	27,673
Finance fees on loans and bonds including amortisation of capitalised fees	15,337	14,473
Other financial expenses	12,191	7,771
Total finance costs	164,591	159,422
Finance income:		
Bank interest receivable	6,535	11,110
RockRose loan interest (see note 18(f))	2,639	3,263
Other financial income	50	135
Total finance income	9,224	14,508

6. Income tax

(a) Income tax

Accounting policy

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The Group's operations are subject to a number of specific tax rules which apply to exploration, development and production. In addition, the tax provision is prepared before the relevant companies have filed their tax returns with the relevant tax authorities and, significantly, before these have been agreed. As a result of these factors, the tax provision process necessarily involves the use of a number of estimates and judgements, including those required in calculating the effective tax rate.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Group financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if a temporary difference arises from initial recognition of other assets or liabilities in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legal right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that the Group intends to make a single net payment.

The Group has applied the mandatory exception to recognising and disclosing information about the deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to Pillar Two income taxes in accordance with the amendments to IAS 12 published by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') on 23 May 2023.

Production taxes

In addition to corporate income taxes, the Group's financial statements also include and disclose production taxes on net income determined from oil and gas production.

Production tax relates to Petroleum Revenue Tax ('PRT') within the UK and is accounted for under IAS 12 Income Taxes since it has the characteristics of an income tax as it is imposed under government authority and the amount payable is based on taxable profits of the relevant fields. Current and deferred PRT is provided on the same basis as described above for income taxes.

Investment allowance

The UK taxation regime provides for a reduction in ring-fence supplementary charge tax where investment in new or existing UK assets qualify for a relief known as investment allowance. Investment allowance must be activated by commercial production from the same field before it can be claimed. The Group has both unactivated and activated investment allowances which could reduce future supplementary charge taxation. The Group's policy is that investment allowance is recognised as a reduction in the charge to taxation in the years claimed.

6. Income tax continued

Energy Profits Levy

The Energy (Oil & Gas) Profits Levy Act 2022 ('EPL') applies an additional tax on the profits earned by oil and gas companies from the production of oil and gas on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf until 31 March 2030. This is accounted for under IAS 12 Income Taxes since it has the characteristics of an income tax as it is imposed under government authority and the amount payable is based on taxable profits of the relevant UK companies. Current and deferred tax is provided on the same basis as described above for income taxes.

The major components of income tax expense/(credit) are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Current UK income tax		
Current income tax charge	1,051	–
Current overseas income tax		
Current income tax charge	12,351	11,432
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	307	(746)
UK Energy Profits Levy		
Current year charge	84,069	10,262
Adjustments in respect of current charge of previous years ⁽ⁱ⁾	19,378	(8,803)
Total current income tax	117,156	12,145
Deferred UK income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	222,897	42,745
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of previous years ⁽ⁱ⁾	12,209	(9,103)
Deferred overseas income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	7,581	7,071
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of previous years	(363)	31
Deferred UK Energy Profits Levy		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	134,985	11,156
Adjustments in respect of changes in tax rates	–	6,889
Adjustments in respect of deferred charge of previous years	(2,600)	1,907
Total deferred income tax	374,709	60,696
Income tax expense reported in profit or loss	491,865	72,841

(i) Adjustments in respect of previous years arose upon finalisation of various UK tax returns and include an additional EPL current tax liability of \$19.4 million and an additional deferred tax liability of \$7.8 million. These adjustments reflect corrections to the amount of tax relief accrued in the 2024 financial year end Group tax position arising as a result of reclassifications made during that year from inventory to property, plant and equipment as part of a review of well supplies

6. Income tax continued

(b) Reconciliation of total income tax charge

A reconciliation between the income tax charge and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the UK statutory tax rate is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	493,427	166,614
UK statutory tax rate applying to North Sea oil and gas activities of 40% (2024: 40%)	197,371	66,646
Supplementary corporation tax non-deductible expenditure	4,383	5,809
Non-deductible expenditure ⁽ⁱ⁾	8,537	26,114
Non-taxable gain on sale of assets	–	505
Petroleum revenue tax (net of income tax benefit)	(363)	(8,938)
Tax in respect of non-ring-fence trade	13,776	7,298
Deferred tax asset not recognised in respect of non-ring-fence trade	21,426	12,243
Deferred tax asset recognised on previously unrecognised losses	–	(48,115)
UK Energy Profits Levy ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	95,179	(13,921)
UK Energy Profits Levy – changes in tax rates ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	–	6,889
UK Energy Profits Levy – abolishment of Investment Allowance ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	–	35,339
UK Energy Profits Levy – extension to March 2030 ^(iv)	123,875	–
Adjustments in respect of prior years	28,931	(16,713)
Overseas tax rate differences	(1,323)	2,045
Share-based payments	(132)	(1,407)
Other differences	205	(953)
At the effective income tax rate of 100% (2024: 44%)	491,865	72,841

(i) Predominantly in relation to non-qualifying expenditure relating to the initial recognition exemption utilised under IAS 12 upon acquisition of Golden Eagle given that at the time of the transaction, it affected neither accounting profit nor taxable profit

(ii) This consists of an Energy Profits Levy current tax charge of \$84.1 million (2024: \$10.30 million) and deferred Energy Profits Levy charge of \$11.1 million (2024: \$18.0 million). The 2025 charge was impacted by the higher rate of 38% which applied from 1 November 2024 (Period to 31 October 2024: 35%) and the removal of investment allowances

(iii) Refers to the impact of the increased rate and removal of investment allowances that were substantially enacted in 2024

(iv) Reflects the impact of the substantively enacted two-year extension referred to in part (e) below

(c) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax relates to the following:

	Group balance sheet		Charge/(credit) for the year recognised in profit or loss	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Deferred tax liability				
Accelerated capital allowances	1,039,396	911,501	126,945	33,701
	1,039,396	911,501		
Deferred tax asset				
Losses	(627,124)	(717,900)	90,777	(22,012)
Decommissioning liability	(296,069)	(263,705)	(33,047)	2,095
Other temporary differences ⁽ⁱ⁾	(137,214)	(331,679)	190,034	46,912
	(1,060,407)	(1,313,284)	374,709	60,696
Net deferred tax (assets)⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(21,011)	(401,783)		
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	(271,375)	(506,481)		
Deferred tax liabilities	250,364	104,698		
Net deferred tax (assets)	(21,011)	(401,783)		

(i) Predominantly includes \$107.7 million on deferred income in note 24 and \$17.5 million Petroleum Revenue Tax refunds

(ii) The total amounts for EPL included in net deferred assets are \$276.3 million for accelerated capital allowances offset by \$56.7 million for other items, which predominantly includes \$52.5 million related to deferred income (note 24)

6. Income tax continued

Reconciliation of net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
At 1 January	401,783	462,479
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	(374,709)	(60,696)
Deferred taxes acquired in business combinations (see note 30)	(6,063)	–
At 31 December	21,011	401,783

(d) Tax losses

The Group's deferred tax assets at 31 December 2025 are recognised to the extent that taxable profits are expected to arise in the future against which tax losses and allowances in the UK can be utilised. In accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes, the Group assesses the recoverability of its deferred tax assets at each period end. Sensitivities have been run on the oil price assumption, with a 10% change being considered a reasonable possible change for the purposes of sensitivity analysis (see note 2). The Group is currently recognising all UK tax losses (with the exception of those noted below) and neither a 10% increase or 10% decrease in oil price would result in any change to the full recognition.

The Group has unused UK mainstream corporation tax losses of \$578.4 million (2024: \$496.1 million) and ring-fence tax losses of \$1,117.5 million (2024: \$1,117.5 million) associated with EnQuest Progress Limited, for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised at the balance sheet date as recovery of these losses is to be established. In addition, the Group has not recognised a deferred tax asset for the adjustment to bond valuations on the adoption of IFRS 9. The benefit of this deduction is taken over ten years, with a deduction of \$2.2 million being taken in the current period and the remaining benefit of \$4.2 million (2024: \$6.3 million) remaining unrecognised.

The Group has unused Malaysian income tax losses of \$16.3 million (2024: \$14.7 million) arising in respect of the Tanjong Baram RSC for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised at the balance sheet date due to uncertainty of recovery of these losses.

No deferred tax has been provided on unremitted earnings of overseas subsidiaries. The Finance Act 2009 exempted foreign dividends from the scope of UK corporation tax where certain conditions are satisfied.

(e) Changes in legislation

On 29 July 2024, the UK Government announced various changes to the EPL including an extension to 31 March 2030 (previously 31 March 2028) to which the EPL applies. This extension was substantively enacted on 3 March 2025, with the impact on the current period financial statements tax charge and deferred tax for EPL being \$123.9 million.

7. Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit after tax and on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue during the period. Diluted earnings per share is adjusted for the effects of Ordinary shares granted under the share-based payment plans, which are held in the Employee Benefit Trust, unless it has the effect of increasing the profit or decreasing the loss attributable to each share.

At 31 December 2025, the Group held 20,000,000 Ordinary shares (2024: 25,000,000 Ordinary shares) which were classified in the balance sheet as Treasury shares. The Treasury shares have been excluded for the purposes of calculating the basic and diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2025.

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	Profit/(loss) after tax		Weighted average number of Ordinary shares		Earnings per share	
	Year ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 million	2024 million	2025 \$	2024 \$
Basic	1,562	93,773	1,859.9	1,891.9	0.001	0.050
Dilutive potential of Ordinary shares granted under share-based incentive schemes	–	–	24.2	24.3	–	(0.001)
Diluted	1,562	93,773	1,884.1	1,916.2	0.001	0.049

8. Distributions paid and proposed

The Company paid dividends of 0.616 pence per share during the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: none).

Following the successful implementation of its capital discipline strategy, EnQuest remains committed to delivering sustainable shareholder returns. Building on the inaugural dividend paid last year, the Board is pleased to propose a second final ordinary dividend of 0.801 pence per share (equivalent to approximately \$20.0 million). This proposed dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting scheduled for 22 May 2026, and accordingly has not been recognised as a liability as at 31 December 2025. If approved, the dividend will be paid on 5 June 2026 to shareholders on the register at 8 May 2026, with shares trading ex-dividend from 7 May 2026.

9. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charges.

Cost

Cost comprises the purchase price or cost relating to development, including the construction, installation and completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and development wells and any other costs directly attributable to making that asset capable of operating as intended by management. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the other operating income or expense line item in the Group income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Development assets

Expenditure relating to development of assets, including the construction, installation and completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and development wells, is capitalised within property, plant and equipment.

Carry arrangements

Where amounts are paid on behalf of a carried party, these are capitalised. Where there is an obligation to make payments on behalf of a carried party and the timing and amount are uncertain, a provision is recognised. Where the payment is a fixed monetary amount, a financial liability is recognised.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use, are capitalised during the development phase of the project until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Depletion and depreciation

Oil and gas assets are depleted, on a field-by-field basis, using the unit of production method based on entitlement to proven and probable reserves, taking account of estimated future development expenditure relating to those reserves. Changes in factors which affect unit of production calculations are dealt with prospectively. Depletion of oil and gas assets is taken through cost of sales.

Depreciation on other elements of property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis, and taken through general and administration expenses, at the following rates:

Office furniture and equipment	Five years
Fixtures and fittings	Ten years
Right-of-use assets ⁽ⁱ⁾	Lease term

(i) Excludes Kraken and Vietnam FPSOs which are depleted using the unit of production method in accordance with the related oil and gas assets

Each asset's estimated useful life, residual value and method of depreciation is reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each financial year end. Any changes in estimate are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Notes to the Group Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

9. Property, plant and equipment continued

Impairment of tangible (excluding goodwill)

At each balance sheet date, discounted cash flow models comprising asset-by-asset life-of-field projections and risks specific to assets, using Level 3 inputs (based on IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy), have been used to determine the recoverable amounts for each CGU. The life of a field depends on the interaction of a number of variables; see note 2 for further details. Estimated production volumes and cash flows up to the date of cessation of production on a field-by-field basis, including operating and capital expenditure, are derived from the Group's business plan. Oil price assumptions and discount rate assumptions used were as disclosed in note 2. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Group income statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Group income statement.

