valeura energy inc.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Dated March 29, 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION

In this Annual Information Form, the following abbreviations have the meanings set forth below.

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbl	barrel
Mbbl	thousand barrels
bbl/d	barrel per day
NGLs	natural gas liquids

Natural Gas

Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MMcf	million cubic feet
Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MMBtu	million British Thermal Units
Bcf	billion cubic feet
Bcf/d	billion cubic feet per day

Other

BOE	barrel of oil equivalent.
BOE/d	barrel of oil equivalent per day.
Mboe	thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day.
M$	thousands of dollars.
MM$	millions of dollars.
McfGE	thousand cubic feet of sales gas equivalent.
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange.
TL/m3	Turkish Lira per cubic metre.
TL	Turkish Lira.
THB	Thailand Baht.
CAD	Canadian dollars.

Conversions

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions between Standard Imperial Units and the International System of Units (or metric units)

To convert to	From	Multiply by
1,000 cubic metres of gas	Mcf	35.494
bbl	cubic metres of oil	0.158
cubic metres of oil	bbl	6.290
feet	metres	0.305
metres	feet	3.281
miles	kilometres	1.609
kilometres	miles	0.621
acres	hectares	0.405
hectares	acres	2.471

DEFINITIONS

In this Annual Information Form, the following words and phrases have the meanings set forth below, unless otherwise indicated.

"**abandonment and reclamation costs**" means all costs associated with the process of restoring a reporting issuer's property that has been disturbed by oil and gas activities to a standard imposed by applicable government or regulatory authorities.

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), together with any or all regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended from time to time.

"**Anti-Corruption Policy**" means the Company's anti-corruption policy.

"**Banarli East Licence**" means the Banarli Exploration License F18-c1,c2,c3,c4 described under the heading *"Description of the Business - Licence Term and Commitments – Turkey"*

"**Banarli Farm-in**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"**Banarli Licences**" or "**Banarli Exploration Licences**" mean, collectively, the two Banarli licences described under the heading "*Description of the Business and Operations – Land Holdings*".

"**Board**" means the board of directors of Valeura.

"**BOTAS**" means Boru Hatlari ile Petrol Tasima Anonim Sirketi.

"**BOTAS Reference Price**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*Description of the Business and Operations – Petroleum Sales*".

"**BVI**" means British Virgin Islands.

"**COGE Handbook**" means the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook prepared jointly by The Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Petroleum (Petroleum Society), as amended from time to time.

"**Common Shares**" means the common shares in the capital of the Company.

"**Company**" or "**Valeura**" means Valeura Energy Inc. and, where applicable, includes its subsidiaries and affiliates.

"**CRBV**" means Corporate Resources B.V., a wholly-owned affiliate of Valeura.

"**crude oil**" or "**oil**" as described in the COGE Handbook means a mixture consisting mainly of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons that exists in the liquid phase in reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure and temperature. Crude oil may contain small amounts of sulphur and other non-hydrocarbons but does not include liquids obtained from the processing of natural gas.

"**Deep Gas Play**" means the Company's deep, unconventional gas play located in the Thrace Basin.

"**development costs**" means costs incurred to obtain access to reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering and storing the oil and gas from the reserves. More specifically, development costs, including applicable costs to operate support equipment and facilities and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

(a) gain access to and prepare well locations for drilling, including surveying, metocean surveying, and acquiring well locations for the purpose of determining specific development drilling sites, clearing ground, draining, road building, and relocating public roads, gas lines and power lines, to the extent necessary in developing the reserves;

(b) drill and equip development wells, development type stratigraphic test wells and service wells, including the costs of platforms and of well equipment such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment and the wellhead assembly;

(c) acquire, construct and install production facilities such as flow lines, separators, treaters, heaters, manifolds, measuring devices and production storage tanks, natural gas cycling and processing plants, pipeline or other transportation systems, and central utility and waste disposal systems; and

(d) provide improved recovery systems.

"**development well**" means a well drilled inside the established limits of an oil or gas reservoir, or in close proximity to the edge of the reservoir, to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

"**Disposition**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"DMF" means the Department of Mineral Fuels of Thailand.

"**Edirne Production Leases**" means the Company's interests in three production leases (E17-b4-1, E17-c1-1 and E17-c2-1) at Edirne in the Thrace Basin.

"**Equinor**" means Equinor Turkey B.V., a wholly-owned affiliate of Equinor ASA.

"**ESG**" means environmental, social and corporate governance.

"**exploration costs**" means costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects that may contain oil and gas reserves, including costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related property (sometimes referred to in part as "**prospecting costs**") and after acquiring the property. Exploration costs, which include applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities, are:

(a) costs of topographical, geochemical, geological and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and others conducting those studies (collectively sometimes referred to as "**geological and geophysical costs**");

(b) costs of carrying and retaining unproved properties, such as delay rentals, taxes (other than income and capital taxes) on properties, legal costs for title defence, and the maintenance of land and lease records;

(c) dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions;

(d) costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells; and

(e) costs of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells.

"**exploratory well**" means a well that is not a development well, a service well or a stratigraphic test well.

"**Facility**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"**field**" means a defined geographical area consisting of one or more hydrocarbon pools.

"**FID**" means final investment decision;

"**forecast prices and costs**" means future prices and costs that are:

(a) generally accepted as being a reasonable outlook of the future; and

(b) if, and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which the Company is legally bound by a contractual or other obligation to supply a physical product, including those for an extension period of a contract that is likely to be extended, those prices or costs rather than the prices and costs referred to in paragraph (a).

"**forward-looking statements**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*Forward-Looking Statements*".

"**future net revenue**" means a forecast of revenue, estimated using forecast prices and costs or constant prices and costs, arising from the anticipated development and production of resources, net of the associated royalties, operating costs, development costs and abandonment and reclamation costs.

"**GDMPA**" means the Republic of Turkey's General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs.

"**gross**" means:

(a) in relation to the Company's interest in production or reserves, its "company gross reserves", which are the Company's working interest (operating or non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests of the Company;

(b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which the Company has an interest; and

(c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which the Company has an interest.

"**HSSEC**" means Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Community.

"**HSSEC Management System**" means the Company's Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Community management system.

"**ICFR**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*Risk Factors – Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting*".

"**JOA(s)**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"**Kris Acquisition**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"**M&A**" means mergers and acquisitions.

"**MOPU"** means Mobile Oil Production Unit.

"**MOPU Purchase**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"**Mubadala Acquisition**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"**natural gas**" means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon gases and other gases.

"**natural gas liquids**" means those hydrocarbon components that can be recovered from natural gas as a liquid including, but not limited to, ethane, propane, butanes, pentanes plus, and condensates.

"**Natural Gas Market Law**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*Industry Conditions – Turkey*".

"**net**" means:

(a) in relation to the Company's interest in production or reserves, the Company's working interest (operating or non-operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus the Company's royalty interests in production or reserves;

(b) in relation to the Company's interest in wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company's working interest in each of its gross wells; and

(c) in relation to the Company's interest in a property, the total area in which the Company has an interest multiplied by the working interest owned by the Company.

"**New Petroleum Law**" means Turkey's Petroleum Law No. 6491 adopted in 2013.

"**NI 51-101**" means National Instrument 51-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*.

"NSAI" means Netherland, Sewell and Associates Inc., independent reserves evaluators.

"**NSAI Reserves Report**" means the independent engineering evaluation of the reserves attributable to the offshore properties in Licence G10/48 in Thailand prepared by NSAI, with a preparation date of March 31, 2023 and effective December 31, 2022.

"**NSAI Resources Report**" means the independent engineering evaluation of the contingent resources attributable to the offshore properties in Licence G10/48 in Thailand prepared by NSAI, with a preparation date of March 31, 2023 and effective December 31, 2022.

"**operating costs**" or "**production costs**" means costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of operating and maintaining those wells and related equipment and facilities.

"**Option**" means an option to acquire a Common Share pursuant to the Stock Option Plan.

"**Preferred Shares**" means the preferred shares in the capital of the Company.

"**production**" means recovering, gathering, treating, field or plant processing (for example, processing gas to extract natural gas liquids) and field storage of oil and gas.

"**property**" includes:

(a) fee ownership or a lease, concession, agreement, permit, licence or other interest representing the right to extract oil or gas subject to such terms as may be imposed by the conveyance of that interest;

(b) royalty interests, production payments payable in oil or gas, and other non-operating interests in properties operated by others; and

(c) an agreement with a foreign government or authority under which a reporting issuer participates in the operation of properties or otherwise serves as "producer" of the underlying reserves (in contrast to being an independent purchaser, broker, dealer or importer).

A property does not include supply agreements, or contracts that represent a right to purchase, rather than extract, oil or gas.

"**property acquisition costs**" means costs incurred to acquire a property (directly by purchase or lease, or indirectly by acquiring another corporate entity with an interest in the property), including:

(a) costs of lease bonuses and options to purchase or lease a property;

(b) the portion of the costs applicable to hydrocarbons when land including rights to hydrocarbons is purchased in fee; and

(c) brokers' fees, recording and registration fees, legal costs and other costs incurred in acquiring properties.

"**proved property**" means a property or part of a property to which reserves have been specifically attributed.

"**PTI**" means Pinnacle Turkey, Inc.

"**reservoir**" as described in the COGE Handbook means a subsurface rock unit that contains an accumulation of petroleum.

"**Rossukon**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*".

"**service well**" means a well drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Wells in this class are drilled for the following specific purposes: gas injection (natural gas, propane, butane or flue gas), water injection, steam injection, air injection, salt-water disposal, water supply for injection, observation, or injection for combustion.

"**Shareholders**" means the holders of Common Shares and "**Shareholder**" means any one of them.

"**solution gas**" means gas dissolved in crude oil.

"**South Thrace Lands**" means, collectively, the lands comprising the South Thrace Production Leases.

"**South Thrace Production Leases**" means, collectively, the 11 South Thrace production leases previously held by the TBNG JV comprising 170,735 acres in the Thrace Basin.

"**SRB**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "*Industry Conditions – Thailand*".

"**Stellar**" means Stellar Advisory Partners.

"**Stock Option Plan**" means the stock option plan of the Company.

"**stratigraphic test well**" means a drilling effort, geologically directed, to obtain information pertaining to a specific geologic condition. Ordinarily, such wells are drilled without the intention of being completed for hydrocarbon production. They include wells for the purpose of core tests and all types of expendable holes related to hydrocarbon exploration. Stratigraphic test wells are classified as:

(a) "exploratory type" if not drilled into a proved property; or

(b) “development type”, if drilled into a proved property. Development type stratigraphic wells are also referred to as “evaluation wells”.

“**support equipment and facilities**” means equipment and facilities used in oil and gas activities, including seismic equipment, drilling equipment, construction and grading equipment, vehicles, repair shops, warehouses, supply points, camps, and division, district or field offices.

“**TBNG**” means Thrace Basin Natural Gas Türkiye Corporation, a wholly-owned affiliate of Valeura.

“**TBNG JV**” means the joint venture formed between CRBV, TBNG and PTI.

“**TBNG JV Lands**” means the South Thrace Lands and the West Thrace Lands.

“**TBNGL**” means Thrace Basin Natural Gas Limited, a private company, which acquired the shares of TBNG and CRBV under the Disposition.

“**Thrace Basin**” means an area of land in the northwest region of Turkey, located west of Istanbul and extending to the Greek and Bulgarian borders.

“**TPAO**” means Türkiye Petrolleri Anon Ortakligi, the Turkish National Petroleum Company

“**TSX**” means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

“**Turkish Regulations**” has the meaning set forth under the heading “*Industry Conditions – Turkish Petroleum Law Regime”.*

“**U.S.**” or “**United States**” means the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

“VEA” means Valeura Energy Asia Pte. Ltd., a wholly-owned affiliate of Valeura.

“VEN Co-op” means Valeura Energy (Netherlands) Cooperatief UA, a wholly-owned affiliate of Valeura.

“**VENBV**” means Valeura Energy (Netherlands) B.V., a wholly-owned affiliate of Valeura.

“**Wassana**” has the meaning set forth under the heading “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History*”.

“**well abandonment costs**” means costs of abandoning a well (net of salvage value) and of disconnecting the well from the surface gathering system. These costs do not include costs of abandoning the gathering system or reclaiming the wellsite.

“**West Thrace Lands**” means, collectively, the lands comprising the West Thrace Licence and the West Thrace Production Leases.

“**West Thrace Licence**” or “**West Thrace Exploration Licence**” means, the one West Thrace licence described under the heading “*Description of the Business and Operations – Licence Term and Commitments*”.

“**West Thrace Production Leases**” means, collectively, the three West Thrace production leases described under the heading “*Description of the Business and Operations – Licence Term and Commitments*”.

PRESENTATION OF RESERVES AND RESOURCES INFORMATION

All oil and natural gas reserves and resources information contained in this Annual Information Form has been prepared and presented in accordance with NI 51-101 and the COGE Handbook. The reserves and resource estimates provided in this Annual Information Form are estimates only. Actual reserves and resources and future production from such resources may be greater than or less than the estimates provided herein.

Numbers in the reserves and resources tables and other oil and gas information contained in this Annual Information Form may not add due to rounding.

Definitions

With respect to the reserves and resources data contained herein, the following terms have the meanings indicated:

"**best estimate**" means there is a 50% chance that the estimated quantity will be equalled or exceeded.

"chance of commerciality" is defined as the product of the change of discovery and the chance of development.

"**chance of development**" is the estimated probability that, once discovered, a known accumulation will be commercially developed.

"**chance of discovery**" is the estimated probability that exploration activities will confirm the existence of a significant accumulation of potentially recoverable petroleum.

"**contingent resources**" are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations using established technology or technology under development, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. Contingencies are conditions that must be satisfied for a portion of contingent resources to be classified as reserves that are: (a) specific to the project being evaluated; and (b) expected to be resolved within a reasonable timeframe.

"**developed**" reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (e.g. when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production.

"**developed non-producing**" reserves are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut-in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown.

"**developed producing**" reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut-in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty.

"**low estimate**" is considered to be a conservative estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the low estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the low estimate.

"**best estimate**" is considered to be the best estimate of the quantity that will be actually recovered. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the best estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate.

"**high estimate**" is considered to be an optimistic estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the high estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the high estimate.

"**possible**" reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

"**probable**" reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

"**proved**" reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves.

"**reserves**" are estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, from a given date forward, based on: (a) analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical, and engineering data; (b) the use of established technology; and (c) specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable and shall be disclosed. Reserves are classified according to the degree of certainty associated with the estimates.

"**resources**" are petroleum quantities that originally existed on or within the earth's crust in naturally occurring accumulations, including discovered and undiscovered (recoverable and unrecoverable) plus quantities already produced. Total resources is equivalent to total petroleum initially-in-place.

"**undeveloped**" reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

Certain other terms used herein but not defined herein are defined in NI 51-101 and, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the same meanings herein as in NI 51-101.

Use of Unrisked Estimates

The unrisked estimates of contingent resources as of December 31, 2022 referred to in this Annual Information Form have not been risked for the chance of development. See "*Appendix A-2 – Contingent Resources Data*" for details regarding risked estimates. There is uncertainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the contingent resources.

BOEs

A BOE is determined by converting a volume of natural gas to barrels using the ratio of 6 Mcf to one barrel. BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 BOE is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Further, a conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 BOE assumes that the gas is very dry without significant natural gas liquids. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilising a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information contained in this Annual Information Form constitutes forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, "**forward-looking statements**") under applicable securities legislation. Such forward-looking statements are included for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that reliance on such forward-looking statements may not be appropriate for other purposes, such as making investment decisions. Forward-looking statements typically include words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "target", "goal", "propose", "project" or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the total cash consideration in respect of the Mubadala Acquisition;
- the timing and quantum for any contingent consideration in respect of the Mubadala Acquisition;
- operating costs;
- the Thailand and Turkey fiscal regimes;
- marketing and pricing in Thailand and Turkey;
- minimising greenhouse gas emissions;
- certain contingent payments of up to a further $7.0 million under the Kris Acquisition relating to further development milestones;
- the Company's objectives with respect to ESG and sustainability;
- the Company's plan to charter the *PV Drilling I* jack-up drilling rig to support its Gulf of Thailand operations in 2023;
- the purchase price of the MOPU Purchase being phased over approximately 14 months;
- work to prepare for production operations to resume at the Wassana field upon arrival of a suitable oil storage vessel;
- the expectation to develop drilling locations in the NSAI Reserves Report;
- Valeura's contingent resources attributed to Licence G10/48;
- potential for an infill drilling programme on the Wassana field, to more fully develop certain oil-bearing reservoir sands that had been identified on 3D seismic, drilled by the previous operator, and shown to be productive prior to the field being shut in;
- the Company's farm-out process for the Deep Gas Play;
- water management in Thailand and Turkey;
- utilisation of tax losses in Thailand;
- demand for liquid hydrocarbons;
- the ability of the Company to provide a cleaner source of energy from the Deep Gas Play, to directly offset energy derived from coal, which is Turkey's traditional primary energy source;
- the revised development plan for the Rossukon field and associated partner approvals, in advance of proposing a new FID to the DMF to develop the field and to achieve first commercial production by November 14, 2023;
- ability to provide a meaningful boost to natural gas supply security in Turkey and the region;

- decommissioning obligations;
- the ability to extend the production period beyond the licence expiry date by up to 10 years for Licence G10/48 and Licence G6/48;
- the opportunity for a production re-activation project with near-term growth potential at Licence G10/48
- the opportunity to re-invigorate a stalled oil field development project at the Rossukon oil field in Licence G6/48;
- approval of a location licence to enable the potential to spud a commitment well on the Banarli East Licence by June 27, 2023;
- the ability to extend the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences for two further two-year periods;
- the focus on targets that could provide near-term production and cash flow plus the opportunity for re-investment to generate further value through growth and the potential to generate material value for stakeholders;
- the potential of a Deep Gas Play in the Thrace Basin;
- the ability to execute a successful mergers and acquisitions strategy;
- the ability to continually minimise direct impact to climate change from Valeura's operations;
- the ability to target sweet spots in the Deep Gas Play and the extent of the play;
- Valeura's commitment to safety, reliability and environmental responsible practices and optimising operational and administrative functions;
- Valeura's business strategy and outlook;
- the ability to execute and agree with partners on work programmes (and the nature and extent of such work programmes) and budgets, which are subject to change based on, amongst other things, the actual results of drilling and related activity, the availability of equipment and service providers, unexpected delays and changes in market conditions;
- the ability to obtain approvals and permits for drilling programmes or high-pressure stimulation programmes;
- Valeura's plan to report energy consumed across its operations;
- the ability to finance future developments and/or inorganic growth;
- tying-in other new wells and getting these on-stream;
- results of future seismic programmes;
- future production rates and associated cash flow;
- continued operations of and approvals forthcoming from the DMF in Thailand and GDMPA in Turkey in a manner consistent with past conduct;
- future economic conditions, including oil and gas commodity prices;
- future currency and exchange rates;
- future community investment;
- the Company's continued ability to attract and retain qualified staff, and equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner;
- technical decision making;

- the resumption of the non-productive acreage return programme;
- the Company's continued ability to work with the Thai Navy to minimize impact to commercial and security operations in the Gulf of Thailand;
- the ability to obtain necessary government and stock exchange approvals;
- the amount and timing of future asset retirement obligations;
- future liquidity, creditworthiness and financial capacity;
- future interest rates;
- future exploration, development and other expenditures; and
- future costs, expenses and royalty rates.

