JURA ENERGY CORPORATION

JURA ENERGY CORPORATION
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2021

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DEFINITIONS

In this Annual Information Form, the terms set forth below have the following meanings, unless the context requires or indicates otherwise:

"**2021 Reserves Data**" has the meaning set forth in Appendix A.

"**ABPL**" means Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited.

"**ABPL RM Facility**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "General Development of the Business – Developments in 2020 – ABPL Running Musharaka Facility".

"**AIF**" means this Annual Information Form.

"AKBL" means Askari Bank Limited.

"**AKBL STF Facility**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "General Development of the Business – Developments in 2020 – Closing of AKBL Syndicated Term Finance Facility".

"**Aminah Lease**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah, and Ayesha North Leases".

"**APEL**" means Al Haj Pakistan Exploration Limited (*formerly Premier Oil Pakistan Exploration Limited*).

"**Ayesha Lease**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business –Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah, and Ayesha North Leases".

"**Ayesha North Lease**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "description of the Business – Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah, and Ayesha North Leases".

"**Badar Lease**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases – Badar Lease".

"**Badin IV North Exploration License**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business–Exploration Licenses – Badin IV North Exploration License".

"**Badin IV South Exploration License**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business –Exploration Licenses – Badin IV South Exploration License".

"**Badin IV South Leases**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah, and Ayesha North Leases".

"**BECL**" means Balochistan Energy Company Limited.

"**Board**" or "**Board of Directors**" means the board of directors of Jura.

"**C&F**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Overview of Concession Agreement Structure and Petroleum Pricing in Pakistan – Gas Pricing" means carriage and freight.

"**CBCA**" means the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, as amended, including the regulations promulgated thereunder.

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

"**Common Shares**" means the common shares of Jura.

"**Consortium**" means a consortium of four fertilizer manufacturers consisting of Pak Arab Fertilizers Limited, Agri Tech Limited, DH Fertilizers Limited, and Engro.

"**Consultant**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

"**CPF**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business –Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah, and Ayesha North Leases".

"**DCQ**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "General Developments of the Business – History and Recent Business – Developments in 2021 – Suspension of production from Sara and Suri Leases".

"DeGolyer" means DeGolyer and MacNaughton Canada Limited.

"**DGPC**" means the Directorate General of Petroleum Concessions in Pakistan.

"**ECC**" means Economic Coordination Committee of the Federal Cabinet, Government of Pakistan.

"**EEL**" means Energy Exploration Limited, a company formed under the laws of Pakistan.

"**Engro**" means Engro Fertilizers Limited.

"**EWT**" means extended well testing.

"**Exploration License**" means an exclusive right to explore for petroleum within a designated portion of an onshore area under and pursuant to applicable rules.

"**Facility**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions"

"**FHL**" means Frontier Holdings Limited, a company formed under the laws of Bermuda and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Jura.

"**FOGHL**" means Frontier Oil and Gas Holdings Limited, a company formed under the laws of Mauritius and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jura.

"**GHPL**" means Government Holdings (Private) Limited.

"**GoP**" means the Government of Pakistan including regulatory authorities, governmental departments, agencies, commissions, bureaus, officials, ministers, courts, bodies, boards, tribunals or dispute settlement panels or other law, rule or regulation-making organizations or entities exercising, or entitled or purporting to exercise any administrative, executive, judicial, legislative, policy, regulatory or taxing authority or power in Pakistan.

"**GPA**" means a gas pricing agreement.

"**GPX**" means Gulf Petroleum Exploration Pakistan (GPXP) Limited.

"**GSA**" means a gas sale and purchase agreement.

"**Guddu Exploration License**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business–Exploration Licenses – Guddu Exploration License".

"**Guddu Farm-Out Agreement**" means the farm-out agreement between IPR and Spud dated January 1, 2008, relating to the acquisition by Spud of a 13.5% Working Interest in the Guddu Exploration License.

"**Guddu PCA**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business–Exploration Licenses – Guddu Exploration License".

"**Heritage Oil**" means Heritage Oil & Gas Limited.

"**Hycarbex**" means Hycarbex American Energy Inc.

"**IPR**" means IPR Transoil Corporation.

"**IRS**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases - Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases."

"**IT systems**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Risk Factors – Risk to Information Technologies Systems and Cyber Security".

"**JSB**" means JS Bank Limited.

"**JSB Running Finance Facility - I**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "General Developments of the Business – History and Recent Business – Developments in 2020 – JSB Running Finance Facility - I".

"**JSB Running Finance Facility - II**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "General Developments of the Business – History and Recent Business – Developments in 2020 – JSB Running Finance Facility - II".

"**JSB Term Finance Facility - II**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "General Developments of the Business – History and Recent Business – Developments in 2019 – JSB Term Finance Facility - II".

"**JSEL**" means JS Energy Limited, a company formed under the laws of Mauritius and Jura's principal shareholder.

"**Jura**" or the "**Corporation**" means Jura Energy Corporation, a corporation existing under the laws of Canada.

"**Kandra Lease**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business– Development and Production Leases – Kandra Lease".

"**KGPL**" means Konnect Gas (Private) Limited.

"**KIBOR**" means the Karachi Inter Bank Offered Rate.

"**Lease**" means an exclusive right to develop and produce Petroleum from a designated portion of an onshore area under and pursuant to the applicable rules.

"**Loan Agreement**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

"**Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria**" means the Marginal Gas Fields – Gas Pricing Criteria and Guidelines 2013 issued by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources of the Government of Pakistan.

"**McDaniel**" means McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.

"**McDaniel 2021 Report**" means the independent engineering evaluation of the corporation's oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas interests prepared by McDaniel effective December 31, 2021, and dated April 20, 2022.

"**MEPD**" means the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division).

"**Mirpur Mathelo Exploration License**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – General".

"**MPCL**" means Mari Petroleum Company Limited.

"**Nareli Exploration License**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business– Exploration Licenses – Nareli Exploration License".

"**Nareli PCA**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business–Exploration Licenses – Nareli Exploration License".

"**NI 51-101**" means National Instrument 51-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

"**OGDCL**" means Oil and Gas Development Company Limited.

"**OGRA**" means the Pakistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority.

"**PEL**" means Petroleum Exploration (Private) Limited.

"**PEPL**" means PetExPro Ltd**.**, a company formed under the laws of Bermuda and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jura.

"**Petroleum**" means all liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons existing in their natural condition, in the strata, as well as all substances, including sulphur, produced in association with such hydrocarbons, but do not include basic sediments and water.

"**Petroleum Concession Agreement**" or "**PCA**" means an agreement pursuant to which the GoP grants to the parties thereto an interest in a Petroleum concession, which interest is subject to the rights, obligations, and liabilities imposed by the applicable Petroleum laws of Pakistan, including the enjoyment of the exclusive right to explore and prospect for, develop, produce, sell and otherwise dispose of Petroleum from the area covered under the Exploration License or the Lease, as the case may be.

"**Petroleum Policy 2001**" means the Pakistan Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2001.

"**Petroleum Policy 2009**" means the Pakistan Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2009.

"**Petroleum Policy 2012**" means the Pakistan Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2012.

"**POL**" means Pakistan Oilfields Limited.

"**Preferred Shares**" means the Preferred Shares of Jura, issuable in series.

"**President**" means the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

"**Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases**" have the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases – Reti, Maru, and Maru South Leases".

"**Rules 1986**" means the Pakistan Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Rules, 1986.

"**Salam Exploration License**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – General".

"**Sara and Suri Leases**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Development and Production leases – Sara and Suri Leases".

"**SEDAR**" means the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval.

"**Services Agreement**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

"**Settlement Agreement**" means an agreement, dated August 12, 2016, between FHL, Spud and PEL, pursuant to which all the disputes between FHL and PEL were resolved.

"**Sherritt**" means Sherritt International Corporation.

"**Short Term Loan Agreement**" has the meaning as set forth under the headings "General Developments of the Business – History and Recent Business – Developments in 2018 – Short Term Loan Agreement".

"**Sprint**" means Sprint Energy Limited.

"**Spud**" means Spud Energy Pty Limited, a company incorporated pursuant to the Australian Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jura.

"**SSGCL**" means Sui Southern Gas Company Limited.

"**Tight Gas Policy**" means the Pakistan Tight Gas (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2011.

"**Trakker**" means Trakker Energy (Private) Limited.

"**Trust Indenture**" has the meaning set forth under the heading "General Developments of the Business – History and Recent Business – Developments in 2020 – Extension and Settlement of Subordinated Debentures".

"**TSX**" means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

"**TSX–V**" means the TSX Venture Exchange.

"**Tullow**" means Tullow Pakistan (Developments) Limited.

"**WAPDA**" means the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority.

"**Working Interest**" means all or any undivided interest in the entirety of any Petroleum right, and related obligations and liabilities imposed by the applicable rules in accordance with any Exploration License, Lease or PCA.

"**Working Interest Owner**" means the owner of the applicable Working Interest.

"**Zamzama Farm-Out Agreement**" means the farm-out agreement among Sprint, Spud, and EEL dated April 15, 2009, relating to the acquisition by Spud of a 12% Working Interest in the Zamzama North Exploration License.

"**Zamzama North Exploration License**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Exploration Licenses – Zamzama North Exploration License".

"**Zarghun South Lease**" has the meaning as set forth under the heading "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases– Zarghun South Lease".

Words importing the singular number, where the context requires, include the plural and vice versa and words importing any gender include all genders.

CONVENTIONS

Certain other terms used but not defined in this AIF are defined in NI 51-101 and, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meanings as ascribed to them in NI 51-101. Unless otherwise indicated, references in this AIF to "$" or "dollars" are to United States dollars.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this AIF.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids		Natural Gas	
Bbl	One barrel equalling 34.972 Imperial gallons or 42 U.S. gallons	Bcf	Billion cubic feet
Bbls/d	Barrels per day	Bbl/MMcf	Barrel per million cubic feet
Boe	Barrels of oil equivalent	Mcf	Thousand cubic feet
Boe/d	Barrels of oil equivalent per day	Mcf/d	Thousand cubic feet per day
MBoe	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent	MMcf	Million cubic feet
MMBoe	Million barrels of oil equivalent	MMcf/d	Million cubic feet per day
MBbls	Thousand barrels	Btu	British Thermal Units
NGLs	Natural gas liquids, consisting of any one or more of ethane, propane, butane and condensate	MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
		Btu/Scf	British Thermal Unit per standard cubic feet

The use of the Boe unit of measurement may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A Boe conversion ratio of 5.8 Mcf:1 Bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

Other	
Km	Kilometer
L.Km	Line kilometer
Sq.Km	Square kilometer
Psi	Pounds per square inch
Md	Millidarcy
$	United States dollars
C$	Canadian dollars
PKR	Pakistan rupee

EQUIVALENCIES

To Convert from	To	Multiply by
Thousand cubic feet	Cubic meters	28.317
Cubic meters	Cubic feet	35.315
Barrels	Cubic meters	0.159
Cubic meters	Barrels	6.293
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.621
Acres	Hectares	0.405

To Convert from	To	Multiply by
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Gigajoules	Thousand cubic feet	1.055

