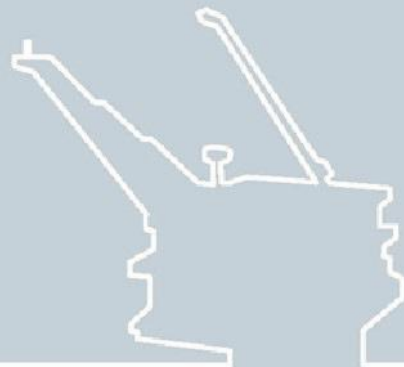


Q3

# Management's Discussion and Analysis



---

For the Period Ended September 30, 2024  
November 13, 2024

# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	3
COMPANY PROFILE.....	4
HIGHLIGHTS .....	6
PERIOD OVERVIEW .....	8
Operations Overview.....	8
Environmental, Social and Governance Overview.....	9
Financial Overview.....	10
Financial Position and Liquidity.....	16
Selected Quarterly Information .....	17
Outstanding Share Data.....	17
Off Balance Sheet Arrangements .....	17
Financial Instruments .....	17
Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting .....	17
NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES AND RATIOS .....	18
BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES.....	21
MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES.....	21
ACRONYMS .....	28
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.....	29
CONTACT INFORMATION.....	31

# INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") focuses on Valeura Energy Inc.'s ("Valeura" or the "Company") results during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024. To better understand this MD&A, it should be read in conjunction with Valeura's unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 (the "Interim Financial Statements"), and related notes thereto, and also Valeura's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, and related notes thereto. Additional information relating to Valeura is available on its website at [www.valeuraenergy.com](http://www.valeuraenergy.com) and on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca), including Valeura's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2023 (the "AIF"). **The reporting currency is the United States Dollar ("\$").**

## NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A includes references to financial measures commonly used in the oil and gas industry such as adjusted EBITDAX, net working capital, adjusted net working capital, adjusted cashflow from operations, adjusted opex, adjusted capex, adjusted pre-tax cash flow from operations, net cash and debt which are not generally accepted accounting measures under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and do not have any standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards and, therefore, may not be comparable with similar definitions that may be used by other public companies. Management believes that adjusted EBITDAX, net working capital, adjusted net working capital, adjusted cashflow from operations, adjusted opex, adjusted capex, adjusted pre-tax cash flow from operations, net cash and debt are useful supplemental measures that may assist shareholders and investors in assessing the financial performance and position of the Company. Non-IFRS financial measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The definition and reconciliation of each non-IFRS financial measure and non-IFRS ratio is presented in this MD&A. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios" on page 18.

## BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS 34") – Interim Financial Reporting of the IFRS Accounting Standards for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, and have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies and methods of computation as set forth in note 3 of the Interim Financial Statements.

The discussion and analysis of oil production is presented on a working-interest before royalty basis.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management reviews these estimates, including those related to accruals, reserves, environmental and decommissioning obligations, and income taxes at each financial reporting period. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates and actual results may differ from these estimates. Readers should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Any financial outlook or future oriented financial information in this MD&A, as defined by applicable securities legislation, has been approved by management of Valeura. Such financial outlook or future oriented financial information is provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that reliance on such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The ability to make reliable estimates is further complicated when the political, economic and security situation is uncertain. Management has based its estimates with respect to the Company's operations on information available up to the date this MD&A was approved by the board of directors of the Company. Significant changes could occur which could materially impact the assumptions and estimates made in this MD&A.

# COMPANY PROFILE

Valeura is a Canada-incorporated public company engaged in the production, development, and exploration of oil and gas in Thailand and in Türkiye and is pursuing further inorganic growth in Southeast Asia. The common shares of the Company ("Common Shares") are listed and posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "VLE" and quoted on the OTCQX in the United States of America under the trading symbol "VLERF". The head office of Valeura is located at 111 Somerset Road, #09-29/30/31, Singapore, 238164. Valeura's registered and records office is located at 4600, 525 – 8th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1G1. Valeura was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta).

## KEY ASSETS AND WORKING INTERESTS

The Company's material interests are summarised in the following table:

Country	Concession	Key Fields	Location	Life Cycle	Working Interests
Thailand	B5/27	Jasmine/Ban Yen	Offshore	Production	100% Operator
	G11/48	Nong Yao	Offshore	Production	90% Operator
	G1/48	Manora	Offshore	Production	70% Operator
	G10/48 <sup>(1)</sup>	Wassana	Offshore	Production	100% Operator
Türkiye	West Thrace Deep / Banarli Deep Joint Venture <sup>(2)</sup>	N.A.	Onshore	Appraisal	63% / 100% Operator

(1) The Company announced on April 28, 2023 that its 11% partner in the G10/48 concession, Palang Sophon Limited ("PSL"), has opted to discontinue its participation in the block. By agreement between PSL and Valeura, PSL transferred its 11% working interest to Valeura. Completion of this 11% transfer is pending signing of a supplementary petroleum concession between the Thai Department of Mineral Fuels ("DMF") and Valeura.

(2) The third extension period of the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences, extending until June 27, 2025 has been successfully completed and officially gazetted. The Company intends to apply for further extensions in the future.

## THAILAND

The Company has been active in Thailand since April 28, 2022, when the Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with KrisEnergy (Asia) Ltd. to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of KrisEnergy International (Thailand) Holdings Ltd. (now known as Valeura Energy (Thailand) Holdings Ltd.), which held an interest in two operated licences in shallow water offshore Thailand, Licence G10/48 and Licence G6/48 (the "Kris Acquisition"). The Kris Acquisition closed on June 15, 2022. On December 6, 2022, Valeura announced that Valeura Energy Asia Pte. Ltd. (formerly Panthera Resources Pte. Ltd.) had entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Mubadala Petroleum (Thailand) Holdings Limited ("Mubadala Petroleum") to acquire the Thailand upstream oil producing portfolio of Busrakham Oil and Gas Ltd, effective September 1, 2022, which included interests in three operated licences in shallow water offshore Thailand, Licence B5/27, Licence G11/48, and Licence G1/48 (the "Mubadala Acquisition"). The Mubadala Acquisition closed on March 22, 2023.

A subsidiary of the Company has divested its working interest of 43% in Licence G6/48, which is pending signing of a supplementary petroleum concession between the DMF and Northern Gulf Petroleum. The agreement for the withdrawal from and transfer of the G6/48 interest is dated April 27, 2023. As of September 30, 2024, the Company had no proportion of the participating share in the licence.

## TÜRKIYE

The Company has been active in Türkiye since its inception. The primary region of the Company's activity in Türkiye has been the Thrace Basin, just west of Istanbul where the Company operated its gas assets. Between 2017 and 2020, the Company undertook a large exploration and appraisal campaign of a deep, unconventional tight gas play (the "Deep Gas Play") in partnership with Equinor Turkey B.V. ("Equinor"). Equinor exited the Deep Gas Play in Q2 2020. In 2021, the Company sold its shallow conventional gas business in Türkiye. The Company is seeking a new partner to further progress appraisal of the Deep Gas Play.

The third extension period of the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences has been approved by the government, which officially gazetted the extension on November 4, 2024. The extension extends the terms of the licences until June 27, 2025.

## COMPANY STRATEGY

Valeura is pursuing a disciplined strategy to create value through growth, predicated on the following priorities:

- organic growth within its portfolio, intended to sustain strong cash flows by re-investing to replace reserves and to develop underexploited opportunities.
- inorganic growth within the Southeast Asia region, focusing on value and operationally accretive merger and acquisition ("M&A") targets, with a preference for opportunities that provide current or near-term production and cash flow.
- operational excellence across its organisation, drawing upon the expertise of a proven international team to maintain a relentless focus on operational efficiency and margins while also aspiring to be a responsible corporate citizen and maintaining high safety standards in everything it does.

In addition, Valeura continues to hold an operated, high working interest position in the Deep Gas Play in the Thrace Basin of Türkiye, which it believes could be a source of significant value in the longer term. The Company intends to farm out a portion of its interest in the Deep Gas Play in order to jointly pursue the next phase of appraisal work.

# HIGHLIGHTS

## Q3 2024 Highlights

		Three months ended	Nine months ended
		September 30,	September 30,
		2024	2024
Oil Production <sup>(1)</sup>	('000 bbls)	2,043	5,951
Average Daily Oil Production <sup>(1)</sup>	(bbls/d)	22,210	21,722
Average Realised Price	(\$/bbl)	78.9	83.8
Oil Volumes Sold	(mmbbls)	1.8	5.4
Oil Revenue	(\$ 'mm)	139.3	452.6
Adjusted Opex per bbl <sup>(2)</sup>	(\$/bbl)	26.3	26.9
Adjusted Capex <sup>(2)</sup>	(\$ 'mm)	35.5	95.4
Adjusted Pre-Tax Cash Flow from Operations <sup>(2)</sup>	(\$ 'mm)	63.8	223.0
Adjusted Cash Flow from Operations <sup>(2)</sup>	(\$ 'mm)	50.1	163.7
Adjusted EBITDAX <sup>(2)</sup>	(\$ 'mm)	70.6	245.6

- Nong Yao C field development online in August 2024, resulting in a 66% increase in greater Nong Yao production, exceeding management's expectations<sup>(1)(2)</sup>;
- Strong drilling performance, with Nong Yao C drilling programme executed faster than planned and 25% below budget, giving rise to more 2024 drilling than originally expected;
- Wassana field mobile offshore production unit ("MOPU") inspection completed and the field resumed production in early August 2024;
- Excellent safety performance with no incidents or spills;
- Revenue of \$139 million, with an average price realisation of approximately \$79/bbl;
- Adjusted EBITDAX of \$71 million<sup>(3)</sup>, and adjusted cashflow from operations of \$50 million<sup>(3)</sup>; and
- Cash of \$156 million<sup>(4)</sup>, after having paid \$30 million in petroleum taxes related to H1 2024.