Statements related to "reserves" or "contingent resources" are deemed to be forward-looking information as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves and resources can be profitably produced in the future. Specifically, forward-looking information contained herein regarding "reserves" or "contingent resources" may include:

- estimated volumes and value of Valeura's oil and natural gas reserves;
- estimated volumes of Valeura's resources; and
- the ability to finance future developments.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such statements but which may prove to be incorrect. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified in this Annual Information Form, assumptions have been made regarding and are implicit in, among other things:

- the Company's ability to integrate the assets from the Mubadala Acquisition and Kris Acquisition;
- the ability to successfully restart production from the Wassana field;
- the ability to achieve a materially lower cost base for the Wassana field through the MOPU Purchase and other new facility leasing contracts;
- the ability to achieve oil sales from Wassana and generate net cashflows at current commodity prices;
- the ability to fully identify and execute infill drilling opportunities in the Wassana field;
- the ability to achieve regulatory and partner approvals for a new development plan in the Rossukon field;
- the accuracy of the NSAI Reserves Report and the NSAI Resources Report;
- the ability to successfully pursue further opportunities in Thailand and achieve synergies including utilisation of tax losses;
- the ability to extend the Thrace Basin exploration licences for up to a further four years;
- the ability to identify attractive M&A opportunities to support growth;
- the continuation of operations following the COVID-19 pandemic;
- the Company's ability to operate the properties in a safe, environmentally responsible, efficient and effective manner;

- the ability to satisfy the conditions precedent and ongoing covenants under the Facility;
- future sources of funding;
- future economic conditions;
- the ability to manage costs related to inflation;
- the ability of the Company to execute its strategy;
- the Company's ability to effectively manage growth;
- political stability of the areas in which Valeura is operating and completing transactions;
- the success of the Deep Gas Play;
- the ability of the Company to satisfy the drilling and other requirements under its licences and leases;
- continued operations of and approvals forthcoming from the governments and regulators in a manner consistent with past conduct;
- future seismic and drilling activity on the required/expected timelines;
- the prospectivity of the Company's lands;
- the continued favourable pricing and operating netbacks across its business;
- future production rates and associated operating netbacks and cash flow;
- the ability to reach agreement with partners;
- the ability of the Company to attract and retain its directors, senior management team and employees with relevant experience;
- the ability of the Company to successfully manage the political and economic risks inherent in pursuing oil and gas opportunities in Thailand and Turkey;
- field production rates and decline rates;
- the ability of the Company to secure adequate product transportation;
- the impact of increasing competition in or near the Company's plays;
- the ability of the Company to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner to develop its business and execute work programmes;
- the timing and costs of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion;
- future oil and natural gas prices;
- currency, exchange and interest rates;
- the ability of the Company to maintain effective ICFR;
- the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes and environmental matters;
- the ability of the Company to successfully market its oil and natural gas products;
- the ability to successfully manage the political and economic risks inherent in pursuing oil and gas opportunities in foreign countries;
- the state of the capital markets; and
- the ability of the Company to obtain financing on acceptable terms.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which have been used.

In addition, Valeura's work programmes and budgets are in part based upon expected agreement among joint venture partners and associated exploration, development and marketing plans and anticipated costs and sales prices, which are subject to change based on, among other things, the actual results of drilling and related activity, availability of drilling, high-pressure stimulation, offshore storage and offloading facilities and other specialised oilfield equipment and service providers for onshore and offshore operations, changes in partners' plans and unexpected delays and changes in market conditions. Although Valeura believes the expectations and assumptions reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable, they may prove to be incorrect.

Forward-looking statements involve significant known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Exploration, appraisal, and development of oil and natural gas reserves are speculative activities and involve a significant degree of risk. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by the Company including, but not limited to:

- the risks associated with the oil and gas industry (e.g. operational risks in exploration, inherent uncertainties in interpreting geological data, and changes in plans with respect to exploration or capital expenditures, the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to costs and expenses, and health, safety, environmental risks and climate change risks);
- the ability of management to execute its business plan or realise anticipated benefits from the Mubadala Acquisition and Kris Acquisition;
- competition for specialised equipment and human resources;
- disruption in supply chains;
- the risks of currency fluctuations;
- changes in oil and gas prices and netbacks in Thailand and Turkey;
- potential changes in joint venture partner strategies and participation in work programmes and potential disputes among partners;
- potential assertions of pre-emptive rights by a partner or potential disputes with a partner in connection with the Kris Acquisition;
- the ability to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting;
- the ability to execute potential M&A opportunities;
- the risk that the conditions precedent under the Facility will not be satisfied and that other financing may not be available;
- the risk that the covenants under the Facility cannot be satisfied on an ongoing basis;
- the risks of further disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic;
- liquidity risk;
- uncertainty regarding the sustainability of initial production rates and decline rates thereafter;
- uncertainty regarding the contemplated timelines for further testing and production activities;
- uncertainty regarding the state of capital markets and the availability of future financings;
- the risk of being unable to meet drilling deadlines and the requirements under licences and leases;
- uncertainty regarding the contemplated timelines and costs for offshore development plans in Thailand and the Deep Gas Play evaluation in Turkey;
- the risks of disruption to operations and access to worksites, threats to security and safety of personnel and potential property damage related to political issues, terrorist attacks, insurgencies or civil unrest;

- the risks of increased costs and delays in timing related to protecting the safety and security of Valeura's personnel and property;
- political stability in Thailand and Turkey;
- the risk of changing commodity prices and BOTAS Reference Prices (priced in TL);
- the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations;
- the uncertainty associated with negotiating with third parties;
- counterparty risks;
- the uncertainty regarding government and other approvals (potential changes in laws and regulations);
- the risks associated with weather delays and natural disasters; and
- the risks associated with international activity.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

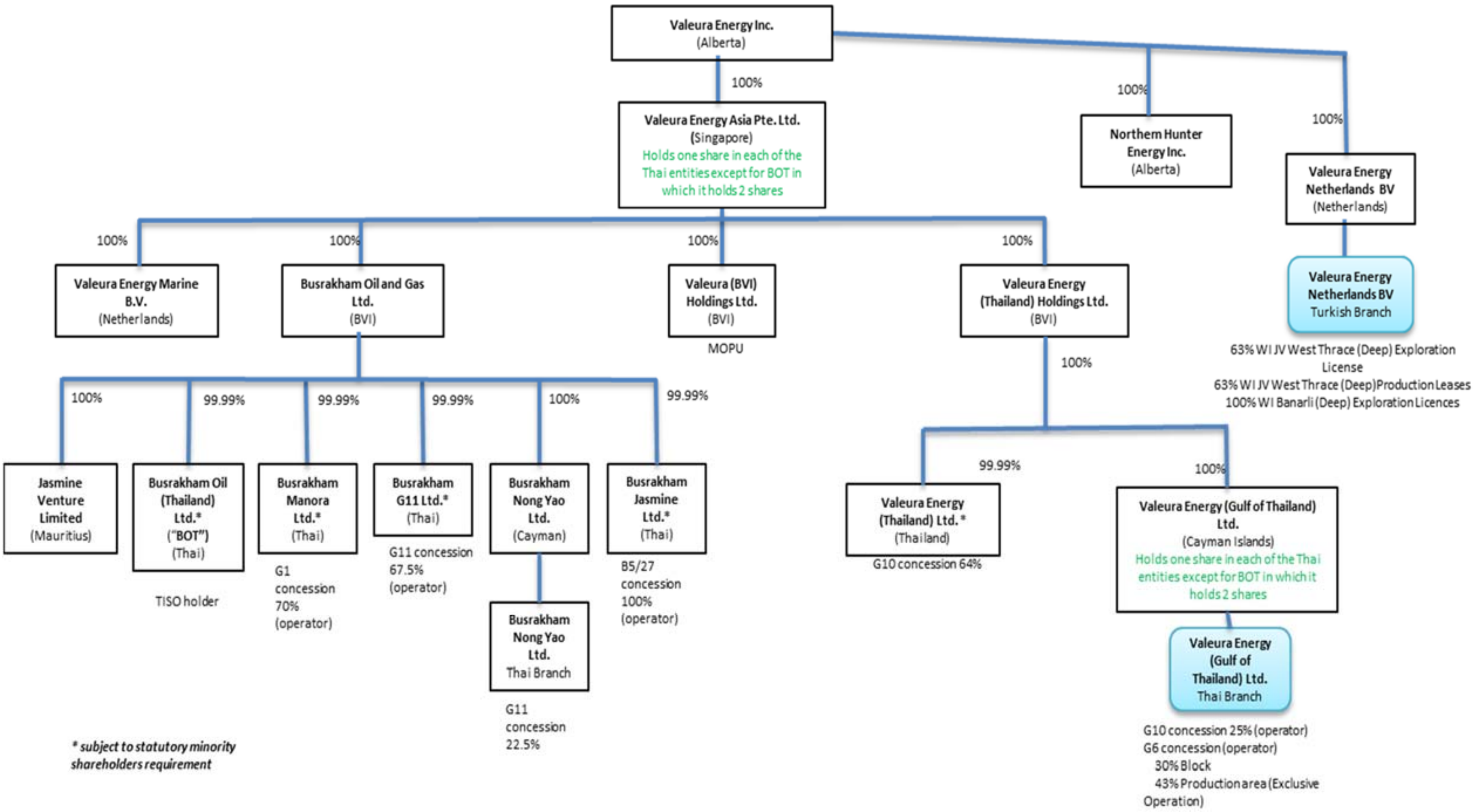
The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable securities laws.

VALEURA ENERGY INC.

Valeura is a Canada-based public company engaged in the exploration, development and production of petroleum and natural gas in Thailand and in Turkey and is pursuing further inorganic growth in Southeast Asia. The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol "VLE". The head office of Valeura is located at Suite 1200, 202 – 6th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2R9 and its registered and records office is located at 4600, 525 – 8th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1G1. Valeura was incorporated under the ABCA.

Inter-Corporate Relationships

The following diagram describes the inter-corporate relationships among the Company and each of its subsidiaries as of the date hereof:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Valeura's operations are focused on the offshore Gulf of Thailand and the Thrace Basin of onshore northwest Turkey. As of December 31, 2022, Valeura held working interests in two licences offshore Thailand and in six production leases and exploration licences in Turkey.

The Company's Thailand interests, which are held by VEA, include an 89% operated working interest in Licence G10/48, containing the Wassana field, and a 43% operated working interest in the undeveloped but fully appraised Rossukon oil field in Licence G6/48.

The Company's Turkey interest, which are held by VENBV, include a 63% working interest in the deep rights for three production leases and one exploration licence in the West Thrace Lands and a 100% working interest in the deep rights in the Banarli Licences. These lands contain the Deep Gas Play in over-pressured formations below approximately 2,500 metres, which has been drilled down to approximately 4,900 metres.

See "*Description of the Business and Operations – Land Holdings*."

Three Year History

The following describes the development of Valeura's business over the last three completed financial years.

2020

On January 7, 2020, Ms. Heather Campbell was appointed as Valeura's Chief Financial Officer, following the departure of Mr. Steve Bjornson.

On January 7, 2020, Mr. Timothy Chapman was appointed to the Board.

On February 14, 2020, Valeura's joint venture partner in the Deep Gas Play, Equinor, provided formal notice under the joint operating agreements ("**JOAs**") for the Banarli Exploration Licences and the West Thrace Exploration Licence and the West Thrace Production Leases of their intent to withdraw from the joint operations. Equinor's working interests reverted to the other joint venture partners under the JOAs. Final approvals from the Turkish Government of the working interest changes were received in April 2020, and Equinor's exit was finalised thereafter, including the settlement of abandonment obligations. Following Equinor's exit, Valeura's deep working interest increased to 100% in the Banarli Exploration Licences and to 63% in the West Thrace Production Leases and West Thrace Exploration Licence.

In April 2020, Valeura drilled two exploration wells in the West Thrace Exploration Licence in order to fulfil the remaining work commitment for the licence.

On June 26, 2020, Valeura received approval to renew the Banarli Exploration Licences and West Thrace Exploration Licence for the 1st extension exploration phase which, at that time, was for a term that would run until June 27, 2022. These licences were subsequently extended by the GDMPA in early 2022 to June 27, 2023 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

In August 2020, Valeura completed a corporate reorganisation, whereby ownership of TBNG was transferred from VENBV to VEN Co-op, the deep working interest in the Banarli Exploration Licences was transferred from CRBV to VENBV and deep working interest in the West Thrace Production Leases and West Thrace Exploration Licence was transferred from TBNG to VENBV.

On August 31, 2020, Mr. Peter Sider resigned as Valeura's Chief Operating Officer.

On October 20, 2020, Valeura announced that it had entered into a share purchase agreement to dispose of its producing shallow conventional gas business to TBNGL for cash consideration of $15.5 million, plus royalty payments of up to an additional $2.5 million (the "**Disposition**"). The Disposition was structured as a sale of the shares of two of its wholly-owned subsidiary companies, TBNG and CRBV.

In late 2020, Valeura commenced a farm-out process to find a new partner for the appraisal of the Deep Gas Play and engaged Stellar to assist with that process, which is continuing. Stellar remains engaged by Valeura with a mandate to continue the process. As of the date hereof, there is no agreement with a new party to farm-in to the Deep Gas Play.

During 2020, Valeura announced its intention to pursue a new growth strategy, also targeting M&A.

2021

On May 26, 2021, the Company closed the Disposition for cash consideration (including closing working capital and effective date adjustments) of $16.85 million, deferred cash consideration valued at $1.0 million, with an economic effective date of July 1, 2020. The Disposition resulted in a gain on disposal of $6.1 million and a currency translation loss of $67.0 million. The deferred consideration was in the form of a cash royalty payable over five years, tied to local Turkish gas prices, with a minimum payment of $1 million and a maximum payment of $2.5 million. Upon completion of the Disposition, Valeura had no hydrocarbon production.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a gain on the deferred consideration related to the Disposition of $1.5 million, as the maximum deferred consideration of $2.5 million was expected to be collected in 2022 as a result of increases in Turkish natural gas prices.

During 2021, Valeura continued its pursuit of its new growth strategy, including seeking a new farm-in partner to further appraise the Deep Gas Play in Turkey, and M&A opportunities in a broad focus area, including jurisdictions with significant deal flow and expected relatively low competition for assets.

2022

During 2022, Valeura collected the full $2.5 million deferred consideration in respect of the Disposition.

On April 28, 2022, Valeura announced that it had entered into a sale and purchase agreement with KrisEnergy (Asia) Ltd. to acquire all of the shares of KrisEnergy International (Thailand) Holdings Ltd. (the "**Kris Acquisition**"), which held an interest in two operated licences in the offshore Gulf of Thailand for total initial cash consideration of $3.1 million, plus certain contingent payments of up to a further $7.0 million relating to future development milestones. Separately, Valeura agreed to purchase an onsite MOPU from Nora Limited, for consideration of $9.2 million, with the purchase price to be phased over approximately 14 months (the "**MOPU Purchase**"). Valeura also announced the formation of VEA, which would serve as the buyer entity for both the Kris Acquisition and the MOPU Purchase.

On June 13, 2022, Valeura announced the results of an independent third party reserves and resources assessment prepared for Valeura by NSAI in respect of the Kris Acquisition.

On June 15, 2022, Valeura announced the closing of the Kris Acquisition, resulting in VEA holding an 89% operated working interest in Licence G10/48 containing the Wassana field and a 43% operated working interest in Licence G6/48 containing the Rossukon field.

On September 1, 2022, the Company announced that Gordon Begg, Vice President, Commercial would cease to be an executive officer of the Company and would continue to support the Company in a part-time consulting role.

On October 4, 2022, Valeura announced that it had agreed with Petrovietnam Drilling and Well Service Corporation to charter the *PV Drilling I* jack-up drilling rig to support its Gulf of Thailand operations in 2023.

On November 11, 2022, Valeura announced, among other things, that it had entered into a facility arrangement and commercial contract with Trafigura Pte. Ltd. ("**Trafigura**") comprised of an agreement for advances in support of Wassana operations and a commercial contract related to Wassana's crude oil production (the "**Facility**"). The Facility provides for advances in discrete tranches, up to an initial maximum capacity of $30 million, subject to the satisfaction of a number of conditions precedent.

On November 30, 2022, Valeura announced that it had entered into an agreement with PT Samudra Alam Transport to charter a crude oil tanker to store oil produced from the Wassana field.

On December 6, 2022, Valeura announced that VEA had entered into an agreement to acquire the Thailand upstream oil producing portfolio of Busrakham Oil and Gas Ltd., a subsidiary of Mubadala Energy, for consideration of $10.4 million plus up to an additional $50 million, contingent upon certain upside price scenarios (the "**Mubadala Acquisition**"). The Mubadala Acquisition consists of operated interests in three offshore licences in the Gulf of Thailand that include the Nong Yao, Jasmine/Ban Yen and Manora fields.

On December 6, 2022, Valeura announced that a drawdown of up to $50 million is advanceable to VEA from Trafigura, which is in addition to the initial potential maximum capacity of discrete drawdowns of up to $30 million, under the Facility, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent.

Recent Developments

On January 24, 2023, Valeura announced that: (i) it had increased its ownership stake of VEA from 85% to 87.5%, (ii) it had received formal notification of the recertification of the MOPU, thereby enabling its ongoing use as the production and processing facility for crude oil from the Wassana field, and (iii) that it anticipated that the Mubadala Acquisition would close in Q1 2023.

On February 1, 2023, Kelvin Tang was appointed Executive VP Corporate, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

On February 8, 2023, Valeura announced the closing of a private placement offering of 3,937,000 Common Shares at a price of $2.54 Common Share for gross proceeds of approximately $10 million (the "**2023 Offering**").