This AIF discloses test rates of production for certain wells over short periods of time, which are preliminary and not determinative of the rates at which those or any other wells will commence production and thereafter decline. Short-term test rates are not necessarily indicative of long-term well or reservoir performance or of ultimate recovery. Although such rates are useful in confirming the presence of hydrocarbons, they are preliminary in nature, are subject to a high degree of predictive uncertainty as a result of limited data availability and may not be representative of stabilized on-stream production rates.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This AIF contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or future performance of Jura. All statements other than statements of present or historical fact are forward-looking statements. When used in this AIF, the words "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "predict", "seek", "propose", "expect", "potential", "continue", and similar expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Jura believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this AIF should not be unduly relied upon. Moreover, Jura does not assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. Jura's actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits Jura will derive therefrom. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should assumptions underlying forward-looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in this AIF as intended, planned, anticipated, believed, estimated, or expected. Specific forward-looking statements in this AIF include, among others, statements pertaining to the following:

- the level of costs to perform well abandonment and reclamation, including future abandonment and reclamation costs;
- future commodity prices;
- future production rates;
- timing and development of undeveloped reserves;
- future capital expenditure and development plans;
- future tax liability;
- future costs, including operating and production costs, transportations costs, capital costs and administration costs;
- the level of operational cash flows and other internal cash generation;
- anticipated business activities, projected growth and execution of corporate plans and strategies;
- the location and timing of, and the structures to be targeted by, the wells to be drilled in the Guddu, Zamzama North, Nareli, Badin IV South and Badin IV North Exploration Licenses;
- expectations with respect to certain GoP approvals and exemptions and the treatment of Jura and its subsidiaries under governmental regulatory regimes, including future environmental laws and regulations;

- expectations regarding the extension or renewal of Jura's Leases and Exploration Licenses by the GoP and expenses related to the failure to obtain such extensions or renewals;
- expectations regarding the level of production and timing of commencement of commercial production from the Zainab lease pursuant to the Badin IV North Exploration License;
- expectations regarding the execution of deeds of assignments by the GoP in respect of the Zamzama North Exploration License, Mirpur Mathelo Exploration License, Salam Exploration License, Badar Lease and Kandra Lease;
- expectations regarding satisfaction of conditions to completion of the acquisition of EEL and the timing thereof;
- anticipated exploration upside potential in areas covered by the Kandra, Zarghun South and Sara and Suri Leases;
- expected pricing under the Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria and the Petroleum Policy 2012;
- the timing of reprocessing of 3D seismic data obtained under the Guddu Exploration License;
- the timing of approval of amendments in the GSA pursuant to the Zarghun South Lease by SSGCL and the GoP;
- expectations regarding GoP approval of the GPA for the Reti, Maru, and Maru South discoveries under the Guddu Exploration License;
- expectations regarding entitlement of gas pricing under the Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria for the Zainab-1 discovery;
- expectations regarding GoP approval for grant of extension in the Sara and Suri Leases;
- expectations regarding GoP approval of a supplemental GPA under the Tight Gas Policy and a supplemental Lease deed incorporating the Tight Gas Policy terms; and
- expectations regarding obtaining any regulatory/governmental approval.

Statements relating to reserves or resources are also deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the reserves and resources described can be profitably produced in the future. For more information, see Appendix A – "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information".

With respect to forward-looking statements in this AIF, Jura has made assumptions, regarding, among other things:

- the impact of increasing competition;
- Jura's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms;
- Jura's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- the stability of global and national economic and political structures;
- the absence of significant project delays, whether as a result of economic, regulatory, environmental or weather conditions; and
- the ability of the Corporation to market oil and natural gas products to new and existing customers.

Jura's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and assumptions set forth above and elsewhere in this AIF:

- the severity and duration of the COVID-19 global pandemic, including the potential for a temporary suspension of operations impacted by an outbreak of COVID-19 and continued

weakness and volatility of crude oil and other Petroleum products due to decreased global demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic;

- general economic conditions;
- volatility in global market prices for oil and natural gas;
- acts of violence, terrorism and civil unrest affecting Jura's assets and personnel;
- changes of laws in Pakistan affecting foreign ownership, interpretation or renegotiation of existing contracts, government participation, taxation policies, including royalty and tax increases and retroactive tax claims, investment restrictions, working conditions, exploration licensing and government control over domestic oil and gas pricing;
- competition;
- liabilities and risks, including environmental liability and risks, inherent in oil and gas operations;
- volatility in capital markets;
- the availability of capital;
- alternatives to and changing demand for Petroleum products;
- the risk that the GoP may revoke certain approvals;
- the risk that Jura's Exploration Licenses or Leases will expire and will not be renewed, or that Exploration Licenses or Leases that are currently past their term and are pending renewal will not be renewed, on terms acceptable to Jura, or at all; and
- the other factors considered under "*Risk Factors*" herein.

Undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Such statements are inherently uncertain, are based on estimates and assumptions, and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties (both general and specific) that contribute to the possibility that the future events or circumstances contemplated by the forward-looking statements will not occur. There can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which forward-looking statements are based will, in fact, be realized. Actual results will differ, and the difference may be material and adverse to the Corporation and its shareholders.

These factors should not be considered exhaustive. The reader is cautioned that these factors and risks are difficult to predict and that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonably accurate at the time of preparation, may prove to be incorrect. Accordingly, readers are cautioned that the actual results achieved by the Corporation will vary from the information provided herein and the variations may be material. Consequently, there are no representations by the Corporation that actual results achieved will be the same in whole or in part as those set out in the forward-looking information. Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this AIF are made as of the date hereof, and the Corporation undertakes no obligation, except as required by applicable securities legislation, to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Jura was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) on July 8, 1993, under the name 572571 Alberta Ltd. In accordance with the Articles of Amendment effective August 5, 1993, Jura's name was changed to "Proprietary Energy Industries Inc.", the "private company" restrictions were removed from the Corporation's articles and the authorized share capital of the Corporation was changed from an

unlimited number of Common Shares to an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. In accordance with the Articles of Amendment effective June 27, 2000, the Corporation changed its name to "Proprietary Industries Inc.". The Corporation was continued under the CBCA on June 3, 2002. In accordance with the Articles of Amendment effective June 19, 2006, the Corporation changed its name to "Jura Energy Corporation".

The Corporation's registered and head office is located at Suite 2100, 144 – 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3N4.

Inter-Company Relationships

Jura carries on its oil and gas exploration and production activities through its principal subsidiaries, Spud and FHL, both having branch offices in Islamabad, Pakistan.

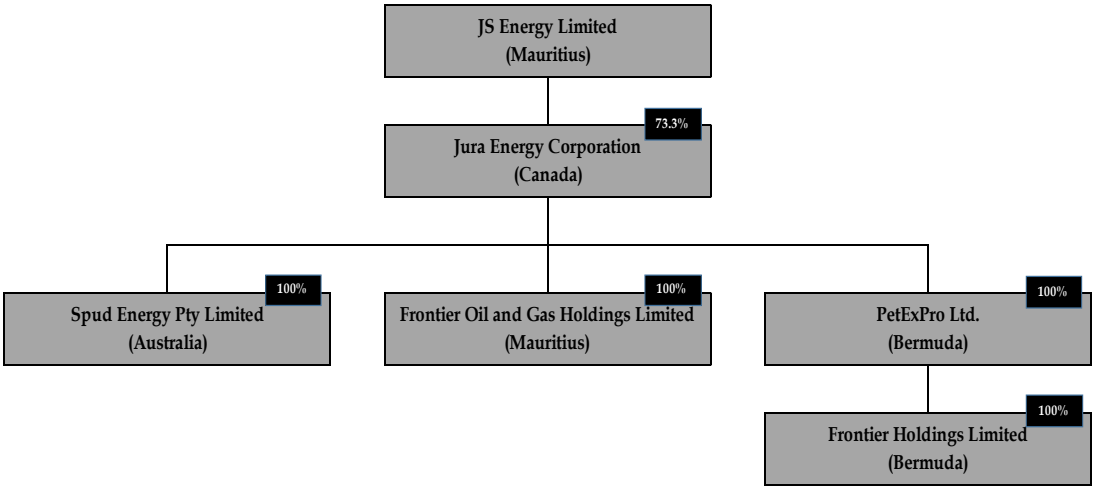
Spud was incorporated under the *Corporations Law of New South Wales*, Australia on May 2, 1996, as Novus Pakistan Pty Ltd. On April 14, 2005, Novus Pakistan Pty Ltd. changed its name to Spud Energy Pty Limited. Effective September 12, 2011, Spud repealed its memorandum and articles of association and adopted a new constitution for the company to better reflect current Australian corporate legislation in 2012. Spud is owned 100% by Jura.

FOGHL was incorporated as an investment holding company under the *Companies Act 2001* of Mauritius on December 30, 2016. FOGHL is owned 100% by Jura.

PEPL was incorporated under the *Companies Act 1981* of Bermuda on March 30, 2006, under the name Frontier Acquisition Company Limited. PEPL is owned 100% by Jura. On December 2, 2016, PEPL changed its name to "PetExPro Ltd."

FHL was incorporated under the *Companies Act 1981* of Bermuda on March 20, 2006. FHL is owned 100% by PEPL.

The following diagram describes the inter-corporate relationships among Jura and its principal subsidiaries as at the date of this AIF.



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

History and Recent Developments

Jura, formerly known as Proprietary Industries Inc., has its origin as a merchant bank with investments in a variety of industries, including real estate, mining, manufacturing and automotive. During 2005, most of the Corporation's assets were converted to cash or near cash. The Corporation evaluated investment proposals and investigated various strategic plans. In June 2006, the Corporation acquired FHL and the Corporation changed its name to Jura Energy Corporation. On July 11, 2012, the Corporation completed a reverse takeover transaction with Spud. Effective September 1, 2017, Nadeem Farooq was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and director of Jura and Arif Siddiq was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation.

Developments in 2019

Development of Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North gas and condensate discoveries

The development plan of Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North gas and condensate discoveries envisages construction of a 30 MMcf/d Central Processing Facility ("**CPF**") at the Ayesha well location. Aminah and Ayesha North wells are tied into the CPF through gathering flow lines. Processed gas from the CPF shall be transported through an approximately 29 km gas sale pipeline for tie-in into the SSGCL transmission system.

The first shipment containing 65% of the processing facilities arrived at the field site in January 2019 followed by the second shipment carrying the remaining components of the processing facilities in February 2019. The installation of the facilities was completed in May 2019, however, due to certain factors beyond the control of the management, the commissioning of the processing facilities and laying of sale gas pipeline by SSGCL was delayed. The factors include severe monsoon rains at the field site and right of way ("**ROW**") acquisition disputes for laying of sale gas pipeline.

After settlement of ROW disputes, the commissioning of the processing facilities and laying of sale gas pipeline commenced in the last week of December 2019.

See "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah, and Ayesha North Leases" for additional details.

2D Seismic Data Acquisition in Zarghun South

During 2019, approximately 102 L.Km of new in-fill 2D seismic data was acquired and processed along with 150 L.Km of vintage data.

JSB Term Finance Facility - II

On July 11, 2019, Spud entered into another term finance facility with JSB (the "**JSB Term Finance Facility - II**") in the amount of up to PKR 150 million (approximately $0.97 million). The JSB Term Finance Facility - II carried mark-up at the rate of 3-month KIBOR plus 2.75%. The principal was repayable in eight equal quarterly installments in arrears, commencing fifteen months after the date of the first disbursement. The JSB Term Finance Facility - II was secured by way of a *pari passu* charge on all present and future fixed assets of Spud, a first charge on all present and future assets of FHL, and a subordinated assignment of receivables originating from sale of gas from the Badar, Reti-Maru, Zarghun South, Badin IV North Exploration License and Badin IV South Exploration License and a corporate guarantee by Jura. The outstanding amount of principal and accrued interest due under the JSB Term Finance Facility - II was fully settled on January 31, 2020 from the proceeds of AKBL STF Facility.