## Recent Achievements

- Record aggregate production in both September and October 2024, averaging 26.4 mmbbls/d<sup>(1,2)</sup>;
- Guidance assumptions re-affirmed, with expectation for Q4 production of approximately 26 mmbbls/d<sup>(2)</sup>, resulting in the mid-point full year production range estimate;
- Higher crude oil inventory at the end of Q3 and higher Q4 production expected to yield record sales in Q4 2024;
- Corporate restructuring fully completed on November 1, 2024, resulting in the pooling of an estimated \$397 million in cumulative tax losses<sup>(3)</sup> across the Manora, Nong Yao, and Wassana fields, effective November 1, 2024; and
- Approval of a share buyback programme to commence on November 14, 2024.

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Average Daily Oil Production <sup>(3)</sup>	(bbls /d)	22,210	19,961	21,722	14,850
Oil Volumes Sold	('mmbbls)	1,765	1,701	5,401	3,868
Oil Revenues	(\$'000)	139,278	149,352	452,646	323,548
Net Earnings/(Loss)	(\$'000)	(3,913)	(6,198)	26,814	220,833
Adjusted EBITDAX <sup>(3)</sup>	(\$'000)	70,551	62,421	245,583	134,193
Adjusted Pre-Tax Cashflow from Operations	(\$'000)	63,810	59,061	223,015	145,503
Adjusted Cashflow from Operations <sup>(3)</sup>	(\$'000)	50,138	33,853	163,679	91,520
Adjusted Opex <sup>(3)</sup>	(\$'000)	53,788	62,410	160,223	118,292
Adjusted Capex <sup>(3)</sup>	(\$'000)	35,490	36,721	95,388	84,250
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	('000 shares)	106,982	101,701	105,384	98,073

		As at	
		September 30,	December 31,
		2024	2023
Cash & Cash equivalents and Restricted cash	(\$'000)	155,943	151,165
Adjusted Net Working Capital <sup>(3)</sup>	(\$'000)	166,261	118,143
Shareholder's Equity	(\$'000)	314,423	284,178

(1) 11.6 mmbbls/d (last seven days of Q3), compared to 7.0 mmbbls/d (the week just prior to starting Nong Yao C).

(2) Working interest share oil production, before royalties.

- (3) *Non-IFRS financial measure or non-IFRS ratio – see “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios” section in this MD&A.*  
 (4) *Includes restricted cash of \$22.8 million.*  
 (5) *Unaudited internal management estimate as at September 30, 2024, based on Thai baht exchange rate as of November 1, 2024, subject to review by tax advisors and auditors.*

## Nine Months 2024 Performance versus Guidance

Valeura has revisited its guidance estimates and has adjusted its outlook to reflect year-to-date performance and expectations for the remainder of the year.

		2024 Full Year		Nine months ended September 30, 2024
		Original Guidance	Updated Guidance	Performance
Average Daily Oil Production <sup>(1)</sup>	(bbls/d)	21,500 – 24,500	22,000 – 24,000	21,722
Price realisations	(\$/bbl)	Approx. equivalent to the Brent crude oil benchmark	Approx. equivalent to the Brent crude oil benchmark	\$1.0/bbl premium to Brent
Adjusted opex <sup>(2)</sup>	(\$ million)	205 – 235	205 – 235	160
Adjusted capex <sup>(3)</sup>	(\$ million)	135 – 155	135 – 145	95
Exploration expense	(\$ million)	Approx. 8	Approx. 8	8

(1) *Working interest share production, before royalties.*

(2) *Represents adjusted opex which is a non-IFRS financial measure – see “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios” section in this MD&A.*

(3) *Represents adjusted capex which is a non-IFRS financial measure – see “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios” section in this MD&A.*

On August 8, 2024, the Company announced updated guidance estimates for the full year 2024, including a narrowed production guidance range and lowered capex estimate. All other guidance estimates were unchanged.

While oil production performance for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 averaged below the updated guidance range, more recent rates were higher, averaging 26.4 mbbls/d through September and October 2024. This largely reflects the start of oil production from the Nong Yao C development, which came online in mid-August 2024, and supports a forecast full year production outcome at the mid-point of the guidance range. The Company continues to expect all other metrics to be within the forecast guidance estimates, with capex potentially on the lower end of the range.

The Company intends to announce guidance estimates for the full year 2025 at approximately end of 2024.

# PERIOD OVERVIEW

## Operations Overview

During Q3 2024, the Company had ongoing production operations on all of its Gulf of Thailand fields, comprised of the Jasmine, Nong Yao, Manora, and Wassana fields. One drilling rig and one workover rig were under contract during the quarter, with the workover rig released in August 2024.

Valeura's aggregate working interest share of production before royalties averaged 22.2 mbbbls/d during Q3 2024. Rates toward the end of the quarter were higher, and the Company expects to maintain production at approximately 26 mbbbls/d through the remainder of the year.

	Unit	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
<b>Average Oil Production<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>bbbls/d</b>	<b>22,210</b>	<b>19,961</b>	<b>21,722</b>	<b>14,850</b>
<i>Jasmine/Ban Yen</i>	<i>bbbls/d</i>	<i>7,588</i>	<i>9,040</i>	<i>7,550</i>	<i>6,667</i>
<i>Nong Yao</i>	<i>bbbls/d</i>	<i>9,400</i>	<i>7,375</i>	<i>7,673</i>	<i>5,271</i>
<i>Manora</i>	<i>bbbls/d</i>	<i>2,476</i>	<i>3,427</i>	<i>2,691</i>	<i>2,329</i>
<i>Wassana</i>	<i>bbbls/d</i>	<i>2,746</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>3,807</i>	<i>583</i>

(1) Working interest share production, before royalties.

### Jasmine/Ban Yen:

Oil production before royalties from the Jasmine/Ban Yen field, in Licence B5/27 (100% operated interest) averaged 7.6 mbbbls/d during Q3 2024, an increase of 3% from Q2 2024. Increased production rates reflect the start-up of two horizontal infill wells which were drilled on the Jasmine A platform of Licence B5/27 in Q3 2024, and together delivered oil at an initial (three-day average) rate of 1,050 bbls/d (before royalties). In addition, Valeura finished work on the final four wells of a six-well workover campaign, which was in progress at the beginning of the quarter.

As of mid-September, following completion of the two Jasmine A infill development wells, the Company's contracted drilling rig went off contract for scheduled inspection and maintenance work in dry dock. In early Q4 2024 the rig returned to the Jasmine field where it is currently conducting an infill drilling campaign on the Jasmine D platform, which is expected to be completed in mid-November 2024.

### Nong Yao:

At the Nong Yao field, in Licence G11/48 (90% operated working interest), production increased primarily due to the Nong Yao C development, which came online August 15, 2024. Following full ramp-up of rates from Nong Yao C, aggregate production from the licence achieved rates averaging 11.6 mbbbls/d during the last seven days of the quarter (Valeura working interest share before royalties) and has remained stable to date. This is an increase of 84% from Q2 2024.

Developing the Nong Yao C accumulation included drilling seven producer wells and one water injection well, all which were completed during Q3 2024. In addition, the Company drilled a successful appraisal well, and appraised additional targets with an expanded scope of some of the development wells, which have created an inventory of future infill drilling targets within the Nong Yao C accumulation. Overall drilling performance has exceeded management's expectations, with the Nong Yao C drilling programme being executed faster than planned, and 25% below budget.

The Nong Yao field is now the Company's largest source of production. In addition, it also has the Company's lowest per unit adjusted opex and its oil typically fetches a premium to the Brent benchmark. As a result, Nong Yao is the Company's most cash generative asset, a characteristic which will be significantly increased going forward as a result of the corporate restructuring announced on November 5, 2024.

### Wassana:

Oil production at the Wassana field, in Licence G10/48 (100% operated interest), averaged 2.7 mbbbls/d (before royalties), a decrease of 42% from Q2 2024 due to the impact of a suspension of production operations lasting throughout the month of July 2024, while the Company conducted underwater inspection work. Subsequent to the inspection, which affirmed the structural integrity of the facility, production at the Wassana field resumed on August 5, 2024, and production rates increased to pre-suspension levels in the days thereafter.

During Q3, 2024, Valeura has progressed front end engineering and design work for the potential redevelopment of the Wassana field. The Company is targeting to be ready for a final investment decision on the project in Q1 2025, with an ultimate goal of more fully commercialising the Wassana field's reserves and resources and extending the economic life of the field well beyond 2030.

### Manora:

At the Manora field, in Licence G1/48 (70% operated working interest), Valeura's working interest share of oil production before royalties averaged 2.5 mbbbls/d, a decrease of 7% from Q2 2024. No wells were drilled or worked over during Q3 2024.

Valeura intends to start a drilling campaign on the Manora asset shortly, comprised of three infill development wells plus two appraisal wells.



**Türkiye: West Thrace Deep Gas Play:**

The Company had no active operations in Türkiye during Q3 2024 as it continued its search for a farm-in partner to pursue the next phase of work on the deep gas play, where it holds interests ranging from 63% to 100%. The third extension period of the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences, extending the term of such licences until June 27, 2025, has been successfully completed and officially gazetted. The Company intends to apply for further extensions in the future.

**Environmental, Social and Governance Overview**

Valeura is committed to ensuring the sustainability of its business, and aspires toward world class standards for environmental responsibility, social wellbeing, and governance. The Company's success in environmental monitoring was recognised by receiving the *2024 EIA Monitoring Award* from Thailand's Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, which was formally presented to the Company at a symposium event in Q3 2024. Further details on the Company's commitment to sustainability can be found in Valeura's inaugural Sustainability Report, which is available on the Company's website.