On March 21, 2023, Valeura announced that it had entered into and closed a share purchase agreement with Panthera Thailand Pte. Ltd. to acquire the remaining equity of VEA not already held by Valeura for total consideration of 9,500,000 Common Shares resulting in its ownership stake of VEA increasing from 87.5% to 100%.

On March 22, 2023, Valeura announced the closing of the Mubadala Acquisition, resulting in VEA holding a 70% operated working interest in Licence G1/48 containing the Manora field, a 100% interest in Licence B5/27 containing the Jasmine field and a 90% operated working interest in Licence G11/48 containing the Nong Yao field.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

Valeura is a Canada-based public company engaged in the exploration, development and production of petroleum and natural gas in Thailand and in Turkey, and is pursuing further inorganic growth in Southeast Asia.

Corporate Strategy

Valeura is pursuing a disciplined growth strategy, with the following priorities:

1. With its strong financial position and internationally experienced team, Valeura is well-positioned to grow by way of M&A in a number of international jurisdictions where management and the Board have significant business and operational experience. The Company focuses on targets that could provide near-term production and cash flow plus the opportunity for re-investment to generate further value through growth, and therefore have the potential to generate material value for stakeholders; and

2. In the longer term, Valeura continues to target delivering value from its Deep Gas Play in the Thrace Basin. Its three exploration licences in the core of the Deep Gas Play are valid up to June 27, 2023 and have the potential for extensions thereafter. Given recent gas price increases and the focus on security of gas supply to Europe, the Company is reviewing its deep gas strategy, including licence extension applications and continued pursuit of a farm-out of a portion of its interest in the Deep Gas Play in order to jointly pursue a further phase of appraisal work.

Personnel

As at December 31, 2022, Valeura had five full-time employees in its head office in Calgary, 27 at its offices in Thailand, and two in its office in Ankara, Turkey.

Land Holdings

The following tables set forth Valeura's land holdings as at December 31, 2022:

Thailand	Gross Area (Acres)	WI	Net Area (Acres)	VLE Owner
Licence G10/48 (Wassana field)	32,667	89%	29,074	VEA
Licence G6/48 (Rossukon field)	21,681	43%	9,323	VEA
Total Thailand	**54,348**		**38,397**	

Turkey			Valeura Deep Rights		
Lease / Licence	Count	Gross Area (Acres)	WI	Net Area (Acres)	VLE Owner
West Thrace Production Leases	3	13,578	63%	8,554	VENBV
Banarli Exploration Licences	2	123,847	100%	123,847	VENBV
West Thrace Exploration Licence	1	88,434	63%	55,713	VENBV
Total Turkey	**6**	**225,859**		**188,114**	

Valeura holds only the deep rights in its Turkey licences and leases which is defined as 2,500 metres or a pressure gradient of 0.6 psi/ft (1.39 SG), whichever is shallower.

Licence Term and Commitments

Thailand
Licence G10/48 is held under the terms of a 20-year production licence which expires on December 7, 2035. There are no further work commitments. As of December 31, 2022, production operations were in a temporary suspended state due to no oil storage vessel being on site, however, work was underway to prepare for production operations to resume at the Wassana field upon arrival of a suitable oil storage vessel.

Licence G6/48 includes a production area licence which expires on January 7, 2036 and is conditional upon commercial oil production commencing by November 14, 2023. As of December 31, 2022, Valeura was working with partners and regulators to optimise the development plan for the Rossukon field, in advance of taking a final investment decision to develop the field.

For both licences, the concessionaires may apply to extend the production period beyond the licence expiry date by up to 10 years.

The following table sets forth the current expiration dates for Valeura's Thailand licences and working interests as of December 31, 2022.

Thailand					
Licence (field)	**Operated**	**Working interest as of Dec 31, 2022(1)(2)**	**Gross Acres**	**Current Phase**	**End of Current Phase**
Licence G10/48 (Wassana)	Yes	89%	32,667	Production	Dec 7, 2035
Licence G6/48 (Rossukon)	Yes	43%	21,681	Production(3)	Jan 7, 2036(3)

Notes:

(1) VEA working interest share.

(2) Valeura's ownership stake in VEA increased from 85.0% to 87.5% on **[January 24, 2023]** and from 87.5 to 100% on March 21, 2023.

(3) Production phase is contingent upon starting commercial oil production by November 14, 2023.

Turkey

The current phase of the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences require a well to be drilled on each of the three licences, to a minimum depth of 1,500 metres. These commitments can be fulfilled by either Valeura or the owner of the licence's shallow rights, TBNGL. During 2022, two such wells were drilled, and currently Valeura is awaiting approval of a location license to drill the third commitment well on the Banarli East Licence. The Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences are set to expire on June 27, 2023; however, each of the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences can be extended for two further two-year periods thereafter supported by work program proposals to the GDMPA. There are no work commitments associated with the West Thrace Production Leases.

Please see information on phases of licences and the extension process in "*Industry Conditions – Turkish Petroleum Law Regime*".

The following table sets forth the current expiration dates for Valeura's Turkey leases and licences and working interest as of December 31, 2022.

Turkey						
Working Interest Lands	**Block**	**Operated**	**Working interest as of Dec 31, 2022(1)**	**Gross Acres**	**Current Phase**	**End of Current Phase**
West Thrace Production Leases	2926	Yes	63%(2)	12,429	Second Extension	Feb 16, 2030
	3659	Yes	63%(2)	709	First Extension	Jun 8, 2027
	5122	Yes	63%(2)	440	Initial Production	Nov 15, 2029
West Thrace Exploration Licence	F18-d1,d2,d4	Yes	63%(2)	88,434	First Extension	Jun 27, 2023
Banarli Exploration Licences	F18-c1,c2,c3,c4	Yes	100%	88,197	First Extension	Jun 27, 2023
	F19-d1,d2	Yes	100%	35,650	First Extension	Jun 27, 2023

Notes:

(1) VENBV working interest share.

(2) Deep rights only.

Operations

Thailand

Through its M&A screening work leading up to the Kris Acquisition, Valeura identified the opportunity for a production re-activation project with near-term growth potential at Licence G10/48 (Wassana oil field), and an opportunity to re-invigorate a stalled oil field development project at Licence G6/48 (Rossukon oil field).

Following completion of Kris Acquisition and having agreed to the MOPU Purchase, Valeura became the operator of the suspended Wassana field on Licence G10/48 in 2022, which had been shut in by the previous operator in May 2020. Valeura's operations in 2022 were primarily focused on preparing to resume production operations, and in particular: 1) completing a mandatory re-certification of the MOPU, and 2) procuring a suitable oil storage vessel to be moored onsite.

Throughout the second half of 2022, Valeura worked with inspectors to formally assess the integrity of the MOPU to ensure its suitability for use in ongoing production operations. Valeura implemented minor repairs, upgrades, and modifications to the MOPU throughout this period, culminating in the Company receiving formal notification of its recertification in January 2023.

Valeura also agreed to charter the *MT Jaka Tarub*, a Panamax sized oil tanker, to be used as the storage vessel for the Wassana field's crude oil. Valeura and the vessel owner established a plan to conduct cleaning and modification work on the vessel to make it compatible with the Wassana field's mooring and crude oil offloading systems. Work on the *MT Jaka Tarub* was completed in early 2023.

In addition, Valeura identified the potential for an infill drilling programme on the Wassana field, to more fully develop certain oil-bearing reservoir sands that had been identified on 3D seismic, drilled by the previous operator, and shown to be productive prior to the field being shut in. The Company agreed to charter the *PV Drilling I* jack-up drilling rig to conduct an initial scope of work comprised of a five well infill drilling programme on the Wassana field, expected to start in Q2 2023. Operations in 2022 focused on preparing for the drilling campaign, including procurement of long lead items and drilling-related services.

During 2022, there were no field operations on Licence G6/48 as the Company had yet to reach an FID on developing the Rossukon field. Licence G6/48 will expire if commercial oil production does not commence from Rossukon by November 14, 2023

Turkey Deep Gas Play

Between 2017 and 2020, the Company undertook a large exploration and appraisal campaign of the Deep Gas Play in partnership with Equinor. Equinor exited the Deep Gas Play in Q2 2020, and the Company is currently conducting a search for a new partner to progress further appraisal of the Deep Gas Play. In 2021, the Company completed the Disposition.

Valeura retained all the assets associated with the Deep Gas Play, and as at December 31, 2022, the Company held operatorship and deep rights on six exploration licences and production leases in the Thrace Basin comprising approximately 0.23 million gross acres and 0.19 million net acres. Most of the Company's land holdings are in three exploration licences, all of which are nearing the end of the first extension period on June 27, 2023. Two additional two-year extensions are possible providing a period of up to four additional years to explore and appraise the Deep Gas Play, before the Company is required to convert the licences into production leases. The Company is required to drill a commitment well on each licence in the current extension period. As of the date of this Annual Information Form, two such wells have been drilled, and Valeura is awaiting approval of a location license to potentially drill the third commitment well on the Banarli East Licence.

Valeura intends to continue to pursue farm out of a portion of its interest in the Deep Gas Play and is working with Stellar to secure a partner with technical and commercial expertise suited to a tight gas appraisal play of this magnitude. With success, the Deep Gas Play could provide a meaningful boost to natural gas supply security in Turkey and the region. The process is ongoing and while industry interest remains, as of the date hereof, there is no agreement with a new party to farm-in to the Deep Gas Play.

ESG AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE BUSINESS

Valeura follows a principled approach to ensuring the sustainability of its business. With regard to ESG priorities and governance practice, the Company evaluates the requirements set for operators in its sector by Canadian regulators and by local regulators and commits to meet whichever standards are highest. Throughout its history, Valeura has strived to elevate the quality of its in-country operations and the capabilities of its local staff to the highest prescribed levels, in pursuit of continuous improvement in everything it does. Valeura believes this principled approach is applicable to operations in Thailand and Turkey, and also to any new operations which the Company may acquire in other jurisdictions.

Valeura acknowledges that all stakeholders are seeking improved disclosure from companies in the upstream oil and gas sector to assess key ESG characteristics. The Company intends to be compliant with reporting standards in effect at the applicable time, at a minimum. The Company envisages that this will function alongside its Board-approved enterprise risk management policy and framework (the "**Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework**"), which already serves to identify, prioritise and mitigate business risks, including those related to ESG. Measurement and reporting are the first steps to allowing the Company to control all key metrics relating to ESG performance, and, among other benefits, will create a platform for the Company to continuously manage emissions from its operations.

Commensurate with Valeura's size and sphere of influence, Valeura has tailored its ESG-related priorities to focus on the most material opportunities, as informed by the Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework. While not an exhaustive list, select topics of particular relevance are identified below, elaborating where possible, with examples of conduct from the Company's recent operations. Valeura and its Board are in the process of evaluating various sustainability initiatives in respect of its recent acquisitions in Thailand.

ESG priorities are included in Key Performance Indicators and Valeura will expand upon this to include broader sustainability measures as it integrates the Mubadala Acquisition.

Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Community

Valeura believes the protection of the health and safety of employees, and all those affected by Valeura's business are critical to the overall success of the Company. This is a core value, which is applicable to any and all Valeura assets, now or in the future. Valeura conducts its operations using a sound HSSEC Management System, which reflects best industry practice, and provides the structure to systematically implement its HSSEC policies and achieve continuous improvement in HSSEC performance. Valeura is committed to:

- implementing its HSSEC Management System across its operations to drive continuous improvement in its HSSEC performance;
- complying, at a minimum, with all national and local regulations and meeting accepted international standards and best practices for the oil and gas industry;
- ensuring appropriate resources are available to implement the HSSEC Management System;
- identifying HSSEC hazards arising from its business then assessing, managing, and reducing these hazards to as low as reasonably practicable; and
- requiring its contractors and partners to meet Valeura's HSSEC requirements.

During active operations, the executive receives weekly and monthly reports on HSSEC and presents to the Board on a quarterly basis, and immediately in the case of a serious incident. These reports include leading and lagging indicators of performance and a thorough review of serious incidents, near misses and steps taken to establish root causes of incidents and implement corrective actions. Valeura also includes HSSEC targets in its corporate performance scorecard, a key element in its executive and employee compensation system, to reinforce desired behaviours and performance results.

Through these actions, Valeura is committed to instilling a culture of safety-oriented behaviour across its operations that is driven by all executive, senior management and team leaders, but is the responsibility of all staff and contractors.

In January 2017, Valeura closed the Banarli Farm-in agreement with Equinor to explore a deep high pressure, high temperature ("**HPHT**") tight gas play on Valeura's acreage in the Thrace Basin. Valeura, as the designated operator under the Banarli Farm-in, completed an extensive 3D seismic survey and a three-well deep drilling and well stimulation programme over the period 2017-2020. As operator, Valeura broadened and upgraded its existing health, safety and environment management system to also meet Equinor's demanding standards. Implementation of this new HSSEC Management System underpinned the safe operation the HPHT programme, which was executed without serious incidents or injuries. This evolution of practices has been embedded into Valeura's operating approach by way of a formal HSSEC Management System, as further described in the Company's Corporate HSSEC Charter. The same suite of policies and practices prescribed in the HSSEC Management System are now being applied to its Thailand operations, with the aim of maintaining an excellent level of performance in all aspects of health, safety, security, environment and community. In particular, the HSSEC Management System has been deployed to its operation of the Wassana field MOPU in preparation for production operations to resume.

Climate Change

Climate change is an important global issue which requires cooperative action by governments, industries and communities around the world. Valeura welcomes the continued ambition of the 2015 Paris Agreement to strengthen the global response to climate change and targets set at COP 26 in Glasgow in November 2021.

Alternative sources of energy are emerging globally, including renewable technologies. However, with increasing global demand for energy and an uncertain pace of adoption of such new technologies, responsible hydrocarbon carbon producers can support a just transition, particularly in the developing economies of South East Asia. Accordingly, in the near and medium-term, Valeura sees an opportunity to continue with responsible production and development of oil. Concurrently, the Company's inorganic growth aspirations are continuing, and the Company ranks highly any opportunity that offers the potential for natural gas production and growth, as a less emissions-intensive fuel to aid in the world's transition to a cleaner energy mix.

In Turkey, through its gas-oriented asset base, Valeura believes it can play an important role in the longer-term by providing a cleaner source of energy from its Deep Gas Play, to directly offset energy derived from coal, which is Turkey's traditional primary energy source. Natural gas has the lowest carbon intensity of all non-renewable energy sources and about half the emissions of coal at the point of combustion. The Company firmly believes responsible and reliable sources of natural gas should be utilised to fill the energy void that cannot be met by renewable sources during the energy transition to a lower carbon world.

Valeura is committed to minimising the direct impact to climate change from its activities, including limiting any flaring to a minimum to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. This theme has formed part of Valeura's historical operating practices in Turkey and is expected to feature as an element in any future operations, whether in Thailand or elsewhere as a result of further M&A activity. In addition, as new production operations are added to the Company's portfolio, Valeura intends to mandate the reporting of energy consumed across its operations, so as to establish a baseline for emissions generated and hence a platform for continuous improvement in its emissions intensity.

Land Use

The Thrace Basin has seen multiple decades of upstream oil and gas operations, with Valeura's land base influenced by the actions of previous operators. The Company acknowledges that throughout the life cycle of any hydrocarbon producing region, it is normal that facility and well sites from time to time complete their useful commercial life and require reclamation and safe abandonment. In keeping with practices more typical in onshore jurisdictions like Canada, Valeura believes the responsible treatment of such sites under its influence should be to return the land to its pre-hydrocarbon use. In the Thrace Basin, that primarily entails returning land to farmers for use in agriculture.

Valeura categorises well sites as either potentially productive (including those containing wells that are producing, currently shut-in, or currently suspended) or sites that are no longer deemed potentially productive (containing wells that have been abandoned following unsuccessful exploration activity or have reached the end of their productive life). The Company has historically established an annual work programme associated with its past shallow gas operations in the Thrace Basin dedicated to returning non-productive acreage to the local community or landowner, with first priority given to acreage where legacy facilities could potentially impact local communities. The Company intends to resume this programme once field operations recommence in connection with its Deep Gas Play.

Valeura's Thailand operations are offshore in the Gulf of Thailand, a region which has seen hydrocarbon development for more than four decades. The Company's infrastructure design is typical for the region and includes moored floating infrastructure and equipment affixed to the sea floor. As such, the facilities are stationary and long-term in nature. The Company acknowledges that this use of offshore acreage for oil and gas operations creates challenges for both marine navigation and fishing operations. Through close collaboration with the Thai Navy and community engagement with fishing communities in Thailand, Valeura intends to maintain an active dialogue with interested parties so as to minimise any impact to commercial or security operations in the Gulf of Thailand.

Water Management

Disposal of produced water in a sustainable manner is an ongoing priority for the Company. Through its historical operations in Turkey, Valeura has implemented procedures to ensure accurate reporting of all produced water to local regulators and to ensure the responsible disposal of all produced water, so as to minimise any risk of contamination to ground water or local aquifers. Valeura's processes for onshore operations involve applying best industrial practices from Canada for evaporation ponds when ambient conditions are suitable and otherwise injecting water into depleted hydrocarbon reservoir zones. Valeura's operations in Thailand will continue to adhere to the Company's commitment to report produced water to local regulators, and to ensure its responsible disposal. Valeura's offshore production facility at the Wassana field in Thailand is equipped with water disposal wells and the Company does not intend to conduct any overboard discharge of produced water.

Any additional future operations offshore Thailand will feature similar capabilities, such that all produced water is re-injected, rather than discharged overboard. Valeura acknowledges that access to clean water is a priority in any agricultural region, including the Thrace Basin. For future operations onshore in Turkey, the Company has committed to source any water required for its operations in a sustainable manner, and in accordance with local requirements. Turkey has a well-established permitting system governing water capture which balances the needs of all industries in the region, and the Company is committed to upholding its obligations in this regard. Drilling and completing operations in connection with the next phase the Deep Gas Play appraisal will require water, which can be adequately supplied under the current permitting system. Valeura intends to further evaluate the potential to use water from atypical sources in the longer-term, including the potential of using sea water in its stimulation operations, reusing produced water, or the use of effluent water from other industrial processes in the vicinity.