	Oil and gas assets \$'000	Office furniture, fixtures and fittings \$'000	Right-of-use assets (note 23) \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2024	9,243,807	68,578	904,994	10,217,379
Additions	325,813	394	16,453	342,660
Change in decommissioning provision	(741)	–	–	(741)
At 1 January 2025	9,568,879	68,972	921,447	10,559,298
Additions	176,552	277	32,302	209,131
Acquisition (see note 30)	24,716	–	33,002	57,718
Disposals	(1,672)	–	(37,881)	(39,553)
Change in decommissioning provision (note 22)	77,862	–	–	77,862
At 31 December 2025	9,846,337	69,249	948,870	10,864,456
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment:				
At 1 January 2024	7,364,063	59,314	497,262	7,920,639
Charge for the year	211,873	2,683	54,735	269,291
Net impairment charge/(reversal) for the year	75,428	–	(4,014)	71,414
At 1 January 2025	7,651,364	61,997	547,983	8,261,344
Charge for the year	211,616	1,628	59,184	272,428
Net impairment (reversal)/charge for the year	23,019	–	(28,838)	(5,819)
Disposal	–	–	(33,628)	(33,628)
At 31 December 2025	7,885,999	63,625	544,701	8,494,325
Net carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2025	1,960,338	5,624	404,169	2,370,131
At 31 December 2024	1,917,515	6,975	373,464	2,297,954
At 1 January 2024	1,879,744	9,264	407,732	2,296,740

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2025 was nil (2024: nil), reflecting the short-term nature of the Group's capital expenditure programmes.

Impairments

Impairments to the Group's producing assets and reversals of impairments are set out in the table below:

	Impairment reversal/(charge)		Recoverable amount ⁽ⁱ⁾	
	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000	31 December 2025 \$'000	31 December 2024 \$'000
North Sea	5,819	(71,414)	1,100,312	1,172,487
Net pre-tax impairment reversal/(charge)	5,819	(71,414)		

(i) Recoverable amount has been determined on a fair value less costs of disposal basis (see note 2 for further details of judgements, estimates and assumptions made in relation to impairments). The amounts disclosed above are in respect of assets where an impairment (or reversal) has been recorded. Assets which did not have any impairment or reversal are excluded from the amounts disclosed.

For information on judgements, estimates and assumptions made in relation to impairments, along with sensitivity analysis, see Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions: recoverability of asset carrying values within note 2.

9. Property, plant and equipment continued

The 2025 net impairment reversal of \$5.8 million relates to producing assets in the UK North Sea (an impairment reversal of \$94.3 million at Kraken offset by charges of \$33.5 million for GKA and Scolty/Crathes CGU, \$43.5 million for Golden Eagle and \$11.5 million for Alba). Impairment reversals/charges were primarily driven by a combination of lower discount rate, changes in production and cost profiles, including the impact of weaker USD, and lower near-term oil price assumptions.

The 2024 net impairment charge of \$71.4 million related to producing assets in the UK North Sea (charges of \$2.0 million for GKA and Scolty/Crathes CGU, \$62.5 million for Golden Eagle and \$20.1 million for Alba offset by an impairment reversal of \$13.2 million at Kraken). Impairment charges/reversals were primarily driven by EPL revisions, lower near-term oil price assumptions and changes in production profiles, partially offset by a lower discount rate.

10. Goodwill

Accounting policy

Cost

Goodwill arising on a business combination is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity at the date of acquisition. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of goodwill

Following initial recognition, goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. In accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates should be assessed.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired is allocated to the CGU (or group of CGUs) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or units to which goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU (or groups of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU (or groups of CGUs) is less than the carrying amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) containing goodwill, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. For information on significant estimates and judgements made in relation to impairments, see Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions: recoverability of asset carrying values within note 2.

A summary of goodwill is presented below:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cost and net carrying amount		
At 1 January	134,400	134,400
Acquisition (see note 30)	5,110	–
At 31 December	139,510	134,400

The majority of the goodwill relates to the 75% acquisition of the Magnus oil field and associated interests. The remaining opening balance relates to the acquisition of the GKA and Scolty Crathes fields. During 2025, the Group acquired Block 12W in Vietnam (see note 30) resulting in goodwill recognised of \$5.1 million.

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill, which has been acquired through business combinations, has been allocated as appropriate to the UK North Sea segment grouping of CGUs and the Vietnam CGU, and these are therefore the lowest level at which goodwill is reviewed. The UK North Sea is a combination of oil and gas assets, as detailed within property, plant and equipment (note 9), while the Vietnam CGU relates to the Block 12W asset.

The recoverable amounts of the segment and fields have been determined on a fair value less costs of disposal basis. See notes 2 and 9 for further details. An impairment charge of nil was taken in 2025 (2024: nil) based on a fair value less costs to dispose valuation of the CGUs as described above.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The Group's recoverable value of assets is highly sensitive, inter alia, to oil price achieved and production volumes. A sensitivity has been run on the oil price assumptions, with a 10% change being considered to be a reasonably possible change for the purposes of sensitivity analysis (see note 2). A 10% reduction in oil price would result in an impairment charge of \$70.7 million (2024: 10% reduction would result in an impairment charge of \$66.7 million). A 15% reduction in oil price would fully impair goodwill (2024: 17%), however Management do not consider this to be a reasonably possible change.

11. Intangible assets

Accounting policy

Exploration and appraisal assets

Exploration and appraisal assets have indefinite useful lives and are accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting. Pre-licence costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Expenditure directly associated with exploration, evaluation or appraisal activities is initially capitalised as an intangible asset. Such costs include the costs of acquiring an interest, appraisal well drilling costs, payments to contractors and an appropriate share of directly attributable overheads incurred during the evaluation phase. For such appraisal activity, which may require drilling of further wells, costs continue to be carried as an asset, whilst related hydrocarbons are considered capable of commercial development. Such costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review to confirm the continued intent to develop, or otherwise extract value. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off as exploration and evaluation expenses in the Group income statement. When exploration licences are relinquished without further development, any previous impairment loss is reversed and the carrying costs are written off through the Group income statement. When assets are declared part of a commercial development, related costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment. All intangible oil and gas assets are assessed for any impairment prior to transfer and any impairment loss is recognised in the Group income statement.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, there was no impairment of historical exploration and appraisal expenditures (2024: nil).

Other intangibles

UK emissions allowances ('UKAs') purchased to settle the Group's liability related to emissions are recognised on the balance sheet as an intangible asset at cost. The UKAs will be derecognised upon settling the liability with the respective regulator.

	Exploration and appraisal assets \$'000	UK emissions allowances \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2024	127,476	876	128,352
Additions	3,686	1,138	4,824
Write-off of unsuccessful exploration expenditure	(183)	–	(183)
Disposal	(1,263)	(876)	(2,139)
At 1 January 2025	129,716	1,138	130,854
Additions	4,225	6,472	10,697
Write-off of relinquished licence	(173)	–	(173)
Disposal	–	(6,500)	(6,500)
At 31 December 2025	133,768	1,110	134,878
Accumulated impairment:			
At 1 January 2024, 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	(109,153)	–	(109,153)
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2025	24,615	1,110	25,725
At 31 December 2024	20,563	1,138	21,701
At 1 January 2024	18,323	876	19,199

12. Inventories

Accounting policy

Inventories of consumable well supplies and inventories of hydrocarbons are stated at the lower of cost and NRV, cost being determined on an average cost basis.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Hydrocarbon inventories	8,487	22,544
Well supplies	24,272	26,432
	32,759	48,976

During 2025, a net charge of \$16.9 million was recognised within cost of sales in the Group income statement relating to inventory, reflecting additional sales related to Magnus hydrocarbon stock (2024: net gain of \$6.9 million).

The inventory valuation at 31 December 2025 is stated net of a provision of \$22.5 million (2024: \$28.5 million) to write-down well supplies to their estimated net realisable value.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank, cash in hand, cash deposited in relation to decommissioning security arrangements and highly liquid interest-bearing securities with original maturities of three months or fewer.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Available cash	265,886	226,317
Restricted cash	2,960	53,922
Cash and cash equivalents	268,846	280,239

The carrying value of the Group's cash and cash equivalents is considered to be a reasonable approximation to their fair value due to their short-term maturities.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash at 31 December 2025 includes a residual \$1.2 million in accounts relating to 2025 decommissioning security agreement obligations (31 December 2024: \$53.4 million). The remaining \$1.8 million of restricted cash relates to a Performance Bond in Indonesia (31 December 2024: \$0.5 million related to bank guarantees for the Group's Malaysian assets).

14. Financial instruments and fair value measurement

Accounting policy

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Group balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI'), or fair value through profit or loss ('FVPL'). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group does not currently hold any financial assets at FVOCI, i.e. debt financial assets.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Trade receivables, other receivables and joint operation receivables are measured initially at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired and EIR amortisation is included within finance costs.

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held in a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Prepayments, which are not financial assets, are measured at historical cost.

14. Financial instruments and fair value measurement continued

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit loss ('ECL'), where material, for all financial assets held at the balance sheet date. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due to the Group, and the discounted actual cash flows that are expected to be received. Where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Where the increase in credit risk is considered significant, lifetime credit losses are provided. For trade receivables, a lifetime credit loss is recognised on initial recognition where material.

The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e. by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating) and are based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are joint venture partners and there are no indications of change in risk. Generally, trade receivables are written off when they become past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as amortised cost or at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or they expire. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Group income statement.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Loans and borrowings, trade payables and other creditors are measured initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently recorded at amortised cost, using the EIR method. Loans and borrowings are interest bearing. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liability is derecognised and EIR amortisation is included within finance costs.

Financial instruments at FVPL

The Group holds derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading, not designated as effective hedging instruments. The derivative financial instruments include forward currency contracts and commodity contracts, to address the respective risks; see note 27. The Group also enters into forward contracts for the purchase of UKAs to manage its exposure to carbon emission credit prices. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Financial instruments at FVPL are carried in the Group balance sheet at fair value, with net changes in fair value recognised in the Group income statement.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVPL. Financial instruments with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Group also holds contingent consideration (see note 21) and a listed equity investment (see note 18). The movements of both are recognised within the Group income statement.

14. Financial instruments and fair value measurement continued

Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair values and fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's other financial assets and liabilities:

31 December 2025	Notes	Carrying value \$'000	Total \$'000	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) \$'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) \$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value:						
Derivative financial assets measured at FVPL						
Commodity contracts	18(a)	36,754	36,754	–	36,754	–
Forward foreign currency contracts	18(a)	932	932	–	932	–
Forward UKA contracts	18(a)	28,721	28,721	–	28,721	–
Other financial assets measured at FVPL						
Quoted equity shares		6	6	6	–	–
Total financial assets measured at fair value		66,413	66,413	6	66,407	–
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:						
Vendor financing facility	18(f)	43,896	43,896	–	43,896	–
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost⁽ⁱ⁾		43,896	43,896	–	43,896	–
Liabilities measured at fair value:						
Derivative financial liabilities measured at FVPL						
Commodity contracts	18(a)	1,997	1,997	–	1,997	–
Forward UKA contracts	18(a)	8,394	8,394	–	8,394	–
Other financial liabilities measured at FVPL						
Contingent consideration	21	84,620	84,620	–	–	84,620
Total liabilities measured at fair value		95,011	95,011	–	10,391	84,620
Liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾	17	60,324	60,324	–	60,324	–
GBP retail bond 9.00% ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	17	181,812	180,892	180,892	–	–
USD high yield bond 11.625% ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	17	465,328	470,878	470,878	–	–
Total liabilities measured at amortised cost⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		707,464	712,094	651,770	60,324	–

(i) Amortised cost is a reasonable approximation of the fair value, carrying value includes accrued interest

(ii) Carrying value includes accrued interest and related fees

(iii) Amounts included in the Total column, exclude related fees

14. Financial instruments and fair value measurement continued

31 December 2024	Notes	Carrying Value \$'000	Total \$'000	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) \$'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) \$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value:						
Derivative financial assets measured at FVPL						
Gas commodity contracts	18(a)	69	69	–	69	–
Other financial assets measured at FVPL						
Quoted equity shares		6	6	6	–	–
Total financial assets measured at fair value		75	75	6	69	–
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:						
Vendor financing facility	18(f)	38,453	38,453	–	38,453	–
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost ⁽ⁱ⁾		38,453	38,453	–	38,453	–
Liabilities measured at fair value:						
Derivative financial liabilities measured at FVPL						
Commodity derivative contracts	18(a)	10,497	10,497	–	10,497	–
Forward foreign currency contracts	18(a)	2,354	2,354	–	2,354	–
Forward UKA contracts	18(a)	8,729	8,729	–	8,729	–
Other financial liabilities measured at FVPL						
Contingent consideration	21	473,294	473,294	–	–	473,294
Total liabilities measured at fair value		494,874	494,874	–	21,580	473,294
Liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾	17	33,972	33,972	–	33,972	–
GBP retail bond 9.00% ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	17	169,371	161,461	161,461	–	–
USD high yield bond 11.625% ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	17	461,514	466,102	466,102	–	–
Total liabilities measured at amortised cost ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		664,857	661,535	627,563	33,972	–

(i) Amortised cost is a reasonable approximation of the fair value, carrying value includes accrued interest

(ii) Carrying value includes accrued interest and related fees

(iii) Amounts included in the Total column, exclude related fees

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable; and

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Derivative financial instruments are valued by counterparties, with the valuations reviewed internally and corroborated with readily available market data (Level 2). Contingent consideration is measured at FVPL using the Level 3 valuation processes, details of which and a reconciliation of movements are disclosed in note 21. There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period (2024: no transfers).