## Financial Overview

The Company's Q3 2024 financial performance was characterised by ongoing strong production volumes, influenced by the effect of lower oil sales due both to the timing of liftings and lower prevailing oil prices, as compared to the previous quarter.

Performance in the nine months ended September 30, 2023 is not directly comparable to the nine months ended September 30, 2024, as the Mubadala Acquisition was completed on March 22, 2023, resulting in approximately six months of production, revenue and costs associated with these assets for the nine month period in 2023.

### Financial Metrics

In \$'000	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
<b>Revenue and other income</b>				
Oil revenues	139,278	149,352	452,646	323,548
Royalties	(17,218)	(20,528)	(53,804)	(43,837)
<b>Net oil revenues</b>	<b>122,060</b>	<b>128,824</b>	<b>398,842</b>	<b>279,711</b>
Other income	1,880	4,099	6,201	5,471
	<b>123,940</b>	<b>132,923</b>	<b>405,043</b>	<b>285,182</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Operating	47,318	55,276	130,800	130,570
Exploration	363	295	2,828	656
Special remuneratory benefit ("SRB")	3,334	4,116	3,382	8,831
General and administrative	4,462	8,090	15,604	17,987
Impairment on Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E") asset	-	-	-	4,278
Provision for doubtful debt	-	-	-	955
Transaction costs	-	(16)	-	970
Finance costs	7,107	11,733	20,398	24,487
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(478)	(850)	161	317
Share-based compensation	781	256	4,377	1,042
Depletion and depreciation	51,271	49,214	151,766	100,715
	<b>114,158</b>	<b>128,114</b>	<b>329,316</b>	<b>290,808</b>
<b>Profit (loss) for the period before other items</b>	<b>9,782</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>75,727</b>	<b>(5,626)</b>
Bargain purchase gain	-	-	-	238,143
Change in net monetary position due to hyperinflation	232	-	780	384
<b>Profit for the period before income taxes</b>	<b>10,014</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>76,507</b>	<b>232,901</b>
Income taxes				
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	3,589	(10,085)	(17,610)	(33,084)
Tax expense	10,338	21,092	67,303	45,152
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>(3,913)</b>	<b>(6,198)</b>	<b>26,814</b>	<b>220,833</b>
<b>Net (loss) income attributable to:</b>				
Shareholders of Valeura Energy	(3,913)	(6,198)	26,814	221,546
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(713)
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>(3,913)</b>	<b>(6,198)</b>	<b>26,814</b>	<b>220,833</b>
<b>Other comprehensive (loss) income</b>				
Currency translation adjustments	(40)	31	(119)	213
<b>Comprehensive (loss) income</b>	<b>(3,953)</b>	<b>(6,167)</b>	<b>26,695</b>	<b>221,046</b>
<b>Net (loss) income attributable to:</b>				
Shareholders of Valeura Energy	(3,913)	(6,198)	26,814	221,546
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(713)
<b>(Loss) Earnings per share</b>				
Basic	(0.04)	(0.06)	0.25	2.26
Diluted	(0.04)	(0.06)	0.25	2.16

**Oil Revenues**

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
<b>Oil Volumes Sold</b>	mdbl	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>3,868</b>
<i>Jasmine/Ban Yen</i>	mdbl	672	818	1,888	1,755
<i>Nong Yao</i>	mdbl	531	535	1,872	1,345
<i>Manora</i>	mdbl	210	196	630	616
<i>Wassana</i>	mdbl	352	152	1,011	152
		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Brent Average	\$/bbl	80.4	86.5	82.8	82.1
Dubai Average	\$/bbl	78.3	86.7	81.6	81.6
<b>Realised</b>	<b>\$/bbl</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>83.6</b>
<i>(Discount) / Premium to Brent</i>	\$/bbl	(1.4)	1.3	1.0	1.5
<i>(Discount) / Premium to Dubai</i>	\$/bbl	0.6	1.0	2.2	2.0

In Q3 2024, the Company sold approximately 1.8 mmbbls from its four producing oil fields, which included both crude oil held as inventory as at June 30, 2024 and a portion of the production from Q3 2024. The Company sold crude oil to both domestic Thai refiners and export buyers.

Price realisations averaged approximately \$79/bbl during Q3 2024 equating to an approximate \$0.6/bbl premium to the monthly average Dubai crude oil during the period. Dubai crude is the key oil benchmark used for selling crude oil in Thailand. All the Company's crudes realised a premium to Dubai crude benchmark at every lifting during the period. A large proportion of the Company's sales occurred at the tail end of the quarter, which corresponded to a relatively lower commodity price environment at the time, as compared to the average over the full period, and a widening of the Dubai crude discount to Brent, resulting in a discount to the average monthly Brent average of \$1.4/bbl.

		Three months ended
<b>Beginning Inventory at June 30, 2024</b>	<b>mdbl</b>	<b>924</b>
Add: Production	mdbl	2,043
Less: Fuel used and crude condition adjusted	mdbl	(9)
Available for sale	mdbl	2,958
Less: Lifting	mdbl	(1,765)
<b>Ending Inventory at September 30, 2024</b>	<b>mdbl</b>	<b>1,193</b>
		Nine months ended
<b>Beginning Inventory at January 1, 2024</b>	<b>mdbl</b>	<b>672</b>
Add: Production	mdbl	5,951
Less: Fuel used	mdbl	(29)
Available for sale	mdbl	6,594
Less: Lifting	mdbl	(5,401)
<b>Ending Inventory at September 30, 2024</b>	<b>mdbl</b>	<b>1,193</b>

As at September 30, 2024, the Company had 1,193 mdbl of crude oil inventory, while the Company had 672 mdbl of crude oil inventory as at December 31, 2023. The quarter-on-quarter increase was due to the timing of liftings. The Company lifted 510 mdbl on October 1, 2024 which will be recorded as revenue in Q4 2024.

**Royalties**

Royalty arrangements that are based on production or sales are recognised by reference to the underlying arrangement.

**(i) Royalties to government in Thailand**

Royalties paid to the Thai government are based on sales volumes and are payable in cash in each calendar quarter which commences from January, April, July, and October for Thai I licences and, in the month, following sales for Thai III licences. Royalties for Thai I licences are a flat 12.5%, and for Thai III licences are a sliding scale between 5% and 15% based on sales volumes.

**(ii) Payment to previous owner in Thailand**

- Under the terms of the sales and purchase agreement between the Company and the previous owner of Licence B5/27, the Company is required to make payments to the previous owner in cash based on sales volumes computed as follows:
- 6% of gross revenue from certain production areas within Licence B5/27;
- \$2 per barrel of oil produced from certain production areas within Licence B5/27; and
- 4% of gross revenue from certain production areas other than that mentioned in (2) above within Licence B5/27.

Historically the payment to previous owners represented around 7% to 8% of the oil revenues from the Jasmine field.

\$'000	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Royalties to government in Thailand	12,965	14,910	41,429	32,091
Payment to previous owner in Thailand	4,253	5,618	12,375	11,558
Marketing fee	-	-	-	188
<b>Royalties</b>	<b>17,218</b>	<b>20,528</b>	<b>53,804</b>	<b>43,837</b>

#### Adjusted Opex<sup>(1)</sup>

\$'000	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
<b>Operating Costs</b>	<b>47,318</b>	<b>55,276</b>	<b>130,800</b>	<b>130,570</b>
Reversal of Loss of Net Realisable Value (Wassana field) <sup>(2)</sup>	(271)	3,774	6,855	(968)
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	<b>47,047</b>	<b>59,050</b>	<b>137,655</b>	<b>129,602</b>
Reversal of accounting adjustments related to PPA inventory valuation and capitalisation <sup>(3)</sup>	(1,139)	(5,705)	(1,404)	(31,698)
<b>Adjusted Opex (excluding Leases)</b>	<b>45,908</b>	<b>53,345</b>	<b>136,251</b>	<b>97,904</b>
Leases <sup>(4)</sup>	7,880	9,065	23,972	20,388
<b>Adjusted Opex</b>	<b>53,788</b>	<b>62,410</b>	<b>160,223</b>	<b>118,292</b>
Production Volumes during the period (mmbbl)	2,043	1,836	5,951	4,062
<b>Adjusted Opex per Barrel<sup>(1)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>

(1) Non-IFRS financial measure – see “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios” section in this MD&A.

(2) Represent write down inventory to net realisable value.

(3) The item is not shown in the Interim Financial Statements. As a result of the Mubadala Acquisition, and in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, the Company is required to calculate the purchase price allocation (“PPA”) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value. Crude oil inventory is one the identifiable assets acquired at fair value. The cost of crude inventory is capitalised from operating costs. As a result, the Company has excluded the effect of crude inventory capitalisation during the period including the effect of crude inventory from PPA valuation.

(4) In accordance with IFRS 16 - Leases, the Company recognised cost related to its operating leases – attributed to FSO and floating production, storage, and offloading (“FPSO”) vessels and mobile offshore production unit (“MOPU”) used at its Jasmine/Ban Yen, Nong Yao, Manora, and Wassana fields, as well as onshore warehouse facilities costs to its balance sheet and finance cost in the profit and loss statement. In order to report a more relevant lifting cost, the Company has included costs associated with these leases in the adjusted operating cost calculation. This will be a recurring adjustment.

Operating costs as reported under IFRS Accounting Standards were \$47.3 million for Q3 2024 (Q3 2023: \$55.3 million) and \$130.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 (2023: \$130.6 million). To allow for a more meaningful periodic comparison, the above material adjustments were made in order to arrive at the Company's adjusted opex per barrel or often cited as lifting cost per barrel in the common industry term. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios” section in this MD&A for reconciliation and definition.