Human Rights and Diversity

In dealing with all of its employees and contractors, Valeura is committed to conducting its business and operations under the guidance of, and in compliance with, the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. Specifically, Valeura is committed to:

- Equality – a work and business environment in which all individuals are treated equally, with respect and dignity, and without discrimination in any form;
- No Harassment – the conduct of business, and a workplace, that are free of harassment in any form;
- Grievance Process – a workplace where employees, contractors and other stakeholders may bring forward grievances and reports of inappropriate activity without fear of reprisal or censure;
- Compliance with Laws – the conduct of all business and operations in compliance with applicable labour laws and regulations;
- Safe Work – the rights of employees and contractors to refuse work for fear of injury to themselves, or others, or damage to the environment;
- Right to Organise – the rights of employees to form unions for collective bargaining;
- No Forced Labour – the elimination of all forms of modern slavery, forced or compulsory labour; and
- No Child Labour – the abolition of child labour.

Valeura also recognises that diversity is an economic driver of competitiveness for companies and it strives to promote an environment and culture conducive to the appointment of well qualified persons so that there is appropriate diversity to maximise the achievement of corporate goals. In March 2018, the Company adopted a written diversity policy relating to the identification and nomination of diverse candidates for directors, executive officers and senior management appointments and promoting the consideration of criteria that promotes diversity including gender, age, ethnicity and geographic and indigenous background (the "**Diversity Policy**").

The Diversity Policy includes the gender of a potential candidate as one component in the overall list of factors the Governance and Compensation Committee considers when selecting candidates for executive officer and senior manager appointments, and membership on the Board and its committees. Two of the last three appointments to the Company's executive team and Board were women, and the Company is committed to continuous progress in this regard. With respect to future mergers and acquisitions, the Board and management will evaluate the skill sets and attributes of existing and new potential members of management and the Board in accordance with the Diversity Policy.

While the Board has not yet decided to adopt targets for women or other diverse groups, it continues to monitor diversity within the organisation and may adopt targets in the future.

Community Investment

Valeura believes firmly in engaging with local communities and stakeholders to ensure an ongoing positive impact from its operations. Management also recognises the importance of directly contributing to the communities where the Company operates, and actively seeks out opportunities to do so. The Company focuses its community investments on well-defined social investment themes and has historically favoured programmes in support of education and sanitation. Given Valeura's expansion into Thailand, the Company intends to evolve these themes to best suit local community needs and to support ongoing engagement with those most directly affected by Valeura's operations.

Business Conduct and Ethics

Valeura has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "**Code**"), which applies to all directors, officers, employees and contractors of the Company. The Code is amended from time to time to ensure it satisfies good governance standards, changes in applicable legal requirements and is consistent with the ethical goals and guidelines discussed herein. A complete copy of the Code is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Code demonstrates the Company's commitment to conducting business ethically, legally and in a safe and fiscally, environmentally and socially responsible manner. It outlines a framework of guiding principles to which each employee, director, officer and contractor is expected to adhere and acknowledge, and this acknowledgement is an annual requirement. Training on the Code is part of each new employee and director's orientation, and there are regular updates conducted for staff. Each quarter management delivers integrity questionnaires to the Audit Committee confirming compliance with the Company's Anti-Corruption Policy.

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

As at December 31, 2022, Valeura had oil gas reserves associated with Licence G10/48 in the offshore Gulf of Thailand. The Company engaged NSAI to review its reserves and associated future net revenues for the period ended December 31, 2022. The reserves on the properties described herein are estimates only. Actual reserves on these properties may be greater or less than those estimated. All reserve and future net revenue estimates are presented on a gross VEA working interest basis. Valeura's ownership stake in VEA increased from 85.0% to 87.5% on December 27, 2022 and from 87.5 to 100% on March 21, 2023. The net reserves shown below represent VEA's revenue entitlement.

All of the Company's crude oil and natural gas reserves are located in offshore Gulf of Thailand. Set out below is a summary of the crude oil and natural gas reserves and the value of future net revenue of VEA as at December 31, 2022 as evaluated by NSAI in the NSAI Reserves Report. The reserves evaluated by NSAI in the NSAI Reserves Report are summarized in Appendix A-1. The report on the reserves data by NSAI (in Form 51-101F2) and the report of the Company's management and Board on such reserves data (in Form 51-101F3) are included in this Annual Information Form as Appendices A-3 and A-5, respectively.

The following is a summary of the NSAI Reserves Report which is qualified in its entirety by the Company's Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information attached as Appendix A-1 hereto.

OIL AND GAS RESERVES
BASED ON FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

	Light and Medium Crude Oil		Heavy Crude Oil		Conventional Natural Gas		Natural Gas Liquids		Total Oil Equivalent	
	Gross (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Gross (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Gross (MMcf)	Net (MMcf)	Gross (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Gross (Mboe)	Net (Mboe)
Proved Developed Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Developed Non-Producing	-	-	1,820	1,715	-	-	-	-	1,820	1,715
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	1,976	1,862	-	-	-	-	1,976	1,862
Total Proved	-	-	3,796	3,577	-	-	-	-	3,796	3,577
Total Probable	-	-	2,323	2,190	-	-	-	-	2,323	2,190
Total Proved Plus Probable	-	-	6,119	5,767	-	-	-	-	6,119	5,767
Total Possible	-	-	859	810	-	-	-	-	859	810
Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible			6,978	6,577	-	-	-	-	6,978	6,577

Net Present Values of Future Net Revenue
Based on Forecast Prices and Costs

	Before Deducting Income Taxes Discounted At					After Deducting Income Taxes Discounted At				
	0% (M US$)	5% (M US$)	10% (M US$)	15% (M US$)	20% (M US$)	0% (M US$)	5% (M US$)	10% (M US$)	15% (M US$)	20% (M US$)
Proved Developed Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Developed Non-Producing	-79,232	-68,245	-59,227	-51,755	-45,507	-79,232	-68,245	-59,227	-51,755	-45,507
Proved Undeveloped	91,956	79,238	68,651	59,760	52,232	91,956	79,238	68,651	59,760	52,232
Total Proved	12,724	10,993	9,424	8,005	6,725	12,724	10,993	9,424	8,005	6,725
Total Probable	76,219	65,599	56,919	49,760	43,805	76,219	65,599	56,919	49,760	43,805
Total Proved Plus Probable	88,942	76,592	66,343	57,765	50,530	88,942	76,592	66,343	57,765	50,530
Total Possible	54,836	48,516	43,291	38,924	35,238	54,836	48,516	43,291	38,924	35,238
Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible	143,779	125,108	109,634	96,689	85,769	143,779	125,108	109,634	96,689	85,769

Note:

See notes that follow the table titled "*Reconciliation of the Company's Gross Reserves by Principal Product Type Based on Forecast Prices and Costs*" in Appendix A-1.

Reserve data does not include any reserves associated with assets acquired pursuant to the Mubadala Acquisition which closed on March 22, 2023.

CONTINGENT RESOURCES

The contingent resources attributable to the offshore properties in Licence G10/48 in Thailand evaluated by NSAI in the NSAI Resources Report are summarized in Appendix A-2. The report on the contingent resources data by NSAI (in Form 51-101F2) and the report from the Company's management and the Board on such contingent resources data (in Form 51-101F3) are included in this Annual Information Form as Appendices A-4 and A-5, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Valeura is authorised to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. As at December 31, 2022 were 87,148,489 Common Shares and nil Preferred Shares outstanding. In addition, as of there were 7,981,666 Options outstanding at December 31, 2022. As the date hereof, there were 101,073,823 Common Shares and 7,743,333 options outstanding.

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares. The holders of the Common Shares are entitled to dividends, if, as and when declared by the Board, to one vote per Common Share at meetings of the Shareholders and, upon liquidation, to receive such assets of the Company as are distributable to the holders of the Common Shares.

Preferred Shares

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of Preferred Shares, issuable in series. Each series of Preferred Shares will have such designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions as the Board may from time to time determine before issuance. The holders of each series of Preferred Shares will be entitled, in priority to holders of Common Shares, to be paid ratably with holders of each other series of Preferred Shares the amount of dividends, if any, specified as being payable preferentially to the holders of such series and, upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, in priority to holders of Common Shares, to be paid ratably with holders of each other series of Preferred Shares the amount, if any, specified as being payable preferentially to holders of such series.

DIVIDENDS

Valeura has not declared or paid any dividends on the Common Shares since incorporation. It is not currently expected that dividends will be paid in respect of the Common Shares during the current phase of development of Valeura's business and operations. The payment of dividends in the future will be at the discretion of the Board and will be dependent on the future earnings and financial condition of the Company and such other factors as the Board considers appropriate.

PRIOR SALES

Valeura has not issued or sold any securities convertible into Common Shares during the year ended December 31, 2022, except as set forth below:

Date of Issue/Grant	Number and Designation of Securities	Issue/Exercise Price (CAD)
December 8, 2022	1,877,500 Options	$1.58

MARKET FOR COMMON SHARES

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol "VLE". The following table sets forth the price ranges and traded volume of Common Shares in 2022 as reported by the TSX.

Period	High (CAD)	Low (CAD)	Volume
January	0.46	0.40	1,825,258
February	0.51	0.43	2,199,765
March	0.50	0.42	1,699,556
April	0.52	0.44	2,955,005
May	0.65	0.50	10,928,263
June	0.67	0.51	4,963,228
July	0.55	0.45	2,047,865
August	0.53	0.43	2,537,831
September	0.56	0.42	1,702,402
October	0.75	0.46	4,498,337
November	0.79	0.60	2,132,384
December	2.32	0.62	21,027,274

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the names, province or state and country of residence, present positions with Valeura and principal occupations during the past five years of the current directors and executive officers of Valeura. The term of office for each director is from the date of the annual meeting at which they are elected until the next annual meeting or until their successor is elected or appointed.

Name and Residence	Position(s) with Valeura	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
Dr. Timothy R. Marchant(1)(3) Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Chairman since 2018 Director since 2015	Adjunct Professor of Strategy and Energy Geopolitics, Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary. Director of Vermilion Energy Inc. since 2010. Director of Cub Energy Inc. from 2013 to 2020 and since 2021. Director of Vaalco Energy, Inc. (formerly Transglobe Energy Corporation) since March 2020.
Russell Hiscock(1)(2) Montreal, Quebec, Canada	Director since 2018	Director of Valeura since 2018.
James D. McFarland(3) Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Director since 2010	Director of MEG Energy Corp since 2010. Director Pengrowth Energy Corporation from 2010 to 2020. Director Arrow Exploration Corp from 2018 to 2020.
Ronald W. Royal(2)(3) Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada	Director since 2010	Private Businessman since April 2007. Director of Gran Tierra Energy Inc. since 2015.
Kimberley K. Wood(1)(2) London, UK	Director since 2019	Senior Consultant to Norton Rose Fulbright LLP since 2018. Director of Africa Oil Corp. since 2018. Director of Gulf Keystone Petroleum Ltd. since 2018. Director of Energean PLC since July 2020
Timothy Chapman(2) (3) London, UK	Director since 2020	Founder of Geopoint Advisory Limited since 2015.
W. Sean Guest Calgary, Alberta, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer Director since 2018	President of Valeura since October 2017 and Chief Executive Officer of Valeura since January 2018. Chief Operating Officer of Valeura May 2017 to December 2017.
Heather Campbell Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer of Valeura since January, 2020. Controller of Valeura from June 2017 to January 2020.

Notes:

(1) Member of the Governance and Compensation Committee.
(2) Member of the Audit Committee.
(3) Member of the Reserves & Health, Safety, Security and Community Relations Committee.

As of the date hereof, the directors and executive officers of Valeura, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, 2,075,430 Common Shares representing approximately 2.05% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

As of the date hereof, the directors and executive officers of Valeura, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly 7,380,430 Options. If all such Options were exercised, the directors and executive officers of Valeura, as a group, would hold approximately 6.78% of the then issued and outstanding Common Shares (on a fully diluted basis).

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of management, no director or executive officer of Valeura is, or has been, within the past 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity: (i) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or (ii) was subject to an event that resulted, after the person ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the issuer being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

To the knowledge of management, no director or executive officer of Valeura is, or has been, within the past 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity or within a year of that issuer ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Personal Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of management, no director or executive officer of Valeura has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or became subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold such person's assets.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of management, no director or executive officer of Valeura has been subject to: (i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority, other than penalties for late filing of insider reports; or (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Circumstances may arise where Board members are directors or officers of companies which are in competition to the interests of Valeura. No assurances can be given that opportunities identified by such Board members will be provided to Valeura. Pursuant to the ABCA, directors who have an interest in a proposed transaction upon which the Board is voting are required to disclose their interests and refrain from voting on the transaction.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board operates under written terms of reference that set out its responsibilities and composition requirements. A copy of the terms of reference is attached to this Annual Information Form as Appendix B. The key responsibilities of the Audit Committee include:

- reviewing and recommending for approval to the Board financial information that will be made publicly available;
- reviewing: (i) the appropriateness of accounting policies and financial reporting practices used by the Company; (ii) any significant proposed changes in financial reporting and accounting policies and practices to be adopted by the Company; (iii) any new or pending developments in accounting and reporting standards that may affect the Company; (iv) with management, the external auditors and, if necessary, legal counsel, any litigation, claim or contingency, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Company, and the manner in which these matters may be, or have been, disclosed in the financial statements; and (v) accounting, tax and financial aspects of the operations of the Company as the Audit Committee considers appropriate;
- reviewing and obtaining reasonable assurance that the risk management, internal control and information systems are operating effectively to produce accurate, appropriate and timely management and financial information;

- reviewing the planning and results of external audit activities and the ongoing relationship with the external auditor;
- establishing and periodically reviewing implementation of procedures for: (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
- reviewing the adequacy of the Anti-Corruption Policy and reporting on its implementation and matters arising thereunder to the Board.

The Audit Committee is comprised of Mr. Russell Hiscock (Chair), Mr. Timothy Chapman, Mr. Ronald W. Royal and Ms. Kimberley K. Wood. All members of the Audit Committee are independent and financially literate as such terms are defined by National Instrument 52 110 – *Audit Committees*.

The Audit Committee holds in camera meetings, without management present, at every regularly scheduled meeting of the Audit Committee, and meets in camera with the Company's independent compensation consultant. The Audit Committee meets at least four times annually.

The Audit Committee has the authority to communicate with the external auditors as it deems appropriate to consider any matter that the Audit Committee or auditors determine should be brought to the attention of the Board or Shareholders. The Audit Committee has the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties and to determine the compensation of such advisors.

The following sets out the education and experience of each director relevant to the performance of his or her duties as a member of the Audit Committee.

- The chair of the Audit Committee, Mr. Russell Hiscock, holds a Chartered Financial Analyst designation as well as a Certified Management Accountant designation and has accounting and financial experience as a result of his role as President and Chief Executive Officer CN Investment Division.
- Mr. Timothy Chapman graduated from Earth Sciences at Oxford University. His career includes 25 years in investment banking roles with large financial institutions including JP Morgan Chase, CIBC World Markets and finally RBC Capital Markets where he was head of international oil & gas. Mr. Chapman's career has focused on corporate strategy and valuation as well as capital raising and credit analysis.
- Mr. Ronald W. Royal holds a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of British Columbia and has obtained financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial issues through his involvement as an executive officer of international affiliates of ExxonMobil Corporation.
- Ms. Kimberley Wood holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Western Ontario, a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of Edinburgh and an Masters of Laws Degree (Public International Law) from the University College of London, University of London, and has obtained financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial issues as a partner and head of Oil and Gas for Europe and Middle East at Norton Rose Fulbright LLP, where she continues to consult, as well as her membership of various other audit and risk committees.

Auditors' Fees

KPMG LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, became Valeura's auditors on April 9, 2010. Fees paid to Valeura's auditors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are detailed below.

Fee	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Audit Fees[(1)]	$235,000	$111,000
Tax Fees[(2)]	-	-
All Other Fees	-	-
Total	$235,000	$111,000

Notes:

(1) "Audit Fees" include the aggregate professional fees paid to the external auditors for the audit of the annual consolidated financial statements and other annual regulatory audits and filings. It also includes the aggregate fees paid to the external auditors for services related to the audit services, including reviewing quarterly financial statements and management's discussion thereon and consulting with the Board and Audit Committee regarding financial reporting and accounting standards.

(2) "Tax Fees" include the aggregate fees paid to external auditors for tax compliance, tax advice, tax planning and advisory services, including preparation of tax returns.

All permissible categories of non-audit services require pre-approval by the Audit Committee, subject to certain statutory exemptions.

RISK FACTORS

RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

The Company has an Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework that are overseen by the Board to identify and manage risks impacting the Company.

Failure to realise transactions and anticipated benefits related to M&A, the Kris Acquisition and the Mubadala Acquisition

Acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties or companies, including the Kris Acquisition and the Mubadala Acquisition are based in large part on engineering, environmental and economic assessments made by the acquirer, independent engineers and consultants. These assessments include a series of assumptions regarding such factors as recoverability and marketability of oil and natural gas, environmental restrictions and prohibitions regarding releases and emissions of various substances, future prices of oil and natural gas and operating costs, future capital expenditures and royalties and other government levies which will be imposed over the producing life of the reserves. Many of these factors are subject to change and are beyond the control of the Company. Disclosure on business acquired and the associated assets and liabilities can be limited or incomplete. The Company relies on sellers' representations and information that may not be complete, and remedies to the sellers can be limited. All such assessments involve a measure of geologic, engineering, facility operations, environmental and regulatory uncertainty that could result in lower production and reserves or higher operating or capital expenditures than anticipated.

Achieving the benefits of acquisitions, including the Kris Acquisition and the Mubadala Acquisition depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner as well as Valeura's ability to realise the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Company. The integration of acquired businesses require substantial management effort, time and resources and may divert management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters.

Valeura is pursuing a strategy that relies, in part, on growth via M&A in the near to mid-term. The Company will compete with numerous other companies in the search for and acquisition of oil and gas interests, whether through merger with another company or asset acquisition. The Company's competitors may include companies that have more significant financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Company. The Company's ability to successfully bid on and acquire merger and/or acquisition targets will be dependent on its ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment and in the face of volatile commodity prices.

Management of growth

Valeura may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of Valeura to manage growth effectively and other acquired assets or companies, will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The potential inability of Valeura to deal with this growth could have a material adverse impact on its business, operations and prospects, particularly since Valeura has announced a strategy of growing through mergers and acquisitions in the near to mid-term and the closing of the Kris Acquisition and Mubadala Acquisition. This strategy may involve mergers and/or acquisitions in a different country than the Company operates in, which would present further risks, including but not limited to risks regarding finding key personnel and establishing relationships with regulators, government officials and other key stakeholders.