For the financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost but for which fair value disclosures are required, the fair value of the bonds classified as Level 1 was derived from quoted prices for that financial instrument, while interest-bearing loans and borrowings and the vendor financing facility were calculated at amortised cost using the effective interest method to capture the present value (Level 2). A reconciliation of movements is disclosed in note 29.

15. Trade and other receivables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Trade receivables	15,357	20,151
Joint venture receivables	104,608	106,963
Under-lift position	18,073	16,806
VAT receivable	12,377	7,574
Vietnam lease receivable from joint venture partners	5,122	–
Other receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	55,015	25,989
Prepayments	13,821	5,720
Accrued income	21,096	47,768
Total current	245,469	230,971
Non-current		
Vietnam abandonment fund	92,079	–
Vietnam lease receivable from joint venture partners	19,473	–
Other receivables	16,614	2,102
Total non-current	128,166	2,102

(i) Predominantly relates to amounts charged to SVT owners and users

The carrying values of the Group's trade, joint venture and other receivables as stated above are considered to be a reasonable approximation to their fair value largely due to their short-term maturities. Under-lift is valued at the lower of cost or NRV at the prevailing balance sheet date (note 4(b)).

Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing and are generally on 15 to 30-day terms. Joint venture receivables relate to amounts billable to, or recoverable from, joint venture partners. Receivables are reported net of any ECL with no losses recognised as at 31 December 2025 or 2024.

Non-current receivables mainly comprise the Group's share of cash contributions made into an abandonment fund which was established to ensure that sufficient funds exist to meet future abandonment obligations on Block 12W in Vietnam. The funds are maintained in a bank account by PetroVietnam and the joint venture partners retain the legal rights and obligations to all monies contributed to the abandonment funds, pending commencement of abandonment operations.

The lease receivable relates to the Group's lease of an FPSO used on Block 12W in Vietnam. The related liability is recorded on a gross basis as EnQuest is the sole signatory to the lease, with joint venture partners providing a parent company guarantee with respect to their share of the lease liability. The Group's share of this liability is recorded as a right of use asset (see note 23) with the remainder, representing the share of future payments to be reimbursed by the other partners in Block 12W in Vietnam, recorded as an 'other receivable', split between current and non-current based on the expected timing of reimbursement by the partners.

Other non-current receivables represents capitalised fees associated with the Group's Reserve Based Lending facility disclosed within trade and other receivables to better reflect the variable nature of drawings under the facility.

16. Trade and other payables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Trade payables	124,806	138,822
Accrued expenses	287,408	209,225
Over-lift position	8,136	16,849
Joint venture creditors	25,750	46,187
Other payables	8,550	3,307
Total current	454,650	414,390

The carrying value of the Group's current trade and other payables as stated above is considered to be a reasonable approximation to their fair value largely due to the short-term maturities. Certain trade and other payables will be settled in currencies other than the reporting currency of the Group, mainly in Sterling. Trade payables are normally non-interest-bearing and settled on terms of between ten and 30 days.

Accrued expenses include accruals for capital and operating expenditure in relation to the oil and gas assets and interest accruals.

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17. Loans and borrowings

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Loans	60,324	33,972
Bonds	647,140	630,885
	707,464	664,857

The Group's borrowings are carried at amortised cost as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Principal \$'000	Fees \$'000	Total \$'000	Principal \$'000	Fees \$'000	Total \$'000
SVT working capital facility	36,331	–	36,331	33,972	–	33,972
Vendor loan facility	22,096	–	22,096	–	–	–
USD high yield bond 11.625%	465,000	(6,156)	458,844	465,000	(10,661)	454,339
GBP retail bond 9.00% (GBP 133.3 million)	179,367	–	179,367	167,101	–	167,101
Accrued interest ⁽ⁱ⁾	10,826	–	10,826	9,445	–	9,445
Total borrowings	713,620	(6,156)	707,464	675,518	(10,661)	664,857
Due within one year			69,253			43,417
Due after more than one year			638,211			621,440
Total borrowings			707,464			664,857

(i) Accrued interest includes vendor loan facility interest accruals of \$1.9 million (2024: \$nil) and bond interest accruals of \$8.9 million (2024: \$9.4 million)

See liquidity risk – note 27 for the timing of cash outflows relating to loans and borrowings.

Reserve Based Lending facility ('RBL')

In November 2025, the Group agreed a new six-year Senior Secured Reserve Based Lending ('RBL') facility totalling \$800.0 million comprising a \$400.0 million multi-currency revolving loan facility, \$400.0 million multi-currency revolving letter of credit facility and an accordion of up to \$800.0 million which, although uncommitted, provides the potential to extend the secured revolving loan facility and the revolving letter of credit facility by up to \$400.0 million each. The maturity of the facility is December 2031. Funds can only be drawn under the loan facility to a maximum amount of the lesser of: (i) the total commitments; and (ii) the borrowing base amount. Interest accrues at 4.00%, plus a combination of an agreed credit adjustment spread and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ('SOFR'). The facility replaced the Group's previous reserve based lending facility, which was signed in October 2022 and accrued interest at 4.50%, plus a combination of an agreed credit adjustment spread and the SOFR.

Fees associated with the new RBL of \$20.4 million were capitalised within trade and other receivables (note 15) and are being amortised over the period of the facility on a straight-line basis. The remaining unamortised fees relating to the previous RBL of \$2.4 million were expensed within finance costs.

At 31 December 2025, there were no loan drawdowns under the RBL (2024: \$nil), with \$400.0 million remaining available for drawdown (2024: \$176.4 million). At 31 December 2025, Letter of Credit utilisation was \$381.5 million (2024: \$54.1 million). The increased utilisation of Letters of Credit reflected their use in providing security under the Group's decommissioning security obligations, replacing the Group's prior period's use of surety bonds and cash.

SVT working capital facility

In 2024, EnQuest extended the £42.0 million revolving loan facility with a joint operations partner to fund the short-term working capital cash requirements of SVT and associated interests until April 2027. The facility is guaranteed by BP EOC Limited (joint operations partner) until the earlier of: a) the date on which production from Magnus permanently ceases; or b) if the operating agreements for both SVT and associated infrastructure are amended to allow for cash calling. The facility is able to be drawn down against, in instalments, and accrues interest at 2.05% per annum plus GBP Sterling Over Night Index Average ('SONIA').

Vendor loan facility

In August 2024, the Group entered into a deferred payment facility agreement with a third-party vendor providing capacity based on certain qualifying invoices that EnQuest has paid up to an amount of £23.7 million, with interest payable monthly at a rate of 9.50% per annum. At 31 December 2025, \$22.1 million had been drawn down on the facility (2024: \$nil).

US Dollar high yield bond 11.625%

In October 2022, the Group concluded an offer of \$305.0 million for a US Dollar high yield bond. In October 2024, the Group concluded a tap of an additional \$160.0 million of the US Dollar high yield bond on the same terms and conditions as the existing bond. The notes accrue a fixed coupon of 11.625% payable semi-annually in arrears with a maturity date of November 2027.

The above carrying value of the bond as at 31 December 2025 is \$458.8 million (2024: \$454.3 million). This includes bond principal of \$465.0 million (2024: \$465.0 million) and unamortised issue premium on the tap of \$1.0 million (2024: \$1.4 million) less the unamortised original issue discount of \$1.5 million (2024: \$2.4 million) and unamortised fees of \$5.8 million (2024: \$9.7 million). The fair value of the US Dollar high yield bond is disclosed in note 14.

GBP retail bond 9.00%

On 27 April 2022, the Group issued a new 9.00% GBP retail bond following a successful partial exchange and cash offer. The principal of the GBP retail bond 9.00% raised by the partial exchange and cash offer totalled £133.3 million. The notes accrue a fixed coupon of 9.00% payable semi-annually in arrears and are due to mature in October 2027.

The above carrying value of the bond as at 31 December 2025 is \$179.4 million (2024: \$167.1 million). All fees associated with this offer were recognised in the income statement in 2022. The fair value of the GBP retail bond 9.00% is disclosed in note 14.

18. Other financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Summary as at year end

	2025		2024	
	Assets \$'000	Liabilities \$'000	Assets \$'000	Liabilities \$'000
Fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative commodity contracts	35,009	1,997	69	10,497
Forward foreign currency contracts	932	–	–	2,354
Derivative UKA contracts	23,550	8,394	–	8,729
Total current	59,491	10,391	69	21,580
Fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative commodity contracts	1,745	–	–	–
Derivative UKA contracts	5,171	–	–	–
Quoted equity shares	6	–	6	–
Amortised cost:				
Other receivables (Vendor financing facility) (notes 18(f), 24)	43,896	–	38,453	–
Total non-current	50,818	–	38,459	–
Total other financial assets and liabilities	110,309	10,391	38,528	21,580

(b) Income statement impact

The income/(expense) recognised for derivatives are as follows:

	Revenue and other operating income		Cost of sales	
	Realised \$'000	Unrealised \$'000	Realised \$'000	Unrealised \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2025				
Commodity options	(6,561)	7,766	–	–
Commodity swaps	15,567	37,225	–	–
Commodity futures	(262)	187	–	–
Foreign exchange contracts	–	–	20,766	3,286
UKA contracts	–	–	(1,055)	29,056
	8,744	45,178	19,711	32,342

	Revenue and other operating income		Cost of sales	
	Realised \$'000	Unrealised \$'000	Realised \$'000	Unrealised \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Commodity options	(19,899)	10,617	–	–
Commodity swaps	7,467	(7,340)	–	–
Commodity futures	(475)	(187)	–	–
Foreign exchange contracts	–	–	2,859	(2,354)
UKA contracts	–	–	(7,594)	(469)
	(12,907)	3,090	(4,735)	(2,823)

(c) Commodity contracts

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to the oil price, including put and call options, swap contracts and futures.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, gains totalling \$53.9 million (2024: losses of \$9.8 million) were recognised in respect of commodity contracts measured as FVPL. This included gains totalling \$8.7 million (2024: losses of \$12.9 million) realised on contracts that matured during the year, and mark-to-market unrealised gains totalling \$45.2 million (2024: gains of \$3.1 million).

The mark-to-market value of the Group's open commodity contracts as at 31 December 2025 was a net asset of \$34.8 million (2024: net liability of \$10.4 million).

18. Other financial assets and financial liabilities continued

(d) Foreign currency contracts

The Group enters into a variety of foreign currency contracts, primarily in relation to Sterling. During the year ended 31 December 2025, gains totalling \$24.1 million (2025: gains of \$0.5 million) were recognised in the Group income statement. This included realised gains totalling \$20.8 million (2024: gains of \$2.9 million) on contracts that matured in the year.

The mark-to-market value of the Group's open contracts as at 31 December 2025 was a net asset of \$0.9 million (2024: net liability of \$2.4 million).

(e) UK emissions allowance forward contracts

The Group enters into forward contracts for the purchase of UKAs to manage its exposure to carbon emission credit prices. During the year ended 31 December 2025, gains totalling \$28.0 million (2024: losses of \$8.1 million) were recognised in the Group income statement. This included realised losses totalling \$1.1 million (2024: losses of \$7.6 million) on contracts that matured in the year.

The mark-to-market value of the Group's open contracts as at 31 December 2025 was a net asset of \$20.3 million (2024: net liability of \$8.7 million).

(f) Other receivables

	Other receivables \$'000	Equity shares \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2024	145,103	6	145,109
Interest	3,263	–	3,263
Repayments	(107,518)	–	(107,518)
Foreign Exchange	(2,395)	–	(2,395)
At 31 December 2024	38,453	6	38,459
Interest	2,639	–	2,639
Foreign Exchange	2,804	–	2,804
At 31 December 2025	43,896	6	43,902
Current			–
Non-current			43,902
			43,902

Other receivables relate to a vendor financing facility entered into with RockRose Energy Limited on 29 December 2023 following the farm-down of a 15.0% share in the EnQuest Producer FPSO and capital items associated with the Bressay development. \$107.5 million was repaid in the first quarter of 2024 with the remainder repayable through future net cash flows from the Bressay field. Interest on the outstanding amount accrues at 2.5% plus the Bank of England's Base Rate.