Execution of Sara and Suri GSA

On July 11, 2019, Spud executed a GSA with KGPL for the sale of 1.3 MMcf/d of gas from the Sara and Suri Leases for a period of three years. JS Energy Limited and KGL have the same ultimate controlling shareholder, making Jura and KGL affiliates. The GSA was awarded to KGL after a public tender process, pursuant to the process required by the Government of Pakistan, and the terms of the GSA were approved by the independent directors of Jura. Under the GSA, KGPL will be obligated to purchase untreated gas production from the Sara and Suri Leases with an offtake volume up to 1.3 MMcf/d. Following execution of the GSA, KGPL commenced installation of the facilities required to offtake gas from the Sara and Suri Leases. The first sale of gas under the GSA commenced in October 2020.

See "Description of the Business– Development and Production Leases – Sara and Suri Leases" for additional details.

Approval of Declaration of Commerciality for Umair-1 Gas Discovery

On June 20, 2019, the DGPC approved a declaration of commerciality for the Umair-1 exploration well under the Guddu Exploration License.

Developments in 2020

Development Drilling under the Zarghun South Lease

The drilling of the development well Zarghun South-4 commenced in January 2020. Zarghun South-4 was drilled as a deviated well to a total measured depth of approximately 2022 meters and was successfully completed as a gas producing well in the Dunghan Limestone formation of Paleocene age.

A short duration post-completion testing was conducted after perforating selective intervals of approximately 245 meters. A summary of the well testing results carried out at various choke sizes is as follows:

Choke Size	Average gas flow rates	Wellhead flowing pressure
	MMcf/d	**Psi**
32 / 64″	5.04	1,567
40 / 64″	8.64	1,492
48 / 64″	12.25	1,394
56 / 64″	16.03	1,290

After tie-in with the gas processing facilities the production from Zarghun South-4 well commenced in April 2020.

See "Description of the Business – Development and Production Leases – Zarghun South Lease" for additional details of Jura's interest in Zarghun South Lease.

Closing of AKBL Syndicated Term Finance Facility

In January 2020, Spud entered into a secured long term syndicated term finance facility (the "**AKBL STF Facility**") of PKR 2,000 million (approximately $12.87 million). The AKBL STF Facility structure consists of a syndicated conventional term finance facility of PKR 1,550 million (approximately $9.98 million) and a shariah compliant Islamic diminishing musharaka term finance facility of PKR 450 million (approximately $2.90 million). The AKBL STF Facility carries mark-up at the rate of 3-month KIBOR plus 2.50%. The mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears whereas the principal is repayable in sixteen equal quarterly instalments commencing after a grace period of one year from the date of first disbursement.

The AKBL Facility is secured by (i) a corporate guarantee from Jura; (ii) a corporate guarantee from FHL; (iii) an initial ranking charge on the moveable fixed assets of Spud with a 25% margin, to be upgraded to a first charge within 90 days of the first disbursement of funds; (iv) a ranking assignment of present and future receivables of SEPL and FHL with a 25% margin, to be upgraded to a first charge within 90 days of the first disbursement of funds; (v) a lien on Spud's debt service reserve account, debt payment account and collection accounts maintained with AKBL; and (vi) a lien on FHL's collection accounts to be maintained with AKBL.

The proceeds of the AKBL STF Facility were utilized to fully settle existing financing facilities of Spud and fund capital expenditures of Spud.

Commencement of Commercial Production from Badin IV South Block

After successful testing and commissioning of production facilities, the commercial production from the Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North Leases in the Badin IV South block commenced in February 2020. The gas production is sold to SSGCL pursuant to the terms of a GSA, whereas the condensate production is sold to refineries in Pakistan.

Response to COVID-19 Global Pandemic

In March 2020, the Health authorities in Canada and Pakistan declared a public health emergency in an effort to combat the spread of COVID-19. At the onset of the global pandemic, Jura established a COVID-19 task force comprised of members of senior management and employees to promptly implement measures to protect the health and safety of its work force and the public, as well as to ensure continuity of operations. Jura directed the majority of its office staff and certain non-essential field staff to work from home, and implemented mandatory self-quarantine policies, travel restrictions, screening protocols, enhanced cleaning and sanitation measures, social distancing measures, revised shift schedules and increased appropriate protective equipment.

The Company believes that it can maintain safe operations with these pandemic-related procedures and protocols in place. Additionally, in order to prevent and/or minimize any COVID-19 outbreak at field sites, the operators have implemented additional measures as part of its pandemic response, including changes to crew size and shift durations, screening measures prior to allowing field access to employees and staff, and mandating the use of masks and other measures to ensure continued safe and reliable operations.

Jura is still following its work from home policy and has directed the majority of its staff who are able to work from home to do so in order to reduce risks of exposure. To date, Jura has not experienced any COVID-19 outbreaks at any of its locations. Flexibility and adaptability continue to be integral to the Jura's response to the pandemic. The Company continues to monitor the developing COVID-19 situation to determine what, if any, additional measures might need to be taken to ensure that the health and safety of its people remain a top priority.

Extension and Settlement of Subordinated Debentures

On April 30, 2020, Jura entered into a Second Supplemental Indenture with Alliance Trust Company (the "**Trust Indenture**"), pursuant to which the maturity date of Jura's outstanding 11% secured subordinated debentures with an aggregate principal amount of $3.5 million was extended from April 30, 2020 to October 31, 2020. On September 16, 2020, Jura served a redemption notice to the holders of its 11% secured subordinated debentures under Section 4.3 of the Trust Indenture. Pursuant to the redemption notice, all the outstanding debentures were fully redeemed on September 25, 2020. The warrants issued under the Trust Indenture also expired upon settlement of subordinated debentures.

JSB Running Finance Facility - I

On June 11, 2020, Spud entered into a running finance facility with JSB (the "**JSB Running Finance Facility - I**") in the amount of up to PKR 425 million (approximately $2.55 million). The outstanding amount of JSB Running Finance Facility - I carries mark-up at the rate of 1-month KIBOR plus 2% payable quarterly in arrears. The JSB Running Finance Facility - I is secured by corporate guarantees of Jura and FHL, a first hypothecation charge on the moveable fixed assets of FHL with a 25% margin, a ranking hypothecation charge on the moveable fixed assets of SEPL with a 25% margin, to be upgraded to a *pari passu* charge within 180 days of first disbursement, a ranking assignment of present and future receivables of SEPL and FHL with a 25% margin and a lien on SEPL and FHL bank maintained with JSBL.

Exploration Drilling in Guddu Exploration License

The drilling of exploratory well Umair NW-1 commenced in July 2020. The projected depth of the well was approximately 800 meters to target the Pirkoh Limestone and Habib Rahi Limestone formations of Eocene age.

The exploratory well, Umair NW-1, was drilled to the total depth of 804 meters. Based on the hydrocarbon shows during drilling, log results, and interpretations, it was concluded that gas accumulations existed in the targeted Pirkoh Limestone and Habib Rahi Limestone formations. Testing did not, however, yield commercial quantities of gas from both formations. Consequently, the well was plugged and abandoned.

Approval of Pricing Incentive under Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria

On July 16, 2020, the Government of Pakistan granted approval for the entitlement of gas pricing incentives under the Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria for Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North leases.

Execution of Badin IV South Supplemental PCA

On August 13, 2020, the Badin IV South Working Interest Owners, including FHL, entered into the Badin IV South Supplemental PCA for the Badin IV South Leases with the President, which incorporated provisions for the entitlement of gas pricing incentives under the Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria for Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North leases.

Commencement of Commercial Production from Sara and Suri Leases

Commercial production from the Sara and Suri leases under a third-party sale arrangement commenced in October 2020. The gas production from the Sara and Suri leases is being sold to KGPL pursuant to the GSA between Spud and KGPL outlined above.

JSB Running Finance Facility - II

On November 3, 2020, Spud entered into a six-months short-term running finance facility with JSB (the "**JSB Running Finance Facility - II**") in the amount of up to PKR 200 million (approximately $1.20 million). The outstanding amount of JSB Running Finance Facility - II carries mark-up at the rate of 1-month KIBOR plus 2.25% payable quarterly in arrears. The JSB Running Finance Facility - II is secured by corporate guarantees of Jura and FHL, a first hypothecation charge on the moveable fixed assets of FHL with a 25% margin, a ranking hypothecation charge on the moveable fixed assets of SEPL with a 25% margin, a ranking assignment of present and future receivables of SEPL and FHL with a 25% margin and a lien on SEPL and FHL bank maintained with JSBL.

Approval of Declaration of Commerciality and Grant of Development and Production Lease for Zainab Gas and Condensate Discovery

On December 23, 2020, the DGPC granted provisional approval of declaration of commerciality and field development plan of Zainab gas and condensate discovery and granted a provisional development and production lease for a period of four years.

Developments in 2021

Execution of Bolan Supplemental PCA

On February 4, 2021, the Zarghun South Working Interest Owners, including Spud, entered into the Bolan Supplemental PCA with the President, which incorporated provisions for the entitlement of tight gas pricing incentives for the Dunghan Reservoir within the Zarghun South leases.

Commissioning of Amine Sweetening Unit

In February 2021, the Badin IV South Working Interest Owners, including FHL, successful commissioned the amine sweetening unit.

Suspension of production from Sara and Suri Leases

Pursuant to the terms of the Sara and Suri GSA, the minimum daily contracted quantity of required offtake by the buyer is 1.105 MMcf/d (the "**DCQ**"). However, due to the closure of international borders as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the buyer was unable to procure the necessary equipment and logistic facilities required to offtake the DCQ. The buyer requested the Sara and Suri Working Interest Owners to reduce the DCQ to 0.25 MMcf/d for a period of six months up to April 2020, which was declined by OGDCL, and as a result, OGDCL instructed the operator to suspend supply of gas to the buyer effective March 1, 2021.

Settlement of JSB Running Finance Facility - II

In October 2021, the JSB Running Finance Facility - II was settled in full, from the operating cashflows of the Company.

Award of Petroleum Exploration Rights in the Nareli Block

On October 13, 2021, the GoP awarded Petroleum exploration rights in the Nareli Block (3068-9) to SEPL and its joint venture partners, MPCL and POL. MPCL is the operator of the Nareli Block with a 39% Working Interest, whereas SEPL and POL have a 29% and 32% Working Interest, respectively.

In February2022, GHPL and BECL exercised their rights to acquire a 2.5% working interest in the Nareli Block. The GHPL 2.5% working interest is on a full participation basis, whereas BECL 2.5% is carried working interest to be proportionality borne by MPCL, SEPL and POL.

ABPL Running Musharaka Facility

In November 2021, Spud entered into a running musharaka facility with ABPL (the "**ABPL RM Facility**") in the amount of up to PKR 500 million (approximately $2.81 million). The outstanding amount of ABPL RM Facility carries a mark-up at the rate of 3-month KIBOR plus 2% payable quarterly in arrears. The ABPL RM Facility is secured by corporate guarantees of Jura and FHL, an initial ranking hypothecation charge on the moveable fixed assets of FHL with a 25% margin, a ranking hypothecation charge on the moveable fixed assets of SEPL with a 25% margin, a ranking assignment of present and future receivables

of SEPL and FHL with a 25% margin and a lien on SEPL and FHL bank maintained with ABPL.