Adjusted opex per barrel is calculated as adjusted opex divided by the number of barrels produced in the same period. Adjusted opex was largely comprised of bareboat charter contracts and operation and maintenance expenses associated with the FSO and FPSO vessels, MOPU, logistics expenses, workovers, and fuel. The most material variable components of adjusted opex were fuel costs and workovers. In Q3 2024, the Company's adjusted opex per barrel was \$26.3/bbl, while in Q3 2023, the Company's adjusted opex per barrel was \$34.0/bbl. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company's adjusted opex per barrel was \$26.9/bbl, while for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 the Company's adjusted opex per barrel was \$29.1/bbl in 2023. Opex per barrel was lower in the nine months ended September 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, due to minor workover activities in August 2024 and higher crude production volume.

#### Special Remuneratory Benefit

SRB is a unique form of tax on Windfall Profits (as such term is defined under the Thailand Petroleum Income Tax Act (“PITA”)) or annual additional petroleum profits, arising from substantial increases in the price of petroleum, or very low-cost discoveries under the PITA. SRB is calculated annually on a block-by-block basis and varies from year-to-year, depending on the revenue per one meter of well drilled in the year. SRB will not apply unless capital expenditures have been recovered in full.

The Company recognised SRB expense of \$3.3 million in Q3 2024 (Q3 2023: \$4.1 million), and \$3.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 (2023: \$8.8 million). SRB expense in Q3 2024 was generated from Licence G11/48 triggered in this quarter.

**General and Administrative ("G&A") Expenses**

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
\$'000				
Personnel and office costs	4,971	5,952	13,617	11,763
Severance	(717)	110	46	1,243
IT hardware & software licences	115	627	384	827
Consultancy and professional services	93	1,401	1,557	4,154
<b>Total G&amp;A expenses</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>15,604</b>	<b>17,987</b>
Severance (Non-recurring)	-	(110)	-	(884)
Consultancy for merger and acquisition	-	(627)	-	(1,187)
<b>Recurring G&amp;A expenses</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>15,604</b>	<b>15,916</b>

General and administrative expenses decreased in Q3 2024 when compared to Q3 2023 due to costs from the Mubadala Acquisition closing on March 22, 2023, which included personnel and office costs, and professional services regarding Kris Acquisition and Mubadala Acquisition consultancy.

Performance in the nine months ended September 30, 2023 is not directly comparable to the nine months ended September 30, 2024, as the Mubadala Acquisition was completed 10 days prior to the end of the Q1 2023 period, and hence G&A costs for the enlarged organisation were only recorded for approximately six months period ended September 30, 2023.

**Finance Costs**

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
\$'000				
Interest expense and commitment fee on facility	-	87	-	189
Amortisation of financing transaction costs	-	3,247	-	6,346
Accretion on decommissioning obligations	2,978	4,905	8,934	10,572
Accretion on contingent consideration	32	269	71	337
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	1,940	2,565	6,134	4,914
Financing fee	2,157	811	5,259	2,129
Other	-	(151)	-	-
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>7,107</b>	<b>11,733</b>	<b>20,398</b>	<b>24,487</b>

The decrease in finance costs in Q3 2024 compared to Q3 2023 was due to the company fully repaying its debt facility in October 2023 (the facility which subsidiaries of the Company signed on November 11, 2022) and a reduction in the discount rate used to calculate the decommissioning obligations. Finance costs in Q3 2024 included costs related to accretion of decommissioning obligations, and interest expense for leases, unwinding contingent consideration and financing fees. Lower finance costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 represent the full period of nine months, while higher amounts in the nine month period ended September 30, 2023 are the result of interest on the remaining debt, higher decommissioning obligations and estimate of lease liabilities.

**Impairment on Exploration and Evaluation (E&E) asset**

The Company divested its working interest in Licence G6/48 to its partner Northern Gulf Petroleum by way of an agreement to withdraw from and transfer its working interest in the G6/48 concession, dated April 27, 2023. In October 2024, the transfer of the Company's interest in the G6/48 licence was approved by the government, and is currently awaiting the DMF to proceed with the signing of a supplementary petroleum concession with Northern Gulf Petroleum. In Q2 2023, the outstanding balance of E&E asset related to the Licence G6/48 of \$4.3 million was fully impaired.

The Company recognised additions of \$4.9 million from two oil discoveries in Niramai-4 well and Niramai-4ST1 well (both within Licence G10/48) as E&E assets during Q2 2024. There are no indications of impairment during Q3 2024.

**Impairment Loss on Receivable**

The Company's 11% partner in Licence G10/48, PSL, discontinued its participation in the block during Q2 2023 and transferred its 11% working interest to the Company for no consideration. Completion of this 11% transfer is pending government approval. In Q3 2023, the outstanding balance of receivables from PSL from Licence G10/48 of \$0.96 million was recognised in impairment loss on receivable. There were no additional provisions recognised during Q3 2024.

**Depletion and Depreciation**

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
\$'000				
Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")	51,169	51,210	145,383	111,964
Right-of-use assets	7,100	5,980	21,023	12,463
Capitalised	(6,998)	(7,976)	(14,640)	(23,712)
<b>Depletion and depreciation</b>	<b>51,271</b>	<b>49,214</b>	<b>151,766</b>	<b>100,715</b>

Depletion and depreciation expenses for Q3 2024 are mostly related to the Company's producing assets in Thailand, and commencing in July 2024, includes the MOPU installed in the Nong Yao field. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company recognised higher depletion and depreciation expenses than in the same period in 2023, largely due to recognition of a full period of operations, which includes the above-mentioned MOPU.

**Income Tax**

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
\$'000				
Tax obligation relating to periods under previous ownership	-	-	13,177	-
Current income tax expense	10,338	21,092	54,126	45,152
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	3,589	(10,085)	(17,610)	(33,084)
<b>Income tax expense (recovery)</b>	<b>13,927</b>	<b>11,007</b>	<b>49,693</b>	<b>12,068</b>

Profits generated by the Company's Thai oil concessions are assessed in accordance with the PITA. Taxable profits are subject to a 50% tax rate under PITA. During Q3 2024, the Company recognised a deferred tax expense of \$3.6 million (Q2 2023: (\$17.6) million) related to the increase of assets, resulting in a deferred tax liability arising from drilling activities related to the Nong Yao C development and Jasmine infill drilling campaign. The Company incurred additional tax obligation of \$13.2 million arising from a tax re-assessment by local tax authorities in respect of the periods before the effective date of Valeura's acquisition of certain Thai assets. As of September 30, 2024, the Company has made a payment of \$11.4 million for the assessment periods of 2018 and 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the prospects of recovering those additional taxes from the former owner of the assets and is intent on pursuing all available remedies.

**Share-based Compensation**

Share-based compensation is an expense associated with stock-based compensation issued to directors, officers, and employees of the Company.

Share-based compensation expense for Q3 2024 was \$0.8 million as compared to \$0.3 million in Q3 2023.

Share-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 was \$4.4 million as compared to \$1.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The increase was a result of stock options, deferred share units, performance share units and restricted share units granted in 2024 and the performance share units and restricted share units vested by cash settlement.

**Capital Expenditure / Investing**

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
\$'000				
Drilling	30,450	19,531	86,669	48,984
Brownfield	6,765	13,895	12,788	21,215
Other PPE	(1,725)	3,295	(4,069)	14,051
<b>Adjusted capex<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>35,490</b>	<b>36,721</b>	<b>95,388</b>	<b>84,250</b>

**Acquisition:** On December 7, 2023, the Company sent a notice of exercise of its option to purchase the Nong Yao FSO system, which consists of the FSO and CALM Buoy, from the Nong Yao FSO system owner and the owner acknowledged receipt of the Company's notice on January 15, 2024. The Company entered into an agreement dated February 3, 2024 to purchase the Nong Yao FSO system. On June 11, 2024, ownership of the Nong Yao FSO system completely transferred to the Company.

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
\$'000				
Nong Yao FSO (Acquisition)	-	-	19,000	-
<b>Acquisition<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) Non-IFRS financial measure – see "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios" section in this MD&A.

Capex for Q3 2024 is mostly related to the Company's Thailand assets. The Company spent \$30.5 million on drilling activities associated with the development of the Nong Yao C field extension and the Wassana infill drilling campaign. In Q3 2023, the Company spent \$19.5 million on drilling activities associated with the infill drilling programmes on the Jasmine, Manora and Wassana fields. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company purchased the Nong Yao FSO vessel of \$19.0 million in Q2 2024, while the Company paid the final deferred \$5.0 million payment on the Wassana MOPU during Q2 2023.

### **The Mubadala Acquisition**

As announced on December 6, 2022, the Company entered into a share and purchase agreement with Mubadala Petroleum to acquire all of the shares of Busrakham Oil and Gas Ltd. On March 22, 2023, the Mubadala Acquisition closed with \$10.4 million in consideration paid. Contingent payments of up to \$50.0 million are based on certain upside price scenarios and have been recorded at estimated fair value.