19. Share capital and reserves

Accounting policy

Share capital and share premium

The balance classified as equity share capital includes the total net proceeds (both nominal value and share premium) on issue of registered share capital of the parent company. Share issue costs associated with the issuance of new equity are treated as a direct reduction of proceeds. The share capital comprises only one class of Ordinary share. Each Ordinary share carries an equal voting right and right to a dividend.

Treasury shares

Represents amounts transferred following purchase of the Company's own shares out of distributable profits, with those shares available for resale into the market, transfer to the Group's Employee Benefit Trust ('EBT') where they can be used to satisfy awards made under the Company's share-based incentive schemes, or cancelled.

Capital redemption reserve

Represents the par value of shares cancelled following the purchase of the Company's own shares out of distributable profits.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings contain the accumulated profits/(losses) of the Group.

19. Share capital and reserves continued

Share-based payments reserve

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at the fair value of the services received, and the corresponding increase in equity is recorded. EnQuest PLC shares held by the Group in the EBT are recognised at cost and are deducted from the share-based payments reserve, as they are held to satisfy awards made under equity-settled share-based payment transactions. Consideration received for the sale of such shares is also recognised in equity, with any difference between the proceeds from the sale and the original cost being taken to reserves. No gain or loss is recognised in the Group income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of equity shares.

Authorised, issued and fully paid	Ordinary shares of £0.05 each Number	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Treasury shares \$'000	Capital redemption reserve \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2025	1,885,029,503	131,508	260,546	(4,425)	2,006	389,635
Shares transferred to EBT	–	–	–	885	–	885
At 31 December 2025	1,885,029,503	131,508	260,546	(3,540)	2,006	390,520

At 31 December 2025, 20,000,000 (2024: 25,000,000) Ordinary shares were held in Treasury for issue in due course to the Company's EBT to satisfy the anticipated future exercise of options and awards made to employees and Executive Directors of EnQuest PLC pursuant to certain of the Company's existing share plans. During the year, 5,000,000 shares were transferred to the Company's EBT.

At 31 December 2025, there were 3,948,076 shares held by the EBT (2024: 972,269) which are included within the share-based payment reserve. The movement in the year was 2,975,807 shares used to satisfy awards made under the Company's share-based incentive schemes offset by a transfer of shares from Treasury.

20. Share-based payment plans

Accounting policy

Eligible employees (including Executive Directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares of EnQuest PLC.

Information on these plans for Executive Directors is shown in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 116.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value of awards is calculated in reference to the scheme rules at the market value, being the average middle market quotation of a share for the three immediately preceding dealing days as derived from the Daily Official List of the London Stock Exchange, provided such dealing days do not fall within any period when dealings in shares are prohibited because of any dealing restriction.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised over the vesting period in which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The Group income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

In valuing the transactions, no account is taken of any service or performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of EnQuest PLC (market conditions) or 'non-vesting' conditions, if applicable. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied. Equity awards cancelled are treated as vesting immediately on the date of cancellation, and any expense not previously recognised for the award at that date is recognised in the Group income statement.

The Group operates a number of equity-settled employee share plans under which share units are granted to the Group's senior leaders and certain other employees. These plans typically have a three-year performance or restricted period. Leaving employment will normally preclude the conversion of units into shares, but special arrangements apply for participants that leave for qualifying reasons.

The share-based payment (income)/expense recognised for each scheme was as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Performance Share Plan	(806)	511
Other performance share plans	(8)	64
Sharesave Plan	145	408
	(669)	983

20. Share-based payment plans continued

The following table shows the number of shares potentially issuable under the Group's various equity-settled employee share plans, including the number of options outstanding and the number of options exercisable at the end of each year.

Share plans	2025 Number	2024 Number
Outstanding at 1 January	88,617,683	87,367,455
Granted during the year	27,138,555	35,353,664
Exercised during the year	(1,493,821)	(7,291,023)
Forfeited during the year	(17,282,431)	(26,812,413)
Outstanding at 31 December	96,979,986	88,617,683
Exercisable at 31 December	15,172,474	9,138,271

Within the Group's equity-settled employee share plans detailed above, the Group operates an approved savings-related share option scheme (the 'Sharesave Plan'). The plan is based on eligible employees being granted options and their agreement to opening a Sharesave account with a nominated savings carrier and to save over a specified period, either three or five years. The right to exercise the option is at the employee's discretion at the end of the period previously chosen, for a period of six months.

The following table shows the number of shares potentially issuable under equity-settled employee share option plans, including the number of options outstanding, the number of options exercisable at the end of each year and the corresponding weighted average exercise prices.

Sharesave options	2025		2024	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding at 1 January	9,956,017	0.15	18,658,144	0.16
Exercised during the year	–	–	(5,478,693)	0.13
Forfeited during the year	(1,575,108)	0.21	(3,223,434)	0.15
Outstanding at 31 December	8,380,909	0.15	9,956,017	0.15
Exercisable at 31 December	155,925	0.28	323,886	0.24

21. Contingent consideration

Accounting policy

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration depicted below is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity if any, is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Contingent consideration is discounted at a risk-free rate combined with a risk premium, calculated in alignment with IFRS 13 and the unwinding of the discount is presented as part of the overall fair value charge within other expenses/income.

Any contingent consideration included in the consideration payable for an asset acquisition is recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition and included in the initial measurement of cost.

Settlement of contingent consideration recorded at fair value through profit or loss is recorded as investing outflows in the cash flow statement to the extent cumulative amounts paid do not exceed the amount recognised at the date of acquisition, with any excess recorded as an operating cash outflow. Settlement of contingent consideration relating to an asset acquisition is recorded as an investing cash outflow.

21. Contingent consideration continued

	Magnus 75% \$'000	Magnus decommissioning- linked liability \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2024	451,333	21,961	473,294
Unwinding of discount (see note 4(d))	51,002	2,645	53,647
Other change in fair value (see note 4(d))	(442,335)	1,543	(440,792)
Utilisation	–	(1,529)	(1,529)
At 31 December 2025	60,000	24,620	84,620
Classified as:			
Current	60,000	318	60,318
Non-current	–	24,302	24,302
	60,000	24,620	84,620

75% Magnus acquisition contingent consideration

On 1 December 2018, EnQuest completed the acquisition of the additional 75% interest in the Magnus oil field ('Magnus') and associated interests (collectively the 'Transaction assets') which was part funded through a profit share arrangement with bp whereby EnQuest and bp share the net cash flow generated by the 75% interest on a 50:50 basis, subject to a cap of \$1.0 billion received by bp. This contingent consideration is a financial liability classified as measured at FVPL.

In February 2026, an agreement was concluded with bp for EnQuest to settle the profit share arrangement for \$60.0 million, with payment made the same month. As the agreement was substantially agreed at 31 December 2025, this value has been used to fair value the contingent consideration which resulted in a decrease in fair value (excluding the impact of unwind of discount) of \$442.3 million (2024: decrease of \$43.4 million). The decrease in 2024 reflected a reduction in the Group's near-term oil price assumptions and changes in the assets cost and production profile. The overall fair value accounting effect relating to the contingent consideration, including the unwinding of discount, totalled income of \$391.3 million (2024: charge of \$11.8 million) which was recognised in the Group income statement. Within the statement of cash flows, the profit share element of the repayment is disclosed separately under investing activities. There were no profit share payments during the year (2024: \$48.5 million). At 31 December 2025, the contingent consideration for Magnus was \$60.0 million (31 December 2024: \$451.3 million).

Magnus decommissioning-linked contingent consideration

As part of the Magnus and associated interests acquisition, bp retained the decommissioning liability in respect of the existing wells and infrastructure and EnQuest agreed to pay additional consideration in relation to the management of the physical decommissioning costs of Magnus. At 31 December 2025, the amount due to bp calculated on an after-tax basis by reference to 30% of bp's decommissioning costs on Magnus was \$24.6 million (2024: \$22.0 million). Any reasonably possible change in assumptions would not have a material impact on the provision.

22. Provisions

Accounting policy Decommissioning

Provision for future decommissioning costs is made in full when the Group has an obligation: to dismantle and remove a facility or an item of plant; to restore the site on which it is located; and when a reasonable estimate of that liability can be made. The Group's provision primarily relates to the future decommissioning of production facilities and pipelines.

A decommissioning asset and liability are recognised within property, plant and equipment and provisions, respectively, at the present value of the estimated future decommissioning costs. The decommissioning asset is amortised over the life of the underlying asset on a unit of production basis over proven and probable reserves, included within depletion in the Group income statement. Any change in the present value of estimated future decommissioning costs is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the oil and gas asset for producing assets. For assets that have ceased production, the change in estimate is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the Group income statement, via other income or expense. The unwinding of the decommissioning liability is included under finance costs in the Group income statement.

These provisions have been created based on internal and third-party estimates. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. However, actual decommissioning costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required, which will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of decommissioning liabilities is likely to depend on the dates when the fields cease to be economically viable. This in turn depends on future oil prices, which are inherently uncertain. See Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions: provisions within note 2.

Other

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

	Decommissioning provision \$'000	Thistle decommissioning provision \$'000	Other provisions \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2024	741,565	18,348	6,193	766,106
Acquisition (see note 30)	89,052	–	–	89,052
Additions during the year ⁽ⁱ⁾	46,721	–	461	47,182
Changes in estimates ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	40,868	4,772	(5,083)	40,557
Unwinding of discount	35,912	755	–	36,667
Utilisation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(38,486)	(8,589)	(481)	(47,556)
Foreign exchange	–	–	28	28
At 31 December 2025	915,632	15,286	1,118	932,036
Classified as:				
Current	48,853	4,915	314	54,082
Non-current	866,779	10,371	804	877,954
	915,632	15,286	1,118	932,036

(i) Includes \$77.9 million related to producing assets disclosed in note 9 and \$9.7 million relating to assets in decommissioning disclosed in note 4(d)

(ii) Utilisation differs to amounts paid in the cash flow statement due to movements in accruals recognised within trade and other payables

Decommissioning provision

The Group's total provision represents the present value of decommissioning costs which are expected to be incurred up to 2050, assuming no further development of the Group's assets. The Group's decommissioning provision has increased by \$174.0 million in the period. This primarily reflects the discounted decommissioning liability acquired as part of the Vietnam asset acquisition of \$89.1 million (which is largely pre-funded as set out below), additional liability recognised in relation to Seligi Non-Associated Gas rights in Malaysia of \$41.5 million and higher cost estimates of \$40.9 million, predominantly due to a weaker US Dollar, offset partly by the ongoing decommissioning programmes utilisation of \$38.5 million.

At 31 December 2025, an estimated \$364.3 million is expected to be utilised between one and five years (2024: \$281.1 million), \$373.1 million within six to ten years (2024: \$280.0 million), and the remainder in later periods. For sensitivity analysis see Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions within note 2.

The Vietnam PSC requires the expected decommissioning liability to be pre-funded via a quarterly cash payment into an abandonment cess fund. The balance of amounts previously deposited into the cess fund is held in escrow to be drawn against when abandonment takes place. As at 31 December 2025, EnQuest's share of the cess fund was \$92.1 million and is disclosed in non-current trade and other receivables (note 15).

The Group uses Letters of Credit, surety bonds and cash deposits to provide security for its decommissioning obligations. Following the agreement of a new RBL facility in November 2025, the Group utilised Letters of Credit totalling \$381.5 million to provide security for its decommissioning obligations at 31 December 2025 (2024: surety bonds totalling \$277.0 million and cash deposits of \$53.4 million).

22. Provisions continued

Thistle decommissioning provision

In 2018, EnQuest exercised the option to receive \$50.0 million from bp in exchange for undertaking the management of the physical decommissioning activities for Thistle and Deveron and making payments by reference to 7.5% of bp's share of decommissioning costs of the Thistle and Deveron fields, with the liability recognised within provisions. At 31 December 2025, the amount due to bp by reference to 7.5% of bp's decommissioning costs on Thistle and Deveron was \$15.3 million (2024: \$18.3 million), with the reduction mainly reflecting the utilisation in the period. Change in estimates of \$4.8 million are included within other expense (2024: \$0.4 million) and unwinding of discount of \$0.8 million is included within finance costs (2024: \$0.9 million).