Developments in 2022

Resumption of production from Sara and Suri Leases

In January 2022, the buyer and sellers agreed to revise the terms of Sara and Suri GSA, pursuant to which the DCQ was reduced to up to 0.5 MMcf/d for a period of two months from the date of recommencement of production and up to 1 MMcf/d thereafter. The production from Sara and Suri Leases resumed on January 25, 2022.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Jura is an international upstream oil and gas exploration and production company. The Corporation's activities are conducted exclusively in Pakistan, where it has interests in exploration, development and producing assets. All of Jura's oil and gas properties are located onshore.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Spud, Jura holds Working Interests in three Exploration Licenses (Guddu, Zamzama North and Nareli) and six Leases (Reti, Maru, Maru South, Zarghun South, Sara and Suri). These Exploration Licenses and Leases cover a total area of 5998.99 Sq.Km and are located across various basins in Pakistan, as more particularly described below. Spud is the operator of the Sara and Suri Leases only.

Spud also holds a Working Interest in the Badar Lease. Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, effective August 12, 2016, Spud agreed to transfer its 7.89% Working Interest in the Badar Lease to PEL. The transfer is subject to receipt of customary approvals which are currently pending.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, FHL, Jura holds Working Interests in two Exploration Licenses (Badin IV North and Badin IV South), four Leases (Ayesha, Aminah, Ayesha North and Zainab) and exploration rights within the Kandra Lease, each of which is operated by PEL. These Exploration Licenses and Leases cover a total area of 2,104.08 Sq.Km in the Lower and Middle Indus Basin, as more particularly described below.

FHL also holds a Working Interest in the Mirpur Mathelo Exploration License No. 304/PAK/2002 (the "**Mirpur Mathelo Exploration License**") and Salam Exploration License No. 327/PAK/2003 (the "**Salam Exploration License**") and the Kandra Lease. FHL is currently in the process of assigning its Working Interests in the Mirpur Mathelo Exploration License and Salam Exploration License to PEL. Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, effective August 12, 2016, FHL has agreed to transfer its 37.5% Working Interest in the Kandra Lease to PEL. The transfer is subject to receipt of customary approvals which are currently pending.

Pakistan has been divided into four zones based on relative prospectivity and geological risk. Of Jura's concessions, the Zarghun South Lease and the Nareli Exploration License are located in Zone II (considered to be a medium-risk, medium to high-cost area), while all of Jura's other Leases and Exploration Licenses are located in Zone III (considered to be a low-risk, low to medium-cost area).

As part of the work program associated with Spud's Working Interests, to date, 686 L.Km of 2D seismic has been acquired and 2,657 L.Km of existing 2D seismic data has been purchased and an additional 197 Sq.Km of 3D seismic data has been purchased and reprocessed. Further, acquisition and processing of 545 Sq.Km of 3D seismic data in Guddu Exploration License has been completed. As of the date of this AIF, the remaining work program associated with these blocks calls for the drilling of two exploration wells and 1281 work units.

As part of the work program associated with FHL's Working Interests, to date, 1,146 L.Km of 2D seismic has been acquired, and 8,004 L.Km of existing 2D seismic data and 1,619 Sq.Km of existing 3D seismic data has been purchased. As of the date of this AIF, the remaining work program associated with these blocks calls for the drilling of two exploration wells.

Overview of Concession Agreement Structure and Petroleum Pricing in Pakistan

Exploration Licenses

Prior to the commencement of exploration work in an area, an Exploration License is granted by the GoP (through the office of the President) providing the holder(s) thereof the exclusive right to conduct exploration activities, including drilling and production testing, in the area covered under the Exploration License. Each Exploration License has an initial phase and specified extension and renewal period(s) that may be applied for by the holder. Approval of an extension to the term of an Exploration License is granted by the GoP on a case-by-case basis.

Following the grant of an Exploration License, the GoP and the holder(s) enter into a Petroleum Concession Agreement with respect to the area. The terms of such Petroleum Concession Agreements may vary, but each Petroleum Concession Agreement sets forth minimum work commitments and specified time periods to complete phases of the work required under the Exploration License. Each Petroleum Concession Agreement also has provisions dealing with the mandatory relinquishment of a portion of the area covered by the Exploration License as the applicable exploration phase or renewal periods that are described in the applicable Petroleum Concession Agreement expire. At the end of any exploration phase, the holder or holders, as applicable, has the opportunity to apply to continue to the next exploration phase. If a commercial discovery is not made by the end of the exploration phases, the holder has the obligation to relinquish the licensed area.

Leases

In the event of a discovery that is determined to be commercial, the holder(s) of an Exploration License shall prepare a development plan and apply to the GoP for the grant of a Lease. A Lease is granted for a specified number of years and may be extended under certain circumstances. During the production phase of a Lease, the holder(s) is/are required to pay royalties specified in the applicable Petroleum Concession Agreement to which the Lease relates. Generally, these royalties are payable in an amount equal to 12.5% of the wellhead value or the value of Petroleum produced, which is a deductible expense in computing income tax on production profits and gains. At the end of the term of the Lease, the fields revert to the GoP, although the holder(s) is/are responsible for the costs of abandonment and restoration.

Gas Pricing

In Pakistan, the price for gas purchased by the GoP is based on a formula linked to the international prices for a basket of imported Arabian Persian Gulf crude oil. Prices are based upon a baseline of 1,000 Btu/Scf. If the gas which is sold has a Btu content less than or greater than 1,000 Btu/Scf, the price is proportionately decreased or increased respectively.

The wellhead gas price in Pakistan is determined by applying step up discounting using various sliding scales under the different applicable Petroleum policies to the C&F price of a basket of crude oil. The basket will reflect the actual mix of imported crude oils in the previous six months (January to June and July to December) as notified by the MEPD. Each discounting table under a policy has a predetermined C&F floor and ceiling price. The discount table is designed to provide maximum benefit to the seller for a lower C&F price. As the C&F price increases, the applicable discount also increases until the C&F price reaches the ceiling price. The discounts applicable to the C&F price under various slabs range from 0% to 90%. No benefit is provided to the seller if the C&F price is higher than the ceiling price. The applicable floor and ceiling prices vary for each Petroleum policy.

As a result of the formula used for calculating the price for gas purchased by the GoP, a decrease in international oil prices does not proportionately reduce the price of gas purchased by the GoP. For example, a 60% reduction in international crude oil pricing from $100 per Bbl to $40 per Bbl will result in a 33% decrease in the price for gas purchased by the GoP under the Petroleum Policy 2012. The Petroleum Policy 2012 has the highest ceiling price and, accordingly, gas prices under this policy are the most impacted by a reduction in international oil prices. The applicability of a particular Petroleum policy to wellhead gas pricing for a discovery depends upon the timing of drilling and commencement of production from the discovery area.

The GoP has a first right to purchase 90% of any gas produced in Pakistan through a nominated buyer, and where such right is not exercised by the GoP, the producer has the right to sell such gas to a third-party. In all cases, the producer has the right to sell 10% of any gas produced to a third-party. However, such sale will be subject to the GoP's approval. Gas pricing for sales to a third-party may be negotiated between the parties; provided that, to the extent that the negotiated price exceeds the applicable policy price, a 40% "windfall levy" is payable to the GoP on the difference between the two prices.

Working Interest Overview

Table –1

The table below outlines Spud's and FHL's operated and non-operated Working Interests in Exploration Licenses and Leases which have been granted by the GoP.[1]

Name of Lease or Exploration License	Working Interest held by the Corporation	Status	Reserves (Proved + Probable)[1]		Other Working Interest Owners
			Natural Gas (Bcf)	NGLs (MBbls)	
SPUD					
Zarghun South	40.0%	*Producing* The Zarghun South Lease will expire in 2029.	6.52	2	MPCL[3] 35% GHPL 17.5% APEL 7.5%
Reti, Maru, Maru South, Maru East, Khamiso and Umair	10.66%	*Producing* - The Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases will expire in 2023, 2029 and 2026 respectively. - Maru East declaration of commerciality approved on September 26, 2017. - Khamiso declaration of commerciality approved on November 20, 2018. - Umair declaration of commerciality approved on June 20, 2019.	3.83	-	OGDCL[3] 57.76% IPR 9.08% GHPL 22.5%
Sara and Suri (Operated)	60.0%	*Development – Producing* On February 28, 2020, the operator, on behalf of Sara and Suri Leases applied for extension in lease term for further period of four years effective March 1, 2020.	1.12	-	OGDCL 40%
Guddu Exploration	13.5%[4]	*Exploration* The Guddu Exploration License expired on December 31, 2021. The operator has submitted an application for an eighteen-month extension in license term.	-	-	OGDCL[3] 70% IPR 11.5% GHPL 5%
Zamzama North	24.0%[5] [6]	*Exploration* The Zamzama North Exploration License is currently expired. On February 22, 2016, the DGPC issued a notice to the operator for the fulfilment of outstanding work obligations stipulated in the Zamzama North PCA within a period of 60 days. The joint venture partners are pursuing the matter with the DGPC.	-	-	Heritage Oil[3] 48% Trakker 8% Hycarbex 20%
Nareli	27.55%	*Exploration* The Nareli Exploration License will expire on October 12, 2024.	-	-	MPCL[3] 39% POL 32%

Name of Lease or Exploration License	Working Interest held by the Corporation	Status	Reserves (Proved + Probable)(1)		Other Working Interest Owners
			Natural Gas (Bcf)	NGLs (MBbls)	
FHL					
Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North	27.5%	*Development – Producing* The Ayesha Lease expired on September 16, 2020. The operator on behalf of joint venture partners has applied for an extension in lease term for a period of five years effective September 17, 2020. The Aminah and Ayesha North Leases will expire on February 21, 2024 and February 21, 2025, respectively.	6.39	50	PEL(3) 47.5% GPX 25%
Zainab	27.5%	*Development – Non – Producing* The Zainab lease expired on January 18, 2022. The operator on behalf of joint venture partners has applied for an extension in lease term for a period of five years effective January 19, 2022.	3.05	93	PEL(3) 47.5% GPX 25%
Badin IV South	27.5%	*Exploration* The Badin IV South Exploration License will now expire on February 2, 2024.	-	-	PEL(3) 47.5% GPX 25%
Badin IV North	27.5%	*Exploration* On December 4, 2019, the operator on behalf of the Badin IV North Exploration License Working Interest Owners applied for an extension with respect to Phase-II of the Badin IV North Exploration License for a period of 8 months.	-	-	PEL(3) 47.5% GPX 25%

Notes:

(1) The information provided in this table excludes the Working Interests of Spud and FHL, as applicable, in certain properties that are in the process of being transferred to PEL (namely, the Badar Lease, the Mirpur Mathelo and Salam Exploration Licenses, and the Kandra Lease).

(2) Jura's share of reserves estimates of the Zarghun South, Reti, Maru, Maru South, Maru East, Khamiso and Umair, Sara and Suri, Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North and Zainab gas fields are based upon the McDaniel 2021 Report. For further information, see Appendix A – "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information" to this AIF. The estimates of reserves for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of reserves for all properties due to the effects of aggregation.