Acquisitions, dilution and availability of debt

Valeura may have difficulty accessing any debt needed to develop its properties and any properties acquired pursuant to the Mubadala Acquisition or future acquisitions. This may result in the inability of Valeura to complete certain drilling activities or future acquisitions. Future acquisitions may be financed partially or wholly with debt, which may increase debt levels above industry standards. Depending on future exploration and development plans, Valeura may require additional equity and/or debt financing that may not be available or, if available, may not be available on favourable terms. Neither Valeura's articles nor its by-laws limit the amount of indebtedness that it may incur. The level of Valeura's indebtedness from time to time could impair its ability to obtain additional financing in the future on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

Capital requirements

Valeura may in future require capital expenditures beyond its current cash position. Valeura's cash flow from its assets may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times. If Valeura's revenues decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, it will affect Valeura's ability to expend the necessary capital to replace its reserves or to maintain its production, and it may have limited ability to acquire or expend the capital necessary to undertake or complete future drilling programmes.

From time to time, Valeura may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and gas, exploration, development and acquisition activities. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause Valeura to forfeit its interest in certain properties, reduce or terminate its operations and miss certain acquisition opportunities. If cash flow from operations and funds available from the Facility are not sufficient for Valeura to satisfy its capital expenditure requirements, there can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available to meet these requirements or available on terms acceptable to Valeura. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if further debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to Valeura. The potential inability of Valeura to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on Valeura's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Liquidity risk

As the Company has recently completed an acquisition of producing assets and production has recently commenced on another asset, there is significant uncertainty in future cash flows from operations. With the ongoing development of the Company's offshore Thailand properties, the Company has significant commitments and capital expenditure requirements. On this basis, the Company has secured financing arrangements. The ability of the Company to draw on the Facility requires the Company to meet and maintain certain terms, conditions and covenants of which there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to do. Any additional financing that may be required is subject to the financial markets, economic conditions for the oil and gas industry, and volatility in the debt and equity markets. These factors have made, and will likely continue to make, it challenging to obtain cost-effective funding. There is no assurance additional financings will be available. In the event the Company is not successful in maintaining its financing arrangements, obtaining additional funding or of obtaining funding on terms that are acceptable to the Company, this will significantly impact the Company's ability to develop its oil and gas properties and enable them to become producing. The Company maintains and monitors a certain level of cash which is used to finance operating and capital expenditures.

The Company is dependent on its directors, senior management team and employees with relevant experience

The Company is reliant on a number of key personnel. International exploration and development activities such as those the Company is engaged in require specialised skills and knowledge in the areas of petroleum engineering, geology, geophysics and drilling. In addition, specific knowledge and expertise relating to local laws (including regulations relating to land tenure, exploration, development, production, marketing, transportation, the environment, royalties and taxation) and market conditions is required to compete with other international oil and gas entities.

The success of Valeura will depend in large measure on certain key personnel and management. The Company also relies on certain key personnel in-country with the ability to work in the local language and report to management in Canada. The loss of the services of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on Valeura. Valeura does not have key person insurance in effect for members of management. The competition for qualified personnel in the oil and natural gas industry, particularly the international oil and gas industry in which Valeura operates, can be intense and there can be no assurance that Valeura will be able to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of its business.

The loss of one or more of its key personnel could have an adverse impact on the business of the Company. Furthermore, it may be particularly difficult for the Company to attract and retain suitably qualified and experienced people, given the competition from other industry participants and the relative size of the Company.

In addition, the success of the Company's M&A strategy relies in part on the expertise of the directors and senior management in assessing new business and new country entry, which is specialised knowledge. The business relationships of directors and management can be helpful in pursuing this strategy.

There is no assurance that the Company will successfully continue to retain existing specialised personnel and senior management or attract additional experienced and qualified senior management and/or oil and gas personnel required to successfully execute and implement the Company's business plan, which will be particularly important as the Company expands. Competition for such personnel is intense. The loss of such personnel and the failure to successfully recruit replacements in a timely manner, or at all, would have a material adverse effect on its business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Variations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, and hedging

The Company's drilling, completion and production operations in Thailand and related contracts are based in U.S. Dollars. The Company's functional currency in subsidiary operations in Thailand is U.S. Dollars and future revenue streams will be based on U.S. Dollar revenue for oil sales. General and administrative expenses as well as payments related to income tax, value added tax, withholding tax and other government payments including royalties are denominated and paid in THB. An increase in the value of the THB could result in an increase in the cost of operations.

The Company's drilling and completion operations in Turkey and related contracts are based in U.S. Dollars. The Company's functional currency in its subsidiary operations in Turkey is TL. Any future revenue stream in Turkey is expected to be based on TL revenue for natural gas and U.S. Dollar based revenue for crude oil translated into TL. The majority of costs will be incurred in U.S. Dollars for capital expenditures and TL for operating expenditures. Decreases in the value of the TL could result in decreases in revenue. Increases in the value of the TL could result in increases in the cost of operations.

To the extent that the Company engages in risk management activities related to foreign exchange rates or commodity prices, there is a credit risk associated with counterparties with which the Company may contract. Valeura continues to assess its exposure to all foreign currencies and commodity prices.

From time to time, Valeura may engage in risk management activities with regard to commodity prices, which may include entering into agreements to receive fixed prices on its oil and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline; however, if commodity prices increase beyond the levels set in such agreements, Valeura will not benefit from such increases and may nevertheless be obligated to pay royalties on such higher prices, even though not received by it, after giving effect to such agreements.

As regards its Turkish operations, given that any future natural gas sales and revenues in Turkey are expected to be priced in TL, Valeura from time to time may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of U.S. Dollars to the TL in order to offset the risk of revenue losses due to the weakening of the TL. Valeura may similarly seek to fix the exchange rate between the TL and the U.S. Dollar to offset the risk of a relative strengthening of the U.S. Dollar, which is the currency basis for large portion of the capital expenditures in Turkey.

As regards its Thai operations, given that future payments for taxes may be large and will be denominated in THB and any domestic oil sales may be received in THB, Valeura from time to time may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of U.S. Dollars to the THB in order to offset the risk of increased costs due to the strengthening of the THB.

The Facility carries an interest rate with a fixed margin over the secured overnight financing rate (SOFR), which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash. This rate varies and increases to this rate will increase Valeura's cost of borrowing and operations.

The Company is impacted by rising inflationary pressures

Inflation rates in jurisdictions that the Company operates in increased significantly in 2021, rising above the target inflation rate ranges set by governing central banks and continued to rise throughout 2022. A significant portion of the upward pressure on prices has been attributed to the rising costs of labour, energy, food, motor vehicles and housing, overall challenges involved in reopening and managing the economy throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, continuing global supply-chain disruptions and the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Inflation increases may or may not be transitory. However, any sustained upward trajectory in the inflation rate could have an impact on the Company's results by applying upward pressure on the Company's costs in 2023 and future periods. The Company's potential inability to manage costs resulting from inflation may impact project returns and future development decisions, which could have a material adverse effect on its financial performance and funds from operations.

The cost or availability of oil and gas field equipment may adversely affect the Company's ability to undertake future projects. The oil and gas industry is cyclical in nature and is prone to shortages of supply of equipment and services including drilling rigs, geological and geophysical services, engineering and construction services, major equipment items for infrastructure projects and construction materials generally. These materials and services may not be available when required at reasonable prices. A failure to secure the services and equipment necessary to Valeura's operations for the expected price, on the expected timeline, or at all, may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and funds from operations. The Company continues to monitor inflationary pressures in the jurisdictions in which it operates and assess any potential effects on the Company's operations.

Management of key local relationships

Failure to manage relationships with local communities, government and non-government organisations could adversely impact Valeura's business in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Negative community reaction to operations could have an adverse impact on profitability, the ability to finance or even the viability of Valeura. This reaction could lead to disputes that may damage the Company’s reputation and could lead to potential disruption of projects or operations.

Estimates of reserves

Reserves and estimated future net revenue to be derived from reserves are estimates and have been independently evaluated by NSAI. The estimation of reserves is a complex process and requires significant judgment. Actual production and ultimate reserves will vary from those estimates and these variations may be material.

Assumptions incorporated into the estimation of reserves are based on information available when the estimate was prepared. These assumptions are subject to change and many are beyond the Company's control. These assumptions include: initial production rates; production decline rates; ultimate recovery of reserves; timing and amount of capital expenditures; marketability of production; future prices of crude oil and natural gas; operating costs; well abandonment costs; royalties, taxes, and other government levies that may be imposed over the producing life of the reserves.

In addition, estimates of reserves that may be developed and produced in the future are often based on methods other than actual production history, including: volumetric calculations, probabilistic methods, and upon analogy to similar types of reserves. Estimates based on these methods are generally less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same reserves based upon production history will result in variations, which may be material, in the estimated reserves. As such, reserve estimates may require revision based on actual production experience.

The present value of estimated future net revenue referred to in this Annual Information Form should not be construed as the fair market value of estimated crude oil and natural gas reserves attributable to the Company's properties. The estimated discounted future revenue from reserves is based upon price and cost estimates which may vary from actual prices and costs and such variance could be material. Actual future net revenue will also be affected by factors such as the amount and timing of actual production, supply and demand for crude oil and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by purchasers and changes in governmental regulations and taxation.

Estimates of resources

Information regarding quantities of contingent resources included in Appendix A-2 hereto are estimates only. References to “contingent resources” do not constitute, and should be distinguished from, references to “reserves”. The same uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves apply to estimating quantities of contingent resources. In addition, there are contingencies that prevent resources from being classified as reserves. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the contingent resources due to one or more contingencies. Contingencies may include factors such as economic, legal, environmental, political and regulatory matters or a lack of markets. Actual results may vary significantly from these estimates and such variances may be material.

Value of the Deep Gas Play in Turkey

A portion of the Company’s potential future value is estimated to be associated with the Deep Gas Play discovered with the Yamalik-1 exploration well. The Deep Gas Play is still in the early phase of exploration and appraisal with large uncertainties and risk. While there are now 11 wells around the basin that all are interpreted to have encountered high-pressure gas at depth, the current well density in the Thrace Basin and this play is still very low. Additionally, only three of these wells have been fracture stimulated and production tested. There are large uncertainties laterally across Valeura’s land interests, and vertically in the target Kesan Formation, as to the presence of gas, the pressure of any gas, the amount of condensate in the gas and the commercial producibility of these hydrocarbons.

Regional drilling data and 3D seismic interpretation indicate that the target Kesan Formation reservoir should be more than 2,000 metres thick with a high net sand but these interpretations need to be proven with drilling across the basin. Further, the porosity of the rock is very low and decreases with depth. The location of any sweet spots with high porosity and hence more gas is also still to be demonstrated both vertically and laterally. The above factors primarily affect the gas initially in place (GIIP). The ability to flow and recover gas commercially is still to be demonstrated. Most of the historic wells were drilled prior to high-pressure stimulation being a commonly accepted technique and none achieved a commercial flow rate using the perforation and testing techniques available at the time. Yamalik-1, Inanli-1 and Devepinar-1, have all been subjected to varying degrees of high-pressure stimulation on a number of intervals, however at this point none have demonstrated a clearly commercial flow rate. Longer term testing of the zones is required. In the longer term the Company will be dependent on the development of its Thrace Basin assets. It is not uncommon for new gas developments to experience unexpected problems and delays during construction, commissioning and production start-up, or indeed for such projects to fail. Any adverse event affecting the development of the Thrace Basin assets, either during their development or following the commencement of production, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and the price of the Common Shares, as the Company has no other near-term source of revenue earnings.

Counterparty and partner risk

Valeura may also be exposed to counter-party risk through contractual arrangements with current or future joint venture partners, farm-in partners, marketers of its petroleum and natural gas production and other parties. In the event of a misalignment of strategy, a dispute or such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations, such failures could have a material adverse effect on Valeura and its cash flow from operations.

Internal controls over financial reporting

Valeura has established internal controls over financial reporting ("**ICFR**") which include policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of financial records, the preparation of accurate financial statements, controls over bank accounts and the prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets or funds. Valeura has delegation of authority policies approved by the respective boards of directors of the parent company and each subsidiary, which policies delineate how various corporate and financial matters must be approved and the authority levels of management and employees (including in-country managers in Thailand and Turkey). Valeura has the right and periodically conducts audits of the records and expenditures of its operating partners. While management has determined that Valeura maintains effective ICFR, Valeura cannot be certain errors or failures will not occur related to financial processes and reporting. Failure to properly implement existing controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could impact the Company's results of operations or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations. If the Company or its independent auditors discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in the Company's financial statements and reduce the trading price of the Common Shares.

At the operational level in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, the Company relies upon certain local managers and employees and its operating partners. A large portion of the business and contracts in the local language and the Company must rely on certain key personnel in-country who work in such languages and report to management. A major disruption in the flow of information or obtaining inaccurate information from these local employees and partners, could adversely impact the accuracy of financial reporting and management information.

The use of foreign subsidiaries by the Company may affect the Company's ability to pay dividends or make distributions

The Company conducts its operations in Thailand through its wholly owned subsidiary VEA. The Company's ability to pay dividends on the Common Shares is reliant on the ability of VEA and its subsidiaries in Thailand to generate cash flow and pay dividends or make other distributions to the Company through the corporate structure. The ability of subsidiaries to make payments to the Company may be constrained by, among other things: (i) the level of taxation, particularly corporate profits and withholding taxes; (ii) the introduction of exchange controls; and (iii) local law requirements in relation to the payments of dividends and distributions.

The Company conducts its operations in Turkey at the Thrace Basin through its wholly owned subsidiary VENBV. The Company's ability to pay dividends on the Common Shares is reliant on the ability of VENBV to generate cash flow and pay dividends or make other distributions to the Company. The ability of VENBV to make payments to the Company may be constrained by, among other things: (i) the level of taxation, particularly corporate profits and withholding taxes; (ii) the introduction of exchange controls; and (iii) local law requirements in relation to the payments of dividends and distributions.

Income tax

Valeura has filed, and will file, all required income tax returns. However, such returns are subject to reassessment by the applicable taxation authority. In the event of a successful reassessment of Valeura, whether by re-characterisation of exploration and development expenditures or otherwise, such reassessment may have an impact on current and future taxes payable.

Public Health Crises, including a pandemic, could adversely affect the Company's business

Since December 31, 2019, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as COVID-19, has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown as well as significant volatility and weakness within global equity markets.

COVID-19 has resulted in governmental authorities implementing various measures including, but not limited to travel bans and restrictions, social distancing measures, quarantines, increased border and port controls and closures and shutdowns. While COVID-19 measures have been lifted or eased in many jurisdictions, any future resurgence of COVID-19 or other threats to public health could impact the Company further.

Potential material adverse impacts of COVID-19 or other threats to public health could include, but are not limited to operational and supply chain delays and disruptions (including as a result of government regulation and prevention measures), labour shortages and shutdowns, breach of material contracts, government or regulatory actions or inactions, increased insurance premiums, decreased demand or the inability to sell oil and natural gas, declines in the price of oil and natural gas, capital markets volatility, or other unknown but potentially significant impacts.

Dependence on other operators of assets and joint venture partners

To the extent that Valeura is not the operator of its oil and gas properties, Valeura will be dependent on such operators for the timing of activities related to such properties, subject to any influence Valeura can bring to bear in operating committee and technical committee meetings under joint venture agreements or other regular communications, and will largely be unable to direct or control the activities of the operators. The ability of Valeura management to influence other operators, as necessary, to protect its interests will be an important determinant of success.

To the extent that Valeura has joint venture partners related to its oil and gas properties, Valeura is dependent on the need to work cooperatively with those partners. If a misalignment of goals between Valeura and its joint venture partners exists, it may result in delays or disruptions to joint venture operations.

Geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe

On February 24, 2022, Russian began a military operation in Ukraine. The UN General Assembly overwhelmingly condemned the invasion and has called for Russia to immediately and completely withdraw its troops. The United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Japan, Switzerland, and other countries have imposed new financial and trade sanctions against Russia, including prohibitions or restrictions from doing business anywhere in the world with listed Russian individuals or companies. The outcome of these events is uncertain at this time and may impact the peace and stability of the region and the world and could affect the global economy including regions and markets in which the Company operates. Any subsequent oil and gas supply shortages or volatile commodity prices could have adverse impacts on the world economy and the Company's business. To date these events have not impacted the Company's ability to carry on business and there have been no security issues affecting the Company's operations, offices, or personnel, nor do the enacted sanctions affect the Company's business. If these events continue to escalate, they could have a material adverse effect on Valeura's business, financial condition or results of operations.

RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S INDUSTRY

Exploration, development and production risks

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The long-term commercial success of Valeura will depend on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves Valeura may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will naturally decline over time as such existing reserves are produced and depleted. A future increase in Valeura's reserves will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop any properties it may have from time to time, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. Future oil and natural gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but also from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. No assurance can be given that Valeura will be able to continue to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participations are identified, Valeura may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participations uneconomic. There is no assurance that further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered or acquired by Valeura.

While diligent well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximising production rates over time, natural declines as reserves are depleted and production or sales delays cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees. Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to all the risks and hazards typically associated with such operations, including hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, sour gas releases and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury. In accordance with industry practice, Valeura will not be fully insured against all of these risks, nor are all such risks insurable. Although Valeura will maintain liability insurance in an amount that it considers consistent with industry practice, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed policy limits, in which event Valeura could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition. Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to all the risks typically associated with such operations, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations.

Offshore operational risks relating to Thailand

Valeura's Thailand operations are subject to all the operational risks inherent to offshore exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons and the drilling of wells, including, unsatisfactory performance of service providers engaged to carry out operations required for the drilling and analysis of wells, natural disasters, encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, invasion of water into producing formations, formations with abnormal pressures, mechanical problems with equipment, potential for substantial environmental damage, blow-outs, cratering, fires and spills, all of which could result in personal injuries, loss of life and damage to the property of the Company and others. The Company believes that governments throughout the world could implement stricter regulations on environmental protection, risk prevention and other forms of restrictions to drilling and other well operations. These new regulations and legislation, as well as evolving practices, could increase the cost of compliance and may also require changes to the Company's drilling operations, exploration, development and production plans and may lead to higher costs of operations.

The Company will be actively exploring for, developing and producing hydrocarbons in the Gulf of Thailand. Offshore operations involve different risks than onshore operations due in part to the remoteness of operations. Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Fires and explosions on drilling rigs, offshore installations or marine vessels are more likely to result in personal injury, loss of life and damage to property due to the remote locations, confined spaces and time required for rescue personnel to get to the location. Blow-outs and spills are more likely to result in significant environmental damage to the marine environment and can be difficult to contain and difficult and expensive to remediate. Also, offshore operations are subject to marine perils, including severe storms and other adverse weather conditions and vessel collisions, as well as interruptions or termination by governmental authorities based on safety, environmental and other considerations. There can be no assurance that these risks can be avoided. Failure to manage these risks could result in injury or loss of life, damage to property, environmental damage, and could result in regulatory action, legal liability, loss of revenues and damage to the Company's reputation and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, project returns or financial condition.