23. Leases

Accounting policy As a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate is the rate that the Group would have to pay for a loan of a similar term, and with similar security, to obtain an asset of similar value. The incremental borrowing rate is determined based on a series of inputs including: the term, the risk-free rate based on government bond rates and a credit risk adjustment based on EnQuest bond yields.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently recorded at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date. It also applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets below £5,000. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'property, plant and equipment' policy (see note 9).

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included within 'cost of sales' or 'general and administration expenses' in the Group income statement.

For leases within joint ventures, the Group assesses on a lease-by-lease basis the facts and circumstances. Where all parties to a joint operation jointly have the right to control the use of the identified asset and all parties have a legal obligation to make lease payments to the lessor, the Group's share of the right-of-use asset and its share of the lease liability will be recognised on the Group balance sheet. This may arise in cases where the lease is signed by all parties to the joint operation or the joint operation partners are named within the lease. However, in cases where EnQuest is the sole signatory and the only party with the legal obligation to make lease payments to the lessor but the joint venture partners provide guarantees in relation to their share of the liability, the full lease liability will be recognised, along with the Group's share of the right-of-use asset and a receivable balance representing amounts owed by joint venture partners. In cases where EnQuest is the only party with the legal obligation to make lease payments to the lessor, the full lease liability and right-of-use asset will be recognised on the Group balance sheet. This may be the case if, for example, EnQuest, as operator of the joint operation, is the sole signatory to the lease. If the underlying asset is used for the performance of the joint operation agreement, EnQuest will recharge the associated costs in line with the joint operating agreement.

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23. Leases continued

As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head-lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to reporting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Right-of-use assets \$'000	Lease liabilities \$'000
As at 31 December 2023	407,732	422,174
Additions in the period	16,453	16,453
Depreciation expense	(54,735)	–
Impairment reversal	4,014	–
Interest expense	–	27,673
Payments	–	(130,065)
Foreign exchange movements	–	(980)
As at 31 December 2024	373,464	335,255
Acquisition (see note 30)	33,002	60,681
Additions in the period (see note 9)	32,302	32,302
Depreciation expense (see note 9)	(59,184)	–
Impairment reversal (see note 9)	28,838	–
Interest expense	–	25,100
Payments	–	(83,061)
Foreign exchange movements	–	5,818
Disposal	(4,253)	(4,005)
As at 31 December 2025	404,169	372,090
Current		86,323
Non-current		285,767
		372,090

The carrying value of the right-of-use assets include \$373.9 million (2024: \$340.9 million) of oil and gas assets and \$30.3 million (2024: \$32.6 million) of buildings.

The Group leases assets, including the Kraken and Vietnam FPSOs, property, and oil and gas vessels, with a weighted average lease term of three years. The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 27.

23. Leases continued

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	59,184	54,735
Impairment reversal of right-of-use assets	(28,838)	(4,014)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	25,100	27,673
Rent expense – short-term leases	9,018	13,860
Rent expense – leases of low-value assets	297	33
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	64,761	92,287

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Total cash outflow for leases	83,061	130,065

Leases as lessor

The Group sub-leases part of Annan House, the Aberdeen office. The sub-lease is classified as an operating lease, as all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the right-of-use asset are not all substantially transferred to the lessee. Rental income recognised by the Group during 2025 was \$1.9 million (2024: \$2.2 million).

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of the lessees lease payments to EnQuest as lessor, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Less than one year	1,291	2,029
One to two years	1,293	858
Two to three years	1,310	860
Three to four years	1,317	875
Four to five years	821	882
More than five years	1,326	1,856
Total undiscounted lease payments	7,358	7,360

24. Deferred income

Accounting policy

Income is not recognised in the income statement until it is highly probable that the conditions attached to the income will be met.

	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Deferred income	138,095	138,095

In December 2023 a farm-down of an equity interest in the EnQuest Producer FPSO and certain capital spares related to the Bressay development was completed and cash received of \$141.3 million. The same amount was lent back to the acquirer in December 2023 as vendor financing (see note 18(f)). Proceeds from the farm-down are reported within deferred income, as these are contingent upon the Bressay development project achieving regulatory approval. Both parties are committed to delivering the development, however should the project not achieve regulatory approval there remains the option to deploy the assets on an alternative project.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

25. Commitments and contingencies**Capital commitments**

At 31 December 2025, the Group had commitments for future capital expenditure amounting to \$48.4 million (2024: \$13.3 million). The increase primarily relates to commitments for the development of the non-associated gas resources in the PM8/Seligi PSC contract area under the Seligi lb gas agreement. The key remaining components of this relate to minimum work commitments in Indonesia and Brunei. Where the commitment relates to a joint venture, the amount represents the Group's net share of the commitment. Where the Group is not the operator of the joint venture then the amounts are based on the Group's net share of committed future work programmes.

Other commitments

In the normal course of business, the Group will obtain surety bonds, Letters of Credit and guarantees. At 31 December 2025, the Group utilised Letters of Credit totalling \$381.5 million under its new RBL facility to provide security for its decommissioning obligations, having held surety bonds totalling \$277.0 million in 2024. See note 22 for further details.

Contingencies

The Group becomes involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of its business. For example, in 2025, the NSTA engaged with EnQuest with regards to the timing/scheduling of certain plug and abandon obligations, which remain under discussion. Regardless, the Group is not, nor has been during the past 12 months, involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which, either individually or in the aggregate, have had, or are expected to have, a material adverse effect on the Group balance sheet or profitability. Nor, so far as the Group is aware, are any such proceedings pending or threatened.

A contingent payment of \$15.0 million to Equinor is due upon regulatory approval of a Bressay field development plan.

26. Related party transactions

The Group financial statements include the financial statements of EnQuest PLC and its subsidiaries. A list of the Group's principal subsidiaries is contained in note 28 to these Group financial statements.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

All sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices and the pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management. With the exception of the transactions disclosed below, there have been no transactions with related parties who are not members of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: none).

Compensation of key management personnel

The following table details remuneration of key management personnel of the Group. Key management personnel comprise Executive and Non-Executive Directors of the Company and the Executive Committee.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	5,206	5,138
Share-based payments	30	124
Post-employment pension benefits	278	226
Termination payments	133	947
	5,647	6,435

27. Risk management and financial instruments**Risk management objectives and policies**

The Group's principal financial assets and liabilities comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and leases, derivative financial instruments and trade and other payables. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to manage cash flow and to provide liquidity for organic and inorganic growth initiatives.

The Group's activities expose it to various financial risks particularly associated with fluctuations in oil price, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group is also exposed to interest rate risks related to SOFR on cash balances and the RBL. As the RBL was undrawn at 31 December 2025, no sensitivities have been provided. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below. Also presented below is a sensitivity analysis to indicate sensitivity to changes in market variables on the Group's financial instruments and to show the impact on profit and shareholders' equity, where applicable. The sensitivity has been prepared for periods ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, using the amounts of debt and other financial assets and liabilities held at those reporting dates.

27. Risk management and financial instruments continued**Commodity price risk – oil prices**

The Group is exposed to the impact of changes in Brent oil prices on its revenues and profits generated from sales of crude oil.

The Group's policy is to have the ability to hedge oil prices up to a maximum of 75% of the next 12 months' production on a rolling annual basis, up to 60% in the following 12-month period and 50% in the subsequent 12-month period. On a rolling quarterly basis, under the RBL facility, the Group is required to hedge production based on the proportion of the loan facility utilised. Where the relevant amounts utilised are 10% or less of the amounts available, the Group is required to hedge a minimum of 10% of volumes of net entitlement production expected in the next 12 months and the following 12 months. Where the relevant amounts utilised are more than 10% but less than 50% of the amounts available, the Group is required to hedge a minimum of 30% of volumes of net entitlement production expected in the next 12 months and a minimum of 15% of volumes of net entitlement production expected in the following 12 months. Where the relevant amounts utilised are 50% or more of the amounts available, the Group is required to hedge a minimum of 45% of volumes of net entitlement production expected in the next 12 months and a minimum of 30% of volumes of net entitlement production expected in the following 12 months.

Details of the commodity derivative contracts entered into during and open at the end of 2025 are disclosed in note 18. As of 31 December 2025, the Group held financial instruments (options and swaps) related to crude oil that covered 3.4 MMbbls of 2026 production and 0.9 MMbbls of 2027 production. The instruments have an effective average floor price of around \$68.3/bbl in 2026 and \$63.5/bbl in 2027. The Group utilises multiple benchmarks when hedging production to achieve optimal results for the Group. No derivatives were designated in hedging relationships at 31 December 2025.

The following table summarises the impact on the Group's pre-tax profit of a reasonably possible change in the Brent oil price on the fair value of derivative financial instruments, with all other variables held constant. The impact in equity is the same as the impact on profit before tax.

	Pre-tax profit	
	+\$10/bbl increase \$'000	-\$10/bbl decrease \$'000
31 December 2025	(42,600)	42,900
31 December 2024	(47,600)	47,200

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from movements in currency exchange rates. Such exposure arises from sales or purchases in currencies other than the Group's functional currency, the 9.00% retail bond, the vendor financing facility and any UK EPL cash tax payments which are denominated in Sterling. To mitigate the risks of large fluctuations in the currency markets, the hedging policy agreed by the Board allows for up to 70% of the non-US Dollar portion of the Group's annual capital budget and operating expenditure to be hedged. For specific contracted capital expenditure projects, up to 100% can be hedged. Approximately 17% (2024: 12%) of the Group's sales and 98% (2024: 97%) of costs (including operating and capital expenditure and general and administration costs) are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency.

The Group also enters into foreign currency swap contracts from time to time to manage short-term exposures. The following tables summarise the Group's financial assets and liabilities exposure to foreign currency.

Year ended 31 December 2025	GBP \$'000	MYR \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Total financial assets	357,349	30,762	12,015	400,126
Total financial liabilities	783,464	28,336	13,364	825,164

Year ended 31 December 2024	GBP \$'000	MYR \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Total financial assets	396,168	22,570	3,024	421,762
Total financial liabilities	714,626	21,731	3,801	740,158

The following table summarises the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US Dollar to Sterling foreign exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax due to changes in the carrying value of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date. The impact in equity is the same as the impact on profit before tax. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material:

	Pre-tax profit	
	10% rate increase \$'000	10% rate decrease \$'000
31 December 2025	(22,189)	22,189
31 December 2024	(28,263)	28,263

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27. Risk management and financial instruments continued

Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk in financial instruments arises from cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments where the Group's exposure arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. For banks and financial institutions only those rated with an A-/A3 credit rating or better are accepted. Cash balances can be invested in short-term bank deposits and AAA-rated liquidity funds, subject to Board-approved limits and with a view to minimising counterparty credit risks.

In addition, there are credit risks of commercial counterparties, including exposures in respect of outstanding receivables. The Group trades only with recognised international oil and gas companies, commodity traders and shipping companies and at 31 December 2025, there were no trade receivables past due but not impaired (2024: nil) and no joint venture receivables past due but not impaired (2024: nil). Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with appropriate follow-up action taken where necessary. Any impact from ECL is disclosed in note 15.

At 31 December 2025, the Group had one customer accounting for 65% of outstanding trade receivables (2024: two customers, 91%) and four joint venture partners accounting for over 75% of outstanding joint venture receivables (2024: four partners, over 70%).

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by reviewing its cash flow requirements on a regular basis relative to its existing bank facilities and the maturity profile of its borrowings. Specifically, the Group's policy is to ensure that sufficient liquidity or committed facilities exist within the Group to meet its operational funding requirements and to ensure the Group can service its debt and adhere to its financial covenants. At 31 December 2025, \$409.8 million (2024: \$194.3 million) was available for drawdown under the Group's facilities (see note 17).

The following tables detail the maturity profiles of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities, including projected interest thereon. The amounts in these tables are different from the balance sheet as the table is prepared on a contractual undiscounted cash flow basis and includes future interest payments.

By reference to the conditions existing at the reporting period end, the maturity analysis of the contingent consideration is disclosed below. All of the Group's liabilities, except for the RBL, are unsecured.