The Mubadala Acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination under IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. In 2023, the Company completed the PPA exercise to determine the fair values of the net assets acquired within the stipulated time period of 12 months from the acquisition date of March 22, 2023. The fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities have been reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 22, 2023 as follows:

In \$'000	Preliminary PPA	Adjustments	Final PPA
Cash	10,438	-	10,438
Contingent consideration	9,117	(5,183)	3,934
<b>Total consideration</b>	<b>19,555</b>	<b>(5,183)</b>	<b>14,372</b>
<b>Purchase Price Allocation</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	242,496	-	242,496
Accounts receivable	54,902	-	54,902
Prepaid expenses and deposits	6,680	-	6,680
Inventory	86,114	-	86,114
Property, plant and equipment	336,537	27,934	364,471
Right of use asset	58,382	(11,189)	47,193
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(171,749)	(500)	(172,249)
Lease liability	(59,764)	11,189	(48,575)
Provision for employee benefits	(9,696)	-	(9,696)
Income tax payable	(112,019)	-	(112,019)
Decommissioning obligations	(168,515)	23,746	(144,769)
Deferred tax liability	(36,193)	(25,840)	(62,033)
<b>Total purchase price allocation</b>	<b>227,175</b>	<b>25,340</b>	<b>252,515</b>
<b>Bargain purchase gain</b>	<b>207,620</b>	<b>30,523</b>	<b>238,143</b>

The identifiable assets and liabilities have been measured at their individual fair value as at the date of acquisition. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was recorded based on the estimate of proved and probable reserves as determined by an independent third-party reserve evaluation prepared as at December 31, 2022 and adjusted for production from January 1, 2023 to March 22, 2023. Deferred taxes were calculated by applying the statutory tax rate to the fair values of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, decommissioning obligation, and lease liabilities less available tax pools. The fair value of decommissioning obligations was determined by applying a credit adjusted interest rate of 2%.

The fair value of the accounts receivable acquired (principally comprised of trade receivables) approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity. The total carrying value reflects the gross contractual value of \$54.9 million and there are no contractual cash flows not expected to be collected based on the best estimate at acquisition date.

The contingent consideration is payable if the arithmetical average of the daily "close" of all quotations in US dollars for Dubai crude oil in the Platts Crude Oil Marketwire on a \$/bbl basis (the "Benchmark") averages over \$100 for 2022, 2023 or 2024. No contingent consideration was payable for 2022 and 2023 as the reference price did not average over \$100. Such contingent consideration is capped at a maximum of \$50 million, and each year is calculated independently of each other year. The contingent consideration is payable in January 2025 for any amounts related to 2024 (if applicable).

In the preliminary PPA exercise, the Company used expected future price scenarios from a number of sources and discounted any possible payments at a credit adjusted interest rate.

In the final PPA exercise, the valuation methodology for valuing the contingent consideration was based on Monte Carlo simulation of the future expected Dubai crude oil prices. A Monte Carlo simulation was used to model the probability of different outcomes in a process that cannot easily be predicted due to the intervention of random variables. The simulation estimated a fair value of the contingent consideration as at March 22, 2023 of \$3.5 million. Using the same methodology, the simulation estimated a fair value as at December 31, 2023 of \$0.7 million. The change in the fair value of the contingent consideration has been recorded on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. During the period ended June 30, 2024, the change in contingent consideration value pertains to the recognition of accretion expense.

A bargain purchase gain of \$238 million was recognised primarily related to results of operations between the effective and closing date of the acquisition with the fair value of the assets acquired exceeding the fair value of the liabilities assumed and consideration paid. The Mubadala Acquisition was subject to a closing provision generally known as a 'locked box' mechanism whereby the net cash and liabilities accumulated in the business after September 1, 2022 would be assumed by the buyer at closing. The seller had agreed on a purchase price tied to a valuation that was built on a certain oil price assumptions which, in hindsight, were materially lower than the realised price achieved during the period between September 1, 2022 and closing date of March 22, 2023 (the "Interim Period"). Accordingly, the record high oil

price achieved during the Interim Period resulted in a material cash balance at closing.

The bargain purchase gain of \$238.1 million thus reflects the combination of a broader higher oil price environment during the Interim Period which resulted in a material cash balance and have helped lift the value of the net assets beyond what the consideration agreed on may have suggested.

## Financial Position and Liquidity

The Company's capital structure includes net working capital and shareholders' equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain a flexible capital structure which allows it to manage its operations safely and efficiently and execute its growth strategy, while maintaining a strong financial position.

The following provides selected financial information of the Company, which was derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the Interim Financial Statements:

<i>\$'000</i>	<b>Unaudited September 30, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Non-current assets	391,273	410,759
Current assets	285,167	293,555
Non-current liabilities	212,982	202,678
Current liabilities	149,035	217,458
Shareholders' equity	314,423	284,178

As at September 30, 2024, the Company had a net working capital balance including cash of \$136.1 million and adjusted net working capital of \$166.3 million. Net working capital and adjusted net working capital are non-IFRS financial measures. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios" section in this MD&A for reconciliation and definition.

<i>\$'000</i>	<b>Unaudited September 30, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
<b>Net working capital</b>	<b>136,132</b>	<b>76,097</b>
<b>Adjusted net working capital</b>	<b>166,261</b>	<b>118,143</b>

Adjusted net working capital is derived by deducting current lease liabilities from the net working capital. The leases key operating equipment contracts, such as FSOs, FPSOs, MOPU, and warehouses which are included in the Company's disclosed adjusted opex.

<i>\$'000</i>	<b>Unaudited September 30, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Cash & cash equivalents	133,132	133,866
Restricted cash	22,811	17,299
<b>Cash balance</b>	<b>155,943</b>	<b>151,165</b>

### Credit facilities and restricted cash

**Letter of credit facility:** The Company's account performance security guarantee facility ("APSG Facility") with Export Development Canada with a limit of \$4.0 million (2023: \$ 11.0 million) was renewed to December 31, 2025. The APSG Facility, which was issued to National Bank of Canada ("NBC"), allows the Company to use the APSG Facility as collateral for certain letters of credit issued by NBC. Following completion of the Company's acquisition of the Nong Yao FSO vessel in June 2024, the \$7.2 million letter of credit was released in July 2024. As at September 30, 2024, there was approximately \$3.0 million in letters of credit issued under the APSG Facility (2023: \$10.2 million).

**Restricted Cash:** The Company has restricted cash in the total amount of \$22.8 million as at September 30, 2024 (2023: \$17.3 million). Of the \$22.8 million, (i) \$21.7 million held with banks in Thailand and related to securing a financial security issued in accordance with decommissioning regulation issued by the DMF for Valeura's Manora field (equating to 100% of decommissioning security required under the regulation); and (ii) the \$1.1 million is related to letters of credit lodged with the Thai Customs department, and for securing licence deposits with the General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs of the Republic of Türkiye.



## Selected Quarterly Information

		Three months ended							
		Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Sep 30, 2023	Jun 30, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Average daily oil Production <sup>(1)</sup>	<i>bbl/d</i>	22,210	21,068	21,882	19,165	19,961	22,097	2,388	-
Oil volumes sold	<i>mdbl</i>	1,765	1,870	1,765	1,987	1,701	2,167	-	-
Net income /(loss) attributable to shareholders	<i>\$'000</i>	(3,913)	11,309	19,418	59,476	(6,844)	(1,533)	197,431	(6,888)
Per share basic & diluted	<i>\$</i>	(0.04)/(0.04)	0.11/0.10	0.19/0.18	0.55/0.52	(0.07)/(0.07)	(0.15)/(0.14)	2.17 / 2.05	(0.07)/(0.07)

(1) Working interest share production, before royalties.

## Outstanding Share Data

	Unaudited September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Common Shares	106,999,013	102,954,826
Stock options	1,941,664	6,038,164
Performance and restricted share units	2,054,146	1,499,433
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,994,823</b>	<b>110,492,423</b>

## Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements outstanding as at September 30, 2024, other than those discussed in note 22 of the Interim Financial Statements.

## Financial Instruments

Financial instruments of the Company include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and debt. The carrying values of the financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their relatively short periods to maturity. Financial instruments are discussed in more detail in note 20 of the Interim Financial Statements.

## Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") to provide reasonable assurance that: material information relating to the Company is made known to the Company's CEO and CFO by others, particularly during the period in which the annual and interim filings are being prepared; and information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarised and reported within the time period specified in securities legislation.

The Company's CEO and CFO along with participation from other members of management, are responsible for establishing, or have caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company is required to disclose herein any change in the Company's ICFR that occurred during the period of September 30, 2024, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR. No material changes in the Company's ICFR were identified during such period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

During the period ended September 30, 2024, in accordance with NI 52-109, the CEO and CFO have implemented the control policies and procedures in the operation following the control framework. The Company's design and operation of ICFR including the operation under the Mubadala Acquisition on March 22, 2023, are assessed as efficient and effective, which is in a manner consistent with the Company's other operations.

The Company notes that a control system, including the Company's DC&P and ICFR, no matter how well conceived can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system will be met, and it should not be expected that the disclosure and internal controls and procedures will prevent all errors or fraud.

## NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES AND RATIOS

**Adjusted EBITDAX:** is a non-IFRS financial measure which does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. This non-IFRS financial measure is included because management uses the information to analyse the financial performance of the Company. Adjusted EBITDAX is a non-IFRS and non-standardised variant of EBITDAX, adjusted to remove non-cash items as well as certain non-recurring costs including severance payments and other one-off items in relation to the Company's recent acquisitions. Adjusted EBITDAX is calculated by adjusting profit (loss) for the year before other items as reported under IFRS Accounting Standards to exclude the effects of other income, exploration, SRB, finance income and expenses, transaction costs, and depletion, depreciation & amortisation ("DD&A"), restructuring and other costs, and certain non-cash items (such as impairments, foreign exchange, unrealised risk management contracts, reassessment of contingent consideration, and share-based compensation) and gains or losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. In addition, other unusual or non-recurring items are excluded from Adjusted EBITDAX, as they are not indicative of the underlying financial performance of the Company.

\$'000	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
Profit (loss) for the period before other items	9,782	4,809	75,727	(5,626)
Other income	(1,880)	(4,099)	(6,201)	(5,471)
Exploration	363	295	2,828	656
SRB	3,334	4,116	3,382	8,831
Impairment on E&E asset	-	-	-	4,278
Provision for doubtful debt	-	-	-	955
Transaction costs	-	(16)	-	970
Finance costs	7,107	11,733	20,398	24,487
DD&A	51,271	49,214	151,766	100,715
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(478)	(850)	161	317
Reversal of loss on inventory due to decline in resale value associate with the Wassana field <sup>(1)</sup>	271	(3,774)	(6,855)	968
Shared-based compensation and others	781	256	4,377	1,042
Other non-recurring G&A costs <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	-	737	-	2,071
<b>Adjusted EBITDAX</b>	<b>70,551</b>	<b>62,421</b>	<b>245,583</b>	<b>134,193</b>

(1) Items are not shown in the Interim Financial Statements.