Availability of drilling, hydraulic stimulation and other equipment and access

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production activities are dependent on the availability of drilling, hydraulic stimulation and other related equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted, in addition to suitable marine vessels relating to the transport of such equipment, as well as the movement of personnel and production. Suitable equipment and vessels are available in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, however from time to time, strong demand for such equipment or disruptions in the normal operations of supply chains may affect the availability of such equipment to Valeura and may delay exploration, development and production activities.

Revocation or expiration of exploration licences, production leases and other licences, leases and permits

Valeura's properties are held in the form of exploration licences, production leases and other licences, leases and permits and working interests in such licences. If Valeura, or any other holder of a licence in which Valeura has an interest, fails to meet the specific requirement of a licence, the licence may be revoked or may terminate or expire. Whilst Valeura monitors the status and expiry of all of its current licences, there can be no assurance that any of the obligations required to maintain such licences will be met. The revocation, termination or expiration of any of its licences or the working interests relating to a licence may have a material adverse effect on Valeura's results of operations and business. To the extent such licences are subsequently suspended or revoked, Valeura may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration, development or operation of its projects. Failure to comply with permitting and legal requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions which could have an adverse effect on Valeura's business, financial condition or operations.

The Company's insurance and indemnities may not adequately cover all risks or expenses

Valeura's involvement in the exploration for, development, and production of oil and natural gas properties may result in it becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow-outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although Valeura carries insurance in accordance with industry standards to address certain of these risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not in all circumstances be insurable or, in certain circumstances, Valeura may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to Valeura. The occurrence of a significant event that Valeura is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on Valeura's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

The Company's operations may be harmful to the environment and the Company may be subject to compliance, clean-up and other costs

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. In addition, all of the Company's near-term production operations in Thailand are offshore, and hence, considered an environmentally sensitive setting. Further, many areas of the Thrace Basin in Turkey are designated as prime agricultural land requiring land use approvals from both Agricultural and Energy and Natural Resources Ministries in Turkey. Currently, there are no restrictions on the hydraulic stimulation of wells in either jurisdiction. However, a number of global jurisdictions have temporarily or permanently banned hydraulic fracturing, a form of high-pressure stimulation, of wells and there is a risk that these restrictions may spread to other. High pressure stimulation is a normal oil field practice, and in the case of tight gas formations (such as those in the Deep Gas Play), is critical to achieving commercial production. Any future restrictions could have a material adverse effect on Valeura's business.

The legislation in Turkey and Thailand also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require Valeura to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although Valeura believes it is in material compliance with current applicable environmental and land use regulations, no assurance can be given that environmental laws or agricultural land use requirements will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect Valeura's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

The Company's projects are subject to various environmental laws. The Company intends to conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with all applicable laws.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may prevent the Company from commercially developing its operations

The cost and complexity of complying with the applicable environmental laws and regulations may prevent the Company from being able to develop potentially economically viable oil and gas operations.

Although the Company believes that it is in compliance in all material respects with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, there are certain risks inherent to its activities, such as accidental spillages, leakages or other unforeseen circumstances, which could subject the Company to extensive costs and liability.

A violation of health and safety and/or environmental laws relating to oil and gas exploration, at a processing plant or in the course of transportation of hazardous materials, or a failure to comply with the instructions of the relevant authorities, could lead to, among other things, a temporary shutdown of all or a portion of the Company's exploration, processing or logistics operations, a loss of the Company's right to develop, exploit, operate a processing plant or transport products, or the imposition of costly compliance measures, criminal sanctions and/or monetary penalties. The Company will establish various committees, will implement safety and environmental compliance plans and contract officers and staff to oversee inspections and identify necessary corrective action. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's programmes will be effective, will comply with applicable laws or that costs of implementation will not increase significantly. If health and safety and/or environmental authorities were to require the Company to shut down all or a portion of its exploration, processing or logistics operations, or the more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations, such measures could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation, financial condition and the price of the Common Shares.

There can be no assurances that new environmental laws, regulations or stricter enforcement policies, once implemented, will not oblige the Company to incur significant expenses and undertake significant investments in such respect, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Climate change legislation

Governments around the world have become increasingly focused on addressing the impacts of anthropogenic global climate change, particularly in the reduction of gases with the potential to contribute to greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere. The oil and natural gas industry is subject to stringent environmental regulations. The political climate appears to favour new programmes for environmental laws and regulation, particularly in relation to the reduction of emissions or emissions intensity, and there is a risk that any such programmes, laws or regulations, if proposed and enacted, will contain emission reduction targets which may result in operating restrictions or compliance costs to avoid a breach of applicable legislation. In some jurisdictions governments are applying carbon taxes that increase costs unless mitigated by emissions reductions or traded credits.

Climate change policy is emerging and quickly evolving at regional, national and international levels, and political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of climate change measures that are ultimately put in place. Implementation of strategies by any level of government within Thailand, Turkey, or countries in which the Company may operate in the future, and whether to meet international agreed limits, or as otherwise determined, for reducing greenhouse gases could have a material impact on the operations and financial condition of the Company. In addition, concerns about climate change have resulted in a number of environmental activists and members of the public opposing the continued exploitation and development of hydrocarbons. Given the evolving nature of the debate related to climate change and the control of greenhouse gases and resulting requirements, it is not possible to predict the impact on the Company, its operations, its financial condition and its ability to raise capital and its cost of capital. It is also not possible at this time to predict whether any proposed legislation relating to climate change will be adopted, and whether any such regulations could result in operating restrictions or compliance costs.

In addition to risks related to climate change legislation, Valeura also faces transition risks and physical risks in relation to climate change. Transition risks are risks that relate to the transition to a lower-carbon economy. Transition risks impact the volatility of oil and gas prices (as consumer demand for oil and gas may decrease); environmental legislation and hydraulic fracturing regulations (which may delay or restrict the development of oil and gas); the ability to obtain additional financing (as sources of financing for oil and gas development may become more restricted); and the reliance on key personnel, management, and labour (as the workforce may transition to other sources of energy development). Practices and disclosures relating to environmental matters, including climate change, are attracting increasing scrutiny by stakeholders. Valeura's response to addressing environmental matters can impact the Company's reputation and affect the Company's ability to hire and retain employees; to compete for reserve acquisitions, exploration leases, licences and concessions; and to receive regulatory approvals required to execute operating programs. Physical risks relate to the physical impact of climate change, which can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. Physical risks can have financial implications for the Company, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from production disruptions. Physical risks may also increase Valeura's operating costs.

Title to assets

Title to oil and natural gas interests is often not capable of conclusive determination without incurring substantial expense. While it is the practice of Valeura, in acquiring significant oil and gas licences or interest in oil and gas licences to fully examine the title to the interest under the licence, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. There may be title defects that affect lands comprising a portion of Valeura's properties. To the extent title defects do exist, it is possible that Valeura may lose all or a portion of its right, title, estate and interest in and to the properties to which the title relates.

The oil and gas industry is subject to a number of laws and governmental regulations, compliance with which may be burdensome

The oil and natural gas industry in Thailand and in Turkey is subject to controls and regulations governing its operations imposed by legislation enacted by local governments and with respect to pricing and taxation of oil and natural gas by agreements, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the oil and gas industry. The Company's activities are affected in varying degrees by government regulations relating to the oil and gas industry and foreign investment. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to price controls, export controls, foreign exchange controls, income taxes, value-added taxes, expropriation of property, production restrictions and environmental legislation. It is not expected that any of these controls or regulations will affect the Company's operations in a manner materially different than they would affect other oil and gas companies of similar size operating in these jurisdictions.

Price volatility, markets and marketing

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas that may be acquired or discovered by Valeura will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. Valeura's revenues, profitability, future growth and the carrying value of its oil and gas properties, provided such properties yield production, are substantially dependent on prevailing prices of oil and gas. Valeura's ability to borrow and to obtain additional capital on attractive terms is also substantially dependent upon oil and gas prices. Prices for oil and gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors beyond the control of Valeura. These factors include economic conditions in the United States, Canada, Thailand, and Turkey, the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, governmental regulation, and political instability in the Middle East and elsewhere, the foreign supply of oil and gas, the price of foreign imports and the availability of alternative fuel sources.

In Thailand, individual cargoes of crude oil are tendered for sale, and as such, prices are effectively set by market forces. In Turkey, natural gas prices for domestic sales are effectively set by the government, which are indirectly affected by these market forces as well. Any substantial and extended decline in the price of oil and gas would have an adverse effect on Valeura's carrying value of its oil and natural gas reserves, borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations. The exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar, THB, and TL also affects the profitability of Valeura. Volatile oil and gas prices make it difficult to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisition and often cause disruption in the market for oil and gas producing properties, as buyers and sellers have difficulty agreeing on such value.

Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for and project the return on acquisitions and development and exploitation projects. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce Valeura's borrowing capacity, therefore reducing the credit available to the Company. Such a decline in prices may also cause Valeura to be unable to meet the covenants under its Facility, which could cause advances under the Facility to be unavailable and could cause all amounts owing under the Facility to become immediately due and payable.

Access to debt and equity markets

In addition, evolving decarbonisation policies of institutional investors, lenders and insurers could affect the Company's ability to access capital pools. Additionally, the Company may, from time to time, not meet the investment criteria or characteristics of a particular institutional or other investor, including institutional investors who are not willing or able to hold securities of oil and gas companies for reasons unrelated to financial or operational performance. Any changes in market-based factors or investor strategies or responsible investing criteria/rankings (for example, social impact or environmental scores), the implementation of new financial market regulations and fossil fuel divestment initiatives undertaken by governments, pension funds and/or other institutional investors, may adversely affect the Company's access to capital pools.

Competition

Oil and gas exploration and production is intensely competitive in all its phases and involves a high degree of uncertainty with respect to the impact of such competition.

Valeura will compete with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties and in the marketing of oil and natural gas. The Company's competitors may include companies that have more significant financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Company. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery. Valeura may also be subject to competition from the alternative fuel industry or fuel substitution by its customers.

The Company's activities are subject to operational risks, hazards and unexpected disruptions, including damage to property or injury to persons, some of which are beyond its control

The Company's planned oil and gas operations are subject to a number of operational risks and hazards, some of which are beyond its control. These risks and hazards include unexpected maintenance or technical problems, natural disasters, industrial accidents, power or fuel supply interruptions, water supply interruptions and shortages, machinery and equipment failure, malfunction and breakdowns of information management systems, fires, and unusual or unexpected variations in mineralisation, geological conditions, hazards associated with oil and gas exploration and development.

The operations of the Company may be disrupted by a variety of risks and hazards which are beyond the control of the Company, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, technical failures, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected rock formations, flooding and extended interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions, fire, explosions, and other incidents beyond the control of the Company. Other factors affecting the production and sale of oil and natural gas that could result in decreases in profitability include: (i) expiration or termination of permits, licences or leases, or sales price redeterminations or suspension of deliveries; (ii) future litigation; (iii) the timing and amount of insurance recoveries; (iv) work stoppages or other labour difficulties; (v) worker vacation schedules and related maintenance activities; and (vi) changes in the market and general economic conditions. Weather conditions, equipment replacement or repair, fires, amounts of rock and other natural materials and other geological conditions can have a significant impact on operating results.

These risks and hazards could also result in damage to, or destruction of, production facilities, personal injury, environmental damage, business interruption, monetary losses and possible legal liability. While the Company currently intends to maintain insurance within ranges of coverage consistent with industry practice, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to obtain such insurance coverage at reasonable rates (or at all), or that any coverage it obtains will be adequate and available to cover any such claims.

The Company is committed to providing a healthy and safe environment for its personnel, contractors and visitors. Exploration and production activities have inherent risks and hazards. The Company provides appropriate instructions, equipment, preventative measures, first aid information, and training to all employees and contractors through its occupational, health and safety management systems.

RISKS RELATING TO FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Foreign operations

Valeura currently has all of its assets in Thailand and in Turkey and expects to continue to have all of its operations outside of Canada. Exploration, development and operating activities in both countries are subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of business in countries with less developed or emerging economies. As such, the Company's operations, financial condition and operating results could be significantly affected by risks over which it has no control. These risks may include risks related to economic, social or political instability or change, terrorism, hyperinflation, currency non-convertibility or instability and changes of laws affecting foreign ownership, interpretation or renegotiation of existing contracts, government participation, taxation policies, including royalty and tax increases and retroactive tax claims, and investment restrictions, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange control, exploration licensing, production leasing, petroleum and export licensing and export duties, government control over domestic oil and gas pricing, currency fluctuations, devaluation or other activities that limit or disrupt markets and restrict payments or the movement of funds, the possibility of being subject to exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts in connection with legal disputes relating to licences to operate and concession rights in countries where Valeura currently operates, and difficulties in enforcing Valeura's rights against a governmental agency because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity and foreign sovereignty over international operations. Problems may also arise due to the quality or failure of equipment or technical support, which could result in failure to achieve expected target dates for exploration and development operations or result in a requirement for greater expenditure. Valeura will operate in such a manner as to minimise and mitigate its exposure to these risks. However, there can be no assurance that Valeura will be successful in protecting itself from the impact of all of these risks and the related financial consequences.

Government rules and regulations

Valeura's operations are subject to various levels of government controls and regulations in the countries where it operates. Oil and gas exploration and production is a sensitive political issue and as a result there is a relatively higher risk of direct government intervention in respect of laws and regulations that can affect the property rights and title to assets. Such intervention can extend, in certain jurisdictions, to nationalisation, expropriation or other actions that effectively deprive companies of their assets.

Existing laws and regulations include matters relating to land tenure, drilling, production practices including hydraulic stimulating of wells, environmental protection, agricultural land use, marketing and pricing policies, royalties, various taxes and levies including income tax, foreign trade and investment and government approval of lease and licence transfers, certain corporate transactions and other regulatory approvals that are subject to change from time to time. Current legislation is generally a matter of public record and Valeura cannot predict what additional legislation or amendments may be proposed that will affect Valeura's operations or when any such proposals, if enacted, might become effective. There is no certainty regarding obtaining government approvals. Changes in government policy or laws and regulations could adversely affect Valeura's results of operations and financial condition. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and legal requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions which could have an adverse effect on Valeura's business, financial condition or operations.

Bribery and corrupt practices

The Company maintains anti-bribery policies, anti-corruption training programmes, codes of conduct, procedures and other safeguards designed to prevent the occurrence of fraud, bribery and corruption. Valeura has established a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which includes policies and procedures covering anti-bribery and anti-corruption of foreign public officials, including regular reporting to management and the Board. While management believes these policies are adequate, and despite careful establishment and implementation, there can be no assurance that these or other anti-bribery or anti-corruption policies and procedures are or will be sufficient to protect against corrupt activity. Wherever the Company operates it always needs to be aware of the potential risk of fraud, bribery and corruption. Instances of fraud, bribery and corruption, and violations of laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition and the price of the Common Shares.

The Company has engaged a number of consultants and contractors in connection with its past and would expect to do the same in its future operations. Although the Company targets to enter these consultancy agreements on arm's length commercial terms and seeks appropriate comfort from consultants and contractors, as well as requiring its consultants and contractors to adhere to the high standards in line with the Company's policies, there is a risk that agents or other persons or representatives acting on behalf of the Company may engage in corrupt activities without the knowledge of the Company.

In particular, Valeura, in spite of its best efforts, may not always be able to prevent or detect corrupt practices by employees, or third parties, such as sub-contractors or its operating partners, which may result in reputational damage, civil and/or criminal liability being imposed on Valeura, which could have an adverse effect on Valeura's business, financial condition or operations.

RISKS RELATING TO COMMON SHARES

There may be volatility in the value of an investment in Common Shares and the market price for Common Shares may fluctuate

The market price for the Common Shares may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, including the following: (i) actual or anticipated fluctuations in the Company's results of operations; (ii) actual or anticipated changes in the capital markets; (iii) recommendations by securities research analysts; (iv) changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other companies that investors deem comparable to the Company; (v) addition or departure of the Company's executive officers and other key personnel; (vi) sales or perceived sales of additional Common Shares; (vii) significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by or involving the Company or its competitors; (viii) changes in laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company and its operations; (ix) general economic, political and other conditions; (x) the Company's involvement in any litigation or dispute, or threat of any litigation or dispute; and (xi) news reports relating to trends, concerns, technological or competitive developments, regulatory changes and other related issues in the Company's industry or target markets.

Financial markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations in the last several years that have particularly affected the market prices of equity securities of companies and that have, in many cases, been unrelated to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Accordingly, the market price of the Common Shares may decline even if the Company's operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. Also, certain institutional investors may base their investment decisions on consideration of the Company's environmental, governance and social practices and performance against such institutions' respective investment guidelines and criteria, and failure to meet such criteria may result in a limited or no investment in the Common Shares by those institutions, which could adversely affect the trading price of the Common Shares. There is no assurance that continuing fluctuations in the price and volume of publicly traded equity securities will not occur. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Common Shares may be adversely affected.

Substantial future sales of Common Shares, or the perception that such sales might occur, or additional offerings of Common Shares could depress the market price of Common Shares

The Company cannot predict what effect, if any, future sales of Common Shares, or the availability of Common Shares for future sale, or the offer of additional Common Shares in the future, will have on the market price of Common Shares. Sales or an additional offering of substantial numbers of Common Shares in the public market, or the perception or any announcement that such sales or an additional offering could occur, could adversely affect the market price of Common Shares and may make it more difficult for Shareholders to sell their Common Shares at a time and price which they deem appropriate and could also impede the Company's ability to raise capital through the issue of equity securities.

The Company does not currently intend to pay dividends and its ability to pay dividends in the future may be limited

The Company has never declared or paid any dividends on the Common Shares. The Company currently intends to retain future earnings, if any, for future operations, expansion and debt repayment, if necessary. Therefore, at present, there is no intention to pay dividends and a dividend may never be paid. Any decision to declare and pay dividends will be made at the discretion of the Board and will depend on, among other things, the Company's results of operations, financial condition and solvency and distributable reserves tests imposed by corporate law and such other factors that the Board may consider relevant.

In addition to the foregoing, the Company's ability to institute and pay dividends now or in the future is or may be limited by covenants contained in any debt facilities or other agreements governing any indebtedness that the Company may incur in the future, including the terms of any credit facilities the Company may enter into with third party lenders. It is not uncommon that credit facilities will prevent a borrower from declaring or paying any dividends to any of its shareholders or returning any capital (including by way of dividend) to any of its Shareholders.