(3) The operator of the Exploration License / Development and Production Lease.

(4) This represents Spud's pre-commercial Working Interest. However, upon declaration of commerciality, GHPL may elect to exercise its right to increase its Working Interest from 5% to 25%, whereupon, Spud's Working Interest will reduce to 10.66%.

(5) Of the 24.0% Working Interest in Zamzama North, 12.0% is held directly by Spud and the remaining 12.0% is held by EEL for the benefit of Spud pursuant to the terms of a trust agreement between Spud and EEL dated January 3, 2011. Pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated December 28, 2011, EEL will become the wholly-owned subsidiary of Spud upon fulfilment of certain conditions precedent to closing. On closing, EEL will cease to hold the Working Interest in trust for Spud.

(6) This represents Spud's pre-commercial Working Interest. Pursuant to the terms of the Zamzama Farm-Out Agreement, upon the declaration of commerciality and approval from the DGPC, Hycarbex may elect to acquire a 3% Working Interest from Spud, thereby, decreasing Spud's Working Interest in the Zamzama North Exploration License from 24% to 21%.

Summary of Oil and Gas Reserves and Net Present Values of Future Net Revenue by Property as of December 31, 2021

Table – 2

The following is a summary of the Corporation's reserves and net present values of future net revenue by property as at December 31, 2021, as determined by McDaniel, an independent qualified reserves evaluator, in the McDaniel 2021 Report prepared in accordance with NI 51-101. For definitions used in the table below and additional information regarding the Corporation's reserves as at December 31, 2021 please refer to Appendix A – "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information", which sets out the assumptions and qualifications used to prepare the reserves information contained in the McDaniel 2021 Report. The estimates of reserves and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of reserves and future net revenue for all properties, due to the effects of aggregation.

	Reserves		**Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue before Income Tax**					
	Gas	**NGLs**	**0%**	**5%**	**10%**	**15%**	**17.5%**	**20%**
Reserves Category	**MMcf**	**MBbls**	**($000s)**	**($000s)**	**($000s)**	**($000s)**	**($000s)**	**($000s)**
Proved								
Developed Producing								
Guddu	1,936	-	3,454	3,068	2,746	2,480	2,365	2,260
Zarghun South	4,527	2	11,341	10,610	9,963	9,389	9,127	8,879
Sara and Suri	475	-	(633)	(587)	(545)	(508)	(492)	(475)
Badin IV South	2,770	22	7,968	7,561	7,200	6,877	6,728	6,586
Undeveloped								
Zarghun South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badin IV North	1,703	52	6,903	5,746	4,814	4,054	3,726	3,427
Non-Producing								
Zarghun South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proved	**11,411**	**75**	**29,033**	**26,399**	**24,177**	**22,291**	**21,453**	**20,676**
Probable								
Guddu	1,890	-	3,466	2,450	1,779	1,327	1,158	1,017
Zarghun South	1,992	1	5,196	4,420	3,789	3,277	3,057	2,858
Badin IV South	3,624	28	10,447	8,904	7,659	6,641	6,201	5,800
Badin IV North	1,344	41	8,137	6,638	5,500	4,621	4,256	3,931
Sara and Suri	649	-	356	385	403	414	416	418
Total Proved plus Probable	**20,910**	**146**	**56,636**	**49,196**	**43,307**	**38,571**	**36,541**	**34,700**
Possible								
Guddu	1,446	-	3,558	2,182	1,452	1,036	894	781
Zarghun South	2,934	1	7,975	6,231	4,964	4,032	3,661	3,338
Badin IV South	8,125	63	27,253	20,942	16,518	13,333	12,072	10,983
Badin IV North	2,225	68	13,621	10,754	8,671	7,121	6,494	5,944
Sara and Suri	1,003	-	311	353	361	351	342	331
Total Proved plus Probable plus Possible	**36,642**	**278**	**109,354**	**89,659**	**75,274**	**64,444**	**60,004**	**56,077**

Notes:

(1) The numbers in this table may not add exactly due to rounding.

(2) The information provided in the above table excludes the Working Interests of Spud and FHL, as applicable, in certain properties that are in the process of being transferred to PEL (namely, the Badar Lease, the Mirpur Mathelo and Salam Exploration Licenses, and the Kandra Lease).

Principal Areas

The following is a description of the material oil and natural gas properties, pipelines, facilities and installations in which Jura holds Working Interests. Jura's properties are located in the Middle and Lower Indus Basins in Pakistan.

Middle Indus Basin

The Middle Indus Basin or Central Gas Basin is located between the Sargodha, and Khairpur-Jacobabad highs onshore Pakistan. Several gas discoveries have been made in the Middle Indus Basin, some as recently as the early 1950s. The main producing gas reservoirs are Eocene Carbonates (Pirkoh Limestone, Habib Rahi Limestone, Sui Main Limestone, Paleocene Dunghan Carbonates and Ranikot Clastics and deeper Lower Cretaceous Lower Goru Sandstones). The Sui, Mari, Miano, Rehmat, Kandhkot and Qadirpur gas fields are adjacent to FHL's and Spud's Working Interests.

Lower Indus Basin

The Lower Indus Basin is located south of Khairpur-Jacobabad high area to the Arabian Sea. Several oil and gas discoveries have been made in the Lower Indus Basin, some as recently as the mid-1960s. The main producing oil and gas reservoirs are from Paleocene Ranikot and Dunghan Formation, Upper Cretaceous Pab and Mughal Kot Formation and Lower Cretaceous Lower Goru Formation. More than 100 fields have been discovered so far including the largest Khaskheli oilfield and Sari Hundi, Bhit, Badhra and Zamzama gas fields. FHL's Badin blocks are located in the Badin Sub-Basin, the southern part of Lower Indus Basin.

Development and Production Leases

Badar Lease

Ghauspur Block
Spud's Working Interest: 7.89%
(Other Working Interest Owners: PEL 26.32%, OGDCL 50%, Sherritt 15.79%)

Spud is a party to, among other related agreements, the Badar Lease dated September 18, 2003, among the President, Spud, PEL, OGDCL and Sherritt (the "**Badar Lease**"), as amended and supplemented. The Badar Lease covers an area of 123.04 Sq.Km. Spud has a 7.89% Working Interest in the Badar Lease. Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, effective August 12, 2016, Spud has agreed to transfer its 7.89% Working Interest in the Badar Lease to PEL.

Zarghun South Lease

Block No. 2966-1 (Bolan Block)
Spud's Working Interest: 40%
(Other Working Interest Owners: MPCL 35%, GHPL 17.5%, APEL 7.5%)

Spud is a party to, among other related agreements, the Zarghun South Development and Production Lease dated September 16, 2004 among the President, Spud, MPCL, APEL and GHPL (the "**Zarghun South Lease**"), as amended and supplemented. Spud has a 40% Working Interest in the Zarghun South Lease under the November 30, 1994 Bolan Petroleum Concession Agreement. The Zarghun South Lease is operated by MPCL.

The Zarghun South Lease covers an area of 124.22 Sq.Km and is located in the western part of the Sulaiman Fold and Thrust Belt of the Middle Indus Basin and is strategically located near the gas demand center of the city of Quetta. In March 2018, the operator applied to the DGPC for a grant of an additional area of 12.4 Sq.Km in the existing Zarghun South Lease over the Zarghun West area lead under related Rules 1986,

which was declined by the DGPC. The Working Interest Owners have requested that the operator take up the matter with the highest level of MEPD.

The discovery well, Zarghun South-1, was drilled in 1998. During production testing, gas from naturally fractured Paleocene and Jurassic carbonates flowed at a rate of 3.5 MMcf/d to 17.7 MMcf/d. The appraisal well, Zarghun South-2, which was drilled in March 2000, tested gas at a rate of 15.6 MMcf/d from the Paleocene carbonates.

In June 2011, the GoP promulgated the Tight Gas Policy, under which tight gas reservoirs, subject to third-party certification, would be eligible for an increased gas price.

Based on the criteria defined in the Tight Gas Policy, Zarghun South Paleocene reservoirs qualify for the incentives under the Tight Gas Policy. Accordingly, DeGolyer was engaged for the purposes of certification and, in its report dated April 30, 2012, DeGolyer certified the Zarghun South gas field reserves as follows: (i) gas initially in place (proved plus probable) of 102 Bcf; (ii) recoverable gas reserves of 68.70 Bcf; (iii) gas reserves eligible for Tight Gas Policy pricing of 58.10 Bcf; and (iv) conventional gas reserves eligible for Petroleum Policy 2001 pricing of 10.60 Bcf.

The tight gas production from Zarghun South is entitled to a price of $5.28 per MMBtu, based on the C&F price of a basket of crude oil priced at $45 per Bbl, as opposed to the price of $2.86 per MMBtu for conventional gas production under the Petroleum Policy 2001.

Following this certification, a supplemental development plan seeking a revised Lease under the Tight Gas Policy was submitted to the GoP for approval in April 2012. In October 2012, the GoP approved the supplemental development plan and granted a tight gas Lease for a period of 17 years from October 10, 2012. A supplemental GPA for gas pricing under the Tight Gas Policy and a supplemental Lease deed incorporating the Tight Gas Policy terms are pending GoP approval, which is expected in the ordinary course. Further, certain amendments to the GSA applicable to sales of production from the Zarghun South Lease are being discussed with the buyer and, following concurrence among the parties thereto, an addendum to the signed GSA will be submitted to the GoP for approval. All other GoP approvals, namely, the current GSA, conventional GPA, pipeline contribution agreement and supplemental PCA have been executed by the relevant parties.

Commercial production from Zarghun South commenced in August 2014 under an Interim Gas Sale Arrangement. The Interim Gas Sale Arrangement was approved by the Working Interest Owners pending installation and commissioning of an amine sweetening unit required for removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide from the inlet gas stream. The off-specification gas during the interim arrangement was sold at a discount of 30% to the price that would otherwise be applicable to the gas. Following the full commissioning of the processing facilities in November 2014, the specification gas as stipulated in the GSA is supplied to SSGCL without such discount.

In August 2015, the OGRA issued a provisional gas price notification for tight and conventional gas production from the Zarghun South Lease.

The development well, Zarghun South-3, was drilled in September 2016 to the total depth of 1,820 meters and was completed as a gas producing well in the Dunghan Limestone formation of Palaeocene age. During a short duration post-completion test, the well flowed gas at an average rate of approximately 10.5 MMcf/d at 32/64 inch choke size, having a heating value of approximately 920 Btu/Scf, with an average wellhead flowing pressure of 1,800 Psi. Commercial production from Zarghun South-3 commenced in January 2017.

During 2017, choke performance test and flowing bottom hole pressure ("**BHP**") survey was carried out at Zarghun South-3 well. Based on the results of BHP survey, Zarghun South-3 well was choked-up from 29/64 inch to 36/64 inch.

During July 2018, the first Annual Turn Around ("**ATA**") of the processing facilities was carried out, which include major plant over-hauling. During ATA, a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system was installed at the plant and BHP surveys were carried on all three wells.

During 2019, the Zarghun South Working Interest Owners acquired approximately 102 L.Km new in-fill 2D seismic data in order to firm up the drilling location of a fourth development well, Zarghun South-4. The newly acquired data was processed along with 150 L.Km of vintage data.