(2) Represents non-recurring costs associated with consultancy for merger and acquisition incurred as part of the Mubadala Acquisition - See "General and Administrative ("G&A") Expenses" for more details.

**Adjusted opex and adjusted opex per bbl:** are a non-IFRS financial measure and a non-IFRS financial ratio, respectively, which do not have standardised meanings prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. This non-IFRS financial measure and ratio are included because management uses the information to analyse cash generation and financial performance of the Company. Operating cost represents the operating cash expenses incurred by the Company during the period including the leases that are associated with operations, such as bareboat contracts for key operating equipment, such as FSOs, FPSOs, MOPU, and warehouses. Adjusted opex is calculated by effectively adjusting non-cash items from the operating cost and adding lease costs.

Adjusted opex is divided by production in the period to arrive at adjusted opex per bbl. Valeura calculates adjusted opex per barrel, a non-IFRS measure, to provide a more consistent indication of the cost of field operations. Adjusted opex, as opposed to operating expenses, excludes the impacts of non-recurring, non-cash items such as prior period adjustments, and adds back lease costs in relation to FSOs, FPSOs, MOPU, and other facilities.

\$'000	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
<b>Operating Costs</b>	<b>47,318</b>	<b>55,276</b>	<b>130,800</b>	<b>130,570</b>
Reversal of Loss of Net Realisable Value (Wassana) <sup>(1)</sup>	(271)	3,774	6,855	(968)
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	<b>47,047</b>	<b>59,050</b>	<b>137,655</b>	<b>129,602</b>
Reversal of accounting adjustments related to PPA inventory valuation and capitalisation <sup>(2)</sup>	(1,139)	(5,705)	(1,404)	(31,698)
<b>Adjusted Opex (excluding Leases)</b>	<b>45,908</b>	<b>53,345</b>	<b>136,251</b>	<b>97,904</b>
Leases <sup>(3)</sup>	7,880	9,065	23,972	20,388
<b>Adjusted Opex</b>	<b>53,788</b>	<b>62,410</b>	<b>160,223</b>	<b>118,292</b>
Production Volumes during the period (mmbbl)	2,043	1,836	5,951	4,062
<b>Adjusted Opex per Barrel (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>

(1) Represent write down inventory to net realisable value.

(2) The item is not shown in the Interim Financial Statements. As a result of the Mubadala Acquisition, and in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, we are required to calculate the PPA of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value. Crude oil inventory is one the identifiable assets acquired at fair value. The cost of crude inventory is capitalised from operating costs. As a result, we excluded the effect of crude inventory capitalisation during the period including the effect of crude inventory from PPA valuation.

(3) In accordance with IFRS 16 - Leases, the Company recognised cost related to its operating leases – attributed to FSO and FPSO vessels, MOPU used at its Jasmine/Ban Yen, Nong Yao, Manora and Wassana fields, as well as onshore warehouse facilities costs to its balance sheet and finance cost in the profit and loss statement. In order to report a more relevant lifting cost, the Company has included costs associated with these leases in the adjusted operating cost calculation. This will be a recurring adjustment.

**Adjusted cashflow from operations:** is a non-IFRS financial measure which does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. This non-IFRS finance measure is included because management uses the information to analyse cash generation and financial performance of the Company. Adjusted cashflow from operations is calculated using two methods which generate the same figures: a) by subtracting from oil revenues, royalties, adjusted opex, general and administrative costs which are adjusted for non-recurring charges (generating the adjusted pre-tax cashflow), and accrued PITA taxes and SRB expenses, and b) to enhance and facilitate to the reader a reconciliation of this non-IFRS measure, the Company also presented the adjusted cash flow from operations by calculating from cash generated from (used in) operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows, adjusting with non-cash items, adjusted opex, general and administrative costs which are adjusted for non-recurring charges (generating the adjusted pre-tax cashflow), and accrued PITA tax and SRB expenses.

Adjusted cashflow from operations is divided by production in the period to arrive at adjusted cashflow from operations per bbl. Valeura calculates Adjusted cashflow from operations per barrel, a non-IFRS measure, to provide a more consistent indication of cashflow generated from operations by the Company.

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
<i>\$'000</i>				
Oil revenues	139,278	149,352	452,646	323,548
Royalties	(17,218)	(20,528)	(53,804)	(43,837)
Adjusted opex	(53,788)	(62,410)	(160,223)	(118,292)
Recurring G&A costs	(4,462)	(7,353)	(15,604)	(15,916)
<b>Adjusted pre-tax cashflow from operations</b>	<b>63,810</b>	<b>59,061</b>	<b>223,015</b>	<b>145,503</b>
Income tax / PITA tax	(10,338)	(21,092)	(55,954)	(45,152)
SRB expenses	(3,334)	(4,116)	(3,382)	(8,831)
<b>Adjusted cashflow from operations</b>	<b>50,138</b>	<b>33,853</b>	<b>163,679</b>	<b>91,520</b>
Production during the period	2,043	1,836	5,951	4,062
<b>Adjusted cashflow from operations per barrel (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
<i>\$'000</i>				
Cash generated from (used in) operating activities	42,364	56,115	141,601	(66,337)
Change in non-cash working capital	(8,181)	(24,689)	(7,442)	52,838
Non-cash items	87,877	97,398	264,683	293,210
Adjusted opex	(53,788)	(62,410)	(160,223)	(118,292)
Recurring G&A costs	(4,462)	(7,353)	(15,604)	(15,916)
<b>Adjusted pre-tax cashflow from operations</b>	<b>63,810</b>	<b>59,061</b>	<b>223,015</b>	<b>145,503</b>
Income tax / PITA tax	(10,338)	(21,092)	(55,954)	(45,152)
SRB expenses	(3,334)	(4,116)	(3,382)	(8,831)
<b>Adjusted cashflow from operations</b>	<b>50,138</b>	<b>33,853</b>	<b>163,679</b>	<b>91,520</b>
Production during the period	2,043	1,836	5,951	4,062
<b>Adjusted cashflow from operations per barrel (\$/bbl)</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>

**Debt and Net cash:** are non-IFRS financial measures which do not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. These non-IFRS financial measures are provided because management uses the information to a) analyse financial strength and b) manage the capital structure of the Company. These non-IFRS measures are used to ensure capital is managed effectively in order to support the Company's ongoing operations and needs.

	Unaudited September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
<i>\$'000</i>		
Current portion of debt	-	-
Long-term debt	-	-
<b>Debt</b>	-	-
Reversal of accounting adjustments	-	-
<b>Outstanding Debt</b>	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	133,132	133,866
Restricted cash	22,811	17,299
<b>Cash balance</b>	<b>155,943</b>	<b>151,165</b>
<b>Net cash (debt)</b>	<b>155,943</b>	<b>151,165</b>

**Net working capital and adjusted net working capital:** are non-IFRS financial measures which do not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. These non-IFRS financial measures are included because management uses the information to analyse liquidity and financial strength of the Company. Adjusted net working capital is calculated by adding back current leases liability to net working capital.

The leases are associated with operations, such as bareboat contracts for key operating equipment, such as FSOs, FPSOs, and warehouses which are included in the Company's disclosed adjusted opex (and adjusted opex guidance). Management believes the adjusted net working capital provides a useful data point to the reader to ascertain the business' next-twelve-months surplus or deficit capital requirement. It is also a data point that management uses for cash management.

\$'000	Unaudited September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets	285,167	293,555
Current liabilities	(149,035)	(217,458)
Net working capital	<b>136,132</b>	<b>76,097</b>
Current lease liabilities	30,129	42,046
<b>Adjusted net working capital</b>	<b>166,261</b>	<b>118,143</b>

**Adjusted capex:** is a non-IFRS measure which does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. Adjusted Capex is defined as the addition in capital expenditure for drilling, brownfield, and other PP&E. Management uses this non-IFRS measure to analyse the capital spending of the Company and assess investments in its assets.

\$'000	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
Drilling	30,450	19,531	86,669	48,984
Brownfield	6,765	13,895	12,788	21,215
Other PPE	(1,725)	3,295	(4,069)	14,051
<b>Adjusted capex</b>	<b>35,490</b>	<b>36,721</b>	<b>95,388</b>	<b>84,250</b>

**Acquisition:** On December 7, 2023, the Company sent notice of exercise of option to purchase the Nong Yao FSO vessel from one of the Nong Yao FSO vessel owners and the Nong Yao FSO vessel owner acknowledged receipt of the Company's notice on January 15, 2024. The Company entered into an agreement dated February 3, 2024 to purchase the Nong Yao FSO vessel. On June 11, 2024, ownership of the Nong Yao FSO vessel completely transferred to the Company.

\$'000	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023	Unaudited September 30, 2024	Unaudited September 30, 2023
Nong Yao FSO (Acquisition)	-	-	19,000	-
<b>Acquisition</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>-</b>

# BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The reader is referred to the Interim Financial Statements and the AIF for a more complete description of risks. As a result of the Mubadala Acquisition and the Kris Acquisition, the following risk factors were more prevalent as at September 30, 2024: failure to realise anticipated benefits related to mergers and acquisitions; exploration, development and production risks; acquisitions, dilution and availability of debt; climate change legislation; capital requirements; and price volatility, markets and marketing.

## MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

### (a) Basis of consolidation

#### (i) *Subsidiaries:*

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

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

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Company's accounting policies.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as required/permitted by applicable IFRS Accounting Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

#### (ii) *Joint arrangements:*

A portion of the Company's exploration and development activities are conducted jointly with others. The joint interests are accounted for on a proportionate consolidation basis and as a result the financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows from these activities. Valeura has the following licences and working interests:

Name of the joint arrangement	Nature of the relationship with the joint arrangement	Principal place of operation of joint arrangement	Thai Licence regime	Working Interests
G10/48 Concession <sup>(1,6)</sup>	Operator	Gulf of Thailand	Thai III	100%
B5/27 Concession <sup>(2)</sup>	Operator	Gulf of Thailand	Thai I	100%
G1/48 Concession <sup>(3,6)</sup>	Operator	Gulf of Thailand	Thai III	70%
G11/48 Concession <sup>(4,6)</sup>	Operator	Gulf of Thailand	Thai III	90%
West Thrace Deep JV <sup>(5)</sup>	Operator	Türkiye	N/A	63% (all rights)
Banarli Deep JV <sup>(5)</sup>	Operator	Türkiye	N/A	100% (all rights)

(1) As at September 30, 2024, the Company's interest in the G10/48 concession were held by Valeura Energy (Thailand) Ltd. (64%) and Valeura Energy (Gulf of Thailand) Ltd. (25%). Transfer of the additional 11% working interest from the withdrawing partner to Valeura Energy (Thailand) Ltd is pending government approval.

(2) The Company's interest in the B5/27 concession is held by Busrakham Jasmine Ltd.

(3) As at September 30, 2024, the Company's interest in the G1/48 concession was held by Busrakham Manora Ltd.

(4) As at September 30, 2024, the Company's interest in the G11/48 concession were held by Busrakham G11 Ltd (67.5%) and Busrakham Nong Yao Ltd. (22.5%).

(5) The third extension period of the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences extending until June 27, 2025 has been successfully completed and officially gazetted.

(6) On November 1, 2024, Valeura's working interests in all its Thai III fiscal contracts, covering the Nong Yao, Manora and Wassana fields, are now held by Valeura Energy (Thailand) Ltd.

A subsidiary of the Company has divested its working interest of 43% in Licence G6/48. The agreement for the withdrawal from and transfer of the G6/48 interest and the Rossukon exclusive operation is dated April 27, 2023. Completion of this divestment is pending signing of a supplementary petroleum concession between the DMF and Northern Gulf Petroleum. As of September 30, 2024, the Company had no proportion of the participating share in the licence.

The partner in Licence G10/48, Wassana field, has discontinued its participation in the licence. The partner transferred its 11% working interest to the subsidiary under the deed of novation and amendment agreement on April 20, 2023. Completion of this transfer is pending signing of a supplementary petroleum concession between the DMF and Valeura.

On November 1, 2024, the Valeura's working interests in all its Thai III fiscal contracts, covering the Nong Yao, Manora and Wassana fields, were successfully transferred to Valeura Energy (Thailand) Ltd.

### (iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

## (b) Business combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred except if related to the issue of debt securities. At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value with certain exceptions.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

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

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

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Company obtains control including control achieved in a business that was joint operation) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

## (c) Financial instruments

### (i) Non-derivative financial instruments:

#### a. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases

or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amounts outstanding.

#### Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

#### **b. Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

#### Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained profit or loss upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Valeura does not currently have financial instrument contracts to which it applies hedge accounting.

#### **(ii) Share capital:**

Common Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of Common Shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

#### **(d) Inventory**

Inventory consists of the Company's unsold Thailand crude oil and spare parts. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs to sell. Costs for unsold crude oil include operating expenses, and depletion associated with the production of crude oil in inventory. The Company assesses the net realisable value of the inventories at the end of each year and recognises the appropriate write-down if this value is lower than the carrying amount. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed.

Spare parts are valued at cost net of provision for obsolescence. The provision is provided for spare parts used for exploration production of oil that are obsolete and unserviceable.

#### **(e) Exploration and evaluation assets**

Pre-licence costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. E&E costs, including the costs of acquiring licences and directly attributable general and administrative costs, are initially capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets. The costs are accumulated by well, field or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

**(f) Property, plant and equipment****(i) Recognition and measurement:**

Items of PP&E, which include oil and gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Development and production assets are grouped into cash generating units for impairment testing. When significant parts of an item of PP&E, including oil and natural gas interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (components).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, including oil and natural gas interests, are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of PP&E and are recognised in profit or loss.

**(ii) Subsequent costs:**

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of PP&E are recognised as oil and natural gas interests only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Such capitalised oil and natural gas interests generally represent costs incurred in developing proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such proved and probable reserves, and are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

**(iii) Depletion and depreciation:**

The net carrying value of oil and gas properties included in property, plant and equipment is depleted by area using the unit of production method by reference to the ratio of production in the year to the related proved and probable reserves (before royalties), taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those proved and probable reserves into production. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the proved and probable reserves for each area. These estimates are reviewed by independent reserve engineers at least annually. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Other PP&E are recorded at cost on acquisition and amortised on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Computers	5 years

**(g) Impairment****(i) Financial assets:**

Loss allowances are recognised for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on its financial assets measured at amortised cost. Due to the nature of the financial assets, loss allowances are measured at an amount equal to expected lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the anticipated ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. The ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

**(ii) Non-financial assets:**

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

PP&E and E&E assets are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Fair value less costs of disposal is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the assets in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. Value-in-use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proved and probable reserves.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss in respect of PP&E and E&E assets, recognised in prior years, is assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**(h) Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

*As a lessee*

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right of use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the



commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs.

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

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right of use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid amount. It is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain re-measurement of the lease liability. Right of use assets for assets related to oil and gas production are depreciated on a unit of production basis. All other leased assets are depreciated based on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right of use assets are subject to impairment review similar to property, plant and equipment assets.

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right of use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

## (i) Employee benefits

### (i) Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, annual rewards and related employment welfare are recognised as expenses when incurred.

### (ii) Retirement and termination benefit costs

The Company has a provision for employee benefits (the "Provision") and an employee savings plan. The employee savings plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The cost of the employee savings plan benefit is expensed as earned by employees. These benefits are unfunded and are expensed as the employees provide service.

The provident funds are funded by payments from employees and from the Company which are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The Company contributes to the funds at a rate of 5% - 15% of the employees' salaries which are charged to the statements of profit or loss in the period the contributions are made.

The provision for employee benefit is for Legal Severance Pay under the Thai Labour Protection Act 1998 (revised 2019) and Retirement Pension Plan. It specifies that an employee will receive a fixed one-time payment on retirement, dependent on factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The provision is accounted for under IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*. The calculation of the Provision is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. There are no assets related to the provision.

The Company's obligation in respect of the retirement benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees will earn in return for their services to the Company in current and future periods. Such benefits are discounted to the present value. The employee benefits obligation is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the statements of profit or loss.

### (iii) Other long-term benefits

The other provision for employee benefit is long-term benefits based on employees' length of service. The Company calculates the amount of these benefits according to the employees' service period.

The expected obligations of retirement and termination benefit costs and other long-term benefits are calculated by independent actuarial experts and accrued over the period of employment. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions will be recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The Company recognises the obligations in respect of employee benefits in the statements of financial position under "Provision for Employee Benefits".

## (j) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the

risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

*Decommissioning obligations:*

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance re-mediation activities. Provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalised in the relevant asset category. Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date. The Company uses a credit adjusted interest rate in the measurement of the present value of its decommissioning obligations. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance costs whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalised. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

**(k) Share based payments**

**(i) Stock options**

The grant date fair value of options granted to certain employees are recognised as compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus over the vesting period on a straight-line basis. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is subsequently adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.

**(ii) Performance share units and Restricted share units**

The grant date fair value of performance share units ("PSU") and restricted share units granted to certain employees are recognised as compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus over the vesting period. PSUs are subject to certain non-market performance conditions, of which, the impact is estimated at the grant date.

**(iii) Deferred share units**

The grant date fair value of cash-settled deferred share units granted to a member of the board of directors are recognised as compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in compensation liability over the vesting period. Subsequent to initial recognition, the compensation liability and corresponding compensation expense are measured at fair value.

**(l) Revenue from contracts with customers**

Valeura's petroleum revenues from the sale of crude oil are based on the consideration specified in the contracts with customers. Valeura recognises revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of the product to the customer, which is generally when legal title passes to the customer and collection is reasonably assured.

Crude oil sales in Thailand are conducted on a tender basis for both domestic and export sales. The reference price generally used for Thai crude oil is Dubai crude oil. Oil revenues is presented net of royalties.

**(m) Royalties**

Royalty arrangements that are based on production or sales are recognised by reference to the underlying arrangement.

**(i) Royalties to government in Thailand**

Royalties paid to the Thai government are based on sales volumes and are payable in cash in each calendar quarter which commences from January, April, July, and October for Thai I licences and in the month following sales for Thai III licences. Royalties for Thai I licences are a flat 12.5%, and for Thai III licences are a sliding scale between 5% and 15% based on sales volumes.

**(ii) Payment to previous owner in Thailand**

- (1) Under the terms of the sales and purchase agreement between the Company and the previous owner of Licence B5/27, the Company is required to make payments to the previous owner in cash based on sales volumes computed as follows:
- (2) 6% of gross revenue from certain production areas within Licence B5/27;
- (3) \$2 per barrel of oil produced from certain production areas within Licence B5/27; and
- (4) 4% of gross revenue from certain production areas other than that mentioned in (2) above within Licence B5/27.

**(iii) Royalties to government in Türkiye**

Royalties paid to the government for natural gas production are 12.5% based on production volumes and are payable in the month following production.