Year ended 31 December 2025	On demand \$'000	Up to 1 year \$'000	1 to 2 years \$'000	2 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Loans	–	60,888	–	–	–	60,888
Bonds	–	69,945	714,312	–	–	784,257
Contingent consideration	–	60,335	6,681	1,382	65,571	133,969
Obligations under lease liabilities	–	97,363	231,189	59,547	26,328	414,427
Trade and other payables	–	446,527	–	–	–	446,527
	–	735,058	952,182	60,929	91,899	1,840,068

Year ended 31 December 2024	On demand \$'000	Up to 1 year \$'000	1 to 2 years \$'000	2 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Loans	–	34,168	–	–	–	34,168
Bonds	–	69,095	69,095	701,197	–	839,387
Contingent consideration	–	20,675	64,877	265,854	425,027	776,433
Obligations under lease liabilities	–	66,092	71,600	222,093	31,696	391,481
Trade and other payables	–	397,543	–	–	–	397,543
	–	587,573	205,572	1,189,144	456,723	2,439,012

27. Risk management and financial instruments continued

The following tables detail the Group's expected maturity of payables for its derivative financial instruments. The amounts in these tables are different from the balance sheet as the table is prepared on a contractual undiscounted cash flow basis. When the amount receivable or payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined by reference to a projected forward curve at the reporting date.

Year ended 31 December 2025	On demand \$'000	Less than 3 months \$'000	3 to 12 months \$'000	1 to 2 years \$'000	Over 2 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Commodity derivative contracts	–	2,563	66	–	–	2,629
Other derivative contracts	–	43,411	7,485	22,015	–	72,911
	–	45,974	7,551	22,015	–	75,540

Year ended 31 December 2024	On demand \$'000	Less than 3 months \$'000	3 to 12 months \$'000	1 to 2 years \$'000	Over 2 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Commodity derivative contracts	–	546	8,908	999	–	10,453
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	–	1,105	1,249	–	–	2,354
Other derivative contracts	–	23,902	3,802	1,928	–	29,632
	–	25,553	13,959	2,927	–	42,439

Capital management

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in note 17, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as in the Group statement of changes in equity.

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to optimise the return on investment, by managing its capital structure to achieve capital efficiency whilst also maintaining flexibility for downside protection and growth initiatives. The Group regularly monitors the capital requirements of the business over the short, medium and long term, in order to enable it to foresee when additional capital will be required.

The Group has approval from the Board to hedge external risks, see Commodity price risk: oil prices and foreign exchange risk. This is designed to reduce the risk of adverse movements in exchange rates and market prices eroding the return on the Group's projects and operations.

The Board regularly reassesses the existing dividend policy to ensure that shareholder value is maximised. Any future shareholder distributions are expected to depend on the earnings and financial condition of the Company and such other factors as the Board considers appropriate.

The Group monitors capital using the gearing ratio and return on shareholders' equity as follows. Further information relating to the movement year-on-year is provided within the relevant notes and within the Financial review (pages 37 to 41).

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Loans, borrowings and bond ⁽ⁱ⁾ (A) (see note 17)	702,794	666,073
Cash and cash equivalents (see note 13)	268,846	(280,239)
EnQuest net debt (B) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	433,948	385,834
Equity attributable to EnQuest PLC shareholders (C)	528,059	542,466
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to EnQuest PLC shareholders (D)	1,562	93,773
Adjusted EBITDA (F) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	503,823	673,919
Gross gearing ratio (A/C)	1.3	1.2
Net gearing ratio (B/C)	0.8	0.7
EnQuest net debt/adjusted EBITDA (B/F) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.9	0.6
Shareholders' return on investment (D/C)	0.3%	17.3%

(i) Principal amounts drawn, excludes netting off of fees and accrued interest (see note 17)

(ii) See Glossary – non GAAP measures on pages 192 to 195

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28. Subsidiaries

At 31 December 2025, EnQuest PLC had investments in the following subsidiaries:

Name of company	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of nominal value of issued Ordinary shares controlled by the Group
EnQuest Britain Limited	Intermediate holding company and provision of Group manpower and contracting/procurement services	England	100%
EnQuest Heather Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest ENS Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest Heather Leasing Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Dormant	England	100%
EQ Petroleum Sabah Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest Dons Leasing Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Leasing	England	100%
EnQuest Energy Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest Production Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest Global Limited	Intermediate holding company	England	100%
EnQuest NWO Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EQ Petroleum Production Malaysia Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
NSIP (GKA) Limited ¹	Dormant	Scotland	100%
EnQuest Global Services Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾²	Provision of Group manpower and contracting/procurement services for the international business	Jersey	100%
EnQuest Marketing and Trading Limited	Marketing and trading of crude oil	England	100%
EnQuest Petroleum Developments Malaysia SDN. BHD ⁽ⁱ⁾³	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	Malaysia	100%
EnQuest Advance Holdings Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Intermediate holding company	England	100%
EnQuest Advance Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest Progress Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
North Sea (Golden Eagle) Resources Ltd ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
Veri Energy (CCS) Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Assessment and development of new energy and decarbonisation opportunities	England	100%
Veri Energy (Hydrogen) Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Assessment and development of new energy and decarbonisation opportunities	England	100%
Veri Energy Holdings Limited	Intermediate holding company	England	100%
Veri Energy Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Assessment and development of new energy and decarbonisation opportunities	England	100%
Premier Oil (Vietnam) Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾⁴	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	British Virgin Islands	100%
Premier Oil Vietnam Offshore B.V. ⁽ⁱ⁾⁵	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	Netherlands	100%
EnQuest EP Gaea Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest EP Gaea II Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%
EnQuest EP BV Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Exploration, extraction and production of hydrocarbons	England	100%

(i) Held by subsidiary undertaking

The Group has five branches outside the UK (all held by subsidiary undertakings): EnQuest Global Services Limited (Dubai), EnQuest Global Services Limited (Bahrain), EnQuest Petroleum Production Malaysia Limited (Malaysia), Premier Oil Vietnam Offshore B.V (Vietnam) and EnQuest EP BV Limited (Brunei).

In January 2026, EnQuest Group Holdings Limited was incorporated in England and Wales as a holding company.

Other than those listed below, all entities have a registered office address as Charles House, 2nd Floor, 5-11 Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4LR United Kingdom.

- 1 Annan House, Palmerston Road, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB11 5QP, United Kingdom
- 2 Ground Floor, Colomberie House, St Heller, JE4 0RX, Jersey
- 3 c/o TMF, 10th Floor, Menara Hap Seng, No. 1 & 3, Jalan P. Ramlee 50250 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 4 PO Box 3140, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands
- 5 Lairesestraat 145 C, 1075 HJ Amsterdam, the Netherlands

29. Cash flow information

Cash generated from operations

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025 \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 \$'000
Profit/(loss) before tax		493,427	166,614
Depreciation	4(c)	5,129	6,040
Depletion	4(b)	267,299	263,252
Exploration and appraisal expense	11	173	183
Net impairment (reversal)/charge to oil and gas assets	9	(5,819)	71,414
Net disposal/(write-back) of inventory		2,800	(5,539)
Share-based payment (credit)/charge	4(e)	(669)	983
Change in Magnus related contingent consideration	21	(387,145)	15,904
Change in provisions	22	46,544	39,116
Other non-cash UKA losses	4(b)	11,490	1,335
Unrealised (gain)/loss on commodity financial instruments	4(a)	(45,178)	(3,090)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on other financial instruments	4(b)	(32,342)	2,823
Unrealised exchange loss/(gain)		21,973	(8,714)
Net finance expense ⁽ⁱ⁾		118,700	113,711
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		496,382	664,032
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		38,656	(4,561)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		12,366	(5,786)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(49,585)	32,261
Cash generated from operations		497,819	685,946

(i) Excludes unwind of discount on provisions (see note 5)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Loans and borrowings \$'000	Bonds \$'000	Lease liabilities \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2024	(311,210)	(471,019)	(422,174)	(1,204,403)
Cash movements:				
Repayments of loans and borrowings	312,304	–	–	312,304
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	(26,928)	(160,000)	–	(186,928)
Payment of lease liabilities	–	–	130,065	130,065
Cash interest paid in year	18,524	52,494	–	71,018
Non-cash movements:				
Additions	–	3,362	(16,453)	(13,091)
Interest/finance charge payable	(18,524)	(54,971)	(27,673)	(101,168)
Fee amortisation	(5,036)	(3,493)	–	(8,529)
Foreign exchange and other non-cash movements	(3,102)	2,742	980	620
At 31 December 2024	(33,972)	(630,885)	(335,255)	(1,000,112)
Cash movements:				
Repayments of loans and borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾	196,451	–	–	196,451
Proceeds from loans and borrowings ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(217,420)	–	–	(217,420)
Payment of lease liabilities	–	–	83,061	83,061
Cash interest paid in year ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	4,130	69,884	–	74,014
Non-cash movements:				
Additions	20,448	–	(32,302)	(11,854)
Disposals	–	–	4,005	4,005
Acquired (see note 30)	–	–	(60,681)	(60,681)
Interest/finance charge payable	(6,027)	(69,269)	(25,100)	(100,396)
Fee amortisation	(2,927)	(4,505)	–	(7,432)
Foreign exchange and other non-cash movements	(21,007)	(12,365)	(5,818)	(39,190)
At 31 December 2025	(60,324)	(647,140)	(372,090)	(1,079,554)

(i) Repayments of loans and borrowings include \$120.0 million repaid under the previous RBL facility, \$70.0 million under the new RBL facility, and \$6.5 million repaid under the SVT working capital facility (note 17). In the Group Cash Flow Statement, the repayment of loans and borrowings line does not include the balance of the previous RBL facility at the date of refinancing of \$50.0 million. This was fully repaid utilising the proceeds from the new facility and as such is netted against the proceeds of the new RBL facility in the Group Cash Flow Statement on the proceeds from loans and borrowings line

(ii) Proceeds from loans and borrowings include \$120.0 million drawdown under the previous RBL facility prior to refinancing and \$70.0 million under new RBL facility on refinancing, \$6.7 million drawdowns under the SVT working capital facility and \$20.7 million under the vendor loan facility. In the Group Cash Flow Statement, proceeds from loans and borrowings of \$152.4 million include amounts outlined in the table above less the previous RBL facility balance of \$50.0 million and associated new arrangement fees of \$15.0 million. See note 17 for further details

(iii) The cash flow statement includes interest on decommissioning bonds, Letters of Credit and the EPL

Financial Statements
Notes to the Group Financial Statements continued
For the year ended 31 December 2025

29. Cash flow information continued
Reconciliation of carrying value

	Loans (see note 17) \$'000	Bonds (see note 17) \$'000	Lease liabilities (see note 23) \$'000	Total \$'000
Principal	(33,972)	(632,101)	(335,255)	(1,001,328)
Unamortised fees	–	10,661	–	10,661
Accrued interest	–	(9,445)	–	(9,445)
At 31 December 2024	(33,972)	(630,885)	(335,255)	(1,000,112)
Principal	(58,427)	(644,367)	(372,090)	(1,074,884)
Unamortised fees	–	6,156	–	6,156
Accrued interest	(1,897)	(8,929)	–	(10,826)
At 31 December 2025	(60,324)	(647,140)	(372,090)	(1,079,554)

30. Business combination
Accounting policy

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses. The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

Acquisition of Block 12W Vietnam

The Group acquired a 53.125% interest in the Chim Sao and Dua fields ('Block 12W') in Vietnam from Harbour Energy on 9 July 2025 through acquisition of 100% of the share capital of two entities Premier Oil (Vietnam) Limited and Premier Oil Vietnam Offshore BV.

The Group acquired this business as it represents a key step in delivering the Group's diversified growth across South East Asia and aligns with its strategic aim to expand its footprint by investing in fast-payback assets with low capex and reduced carbon intensity. The Group acquired control through payment of cash.

The Transaction assets constitute a business and the acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method, in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The fair values and resulting goodwill are provisional and will be finalised in EnQuest's half year 2026 financial statements.

30. Business combination continued

The provisional fair values of the net identifiable assets as at the date of acquisition are as follows:

	Notes	Fair value recognised on acquisition \$'000
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	9	24,716
Right-of-use assets	9	33,002
Other receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	15	111,787
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables		32,541
Taxation receivable		41
Cash and cash equivalents		5,850
Total assets		207,937
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	22	89,052
Lease creditor ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	23	44,845
Deferred tax	6	6,063
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables		30,546
Lease creditor ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	23	15,836
Current tax liabilities		1,002
Total liabilities		187,344
Total identifiable net assets at fair value		20,593
Goodwill arising on acquisition		5,110
Purchase consideration transferred:		
Cash transferred		25,703
Total consideration		25,703

- (i) Represents EnQuest's share of a central abandonment fund of \$91.2 million which will be used to pay for future abandonment of the Vietnam asset and amounts owed by JV Partners of \$20.6 million, with a further \$7.1 million shown within current receivables in respect of the lease liability associated with the FPSO
(ii) Represents a decommissioning liability
(iii) Includes a lease liability predominantly in relation to the FPSO

	\$'000
Analysis of cash flows on acquisition	
Total consideration	25,703
Net cash acquired with the subsidiaries	(5,850)
Transaction costs of the acquisition	425
Net cash flow on acquisition	20,278

The goodwill has arisen primarily due to the requirement to recognise deferred tax liabilities for the difference between the assigned fair values and the tax bases of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed in a business combination. The assessment of fair values of oil and gas assets acquired is based on cash flows after tax. Nevertheless, in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes, a provision is made for deferred tax corresponding to the tax rate multiplied by the difference between the acquisition date fair value and the tax base. The offsetting entry to this deferred tax is goodwill. The acquisition date fair value of the trade receivables amounts to \$0.3 million which is expected to be collected within contractual terms.