The drilling of the Zarghun South-4 development well commenced in January 2020. Zarghun South-4 was drilled as a deviated well to a total measured depth of approximately 2022 meters and was successfully completed as a gas producing well in the Dunghan Limestone formation of Paleocene age.

A short duration post-completion testing was conducted after perforating selective intervals of approximately 245 meters. A summary of the well testing results carried out at various choke sizes is as follows:

Choke Size	Average gas flow rates	Wellhead flowing pressure
	MMcf/d	**Psi**
32 / 64"	5.04	1,567
40 / 64"	8.64	1,492
48 / 64"	12.25	1,394
56 / 64"	16.03	1,290

After tie-in with the gas processing facilities the production from Zarghun South-4 commenced in April 2020. The current average field production is approximately 8.66 MMcf/d and, as of the date of this AIF, the field has produced a volume of approximately 42.13 Bcf of gas.

Spud has incurred $43,837,479 of capital expenditures related to the Zarghun South Lease to date, of which $nil were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

On February 4, 2021, the Zarghun South Working Interest Owners, including Spud, entered into the Bolan Supplemental PCA with the President, which incorporated provisions for the entitlement of tight gas pricing incentives for the Dunghan Reservoir within the Zarghun South leases.

The Zarghun South Lease will expire in 2029.

Sara and Suri Leases

Block No. East Badin (Extension) Block B
Spud's Working Interest: 60%
(Other Working Interest Owner: OGDCL 40%)

Spud is a party to, among other related agreements, the Sara Development and Production Lease dated July 7, 1996 among the President, Spud and OGDCL and the Suri Development and Production Lease dated June 30, 2000 among the President, Spud and OGDCL (collectively, the "**Sara and Suri Leases**"), each as amended and supplemented.

Following its acquisition of a 38.2% Working Interest from Tullow on August 16, 2012 and a further 21.8% Working Interest from POL and Attock Oil Company on December 24, 2012, Spud has a 60% Working Interest in the Sara and Suri Leases. The Sara and Suri Leases cover a total area of 106.54 Sq.Km located in the Middle Indus Basin, of which 82.72 Sq.Km comprises the Sara Development and Production Lease and 23.82 Sq.Km comprises the Suri Development and Production Lease. Spud acts as the operator of the Sara and Suri Leases.

Two dehydration facilities of 25 MMcf/d are installed at the field. In 2010, the Suri gas field was producing approximately 0.86 MMcf/d of gas, which was supplied to the Guddu thermal power station through the WAPDA. Production from the Sara and Suri Leases was stopped by Tullow in 2010 prior to the acquisition of Leases by Spud. In March 2013, Jura successfully performed rigless operations on three shut-in wells in the Sara and Suri Lease. Rigless operations included pressure and temperature surveys, saturation logs, isolation of various zones, perforations/reperforations, acid stimulation, nitrogen kick off using coil tubing and tests of the wells at various chokes. As a result of rigless operations, gas flow rate from both Suri-1 and Suri-2 wells at a 16/64 inch choke was approximately 1.5 MMcf/d with 160 to 170 Psi wellhead flowing pressure while Sui Upper Limestone in Sara-1 proved to be water wet.

Under the terms of a GSA dated March 26, 1999, production from the Sara and Suri Leases was supplied to the WAPDA. With the cessation of production in October 2010, the GSA is no longer valid and has expired. In May 2014, the GoP approved the allocation of gas from the Sara and Suri Leases to the Central Power Generation Company Limited.

The drilling of development well Sara-4 in the Sara Lease commenced on December 1, 2015. Sara-4 was drilled to a total depth of 1,120 meters. The well was successfully completed in the Sui Upper Limestone formation of Eocene age. During a 7-hour post-completion test on a 20/64 inch choke, the well flowed gas at an average rate of approximately 1.6 MMcf/d with a wellhead flowing pressure of approximately 730 Psi. Sara-4 is located approximately 0.3 km from the existing Sara and Suri gas pipeline infrastructure.

After the drilling of the Sara-4 development well, the available 197 Sq.Km of 3D seismic data was reprocessed in 2016. The seismic data interpretation and mapping carried out at all key horizons and prospect inventory was updated.

In March 2018, the ECC granted an exemption from Rule 43 of Rules 1986 for the Sara and Suri Leases for a period of six months, an extension of the Sara and Suri Leases up to February 2020 and approval for the sale of gas from the Sara and Suri Leases to a third-party at a negotiated price. In April 2018, Spud commenced the bidding process for the sale of gas to a third-party.

The sale of gas from the Sara and Suri Leases to KGPL, an affiliate of Spud, being the sole bidder, was finalised and a summary of commercial terms was submitted to the OGDCL for approval. In August 2018, OGDCL approved the commercial terms for sale of gas to KGPL and GSA was executed on July 11, 2019.

The exemption from Rule 43 of Rules 1986 for Sara and Suri Leases expired on September 8, 2018. On September 7, 2018, Spud submitted an application to DGPC for an exemption under Rule 43 of Rules 1986 for a period of six months from the date of approval. Spud believes that the approval of an exemption under Rule 43 of Rules 1986 will be granted in due course.

The Sara and Suri Leases expired on February 29, 2020. On February 28, 2020, Spud, as operator on behalf of the Working Interest Owners, applied for a further extension in the term of the Sara and Suri Leases for a period of four years effective March 1, 2020 and exemption from the applicability of Rule 43 of Rules 1986 for a period of six months from the date of approval and regularization of an interim period since September 9, 2018.

After completion of necessary field development work, commercial production from the Sara and Suri Leases commenced on October 16, 2020.

Pursuant to the terms of the Sara and Suri GSA, the minimum DCQ by the buyer is 1.105 MMcf/d. However, due of closure of international borders as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the buyer was unable to procure the necessary equipment and logistic facilities required to offtake the DCQ. The buyer requested the Sara and Suri Working Interest Owners to reduce the DCQ to 0.25 MMcf/d for a period of six months up to April 2020, which was declined by OGDCL, and as a result, OGDCL instructed the operator to suspend supply of gas to the buyer effective March 1, 2021.

In January 2022, the buyer and sellers agreed to revise the terms of Sara and Suri GSA, pursuant to which the DCQ was reduced to up to 0.5 MMcf/d for a period of two months from the date of recommencement of production and up to 1 MMcf/d thereafter. The production from Sara and Suri Leases resumed on January 25, 2022.

Spud has incurred $5,218,461 of capital expenditures related to the Sara and Suri Leases to date, of which $nil were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

Kandra Lease

Block No. 2768-6
FHL's Working Interest 37.5%
(Other Working Interest Owners: PEL 37.5%, GHPL 25%)

FHL is a party to, among other related agreements, the Kandra Development and Production Lease dated January 5, 2006, among the President, FHL, PEL and GHPL (the "**Kandra Lease**"), as amended and supplemented. The Kandra Lease covers an area of 314.43 Sq.Km. FHL has a 37.5% Working Interest in the Kandra Lease under the Kandra Petroleum and Concession Agreement dated March 27, 1999. The Kandra Lease is operated by PEL and is currently under development. Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, effective August 12, 2016, FHL has agreed to transfer its 37.5% Working Interest in the Kandra Lease to PEL.

Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases

Block No. 2869-9 (Reti-Maru and Maru South Leases)
Spud's Working Interest: 10.66%
(Other Working Interest Owners: OGDCL 57.76%, IPR 9.08%, GHPL 22.50%)

Spud is a party to, among other related agreements, the Reti, Maru and Maru South Development and Production Leases dated June 25, 2013, June 28, 2013 and June 18, 2013, respectively, among the President, Spud, OGDCL, IPR and GHPL (the "**Reti, Maru, and Maru South Leases**"). The Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases cover an area of 8.6 Sq.Km, 15.41 Sq.Km and 6.64 Sq.Km respectively.

A combined document of commerciality of the Reti, Maru and Maru South gas fields was approved by the DGPC on May 17, 2012. In January 2013, the GoP allocated the gas from the Reti, Maru and Maru South discoveries to the Consortium. Development plans for the Reti, Maru and Maru South gas discoveries were submitted to the GoP for approval on February 11, 2013. On March 15, 2013, the Working Interest Owners executed a GSA with the Consortium. Pursuant to the GSA, the Consortium constructed a 26 Km sale gas pipeline for supply of gas to Engro. Further to the execution of the GSA for the supply of untreated gas, the GoP communicated a provisional price of $6.0 per MMBtu, subject to a quality discount of 10%, in accordance with the Petroleum Policy 2012. However, the GoP issued the following clarifications in March 2013: (i) the gas price would be in accordance with applicable Petroleum policies/relevant gas pricing agreements or equal to gas sale price of other fertilizers plants, whichever is higher and (ii) the applicability of the Petroleum Policy 2012 price will be subject to execution of a supplemental PCA. On September 18, 2013, the operator submitted a draft GPA for the Reti, Maru, and Maru South gas fields with the GoP for approval. On December 11, 2013, the GoP advised that Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases are entitled to a gas price under the Petroleum Policy 2009 and requested OGDCL to submit a draft GPA in line with the Petroleum Policy 2009 for conversion of the regime.

Commercial production under the Maru and Maru South Leases commenced on December 26, 2013 and commercial production under the Reti Lease commenced on January 4, 2014.

To effectively drain the reservoir and to increase gas production from the Reti Lease, the Working Interest Owners approved the drilling of the Reti-2 development well. The drilling of the Reti-2 development well

commenced on February 7, 2015. The total depth of the well was 700 meters, which targeted the Pirkoh Limestone formation of Eocene age. During a short duration post-stimulation test on a 48/64 inch choke, the well flowed gas at the rate of approximately 6.22 MMcf/d at a wellhead flowing pressure of 400 Psi. Production from development well Reti-2 commenced in May 2015.

In August 2018, the operator submitted the revised GPA to the MEPD for approval. The gas pricing mechanism under the revised GPA is in line with the clarifications issued by the GoP in March 2013, pursuant to which the gas price is required to be the higher of the following: (i) the Petroleum Policy 2009 or Petroleum Policy 2012 price as applicable; and (ii) the notified consumer gas price for the fertilizer sector as published by OGRA. The approval of a revised GPA is expected in due course.

In August 2018, an acid stimulation job was carried out at the Maru-2 and Khamiso-1 wells. The results showed slight improvement in the flow rates and wellhead flowing pressures. Further, in February and March 2019, BHP surveys were carried out at all wells except the Reti-2 and Maru-2 wells. An Integrated Reservoir Study ("**IRS**") is in progress. The initial results of IRS study indicate the requirement to install front end compression facility in second quarter of 2021.

The current average production from Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases is approximately 4.45 MMcf/d, and as of the date of this AIF, the cumulative production from the Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases is approximately 24.42 Bcf.

Spud has incurred $5,852,705 of capital expenditures related to the Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases to date, of which $73,183 were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

The Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases will expire in 2023, 2029 and 2026 respectively.

<u>Ayesha, Aminah, and Ayesha North Leases</u>

Block No. 2468-5
FHL's Working Interest 27.5%
(Other Working Interest Owners: PEL 47.5%, GPX 25%)

FHL is a party to, among other related agreements, the Ayesha Development and Production Lease (the "**Ayesha Lease**") dated September 16, 2014 and the Aminah Development and Production Lease (the "**Aminah Lease**") and Ayesha North Development and Production Lease (the "**Ayesha North Lease**") each dated February 21, 2017, among the President, FHL, PEL and GPX (collectively, the "**Badin IV South Leases**"). The Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North Leases cover an area of 19.71 Sq.Km, 13.67 Sq.Km and 6.11 Sq.Km respectively.