**(n) Special remuneratory benefit**

SRB is a unique form of tax on Windfall Profits or annual additional petroleum profits, arising from substantial increases in the price of petroleum, or very low-cost discoveries under PITA. SRB is calculated annually on a block-by-block basis and varies from year-to-year, depending on the revenue per one meter of well drilled in the year. SRB will not apply unless capital expenditures have been recovered in full. The SRB will be calculated annually and will be calculated on a block-by-block basis.

If the concessionaire has Petroleum Profit (as such term is defined in the PITA) for the year, calculated based on related annual income per one meter of well, the SRB is calculated at the following rates, subject to a ceiling of 75% of Petroleum Profit for the year.

Rated Annual Income Per One Meter of Well	SRB
Up to Baht 4,800	Zero
Baht 4,800 to 14,400	1.0% per each Baht 240 increment
Baht 14,400 to 33,600	1.0% per each Baht 960 increment
Over Baht 33,600	1.0% per each Baht 3,840 increment

In order to determine Rated Annual Income per One Meter of Well:

- 1) calculate annual Petroleum Income for the year, and adjust for inflation and exchange rates;

- 2) calculate the accumulated total meters of all wells (exploration wells, appraisal wells, production wells, etc.) drilled during the period of the concession; and Rated Annual Income per One Meter of Well = Adjusted Annual Petroleum Income divided by (Total depth of all wells + GSF)
- 3) GSF means Geological Stability Factor, which shall be fixed for each geological region of Thailand, and shall not be less than 150,000 meters. The number will increase in areas where drilling is more difficult.

**(o) Finance costs**

Finance costs comprise interest expense on any borrowings, accretion of the discount on provisions and interest expense arising from lease liabilities. Interest expense on borrowings is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

**(p) Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Current tax is the expected taxes payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the statement of financial position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

**(q) Foreign Currency Translation**

**(i) Transactions and balances**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and foreign exchange currency differences are recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented within finance income and costs in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

**(ii) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of each of the operational entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company's operational entities are the US\$, CAD and TRY. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US\$ (or \$) which is the Company's presentation currency. The balance sheets and income statements of foreign companies are translated using the current rate method. All assets and liabilities are translated at the balance sheet date rates of exchange, whereas the income statements are translated at average rates of exchange for the year, except for transactions where it is more relevant to use the rate of the day of the transaction, and the translation of assets and liabilities under a hyperinflationary environment disclosed in note 5 of the Interim Financial Statements. The translation differences which arise are recorded directly in other comprehensive income.

## ACRONYMS

bbl/d	barrels of oil per day
bbls	barrels of oil
Concessions	concessions and other similar agreements entered into with a host government providing for petroleum operations in a defined area
E&E	Exploration and Evaluation
EBITDAX	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, depletion & amortisation and exploration expense
FPSO	Floating Production, Storage and Offloading vessel
FSO	Floating Storage and Offloading vessel
MOPU	Mobile Offshore Production Unit
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis.
mdbl	one thousand barrels of oil
mdbl	one million barrels of oil
NI 52-109	National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Filings
PITA	Petroleum Income Tax Act
SRB	Special remuneratory benefit
US	United States of America
\$	US dollars
Working Interest	A percentage of ownership in an oil and gas concession granting its owner the right to explore, drill and produce oil and gas from a concession. Working interest owners are obligated to pay a corresponding percentage of the cost of leasing, drilling, producing and operating the concession and to receive the corresponding income/revenues

## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information included in this MD&A constitutes forward-looking information under applicable securities legislation. Such forward-looking information is for the purpose of explaining management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that reliance on such information may not be appropriate for other purposes, such as making investment decisions. Forward-looking information typically contains statements with words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "propose", "project", "target" or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to: the Company's expectation that it will apply for further extensions to the Banarli and West Thrace Exploration Licences in the future; the Company's belief that the Deep Gas Play could be a source of significant value in the long term; the Company's intention to farm out a portion of its interest in the Deep Gas Play; the Company's expectation that Q4 production will be approximately 26 mmbbls/d; the Company's anticipated higher than normal sales in Q4 2024; the Company's ability to apply its substantial tax loss carry-forwards to the combined income of its fields and the resulting impact on cash flows; the Company's expectations regarding the commencement of the NCIB on November 14, 2024; the Company's expectation that all metrics will be within its forecast guidance estimates; the Company's intention to announce guidance estimates for the full year 2025 and the timing thereof; the Company's expectations that it will maintain current production levels throughout the remainder of the year; the expected timing for completion of the infill drilling campaign on the Jasmine/Ban Yen field; the Company's anticipated timing for making a final investment decision on the Wassana field; Valeura's intention to start a drilling campaign on the Manora field in Q4 2024, and the composition of such drilling campaign; certain contingent payments of up to a further \$50.0 million under the Mubadala Acquisition relating to future price scenarios; and future liquidity. In addition, statements related to "reserves" are deemed to be forward-looking information as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the resources can be discovered and profitably produced in the future.

Forward-looking information is based on management's current expectations and assumptions regarding, among other things: the ability to fully identify and execute infill drilling opportunities in its fields; the ability to achieve regulatory and partner approvals for a new development plan in the Wassana oil field; the accuracy of the independent engineering evaluation of the reserves and contingent resources attributable to the Company's four licences in the offshore Gulf of Thailand prepared by Netherland, Sewell and Associates Inc, with a preparation date of February 19, 2024, effective December 31, 2023; the ability to successfully pursue further opportunities in Thailand and achieve synergies including utilisation of tax losses; management's estimate of cumulative tax losses being correct; the ability to extend the Thrace Basin exploration licences beyond their current expiry dates; the ability to identify attractive M&A opportunities to support growth; the Company's ability to operate the properties in a safe, environmentally responsible, efficient and effective manner; 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; Valeura's forecast for 2024 full year oil production; the commencement of drilling on the Nong Yao C accumulation and the expected timing thereof; Valeura's planned capex for 2024; Valeura's opex guidance for 2024; Valeura's anticipated exploration expense for 2024; the Company's ability to fund its 2024 spending through cash on hand and cash flow generated from ongoing operations; the Company's intention to maintain a strong balance sheet, in support of its grown-oriented strategy; the ability to reach agreement with partners; the ability of the Company to maintain 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 Türkiye; 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 internal controls over financial reporting; 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. Although the Company believes the expectations and assumptions reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable, they may prove to be incorrect.

Forward-looking information involves significant known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Exploration, appraisal, and development of oil and natural gas reserves and resources are speculative activities and involve a 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: risks associated with the failure to realise transaction and anticipated benefits related to M&A; risks associated with the management of growth; risks associated with acquisitions, dilution and availability of debt; risks resulting from the Company's dependence on its directors, senior management team and employees with relevant experience; risks associated with the management of key local relationships; the risks of currency and interest rate fluctuations and hedging; risks associated with rising inflationary pressures; risks associated with estimates of reserves and resources; risks associated with the value of the Deep Gas Play in Türkiye; counterparty and partner risk; risks associated with the Company's reliance on third party service providers; operational risks with aging assets; risks relating to internal controls over financial reporting; risks relating to the use of foreign subsidiaries by the Company; income tax risks; the risk that the Company's tax advisors/or auditors assessment of the Company's cumulative tax losses varies significantly from management's expectations of the same; risks relating to public health crises, including a pandemic; risks relating to the Company's dependence on other operators of assets and joint venture partners; risks relating to the geopolitical situation in eastern Europe; exploration, development and production risks; offshore operational risks relating to Thailand; risks relating to the availability of drilling, hydraulic stimulation and other equipment and access; risks relating to the revocation or expiration of exploration licences, production leases and other licences, leases and permits; risks relating to the Company's insurance and indemnities; risks relating to the Company's operations and the environment, and the potential for compliance, clean-up or other costs; risks relating to compliance with environmental laws and regulations; climate change risks; risks relating to title to assets; risks relating to the number of laws and regulations applicable to the oil and gas industry; price volatility, markets and marketing risks; access to debt and equity markets risks; competition risks; operational, hazards and unexpected disruptions risks; foreign operations risks; government rules and regulations risks; bribery and corrupt practices risks; and risks relating to the Common Shares. The forward-looking information included in this MD&A is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement. See the AIF for a detailed discussion of the risk factors.

Certain forward-looking information in this MD&A may also constitute the "financial outlook" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. Financial outlook involves statements about Valeura's prospective financial performance or position and is based on and subject to the assumptions and risk factors described above in respect of forward-looking information generally as well as any other specific assumptions and risk factors in relation to such financial outlook noted in this MD&A. Such assumptions are based on management's assessment of the relevant information currently available, and any financial outlook included in this MD&A is made as of the date hereof and provided for the purpose of helping readers understand Valeura's current expectations and plans for the future. Readers are cautioned that reliance on any financial outlook may not be appropriate for other purposes or in other circumstances and that the risk factors described above or other factors may cause actual results to differ materially from any financial outlook.

The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or

revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable securities laws. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

# CONTACT INFORMATION

## Head Office

111 Somerset Road #09-31  
Singapore 238164

## Key Spokespersons

Sean Guest, President and CEO

Yacine Ben-Meriem, CFO

General Inquiries: [Contact@valeuraenergy.com](mailto:Contact@valeuraenergy.com)

## Capital Markets / Investor Inquiries

Robin James Martin, Vice President, Communications and Investor Relations

Phone: +1 403 975 6752 (Canada) / +44 7392 940495 (UK)

Investor Inquiries: [IR@valeuraenergy.com](mailto:IR@valeuraenergy.com)

## Media Inquiries

CAMARCO Financial PR

Owen Roberts / Billy Clegg

Phone: +44 (0) 20 3757 4980

Media Inquiries: [Valeura@camarco.co.uk](mailto:Valeura@camarco.co.uk)