As a result of the foregoing factors, purchasers of the Common Shares may not receive any return on an investment in the Common Shares unless they sell such Common Shares for a price greater than that which they paid for them.

If the Company is wound up, distributions to Shareholders will be subordinated to the claims of creditors

On a winding-up of the Company, holders of the Common Shares will be entitled to be paid a distribution out of the assets of the Company available to its Shareholders only after the claims of all creditors of the Company have been met.

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

The oil and natural gas industry in Thailand and in Turkey is subject to controls and regulations governing its operations imposed by legislation enacted by local governments and with respect to pricing and taxation of oil and natural gas by agreements, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the oil and gas industry. The Company's activities are affected in varying degrees by government regulations relating to the oil and gas industry and foreign investment. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to price controls, export controls, income taxes, value-added taxes, expropriation of property, production restrictions and environmental legislation. It is not expected that any of these controls or regulations will affect the Company's operations in a manner materially different than they would affect other oil and gas companies of similar size operating in these jurisdictions.

Outlined below are some of the principal aspects of the regulatory and fiscal systems in Valeura's areas of operation.

Thailand

Regulator and legislation

DMF is the key agency within the Thailand Ministry of Energy charged with overseeing oil and gas exploration and production activities in the country. It is responsible for the award of concessions and for monitoring upstream oil and gas activity in Thailand. Through formal licensing rounds, the DMF grants licences in accordance with Thailand's 1971 *Petroleum Act*, which provide concessionaires with the right to explore for, produce, store, transport and sell petroleum.

Fiscal

Thailand's historical concession-based licence approach entails fiscal terms comprised primarily of royalties and taxes. In 2018, Thailand launched a licencing round for expiring contracts, based on a production sharing contract arrangement, however pre-existing licence arrangements were not changed retroactively to the new regime. All existing licences continue to be held under the concession structure, with specific terms as defined upon the licences' original award.

A 15% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to non-residents of Thailand, unless otherwise reduced under a tax treaty.

Terms

Licence G6/48 and G10/48 are governed by a particular set of fiscal terms known as Thai III. Royalties are calculated between 5-15% based on a sliding scale linked to production and levied on gross revenue. A windfall profits tax known as the special remuneratory benefit ("**SRB**") is calculated at a rate of 0-75% with the rate based on drilling activity and geological complexity, and levied on a unique profit calculation which entails deduction of royalties, operating costs, and certain capital expenditures and associated uplifts. Petroleum income tax is 50% on net profits, with deductions for royalties, SRB, operating costs and depreciation. Tax losses may be carried forward for up to 10 years. Ring fencing for taxation purposes is at the company level, with tax loss carry-forwards potentially applicable against taxes payable for assets with the same fiscal terms and held by the same company.

Exploration tenure

Licence exploration periods and relinquishment schedules are defined within the specific fiscal regime for each licence. Under Thai III terms, licences generally entail an exploration period of six years, plus an optional three-year extension, subject to negotiation. The exploration period requires spending and work obligations to be completed, in accordance with commitments made in the licence bid round. Thai III licences require partial acreage relinquishments at various points throughout the exploration period, such that after the end of the sixth year, no more than 25% of the original acreage is remaining under the licence.

Production licences

Upon a commercial discovery, operators may apply for a production licence. The production period under a production licence is 20 years from the end of the exploration period, plus an optional one-time 10-year extension. Upon grant of a production licence, operators can retain up to a 12.5% portion of the original licence as a reserve area on which to conduct further exploration for up to five years.

Marketing and pricing

Crude oil marketing in Thailand requires that oil is tendered for sale on a spot or periodic basis. Tender periods can be for no longer than one year. Pricing is generally referenced to a local crude benchmark, with actual prices influenced by market conditions for particular crude specifications. Export of crude oil must be approved by the DMF, on a tender by tender basis.

Decommissioning

Decommissioning of wells and facilities is the responsibility of the operator. Prior to the end of life of an oil field (once 60% of reserves have been produced or when there are five years remaining on the licence, whichever is sooner) operators must submit and agree a field decommissioning plan complete with cost estimate with the DMF. At that time, and subject to a financial test of the estimated remaining cash flow of the field, including its starting cash balance as a multiple of the estimated total decommissioning cost after tax utilization, operators are required to pledge financial security to the government in respect of their eventual decommissioning obligations, allocated into tranches and over a schedule, to be agreed with the regulator. Such financial security may be provided in the form of cash, letter of credit, bond, or other instrument as agreed with regulators. Decommissioning costs are deductible against future income taxes.

Turkey

Regulator and legislation

Hydrocarbon resource rights in Turkey are governed by the New Petroleum Law and Regulation on Implementation of Turkish Petroleum ("**Turkish Regulations**"), which are administered by Turkey's Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and Turkey's General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs.

Petroleum exploration licences and production leases are granted by the GDMPA, based on an application and gazetting process, whereby potential competing participants are selected based on (a) their technical and financial capability; (b) compliance of the application with relevant law; and (c) the "work and investment programme" bid covering the minimum work obligations to be performed in the licence area during the initial five year term of the exploration licence.

Exploration tenure

Through the application and gazetting process, successful operators obtain a "petroleum exploration licence" which permits them to explore and develop hydrocarbons in the designated licence area, and with discovery success, a "production lease" to produce hydrocarbons from the reservoir area carved out from the predecessor exploration licence.

The term of an onshore exploration licence is five years and it may be renewed at the election of the holder, subject to GDMPA consent, up to two times for up to an additional two years for each renewal. The operator must submit a new work and investment programme covering the extended term of the licence (which should at least include drilling of one well) and a work and investment bond in the amount equal to 2% of the total monetary commitment of the new programme. The overall term of an exploration licence may not exceed total nine years.

Production licences

The granting of a production lease is subject to a commercial discovery within the predecessor exploration licence area and submission of a work and investment programme commitment. A production lease area shall be carved out from the predecessor exploration licence area based on the commercial reservoir assessment of the applicant which is approved by the GDMPA. The remainder of the exploration licence will continue to be in effect until the end of its term.

The initial term of a production lease is 20 years and it may be renewed, subject to the GDMPA consent, up to two times for up to an additional 10 years for each renewal. Renewals shall be granted only if commercial production from the lease area is maintained continuously. With each renewal, the lease holder must submit a new work programme covering the renewed term.

A production lease grants its owner the right to produce hydrocarbons (crude oil, natural gas or both if available) from the lease area. The lease holder can also perform exploration activities within the lease area if it considers that unexplored reservoirs are available;

Fiscal

Turkey's fiscal regime for oil and gas operations is presently comprised of royalties and income tax. Royalties are 12.5% of the value of production and the corporate income tax rate is 25%.

A 15% withholding tax is applied on dividends distributed to foreign entities. However, the withholding tax may be reduced to 10% depending on the bilateral treaties signed between Turkey and the home country of the petroleum rights holder.

Marketing and pricing

BOTAS owns and operates Turkey's national crude oil pipeline grid and national gas pipeline grid. The organisation sets the price for natural gas in Turkey and regularly posts reference prices for use in various types of natural gas sales transactions – power generation, wholesale, etc. In turn, BOTAS' reference prices influence the price available to domestic producers, translated into TL, at some discount.

The marketing of natural gas in Turkey is subject to Natural Gas Market Law No. 4646, adopted as of April 18, 2001 (as amended) and its associated regulations ("**Natural Gas Market Law**"). The Natural Gas Market Law covers the import, transmission, distribution, storage, marketing, trade and export of natural gas.

Producing companies, provided that they hold a wholesale licence, may market gas to wholesale companies, import companies, distribution companies or free consumers. The generation companies are allowed to sell such amount directly to consumers.

Decommissioning

At the expiry or cancellation of the lease, the lease holder must comply with and fully satisfy abandonment obligations defined under the New Petroleum Law and Turkish Regulations, which entails restoring affected lands to their original condition by abandoning wellsites and facilities upon completion of operations. In most instances, this entails restoring lands to their original agricultural use.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS

Valeura is not a party to any legal proceeding nor was it a party to, nor is or was any of its property the subject of, any legal proceeding during the year ended December 31, 2022, that may exceed 10 percent of the current assets of Valeura, which involve a claim for damages, exclusive of interest and costs, nor is Valeura aware of any such contemplated legal proceedings.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, there were no: (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or (iii) settlement agreements the Company entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No director, officer or principal Shareholder, nor any affiliate or associate of such a person, has or has had any material interest in any transaction or any proposed transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect Valeura.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company entered into the following material contracts within the most recently completed financial year:

- Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of the Share Capital of Busrakham Oil and Gas Ltd between Mubadala Petroleum (Thailand) Holdings Limited, VEA and the Company dated December 6, 2022;

- Agreements with Trafigura Pte. Ltd. for the Facility, comprised of: (i) an agreement for advances in support of Wassana operations; and (ii) a commercial contract related to Wassana's crude oil production. The Facility provides for advances in discrete tranches, up to an initial maximum capacity of US$30 million, subject to the satisfaction of a number of conditions precedent and includes provision to expand the maximum capacity by $50 million to support the Mubadala Acquisition, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent; and
- Sale and Purchase Agreement in respect of Shares of KrisEnergy International (Thailand) Holdings Ltd. between KrisEnergy (Asia Ltd.) and Panthera Resources Pte. Ltd. dated April 28, 2022 (See "*General Development of the Business*".

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Computershare Trust Company of Canada, at its principal office in Calgary, Alberta, is the transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The auditors of the Company, KPMG LLP, are independent with respect to the Company, in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including information as to directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorised for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Proxy Statement and Information Circular of the Company prepared in connection with the most recent annual meeting of Shareholders that involved the election of directors. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's financial statements and management discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Copies of this Annual Information Form, any interim financial statements of the Company subsequent to the annual financial statements, the Company's Proxy Statement and Information Circular and other additional information relating to the Company are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

APPENDIX A-1 – FORM 51-101F1 – STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

FORM 51-101F1 STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA
AND OTHER OIL AND NATURAL GAS INFORMATION

(Capitalised terms not specifically defined in this Appendix A-1 have the meaning ascribed to them in the Annual Information Form to which this Appendix A-1 is attached)

The Company engaged NSAI to prepare a report relating to the Company's reserves in Thailand as at December 31, 2022. The reserves on the properties in Thailand described herein are estimates only. Actual reserves on these properties may be greater or less than those estimated. All reserve and future net revenue estimates are presented on a working interest acquired basis of VEA. Valeura's ownership stake in VEA increased from 85.0% to 87.5% on December 27, 2022 and from 87.5 to 100% on March 21, 2023.

Set out below is a summary of the crude oil reserves and the value of future net revenue of the Company as at December 31, 2022 as evaluated by NSAI in its report with a preparation date of March 29, 2023 (the "**NSAI Reserves Report**"). The pricing used in the forecast price evaluations is set forth in the notes to the tables.

The NSAI Reserves Report was prepared using assumptions and methodology guidelines outlined in the COGE Handbook and in accordance with NI 51-101.

The estimated future net revenues contained in the following tables do not necessarily represent the fair market value of the Company's reserves. There is no assurance that the forecast price and cost assumptions contained in the NSAI Reserves Report will be attained and variances could be material. Other assumptions and qualifications relating to costs and other matters are included in the NSAI Reserves Report. The recovery and reserves estimates on the Company's properties described herein are estimates only.

OIL AND GAS RESERVES
BASED ON FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

	Light and Medium Crude Oil		Heavy Crude Oil		Conventional Natural Gas		Natural Gas Liquids		Total Oil Equivalent	
	Gross (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Gross (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Gross (MMcf)	Net (MMcf)	Gross (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Gross (Mboe)	Net (Mboe)
Proved Developed Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Developed Non-Producing	-	-	1,820	1,715	-	-	-	-	1,820	1,715
Proved Undeveloped	-	-	1,976	1,862	-	-	-	-	1,976	1,862
Total Proved	-	-	3,796	3,577	-	-	-	-	3,796	3,577
Total Probable	-	-	2,323	2,190	-	-	-	-	2,323	2,190
Total Proved Plus Probable	-	-	6,119	5,767	-	-	-	-	6,119	5,767
Total Possible	-	-	859	810	-	-	-	-	859	810
Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible	-	-	6,978	6,577	-	-	-	-	6,978	6,577

Net Present Values of Future Net Revenue
Based on Forecast Prices and Costs

	Before Deducting Income Taxes Discounted At					After Deducting Income Taxes Discounted At				
	0% (M US$)	5% (M US$)	10% (M US$)	15% (M US$)	20% (M US$)	0% (M US$)	5% (M US$)	10% (M US$)	15% (M US$)	20% (M US$)
Proved Developed Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved Developed Non-Producing	-79,232	-68,245	-59,227	-51,755	-45,507	-79,232	-68,245	-59,227	-51,755	-45,507
Proved Undeveloped	91,956	79,238	68,651	59,760	52,232	91,956	79,238	68,651	59,760	52,232
Total Proved	12,724	10,993	9,424	8,005	6,725	12,724	10,993	9,424	8,005	6,725
Total Probable	76,219	65,599	56,919	49,760	43,805	76,219	65,599	56,919	49,760	43,805
Total Proved Plus Probable	88,942	76,592	66,343	57,765	50,530	88,942	76,592	66,343	57,765	50,530
Total Possible	54,836	48,516	43,291	38,924	35,238	54,836	48,516	43,291	38,924	35,238
Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible	143,779	125,108	109,634	96,689	85,769	143,779	125,108	109,634	96,689	85,769

Total Future Net Revenue (Undiscounted)
Based on Forecast Prices and Costs

	Company Gross Revenue (M US$)	Net Capital Cost (M US$)	Net Abandonment Cost (M US$)	Net Operating Expense (M US$)	Special Remuneratory Benefit (M US$)	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (M US$)	Income Taxes (M US$)	Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes (M US$)
Total Proved	279,200	53,374	24,651	188,451	-	12,724	-	12,724
Total Proved Plus Probable	449,228	105,811	25,144	229,331	-	88,942	-	88,942
Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible	512,256	105,811	25,144	237,523	-	143,779	-	143,779

Future Net Revenue by Product Type
Based on Forecast Prices and Costs

		Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (Discounted at 10%/Year)		
	Production Group	(M US$)	US$/boe	US$/Mcfe
Total Proved	Light and medium crude oil	-	-	-
	Heavy crude oil	9,424	2.48	-
	Conventional natural gas	-	-	-
Total Proved		**9,424**	**2.48**	**-**
Probable	Light and medium crude oil	-	-	-
	Heavy crude oil	56,919	24.50	-
	Conventional natural gas	-	-	-
Total Probable		**56,919**	**24.50**	**-**
Total Proved Plus Probable	Light and medium crude oil	-	-	-
	Heavy crude oil	66,343	10.84	-
	Conventional natural gas	-	-	-

	Production Group	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (Discounted at 10%/Year) (M US$)	US$/boe	US$/Mcfe
Total Proved Plus Probable		**66,343**	**10.84**	**-**
Possible	Light and medium crude oil	-	-	-
	Heavy crude oil	43,291	50.38	-
	Conventional natural gas	-	-	-
Total Possible		**43,291**	**50.38**	**-**
Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible	Light and medium crude oil	-	-	-
	Heavy crude oil	109,634	15.71	-
	Conventional natural gas	-	-	-
Total Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible		**109,634**	**15.71**	**-**

The pricing assumptions used in the NSAI Reserves Report with respect to net present values of future net revenue (forecast) as well as the cost escalation rates used for operating and capital costs are set forth below.

FORECAST PRICES & COST ESCALATION RATES USED IN NSAI RESERVES REPORT

The Thailand oil price forecast included in the NSAI Reserves Report is based on the averaged December 31, 2022 NYMEX Brent Crude price forecasts of three Canadian consultants and are adjusted for quality, transportation fees and market differentials.

Year	Heavy Crude Oil Oil Price (US$/bbl)
2023	80.33
2024	78.35
2025	76.69
2026	77.05
2027	78.68
2028+	+2.0%/yr thereafter

RECONCILIATION OF THE COMPANY'S GROSS RESERVES BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCT TYPE BASED ON FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the changes in the Company's working interest, before royalties, of light and medium crude oil, heavy crude oil, conventional natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil equivalent reserves as at December 31, 2022 against such reserves as at December 31, 2021:

	Light and Medium Crude Oil			Heavy Crude Oil		
	Gross Proved (Mbbl)	Gross Probable (Mbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Mbbl)	Gross Proved (Mbbl)	Gross Probable (Mbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Mbbl)
At December 31, 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extensions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical Revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discoveries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions	0	0	0	3,796	2,323	6,119
Dispositions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Factors	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
At December 31, 2022	0	0	0	3,796	2,323	6,119

	Conventional Natural Gas			Natural Gas Liquids		
	Gross Proved (MMcf)	Gross Probable (MMcf)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MMcf)	Gross Proved (Mbbl)	Gross Probable (Mbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Mbbl)
At December 31, 2021	0	0	0	0	1	1
Extensions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical Revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discoveries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Factors	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
At December 31, 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Oil Equivalent		
	Gross Proved (Mboe)	Gross Probable (Mboe)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Mboe)
At December 31, 2021	0	0	0
Extensions	0	0	0
Technical Revisions	0	0	0
Discoveries	0	0	0
Acquisitions	3,796	2,323	6,119
Dispositions	0	0	0
Economic Factors	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0
At December 31, 2022	3,796	2,323	6,119

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

In the NSAI Reserves Report as of December 31, 2022, proved undeveloped reserves have been attributed for the first time.

	Light and Medium Crude Oil (Mbbl)	Heavy Crude Oil (Mbbl)	Conventional Natural Gas (MMcf)	Natural Gas Liquids (Mbbl)	Oil Equivalent (Mboe)
December 31, 2022	0	1,976	0	0	1,976

In the NSAI Reserves Report as of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 8 drilling locations assigned proved undeveloped reserves. The Company expects to develop these over the next two years. The pace of development of these reserves can be influenced by many factors, including but not limited to, changing technical conditions, partner and regulatory approval, changes in product pricing, capital allocation priorities and the results of yearly drilling and reservoir evaluations. As new information becomes available these reserves are reviewed and drilling plans are revised accordingly.

Probable Undeveloped Reserves

In the NSAI Reserves Report as of December 31, 2022, probable undeveloped reserves have been attributed for the first time.