The drilling of the exploration well Ayesha-1, targeting the Upper Sands of the Lower Goru formation, commenced on December 31, 2013. On January 27, 2014, the Ayesha-1 exploration well achieved a total depth of 2,400 meters. Gas shows were observed over a 50-meter section in the Lower Goru "A" and "B" Sands. The Ayesha-1 discovery well was completed in the 'B' Sands of the Lower Goru Formation of the Cretaceous age. During a short test on a 32/64 inch choke, the well flowed gas with a heating value of approximately 1,000 Btu/Scf at a rate of 11.34 MMcf/d with a wellhead flowing pressure of 1,998 Psi. The condensate to gas ratio was in the range of 10-12 Bbl/MMcf.

On July 16, 2020, the GoP approved gas prices for Badin IV South Leases under the Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria. The price for Ayesha gas field is expected to be $4.51 per MMBtu, based on the C&F price of a basket of crude oil priced at $45 per Bbl.

On September 16, 2014, the GoP approved the declaration of commercial discovery and field development plan of the Ayesha gas field and granted the Ayesha Lease over the discovery area for a period of six years commencing September 16, 2014.

The drilling of the Aminah-1 exploration well commenced on January 6, 2016 and reached the targeted depth of 2,297 meters on February 1, 2016. The well was logged and completed in the Lower Goru "A" Sands of Cretaceous age. Post-completion surface well testing was conducted in July 2016 after selective perforations of 15 meters in the Lower Goru "A" Sands. During the ten-hour test on 48/64 inch fixed choke, the well flowed gas at an average rate of approximately 19 MMcf/d with an average wellhead flowing pressure of 1,607 Psi and having an average heating value of approximately 1,000 Btu/Scf. The average condensate to gas ratio was approximately 3.8 Bbl/MMcf with the water rate of 24.5 barrels per day.

On May 26, 2017 and August 11, 2017, the GoP approved the declaration of commercial discovery over Aminah gas field and the field development plan for the Aminah-1 gas field respectively and granted the Aminah Lease over the discovery area for a period of seven years commencing February 21, 2017.

The drilling of the Ayesha North-1 exploration well commenced on March 25, 2016 and reached the targeted depth of 2,820 meters on May 10, 2016. The well was logged and completed in the Lower Goru "A" Sands of Cretaceous age. Post-completion surface well testing was conducted in July 2016 after perforating 18 meters interval in the Lower Goru "A" Sands. During the eight-hour test on 48/64 inch fixed choke, the well flowed gas at an average rate of approximately 8.7 MMcf/d with an average wellhead flowing pressure of 771 Psi and having an average heating value of approximately 970 Btu/Scf. The average condensate to gas ratio was approximately 8.17 Bbl/MMcf with the water rate of 28 barrels per day. The gas rate and wellhead pressures are expected to improve after planned stimulation to remove the formation damage.

On June 13, 2017 and on August 11, 2017, the GoP approved the declaration of commercial discovery over Ayesha North gas field and the field development plan for the Ayesha North-1 gas field respectively and granted the Ayesha North Lease over the discovery area for a period of eight years commencing February 21, 2017. On November 30, 2017, the GoP allocated 8.0 and 6.8 MMcf/d gas from the Aminah Lease and Ayesha North Lease respectively to SSGCL.

On July 30, 2018, the operator submitted a draft GPA to the DGPC for approval. The approval of the GPA is expected in due course.

On November 10, 2018, a BHP survey was carried out at the Aminah-1 well to ascertain the reservoir pressure drop due to production from the Aqeeq-1 well in the adjacent block. Based on the BHP results, there is a pressure drop of approximately 109.5 Psi, which established hydrocarbon communication between the Aminah-1 and Aqeeq-1 wells. This communication may have an adverse effect on the estimated ultimate recovery assumed from the Aminah-1 well due to gas production from the Aqeeq-1 well.

The Working Interest Owners approved a fast track development of Badin IV South gas and condensate discoveries. The development plan envisages construction of a 30 MMcf/d Central Processing Facility (the "**CPF**") at the wells under the Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North Leases to be tied into the CPF through gathering flow lines. Processed gas from the CPF shall be transported through an approximately 28 km gas sale pipeline for tie-in into the SSGCL transmission system.

After successful testing and commissioning of production facilities, the commercial production from the Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North Leases in the Badin IV South block commenced in February 2020. The gas production is sold to SSGCL, whereas the condensate production is sold to refineries in Pakistan.

A GSA has been finalized with SSGCL. Pursuant to the terms of the GSA, SSGCL has granted a waiver from the applicability of 20% "quality discount", due to higher CO2 contents, for a period of six months from the date of commencement of commercial production. The grant of waiver from the applicability of quality discount is subject to the condition that The Working Interest Owners under the Badin IV South Leases shall install an amine sweeting unit within the waiver period, failing which, the quality discount shall apply retrospectively from the date of commencement of commercial production.

The Working Interest Owners approved the installation of an amine sweeting unit, on a rental basis. The efficient and cost-effective use of the amine sweeting unit required certain modifications to the amine sweeting unit including installation of aerial coolers. The import of the aerial cooler was delayed due to closure of international borders.

As a result of delay in import of the aerial cooler, the operator was unable to achieve installation and commissioning of the amine sweeting unit within the waiver period stipulated in the GSA. After completion of necessary modifications, the installation and commissioning of the amine sweetening unit was completed in February 2021. Effective August 14, 2021, the Working Interest Owners completed the buyout of the amine sweetening unit.

The current average production from the Badin IV South Leases is approximately 17.44 MMcf/d, and as of the date of this AIF, the cumulative production from the Badin IV South Leases is approximately 6.26 Bcf.

FHL has incurred $9,153,891 of capital expenditures related to the Badin IV South Leases to date, of which $2,470,666 were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

The Ayesha lease expired on September 26, 2020. The operator, on behalf of the Working Interest Owners, applied for an extension in the term of the Ayesha Lease for a period of five years effective September 17, 2020, which FHL believes will be granted in the ordinary course of business.

Aminah and Ayesha North Leases will expire in 2024 and 2025 respectively.

Maru East Gas Field

Block No. 2869-9 (Maru East Gas Field)
Spud's Working Interest: 10.66%
(Other Working Interest Owners: OGDCL 57.76%, IPR 9.08%, GHPL 22.50%)

The drilling of exploration well, Maru East-1 commenced on January 26, 2014 to test the potential of hydrocarbons of the Pirkoh Limestone formation of Eocene age. Total depth of 770 meters was achieved on February 6, 2014. During a short duration, post-stimulation test on a 32/64 inch choke, the well flowed gas at a rate of 3 MMcf/d with wellhead flowing pressure of 450 Psi and a heating value of approximately 700 Btu/Scf. The Maru East-1 well was completed in the Pirkoh Limestone Formation of Eocene age.

Effective September 26, 2014, the GoP granted a provisional approval for EWT of Maru East-1 for a period of six months. In March 2015, the GoP allocated production from Maru East-1 to Engro, the existing buyer of the Reti-Maru gas. Production from Maru East gas field commenced in June 2015.

On September 26, 2017, the GoP approved the declaration of commerciality for the Maru East-1 discovery effective April 4, 2017 in accordance with Article-6 of the Guddu PCA and under Rules 24(1) & 52(d) of Rules 1986. The GoP also regularized the production under EWT from August 15, 2015 until April 4, 2017.

On November 14, 2017, the GoP allocated approximately 3 MMcf/d of gas from Maru East gas field to Engro during the EWT period.

The Maru East gas field is currently shut-in. As of the date of this AIF, the cumulative production from the Maru East gas field is approximately 2.01 Bcf.

Spud has incurred $385,572 of expenditures related to the Maru East gas field to date, of which $nil were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

Khamiso Gas Field

Block No. 2869-9 (Khamiso Gas Field)
Spud's Working Interest: 10.66%
(Other Working Interest Owners: OGDCL 57.76%, IPR 9.08%, GHPL 22.50%)

The drilling of exploration well Khamiso-1 commenced on June 30, 2016 to test the potential of hydrocarbons of the Pirkoh Limestone formation of Eocene age. Total depth of 753 meters was achieved on July 28, 2016. During a short duration pre-stimulation test on a 32/64 inch choke, the well flowed gas at an average rate of 2.95 MMcf/d, having a heating value of approximately 697 Btu/Scf, with an average wellhead flowing pressure of 505 Psi. The Khamiso-1 well was completed in the Pirkoh Limestone Formation of Eocene age.

On June 23, 2017, the GoP approved the allocation of gas up to approximately 2.9 MMcf/d from Khamiso-1 to Engro, the existing buyer of the Reti-Maru gas. Production from Khamiso-1 commenced on June 29, 2017 under the EWT arrangement for a period of 4 months.

On January 10, 2018, the production from Khamiso-1 recommenced after the GoP's approval of a six-month extension under the EWT arrangement. On November 20, 2018, the GoP approved the declaration of commerciality for the Khamiso discovery in accordance with Article-6 of the Guddu PCA and under Rules 24 and 52(d) of Rules 1986.

The current average production from Khamiso gas field is approximately 2.50 MMcf/d, and as of the date of this AIF, the cumulative production from the Khamiso gas field is approximately 5.41 Bcf.

Spud has incurred $333,265 of expenditures related to the Khamiso gas field to date, of which $nil were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

Umair Gas Field

Block No. 2869-9 (Umair Gas Field)
Spud's Working Interest: 10.66%
(Other Working Interest Owners: OGDCL 57.76%, IPR 9.08%, GHPL 22.50%)

The drilling of exploratory well Umair-1 commenced in January 2018. Umair-1 was drilled to the total depth of 790 meters, to target the Pirkoh Limestone and Habib Rahi Limestone formations. During a short-duration pre-stimulation test on a 36/64 inch choke, the well flowed commingled gas from the Pirkoh Limestone and Habib Rahi Limestone formations at an average rate of 2.47 MMcf/d, having a heating value of approximately 755 Btu/Scf, and a wellhead flowing pressure of approximately 330 Psi. The well has been completed as a gas producer in the Pirkoh Limestone and Habib Rahi limestone formations.

The production from the Umair-1 well is expected to be entitled to a gas price of $3.84 per MMBtu, based on the C&F crude oil price of $45 per barrel, under the Petroleum Policy 2012. DGPC approved the declaration of commerciality for the Umair-1 well on June 20, 2019.

On December 11, 2020, the GoP approved the allocation of gas up to approximately 2.9 MMcf/d from Umair-1 to Engro, the existing buyer of the Reti-Maru gas. Production from Umair-1 commenced on December 12, 2020.

The current average production from the Umair gas field is approximately 1.66 MMcf/d, and as of the date of this AIF, the cumulative production from the Khamiso gas field is approximately 0.89 Bcf.