From the date of acquisition, the Transaction assets have contributed \$52.8 million of revenue and \$8.0 million to the profit before tax from continuing operations of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, Group revenue from continuing operations would have been \$1,162.9 million and the Group profit before tax from continuing operations would have been \$508.4 million.

31. Subsequent events

On 26 February 2026, EnQuest paid bp \$60.0 million as final settlement of the 75% profit share contingent consideration liability, securing 100.0% of future Magnus cash flows.

In February, EnQuest was notified by the Vietnam Ministry of Industry and Trade that it had been successful in extending the Block 12W PSC by four years to July 2034, on its existing terms. The PSC extension provides EnQuest and its joint venture partners with the opportunity to access upside across Block 12W and progress discovered resources into reserves, with prospectivity spread across three gas discoveries and several additional targets.

In February, EnQuest received a Letter of Award ('LOA') for a participating interest in the Cendramas PSC by Petronas. The terms of the LOA, subject to the finalisation and signing of the Joint Operating Agreement and the Cendramas PSC, are effective from 23 September 2026.

The Group continues to monitor the situation in the Middle East following the start of the conflict in February. At the date of this report, there has been no material disruption to the Group's day-to-day business.

Financial Statements

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Parent Company Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Parent Company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the parent company financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Company financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's specific corporate and financial information included on the Group's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Financial Statements

Company Balance Sheet (Registered number: 07140891) At 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	3	373,610	372,243
Current assets			
Trade and other debtors			
– due within one year	4	795,197	811,983
– due after one year	4	43,896	38,453
Cash at bank and in hand		18	265
		839,111	850,701
Trade and other creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,514)	(3,328)
Net current assets		835,597	847,373
Total assets less current liabilities		1,209,207	1,219,616
Trade and other creditors: amounts falling due after one year	7	(647,140)	(630,885)
Net assets		562,067	588,731
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital and premium	8	392,054	392,054
Treasury shares		(3,540)	(4,425)
Other reserve		40,143	40,143
Share-based payment reserve		12,395	13,949
Capital redemption reserve		2,006	2,006
Profit and loss account		119,009	145,004
Shareholders' funds		562,067	588,731

The attached notes 1 to 13 form part of these Company financial statements.

The Company reported a loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 of \$10.7 million (2024: profit of \$215.5 million). There were no other recognised gains or losses in the period (2024: nil).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Jonathan Copus
Chief Financial Officer

Financial Statements
Company Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Share capital and share premium \$'000	Treasury shares \$'000	Other reserve \$'000	Share-based payments reserve \$'000	Capital redemption reserve \$'000	Profit and loss account \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2023		393,831	–	40,143	13,195	–	(65,894)	381,275
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	215,491	215,491
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	–	–	215,491	215,491
Issue of shares to Employee Benefit Trust		229	–	–	(229)	–	–	–
Repurchase and cancellation of shares		(2,006)	(4,425)	–	–	2,006	(4,593)	(9,018)
Share-based payment charge		–	–	–	983	–	–	983
At 31 December 2024		392,054	(4,425)	40,143	13,949	2,006	145,004	588,731
Loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(10,695)	(10,695)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(10,695)	(10,695)
Shares transferred to Employee Benefit Trust	8	–	885	–	(885)	–	–	–
Dividend paid	12	–	–	–	–	–	(15,300)	(15,300)
Share-based payment credit		–	–	–	(669)	–	–	(669)
At 31 December 2025		392,054	(3,540)	40,143	12,395	2,006	119,009	562,067

Financial Statements
Notes to the Company Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. Corporate information

The separate parent company financial statements of EnQuest PLC ('EnQuest' or the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 24 March 2026.

EnQuest PLC is a public limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in England and Wales and is the holding and ultimate controlling company for the Group of EnQuest subsidiaries (together the 'Group'). The Company address can be found on the inside back cover of the Group Annual Report and Accounts.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101') and the Companies Act 2006. The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100, 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Company has previously notified its shareholders in writing about, and they do not object to, the use of the disclosure exemptions used by the Company in these financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the fair value remeasurement of certain financial instruments as set out in the accounting policies below. The functional and presentation currency of the separate financial statements is US Dollars and all values in the separate financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$'000) except where otherwise stated.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, fair value measurement, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the Group accounts. For new standards and interpretations see note 2 of the Group financial statements. No material impact was recognised upon application in the Company financial statements.

The Directors have taken advantage of the exemption available under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and not presented an income statement or a statement of comprehensive income for the parent company. The parent company's accounts present information about it as an individual undertaking and not about its Group.

Going concern

The Directors' assessment of going concern concludes that the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group, and therefore the Company, will be able to continue in operation and meet its commitments as they fall due over the going concern period. See note 2 of the Group financial statements for further details.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The management of the Group has to make estimates and judgements when preparing the financial statements of the Group. Uncertainties in the estimates and judgements could have an impact on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the Group's results. The most important estimates in relation thereto are:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty: Impairment/reversal of impairment of investments in subsidiaries

Determination of whether investments have suffered any impairment requires an estimation of the assets' recoverable value. The recoverable value is based on the discounted cash flows expected to arise from the subsidiaries' oil and gas assets, using asset-by-asset life-of-field projections as part of the Group's assessment for the impairment of the oil and gas assets. The Company's investment in subsidiaries is tested for impairment annually (see note 3) for recoverable values and sensitivities. See Group critical accounting estimates and judgements in note 2 for recoverability of oil and gas subsidiary asset carrying values.

No critical accounting judgements have been identified in the preparation of these financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the prevailing rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At the year end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the rate of exchange as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the rate of exchange at the date the fair value was determined. All foreign exchange gains and losses are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Company Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3. Investments

Accounting policy

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less any provision for impairment.

(a) Summary

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Subsidiary undertakings	373,604	372,237
Other financial assets at FVPL	6	6
Total	373,610	372,243

(b) Subsidiary undertakings

	\$'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	1,402,196
Additions	983
At 31 December 2024	1,403,179
Additions	(669)
At 31 December 2025	1,402,510
Provision for impairment	
At 1 January 2024	1,102,432
Impairment reversal for the year	(71,490)
At 31 December 2024	1,030,942
Impairment reversal for the year	(2,036)
At 31 December 2025	1,028,906
Net book value	
At 31 December 2025	373,604
At 31 December 2024	372,237
At 31 December 2023	299,764

The Company has recognised an impairment reversal of its investment in subsidiary undertakings of \$2.0 million during the year (2024: \$71.5 million reversal). The impairment reversal for the year ended 31 December 2025 is primarily driven by profits generated in the underlying subsidiaries.

The Group's recoverable value of its investments is highly sensitive, inter alia, to oil price achieved. A sensitivity has been run on the oil price assumption, with a 10.0% change being considered to be a reasonable possible change for the purposes of sensitivity analysis (see note 2 of the Group financial statements). A 10.0% decrease in oil price would have decreased the net book values by \$220.5 million.

The oil price sensitivity analysis does not, however, represent management's best estimate of any impairments that might be recognised as they do not fully incorporate consequential changes that may arise, such as reductions in costs and changes to business plans, phasing of development, levels of reserves and resources, and production volumes. As the extent of a price reduction increases, the more likely it is that costs would decrease across the industry. The oil price sensitivity analysis therefore does not reflect a linear relationship between price and value that can be extrapolated.

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2025 are provided in note 28 of the Group financial statements.

(c) Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The interest in other listed investments at the end of the year is part of the Group's investment in the Ordinary share capital of Ascent Resources plc, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

4. Trade and other debtors

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI'), or fair value through profit or loss ('FVPL'). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Company does not currently hold any financial assets at FVOCI, i.e. debt financial assets.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Trade debtors, other debtors and joint operation debtors are measured initially at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired and EIR amortisation is included within finance costs.

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Prepayments, which are not financial assets, are measured at historical cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit loss ('ECL'), where material, for all financial assets held at the balance sheet date. The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due to the Company, and the discounted actual cash flows that are expected to be received. Where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Where the increase in credit risk is considered significant, lifetime credit losses are provided. For trade receivables, a lifetime credit loss is recognised on initial recognition where material.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to intercompany debtors as low, as its customers are intercompany ventures, and has considered the risk relating to the probability of default on loans that are repayable on demand. The Company has evaluated an expected credit loss of \$nil for the year ended 31 December 2025, as required by IFRS 9's expected credit loss model (2024: \$nil).

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Due within one year		
Prepayments	9	13
Amounts due from subsidiaries	795,188	811,970
	795,197	811,983
Due after one year		
Other debtors – vendor financing facility	43,896	38,453
	43,896	38,453

Included within the amounts due from Group undertakings are balances of \$468.3million (2024: \$669.8 million) on which interest was charged at between 9.0%–14.11% (2024: 9.0%–13.36%). All other balances are interest free.

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand, however, the Company does not anticipate needing to recall any funds in the next 12 months.

A vendor financing facility was entered into with RockRose Energy Limited on 29 December 2023 following the farm-down of a 15.0% share in the EnQuest Producer FPSO and capital items associated with the Bressay development. This is repayable through future net cash flows from the Bressay field. Interest on the outstanding amount accrues at 2.5% plus the Bank of England's Base Rate.

Notes to the Company Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5. Deferred tax

The Company has unused UK mainstream corporation tax losses of \$54.3 million (2024: \$54.3 million) for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised at the balance sheet date due to the uncertainty of recovery of these losses.

6. Trade and other creditors: amounts falling due within one year**Accounting policy****Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as amortised cost or at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or they expire. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Group income statement.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Loans and borrowings, trade creditors and other creditors are measured initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently recorded at amortised cost, using the EIR method. Loans and borrowings are interest bearing. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liability is derecognised and EIR amortisation is included within finance costs.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Amounts due to subsidiaries	3,511	3,086
Accruals	3	242
	3,514	3,328

All amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Trade and other creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Bonds	647,140	630,885

At 31 December 2025, bonds comprise a high yield bond and a retail bond. The carrying value of the high yield bond is \$458.8 million (2024: \$454.3 million). The notes accrue a fixed coupon of 11.625% bi-annually with a maturity date of November 2027. The retail bond has a carrying value of \$179.4 million (2024: \$167.1 million) and pays a coupon of 9.00% bi-annually with a maturity date of October 2027. Included within the bond value is accrued bond interest of \$8.9 million (2024: \$9.4 million). See note 17 of the Group financial statements. The maturity profile of the bonds is disclosed in note 27 of the Group financial statements.

8. Share capital and share premium

The movement in the share capital and share premium of the Company was as follows:

Authorised, issued and fully paid	Ordinary shares of £0.05 each Number	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	1,885,029,503	131,508	260,546	392,054

At 31 December 2025, there were 3,948,076 shares held by the EBT (2024: 972,269) which are included within the share-based payment reserve. The movement in the year was 2,975,807 shares used to satisfy awards made under the Company's share-based incentive schemes offset by a transfer of 5,000,000 Ordinary shares from Treasury.

9. Reserves**Share capital and share premium**

The balance classified as equity share capital includes the total net proceeds (both nominal value and share premium) on issue of registered share capital of the parent company. Share issue costs associated with the issuance of new equity are treated as a direct reduction of proceeds. The share capital comprises only one class of Ordinary share. Each Ordinary share carries an equal voting right and right to a dividend.

Other reserve

The other reserve is used to record any other transactions taken straight to reserves as non-distributable.

Treasury shares

Represents amounts transferred following purchase of the Company's own shares out of distributable profits, with those shares available for resale into the market, transfer to the Group's Employee Benefit Trust ('EBT') where they can be used to satisfy awards made under the Company's share-based incentive schemes, or cancelled.

Capital redemption reserve

Represents the par value of shares cancelled following the purchase of the Company's own shares out of distributable profits.

Share-based payments reserve

The reserve for share-based payments is used to record the value of equity-settled share-based payments awards to employees and the balance of the shares held by the Company's Employee Benefit Trust which are held to satisfy these awards. Transfers out of this reserve are made upon vesting of the original share awards. Share-based payment plan information is disclosed in note 20 of the Group financial statements.

10. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company and Group financial statements are disclosed in note 4(f) of the Group financial statements.

11. Directors' remuneration

The emoluments of the Directors are paid to them in their capacity as Directors of the Company for qualifying services to the Company and the EnQuest Group. Further information is provided in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 110 to 119.

12. Distributions proposed

Further details are disclosed in note 8 of the Group financial statements.

13. Contingencies

The Company provides a number of parent company guarantees. These have been assessed as having no material value.

The Group uses Alternative Performance Measures ('APMs') when assessing and discussing the Group's financial performance, balance sheet and cash flows that are not defined or specified under IFRS but consistent with accounting policies applied in the financial statements. The Group uses these APMs, which are not considered to be a substitute for, or superior to, IFRS measures, to provide stakeholders with additional useful information to aid the understanding of the Group's underlying financial performance, balance sheet and cash flows by adjusting for certain items, as set out below, which impact upon IFRS measures or, by defining new measures.

The Group adjusts for material items consisting of income and expense within its APMs which, because of the nature or expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them or they are items which are remeasured on a periodic basis, merit separate presentation to allow shareholders to understand better the elements of financial performance in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to better assess trends in financial performance.

Adjusting items include, but are not limited to:

- unrealised mark-to-market changes in the remeasurement of open derivative contracts at each period end;
- impairments on assets, including other non-routine write-offs/write-downs where deemed material;
- fair value accounting arising in relation to business combinations. These transactions, and the subsequent remeasurements of contingent assets and liabilities arising on acquisitions, including contingent consideration, do not relate to the principal activities and day-to-day underlying business performance of the Group; and
- other items that arise from time to time that are reviewed by management and considered to require separate presentation.

In considering the tax on exceptional items, the Group applies the appropriate statutory tax rate to each item to calculate the relevant tax charge on exceptional items.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Adjusted net profit attributable to EnQuest PLC shareholders		
Net profit/(loss) (A)	1,562	93,773
Adjustments – remeasurements and exceptional items:		
Unrealised gains on derivative contracts (note 18)	77,520	267
Net impairment reversal/(charge) to oil and gas assets (note 9, note 10 and note 11)	5,819	(71,414)
Change in contingent consideration (notes 4(d))	387,145	(15,904)
Movement in other provisions (note 4(d))	4,685	–
Insurance income on Kraken shutdown and PM8/Seligi riser incident (see note 4(d))	(53)	1,663
Write-off of exploration costs (note 4(d))	(173)	(183)
Business acquisition transaction costs	(425)	–
Other non-cash UKA losses (note 4(b))	(11,490)	(1,335)
Drilling rig contract regret costs (note 4(d))	–	(14,629)
Pre-tax remeasurements and exceptional items (B)	463,028	(101,535)
Tax on remeasurements and exceptional items (C)	(347,506)	59,761
Post-tax remeasurements and exceptional items (D = B + C)	115,522	(41,774)
Adjusted net (loss)/ profit attributable to EnQuest PLC shareholders (A – D)	(113,960)	135,547

Adjusted EBITDA is a measure of profitability. It provides a metric to show earnings before the influence of accounting (e.g. depletion and depreciation), financial deductions (e.g. borrowing interest) and other adjustments set out in the table below. For the Group, this is a useful metric as a measure to evaluate the Group's underlying operating performance and is a component of a covenant measure under the Group's reserve based lending ('RBL') facility. It is commonly used by stakeholders as a comparable metric of core profitability and can be used as an indicator of cash flows available to pay down debt. Due to the adjustment made to reach adjusted EBITDA, the Group notes the metric should not be used in isolation. The nearest equivalent measure on an IFRS basis is profit/(loss) before tax and finance income/(costs).

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Adjusted EBITDA		
Reported profit from operations before tax and finance income/(costs)	648,794	311,528
Adjustments:		
Unrealised gains on derivative contracts (note 18)	(77,520)	(267)
Net impairment (reversal)/charge to oil and gas assets (note 9, note 10 and note 11)	(5,819)	71,414
Change in contingent consideration (notes 4(d))	(387,145)	15,904
Insurance income on Kraken and PM8/Seligi riser incident (see note 4(d))	53	(1,663)
Licence write-off/write-off of exploration costs (see note 4(d))	173	183
Drilling rig contract regret costs (see note 4(d))	–	14,629
Depletion and depreciation (note 4(b) and note 4(c))	272,428	269,292
Inventory revaluation	2,800	(5,539)
Change in decommissioning and other provisions (note 4(d))	9,814	7,078
Business combination transaction costs (note 30)	425	–
Other non-cash UKA losses (note 4(b))	11,490	1,335
Net foreign exchange loss/(gain) (note 4(d))	28,330	(9,975)
Adjusted EBITDA (E)	503,823	673,919

Total cash and available facilities is a measure of the Group's liquidity at the end of the reporting period. The Group believes this is a useful metric as it is an important reference point for the Group's going concern and viability assessments, see pages 40 to 41.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total cash and available facilities		
Available cash	265,886	226,317
Restricted cash	2,960	53,922
Total cash and cash equivalents (F) (note 13)	268,846	280,239
Available undrawn facility (G)⁽ⁱ⁾	409,795	194,256
Total cash and available facilities (F + G)	678,641	474,495

(i) Includes amounts available under the RBL: \$400.0 million (2024: \$176.4 million) and vendor loan facility providing capacity for refinancing the payment of existing invoices up to an amount of £23.7 million: \$9.8 million available (2024: \$17.9 million)

Net debt is a liquidity measure that shows how much debt a company has on its balance sheet compared to its cash and cash equivalents. It is an important reference point for the Group's going concern and viability assessments, see pages 40 to 41. The Group's definition of net debt, referred to as EnQuest net debt, excludes unamortised fees, accrued interest and the Group's lease liabilities as the Group's focus is the management of cash borrowings and a lease is viewed as deferred capital investment.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
EnQuest net debt		
Loans and borrowings (note 17):		
SVT working capital facility	36,331	33,972
Vendor loan facility	22,096	–
Bonds (note 17):		
USD High yield bond	458,844	454,339
GBP Retail bond	179,367	167,101
Accrued interest	10,826	9,445
Loans and borrowings (H)	707,464	664,857
Non-cash accounting adjustments (note 17):		
Unamortised fees on bonds	6,156	10,661
Accrued interest	(10,826)	(9,445)
Non-cash accounting adjustments (I)	(4,670)	1,216
Debt (H + I) (J)	702,794	666,073
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 13) (F)	268,846	280,239
EnQuest net debt (J – F) (K)	433,948	385,834

The EnQuest net debt/adjusted EBITDA metric is a ratio that provides management and users of the Group's consolidated financial statements with an indication of the Group's ability to settle its debt. This is a helpful metric to monitor the Group's progress against its strategic objective of maintaining balance sheet discipline.

EnQuest net debt/adjusted EBITDA	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
EnQuest net debt (K)	433,948	385,834
Adjusted EBITDA (E)	503,823	673,919
EnQuest net debt/adjusted EBITDA (K/E)	0.9	0.6

Cash capital expenditure (nearest equivalent measure on an IFRS basis is purchase of property, plant and equipment) monitors investing activities on a cash basis, while cash decommissioning expense monitors the Group's cash spend on decommissioning activities. The Group provides guidance to the financial markets for both these metrics given the materiality of the work programme.

Cash capital and decommissioning expense	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Reported net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	(194,242)	(182,435)
Adjustments:		
Payment of Magnus contingent consideration – Profit share	–	48,466
Proceeds from vendor financing facility receipt	–	(107,518)
Proceeds from Bressay farm-down	–	(1,263)
Acquisition	20,278	–
Interest received	(5,286)	(10,101)
Cash capital expenditure	(179,250)	(252,851)
Decommissioning expenditure	(56,810)	(60,544)
Cash capital and decommissioning expense	(236,060)	(313,395)

Adjusted free cash flow ('FCF') represents the cash a company generates, after accounting for cash outflows to support operations and to maintain its capital assets. It excludes movements in loans and borrowings, net proceeds from share issues, the impact of acquisitions and disposals and shareholder distributions. Currently, this metric is useful to management and users to assess the Group's ability to allocate capital across a range of activities – including investment shareholder distributions, transactions and debt management.

Adjusted free cash flow	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	362,725	507,631
Adjustments:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(175,025)	(249,165)
Purchase of oil and gas intangible assets	(4,225)	(3,686)
Payment of Magnus contingent consideration	–	(48,466)
Estimated cash tax on disposal proceeds ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	50,000
Interest received	5,286	10,101
Payment of obligations under finance lease	(83,061)	(130,065)
Interest paid	(96,997)	(83,162)
Adjusted Free cash flow	8,703	53,188

(i) Estimated by reference to disposal proceeds of \$141.4 million and the EPL tax rate at that time of 35%

Average realised price is a measure of the revenue earned per barrel sold. The Group believes this is a useful metric for comparing performance to the market and to give the user, both internally and externally, the ability to understand the drivers impacting the Group's revenue.

Revenue sales	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revenue from crude oil sales (note 4(a)) (L)	858,166	1,020,266
Revenue from gas and condensate sales (note 4(a))	200,526	164,647
Realised gains/(losses) on oil derivative contracts (note 4(a)) (M)	8,744	(12,907)

Barrels equivalent sales	2025 kboe	2024 kboe
Sales of crude oil (N)	12,595	12,554
Sales of gas and condensate ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,678	2,400
Total sales	15,273	14,954

(i) Includes volumes related to onward sale of third-party gas purchases not required for injection activities at Magnus

Average realised prices	2025 \$/Boe	2024 \$/Boe
Average realised oil price, excluding hedging (L/N)	68.1	81.3
Average realised oil price, including hedging ((L + M)/N)	68.8	80.2

Operating costs ('opex') is a measure of the Group's cost management performance (reconciled to reported cost of sales, the nearest equivalent measure on an IFRS basis). Opex is a key measure to monitor the Group's alignment to its strategic pillars of financial discipline and value enhancement and is required in order to calculate opex per barrel (see below).

Operating costs	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total cost of sales (note 4(b))	837,540	787,383
Adjustments:		
Unrealised gains/(losses) on derivative contracts related to operating costs (note 4(b))	32,342	(2,823)
Depletion of oil and gas assets (note 4(b))	(267,299)	(263,251)
Charge relating to the Group's lifting position and inventory (note 4(b))	(17,407)	(2,172)
Other cost of operations ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 4(b))	(179,628)	(134,984)
Other non-cash UKA losses	(11,490)	(1,335)
Operating costs	394,058	382,818
Less: realised gains/(losses) on derivative contracts (P) (note 4(b))	19,711	(4,735)
Operating costs directly attributable to production	413,769	378,083
Comprising of:		
Production costs (Q) (note 4(b))	344,580	307,634
Tariff and transportation expenses (R) (note 4(b))	69,189	70,449
Operating costs directly attributable to production	413,769	378,083

(i) Includes \$166.2 million (2024: \$125.7 million) of purchases and associated costs of third-party gas not required for injection activities at Magnus, which is sold on

Barrels equivalent produced	2025 kboe	2024 kboe
Total produced (working interest) (S)⁽ⁱ⁾	15,675	14,909

(i) Production 1,161 kboe associated with Seligi 1a gas (2024: 724 kboe)

Unit opex is the operating expenditure per barrel of oil equivalent produced. This metric is useful as it is an industry standard metric allowing comparability between oil and gas companies. Unit opex including hedging includes the effect of realised gains and losses on derivatives related to foreign currency and emissions allowances. This is a useful measure for investors because it demonstrates how the Group manages its risk to market price movements.

Operating costs	2025 \$/Boe	2024 \$/Boe
Production costs (Q/S)	22.0	20.6
Tariff and transportation expenses (R/S)	4.4	4.7
Total unit opex ((Q + R)/S)	26.4	25.3
Realised (gain)/loss on derivative contracts (P/S)	(1.3)	0.3
Total unit opex including hedging ((P + Q+ R)/S)	25.1	25.6

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22 May 2026: Annual General Meeting
September 2026: Half-year results

More information at
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Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to EnQuest's expectations and plans, strategy, management's objectives, future performance, production, reserves, costs, revenues and other trend information. These statements and forecasts involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that may occur in the future. There are a number of factors which could cause actual results or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements and forecasts. The statements have been made with reference to forecast price changes, economic conditions and the current regulatory environment. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as a profit forecast. Past share performance cannot be relied upon as a guide to future performance.



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