	Light and Medium Crude Oil (Mbbl)	Heavy Crude Oil (Mbbl)	Conventional Natural Gas (MMcf)	Natural Gas Liquids (Mbbl)	Oil Equivalent (Mboe)
December 31, 2022	0	2,528	0	0	2,528

In the NSAI Reserves Report as of December 31, 2022, there are a total of 7 drilling locations assigned probable undeveloped reserves. The Company expects to develop these reserves over the next three years. The pace of development of these reserves can be influenced by many factors, including but not limited to, changing technical conditions, partner and regulatory approval, changes in product pricing, capital allocation priorities and the results of yearly drilling and reservoir evaluations. As new information becomes available these reserves are reviewed and drilling plans are revised accordingly.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

There are a number of factors that could result in delayed or cancelled development of the Company's proved and probable undeveloped reserves, including the following: (i) partner and regulatory approvals; (ii) availability of equipment; (iii) product pricing; (iv) currency exchange rates; (v) well performance; and (vi) availability of financing in the future. All of the drilling locations assigned proved undeveloped reserves (8 locations) and assigned probable undeveloped reserves (7 locations) are oil reservoirs located in the G10/48 block. The Company expects that the process to achieve routine drilling location approvals from the Department of Minerals and Fuels in Thailand could take longer than experienced in the past.

The process of evaluating reserves is inherently complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices, currency exchange rates and costs change. The reserve estimates contained herein are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions and other factors and assumptions that may affect the reserve estimates and the present worth of future net revenue there from. These factors and assumptions include, among others: (i) historical production in the area compared with production rates from analogous areas; (ii) initial production rates; (iii) production decline rates; (iv) ultimate recovery of reserves; (v) success of future development activities; (vi) marketability of production; (vii) effect of government regulations; and (viii) other government levies imposed over the life of the reserves.

As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, currency exchange rates, economic conditions and government restrictions. Revisions to reserve estimates can arise from changes in forecast prices, currency exchange rates, reservoir performance and geological conditions or production. These revisions can be either positive or negative. While the Company does not anticipate any significant economic factors or significant uncertainties will affect any particular component of the reserve data, the reserves can be affected significantly by fluctuations in product pricing, currency exchange rates, capital expenditures, operating costs, royalty regimes and well performance that are beyond the Company's control.

Future Development Costs

The following table sets forth the development costs deducted in the estimation of future net revenue attributable to each of the following reserves categories contained in the NSAI Reserves Report:

	Total Proved Estimated Using Forecast Prices and Costs (M US$)	Total Proved Plus Probable[2] Estimated Using Forecast Prices and Costs (M US$)
2023	33,624	33,624
2024	19,750	32,917
2025	0	39,270
2026	0	0
2027	0	0
Remainder	0	0
Total for all years undiscounted	53,374	105,811

The Company's primary source of liquidity to fund its estimated future development costs, as outlined in the above table, is derived from one of or a combination of the Company's internally generated cash flow, cash on hand, the Facility, further debt financing when deemed appropriate and as available and new equity issues if made on favourable terms.

Oil and Gas Properties and Wells

As at December 31, 2022, the Company held operatorship and deep rights on six exploration licences and production leases in the Thrace Basin comprising approximately 0.23 million gross acres and 0.19 million net acres and approximately 0.05 million gross acres and 0.04 million net acres in the Gulf of Thailand.

A listing of the Company's wells as of December 31, 2022 is shown below:

	Oil Wells		Natural Gas Wells		Standing & Other Wells	
	Gross(1)	Net(2)	Gross(1)	Net(2)	Gross(1)	Net(2)
Producing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-producing - Turkey	0	0	0	0	3	2.6
Non-producing - Thailand					18	16
Total	0	0	0	0	3	2.6

Notes:

(1) "**Gross Wells**" are the total number of wells in which the Company has an interest.
(2) "**Net Wells**" are the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company's working interest in each of its Gross Wells.

Properties with No Attributed Reserves

The following table sets out the Company's undeveloped land position effective December 31, 2022:

	Undeveloped Acreage			
	Shallow Acreage (surface to a depth of 2,500 metres)		Deep Acreage (a depth of 2,500 metres and deeper)	
	Gross(1)	Net(2)	Gross(1)	Net(2)
Thrace Basin	0	0	225,859	188,114
Thailand (G6/48)			21,681	9,323
Total	0	0	225,859	188,114

Notes:

(1) **"Gross"** means the total number of acres in which the Company has a working interest.
(2) **"Net"** means the number of acres obtained by aggregating the Company's working interest in each of its acreage positions.

No net undeveloped acreage is expected to expire in 2023.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Properties with No Attributed Reserves

At this time the Company has not completed an independent evaluation of its undeveloped acreage in Turkey or Thailand.

Forward Contracts

Currently there are no material forward contracts or commitments.

Tax Horizon

The Company paid no income taxes in Turkey or Thailand in 2022. Based on current estimates of the Company's future taxable income and expected future capital expenditures, management believes that the Company will not be required to pay cash income taxes in Turkey or Thailand in 2023.

Costs Incurred

The following table summarises the capital expenditures made by the Company on oil and natural gas properties in Turkey and Thailand for the year ended December 31, 2022.

	Property Acquisition (Disposition) Costs (M$)			
	Proved Properties	Unproved Properties	Exploration Costs (M$)	Development Costs (M$)
Turkey	-		-	-
Thailand	26,196	2,375	892	43
Total			225	-

Exploration and Development Activities

The Company drilled nil wells in 2022. See "*Description of the Business and Operations*" in the Annual Information Form for a general description of Valeura's most important current and likely exploration and development activities.

Production Estimates

The following table sets forth the volume of working interest daily production, before royalties, estimated for 2023 which is reflected in the estimate of future net revenue disclosed in the tables of reserve information in respect of gross proved and probable reserves in Thailand:

	Light and Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	Conventional Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (bbl/d)
Proved Developed Producing	0	0	0	0
Proved Developed Non-Producing	0	1,799	0	0
Proved Undeveloped	0	454	0	0
Total Proved	0	2,254	0	0
Total Probable	0	199	0	0
Total Proved Plus Probable	0	2,453	0	0

Production History

No production, royalties, production costs and netbacks were received by the Company for the most recently completed financial year for properties in Thailand or Turkey.

APPENDIX A-2 – CONTINGENT RESOURCES DATA

CONTINGENT RESOURCES DATA

(Capitalised terms not specifically defined in this Appendix A-2 have the meaning ascribed to them in the Annual Information Form to which this Appendix A-2 is attached)

The Company engaged NSAI to prepare a report relating to the Company's contingent resources attributable to its offshore properties in the G10/48 licence on the Company's lands in Thailand as at December 31, 2022. The NSAI Resources Report was prepared using the guidelines outlined in the COGE Handbook and in accordance with NI 51-101. All resources estimates are presented on a working interest acquired basis of VEA. Valeura's ownership stake in VEA increased from 85.0% to 87.5% on December 27, 2022 and from 87.5 to 100% on March 21, 2023

Contingent resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations using established technology or technology under development, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. Contingencies are conditions that must be satisfied for a portion of contingent resources to be classified as reserves that are: (a) specific to the project being evaluated; and (b) expected to be resolved within a reasonable timeframe.

Contingent resources are further categorised according to the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on a project maturity and/or characterised by their economic status. There are three classifications of contingent resources:

- **low estimate (1C)** – this is considered to be a conservative estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the low estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the low estimate.
- **best estimate (2C)** – this is considered to be the best estimate of the quantity that will be actually recovered. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the best estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate.
- **high estimate (3C)** – this is considered to be an optimistic estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the high estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the high estimate.

The project maturity subclasses for contingent resources include: (1) development pending, (2) development on hold, (3) development unclarified, and (4) development not viable. All of the contingent resources disclosed herein are classified as development unclarified under the product type of heavy crude oil. Development unclarified is defined as a contingent resource that requires further appraisal to clarify the potential for development and has been assigned a lower chance of development until commercial considerations can be clearly defined.

Chance of development is the likelihood that an accumulation will be commercially developed.

The contingent resources disclosed herein are estimates only and the actual quantities of recoverable heavy crude oil may be greater or less than those estimated. Estimates of contingent resources involve additional risks as compared to estimates of reserves. There is uncertainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the contingent resources disclosed herein. Readers should also review the "*Risk Factors*" section in the Annual Information Form for a broader discussion of the risks and uncertainties facing the Company.

The following table summarises the Company's contingent resources as contained in the NSAI Resources Report for the G10/48 Licence as at December 31, 2022, on an unrisked and risked basis.

	Unrisked		Risked		
	Heavy Crude Oil		Heavy Crude Oil		
Resources Project Maturity Subclass	Gross [1] (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Gross (Mbbl)	Net (Mbbl)	Chance of Development (%)
Contingent Low Estimate (1C) Development Unclarified	5,777	5,445	1,039	980	18
Contingent Best Estimate (2C) Development Unclarified	8,004	7,544	1,434	1,351	18
Contingent High Estimate (3C) Development Unclarified	13,030	12,281	2,218	2,090	17

Chance of Development

Contingent oil resources for additional reservoir accumulations on G10/48 are heavy crude oil resources classified as "Development Unclarified" on multiple fields and carry an assessed chance of development ranging from 10% to 22% on individual fields. These accumulations provide a future opportunity to access additional hydrocarbon volumes on the licence.

Contingencies

Conversion of the contingent development unclarified resources disclosed herein is dependent upon: (1) collection of additional technical data, to be gathered through delineation wells and flow tests, to stablish commercial viability, (2) improved economic conditions, (3) finalization and approval of a plan to develop the resources, (4) a final investment decision, and (5) commitment of the licence partners to develop the resources. If these contingencies are successfully addressed, some portion of the contingent development unclarified resources disclosed herein may be reclassified as reserves. The contingent development unclarified resources disclosed herein have been risked, using the chance of development, to account for the possibility that the contingencies are not successfully addressed.

Significant Positive and Negative Factors Relevant to the Resource Estimate

The major positive factors relevant to the estimate of the contingent development unclarified resources disclosed herein are the successful evaluation of resources encountered in appraisal wells within the Wassana and Mayura fields. The major negative factors relevant to the estimate of the development unclarified contingent resources disclosed herein are: (1) the outstanding requirement for a definitive development plan (2) current economic conditions do not support the resource development, (3) limited field economic life to develop resources and (4) the outstanding requirement for a final investment decision and commitment of all joint venture partners. If these contingencies are successfully addressed, some portion of these contingent resources may be reclassified as reserves.

APPENDIX A-3 – FORM 51-101F2 – REPORT ON RESERVES DATA BY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR

APPENDIX A-4 – FORM 51-101F2 – REPORT ON CONTINGENT RESOURCES DATA BY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR

APPENDIX A-5 – FORM 51-101F3 - REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE

FORM 51-101F3

**REPORT OF
MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE**

Management of Valeura Energy Inc., (the "**Company**") are responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Company's oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data and includes other information such as contingent resources data.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated the Company's reserves data and contingent resources data. The reports of the independent qualified reserves evaluator will be filed with securities regulatory authorities concurrently with this report.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors of the Company has:

(a) reviewed the Company's procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;

(b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation; and

(c) reviewed the reserves data and contingent resources data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors of the Company has reviewed the Company's procedures for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The board of directors of the Company has, on recommendation of the Reserves Committee, approved:

(a) the content and filing with securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 containing reserves data, contingent resources data and other oil and gas information;

(b) the filing of Form 51-101F2 which is the report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator on the reserves data or the contingent resources data; and

(c) the content and filing of this report.

Because the reserves data and the contingent resources data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material.

March 29, 2023

(signed) "*Sean Guest*"
Sean Guest
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) "*Timothy Chapman*"
Timothy Chapman
Director and Member of Reserves Committee

(signed) "*Ronald Royal*"
Ronald Royal
Director and Chairman of Reserves Committee

(signed) "*Timothy Marchant*"
Timothy Marchant
Director and Member of Reserves Committee

APPENDIX B – TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX B

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

II. PURPOSE

The primary function of the Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing:

A. the financial information that will be provided to the shareholders and others;

B. the systems of internal controls, management and the Board of Directors have established; and

C. all audit processes.

Primary responsibility for the financial reporting, information systems, risk management and internal controls of Corporation is vested in management and is overseen by the Board.

III. COMPOSITION AND OPERATIONS

A. The Committee shall be composed of not fewer than three directors and not more than five directors, all of whom are independent[1] directors of the Corporation.

B. All Committee members shall be "financially literate"[2] and at least one member shall have "accounting or related financial expertise". The Committee may include a member who is not financially literate, provided he or she attains this status within a reasonable period of time following his or her appointment and providing the Board has determined that including such member will not materially adversely affect the ability of the Committee to act independently.

C. The Committee shall operate in a manner that is consistent with the Committee Guidelines outlined in Tab 7 of the Board Manual.

D. The Corporation's auditors shall be advised of the names of the Committee members and will receive notice of and be invited to attend meetings of the Committee, and to be heard at those meetings on matters relating to the Auditor's duties.

E. The Committee has the authority to communicate with the external auditors as it deems appropriate to consider any matter that the Committee or auditors determine should be brought to the attention of the Board or shareholders.

F. The Committee shall meet at least four times each year.

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1 Independence requirements are described in the Appendix to Tab 5, Board Operating Guidelines.

2 The Board has adopted the NI 52-110 definition of "financial literacy", which is an individual is financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the issuer's financial statements.

IV. Duties and Responsibilities

Subject to the powers and duties of the Board, the Committee will perform the following duties:

A. *Financial Statements and Other Financial Information*

The Committee will review and recommend for approval to the Board financial information that will be made publicly available. This includes:

i) review and recommend approval of the Corporation's annual financial statements and MD&A and report to the Board of Directors before the statements are approved by the Board of Directors;

ii) review and approve for release the Corporation's quarterly financial statements and press release;

iii) satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, other than the public disclosure referred to in items (i) and (ii) above, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures; and

iv) review the Annual Information Form and any Prospectus/Private Placement Memorandums.

Review and discuss:

v) the appropriateness of accounting policies and financial reporting practices used by the Corporation;

vi) any significant proposed changes in financial reporting and accounting policies and practices to be adopted by the Corporation;

vii) any new or pending developments in accounting and reporting standards that may affect the Corporation;

viii) review with management, the external auditors and, if necessary, legal counsel, any litigation, claim or contingency, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Corporation, and the manner in which these matters may be, or have been, disclosed in the financial statements; and

ix) review accounting, tax and financial aspects of the operations of the Corporation as the Committee considers appropriate.

B. *Risk Management, Internal Control and Information Systems*

The Audit Committee will review and obtain reasonable assurance that the risk management, internal control and information systems are operating effectively to produce accurate, appropriate and timely management and financial information. This includes:

i) review the Corporation's risk management controls and policies;

ii) obtain reasonable assurance that the information systems are reliable and the systems of internal controls are properly designed and effectively implemented through discussions with and reports from management, the internal auditor and external auditor; and

iii) review management steps to implement and maintain appropriate internal control procedures including a review of policies.

C. ***External Audit***

The External Auditor is required to report directly to the Committee, which will review the planning and results of external audit activities and the ongoing relationship with the external auditor. This includes:

i) review and recommend to the Board, for shareholder approval, engagement and compensation of the external auditor;

ii) review and approve the annual external audit plan, including but not limited to the following:

a) engagement letter;

b) objectives and scope of the external audit work;

c) procedures for quarterly review of financial statements;

d) materiality limit;

e) areas of audit risk;

f) staffing;

g) timetable; and

h) approve fees;

iii) meet with the external auditor to discuss the Corporation's quarterly and annual financial statements and the auditor's report including the appropriateness of accounting policies and underlying estimates;

iv) maintain oversight of the External Auditor's work and advise the Board, including but not limited to:

a) the resolution of any disagreements between management and the External Auditor regarding financial reporting;

b) any significant accounting or financial reporting issue;

c) the auditors' evaluation of the Corporation's system of internal controls, procedures and documentation;

d) the post audit or management letter containing any findings or recommendation of the external auditor, including management's response thereto and the subsequent follow-up to any identified internal control weaknesses;

e) any other matters the external auditor brings to the Committee's attention; and

f) assess the performance and consider the annual appointment or re-appointment of external auditors for recommendation to the Board ensuring that such auditors are participants in good standing pursuant to applicable regulatory laws;

v) review the auditor's report on all material subsidiaries;

vi) review and discuss with the external auditors all significant relationships that the external auditors and their affiliates have with the Corporation and its affiliates in order to determine the external auditors' independence, including, without limitation:

a) requesting, receiving and reviewing, on a periodic basis, a formal written statement from the external auditors delineating all relationships that may reasonably be thought to bear on the independence of the external auditors with respect to the Corporation;

b) discussing with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that the external auditors believe may affect the objectivity and independence of the external auditors; and

c) recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response to the external auditors' report to satisfy itself of the external auditors' independence;

vii) review and pre-approve any non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor's firm or its affiliates (including estimated fees), and consider the impact on the independence of the external audit; and

viii) meet periodically, and at least annually, with the external auditor without management present.

D. ***Compliance***

The Committee shall:

i) ensure that the External Auditor's fees are disclosed by category in the Annual Information Form in compliance with regulatory requirements;

ii) disclose any specific policies or procedures the Corporation has adopted for pre-approving non-audit services by the External Auditor including affirmation that they meet regulatory requirements;

iii) assist the Governance and Compensation Committee with preparing the Corporation's governance disclosure by ensuring it has current and accurate information on:

a) the independence of each Committee member relative to regulatory requirements for audit committees;

b) the state of financial literacy of each Committee member, including the name of any member(s) currently in the process of acquiring financial literacy and when they are expected to attain this status; and

c) the education and experience of each Committee member relevant to his or her responsibilities as Committee member;

iv) disclose if the Corporation has relied upon any exemptions to the requirements for Audit Committees under regulatory requirements.

E. ***Other***

The Committee shall:

i) establish and periodically review implementation of procedures for:

a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and

b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;

ii) review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former External Auditor;

iii) review insurance coverage of significant business risks and uncertainties;

iv) review material litigation and its impact on financial reporting;

v) review policies and procedures for the review and approval of officers' expenses and perquisites;

vi) review policies and practices concerning the expenses and perquisites of the Chairman, including the use of the assets of the Corporation;

vii) review with external auditors any corporate transactions in which directors or officers of the Corporation have a personal interest;

viii) review the terms of reference for the Committee annually and make recommendations to the Board as required;

ix) review list of gifts and entertainment expenses and other matters contemplated under the Anti-Corruption Policy; and

x) review the adequacy of the Anti-Corruption Policy and report on its implementation and matters arising thereunder to the Board.

V. ACCOUNTABILITY

A. The Committee Chair has the responsibility to make periodic reports to the Board, as requested, on financial matters relative to the Corporation.

The Committee shall report its discussions to the Board by maintaining minutes of its meetings and providing an oral report at the next Board meeting.