Spud has incurred $346,235 of expenditures related to the Umair gas field to date, of which $nil were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

Exploration Licenses

Guddu Exploration License

Block 2869-9
Spud's Working Interest: 13.5%
(Other Working Interest Owners: OGDCL 70%, IPR 11.5%, GHPL 5%)

Spud is a party to, among other related agreements, the Guddu Exploration License No.272/Pak/1999 (the "**Guddu Exploration License**"), which provides Spud with a 13.5% Working Interest in the PCA related to the Guddu Exploration License (the "**Guddu PCA**"). The Guddu Exploration License and the Guddu PCA grant exploration rights with respect to an area located in the Sindh and Punjab Provinces in Pakistan, which covers an area of 2,093.40 Sq.Km. The Guddu block contains the Reti, Maru, Maru South, Maru East, and Khamiso gas fields and recent Umair-1 gas discovery. The Guddu block lies close to gas markets in the prolific Middle Indus Basin which contain Pakistan's major gas fields.

Spud entered into the Guddu Farm-Out Agreement after acquiring Working Interests under the Guddu Exploration License from IPR in 2008. Prior to the Guddu Farm-Out Agreement, the Working Interest Owners to the Guddu Exploration License purchased 337 L.Km and acquired 981 L.Km 2D of seismic data. Based on interpretation and mapping, the first exploratory well, Reti-1, was drilled in January 2008 and showed the presence of gas on the logs in Pirkoh (Eocene) Limestone, whereas, the results from the primary objective, the Cretaceous 'C' Sands reservoirs, were found to be water-bearing. In order to exploit Pirkoh gas, a replacement well "Reti-1A" was drilled which was the first declared gas discovery under the Guddu Exploration License.

The Working Interest Owners acquired and interpreted an additional 244 L.Km of seismic data in 2009. Subsequently, the Maru, Maru South, Maru East, Khamiso and Umair gas fields were discovered in shallow ±650 meters Pirkoh formation carbonate build-ups by drilling of the Reti-1A, Maru-1, Maru South-1, Maru East-1, Ismail-1 and Khamiso-1 exploratory wells in August 2009, January 2010, August 2011, January 2014, November 2014, July 2016 and February 2018 respectively.

In order to fully explore the prospectively of the Guddu Exploration License, the Working Interest Owners for the Guddu Exploration License approved the acquisition of approximately 545 Sq.Km of 3D seismic data in the southern part of block. The processing and interpretation of 3D seismic data is in progress.

The drilling of exploratory well Umair NW-1 commenced in July 2020. The projected depth of the well was approximately 800 meters to target the Pirkoh Limestone and Habib Rahi Limestone formations of Eocene age.

The exploratory well, Umair NW-1, was drilled to the total depth of 804 meters. Based on the hydrocarbon shows during drilling, log results, and interpretations, it was concluded that gas accumulations existed in the targeted Pirkoh Limestone and Habib Rahi Limestone formations. Testing did not, however, yield commercial quantities of gas from both formations. Consequently, the well is plugged and abandoned.

The GoP has approved Spud's application for the replacement of its Guddu block bank guarantee with the hypothecation of its reserves in the Zarghun South Lease.

Spud has incurred $3,137,798 of expenditures related to the Guddu Exploration License to date, of which $101,718 were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

The Guddu Exploration License expired on December 31, 2021. The operator, on behalf of the Working Interest Owners, applied for an eighteen-month extension in the term of the Guddu Exploration License, which Spud believes will be granted in the ordinary course of business.

Zamzama North Exploration License

Block No. 2667-8
Spud's Working Interest: 24%
(Other Working Interest Owners: Heritage Oil 48%, Trakker 8%, Hycarbex 20%)

Spud is a party to, among other related agreements, the Zamzama North Exploration License No. 396/Pak/2007 (the "**Zamzama North Exploration License**") which provides Spud with a 24% Working Interest in the December 15, 2007 PCA. Pursuant to the terms of the Zamzama Farm-Out Agreement, Spud has a carry obligation of 3% towards Hycarbex, meaning Spud is responsible for 27% of the exploration costs in the Zamzama North block. Additionally, upon the declaration of commerciality and approval from the DGPC, Hycarbex may elect to acquire an additional 3% full-paying Working Interest from Spud, the acquisition of which will be subject to the reimbursement by Hycarbex of past costs incurred on exploration and development attributable to such 3% Working Interest. The Zamzama North Exploration License pertains to a 1,229.23 Sq.Km block located in the Sindh province of Pakistan and in the Kirthar foredeep geological formation. The Zamzama North Exploration License is operated by Heritage Oil.

Of Spud's 24% Working Interest in the Zamzama North Exploration License, 12% is directly held by Spud and the remaining 12% Working Interest is held by EEL for the benefit of Spud pursuant to the terms of a related trust agreement. The trust arrangement between Spud and EEL is in place to satisfy Pakistani regulations requiring that local Pakistani entities must hold certain minimum ownership in Pakistani Petroleum concessions. Spud has entered into an agreement to purchase EEL. Closing of the transaction is subject to the following conditions precedent: (i) the receipt of duly executed deeds of assignment evidencing the assignment by Sprint of its 12% Working Interests in the Zamzama North Exploration License to EEL; (ii) the approval by the State Bank of Pakistan of Spud's investment in EEL; and (iii) the issuance of a share transfer deed. These conditions have not been fulfilled as of the date of this AIF.

Formal assignment of Working Interests in Pakistan is subject to the execution of a deed of assignment by the GoP. Spud and EEL submitted their respective deeds of assignment relating to the acquisition of their Working Interests in the Zamzama North Exploration License to the GoP on November 14, 2011; however, these remain outstanding as of the date of this AIF.

The Zamzama North Exploration License Working Interest Owners purchased 750 L.Km 2D vintage seismic and adjacent wells data. In 2009 the Working Interest Owners acquired, processed and interpreted 340 L.Km of 2D seismic data. The mapping resulted in the delineation of an approximately 12 Sq.Km low relief four-way dip closed robust structure named the "Khairpur Prospect". Although the Khairpur-1 exploratory well was initially planned to be drilled in 2013, drilling of this well has been delayed due to the expiry of the license term. The Khairpur Prospect is located within 10 Km of existing pipeline infrastructure, which could allow for early commercialization of gas discovery.

The Zamzama North Exploration License has been converted to the Petroleum Policy 2012 and therefore, any gas sales from future discoveries in the Zamzama North Exploration License will be entitled to gas pricing under the Petroleum Policy 2012.

The Zamzama North Exploration License reached the end of its initial term on December 14, 2011. On February 22, 2016, the DGPC issued a notice to the operator for the fulfillment of outstanding work obligations stipulated in the Zamzama North PCA within a period of 60 days. The Working Interest Owners are pursuing the matter with the DGPC.

On May 20, 2016, the DGPC issued a Show Cause Notice to the operator to explain within a period of 30 days from the issuance of the notice, as to why the Zamzama North Exploration License and the Zamzama North PCA may not be revoked. The operator and Working Interest Owners are pursuing the matter with the DGPC.

Spud has incurred $891,995 of capital expenditures related to the Zamzama North Exploration License to date, of which $6,848 were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

Nareli Exploration License

Block No. 3068-9
Spud's Working Interest: 27.75%
(Other Working Interest Owners: MPCL 37.05%, POL 30.4%, GHPL 2.5%, BECL carried 2.5%)

Spud is a party to, among other related agreements, the Nareli Exploration License No. 502/Pak/2021 (the "**Nareli Exploration License**"), which provides Spud with a 29% Working Interest in the October 13, 2021 Petroleum Concession Agreement.

In February2022, GHPL and BECL exercised their rights to acquire a 2.5% working interest in the Nareli Block. The GHPL 2.5% working interest is on a full participation basis, whereas BECL 2.5% is carried working interest to be proportionality borne by MPCL, SEPL and POL.

The Nareli Exploration License will expire on October 12, 2024.

Kandra – Exploration Activities

Block No. 2768-6
FHL's Working Interest 35%
(Other Working Interest Owners: PEL 35%, GPX 25%, GHPL carried 5%)

Pursuant to the Kandra Lease, the Working Interest Owners have exclusive rights to carry out exploration activities in the Lease area. Accordingly, the 2007 seismic program for the Kandra Lease also covered the deeper Lower Goru formation at Kandra. The Kandra Lease is operated by PEL.

In 2009, the Working Interest Owners under the Kandra Lease acquired new 2D seismic data of 361.3 L.Km which was processed along with re-processing of vintage purchased data of 107.7 L.Km 2D seismic. Based on interpretation and mapping of the seismic data a location was selected for the new Kandra-4 Deep exploratory well to target the Lower Goru Massive Sandstone Formation. On August 16, 2008, drilling of the Kandra-4 Deep well began. It was drilled to a total depth of 2,229 meters on October 26, 2008 and tested during November 2008. Although significant quantities of high-Btu gas were flared from both the Lower Goru Massive Sandstone and the underlying Chiltan Limestone Formation, which appears fractured, the flares were followed by water influx and the well tested non-commercial quantities of gas from both targets. The well was temporarily suspended on December 5, 2008, pending further technical studies, which were inconclusive. The well has not been plugged and abandoned since it may be possible to recomplete the well as a producer in the future. Geochemical study on samples of Kandra-4 Deep well shows promising source potential in the Sembar and Lower Goru formations.

In 2016-2017, additional 2D seismic of 229 L.Km has been purchased along with data on one well, Jhatpat-1. The purpose of the data was to evaluate the hydrocarbon potential in the deeper Triassic reservoirs.

Badin IV North Exploration License

Block No. 2468-6
FHL's Working Interest 27.5%
(Other Working Interest Owners: PEL 47.5%, GPX 25%)

FHL is a party to, among other related agreements, the Badin IV North Exploration License among the President, FHL, PEL and GPX (the "**Badin IV North Exploration License**"), as amended and supplemented. The Badin IV North Exploration License lies in the Lower Indus Basin and covers an area of 872.94 Sq.Km. FHL has a 27.5% Working Interest in the Badin IV North Exploration License under the

Badin IV North Petroleum Concession Agreement dated January 5, 2006. The Badin IV North Exploration License is operated by PEL.

Initial geological and geophysical evaluation commenced with the purchase of 3D seismic data of 993 Sq.Km and vintage 2D seismic data of 4493 L.Km. As a result of mapping, new 2D seismic data of 301 L.Km was acquired in 2007 which was processed along with re-processing of 595 L.Km 2D vintage seismic data. Based on revised interpretation and mapping, Jamali Deep-1 and Wahid-1 exploration wells were drilled.

The Jamali Deep-1 well was drilled to test the Jamali Deep Prospect, at the Lower Goru Basal Sandstone level. On December 31, 2008, drilling of the Jamali Deep-1 well began. It was drilled to a total depth of 3,862 meters on May 5, 2009 and tested during May and June 2009. Although hydrocarbon shows were encountered during drilling from the Lower Goru Basal and Massive Sandstones, the well tested non-commercial quantities of gas from both targets. The well was temporarily suspended on June 8, 2009, pending further technical studies and subsequently plugged and abandoned. Post well analysis indicated that Lower Goru Upper Sands were faulted in well supported by seismic and FMI data while Basal and Massive Sands were tight and hydrocarbon bearing. These sands did not flow because of their tight nature. Several other prospects exist under the Badin IV North Exploration License within the main established hydrocarbon fairway at Upper Sand, Middle, Basal and Massive Sand levels, and ranking of these on a technical and economic basis is being finalized for future drilling priority.

Drilling of the Wahid-1 well began in May 2011. The well was drilled to a total depth of 2,300 meters. The target sands within the Lower Goru were encountered close to prognosis. Based on the open hole logs, the target Upper Sands were water bearing. Consequently, the well was plugged and abandoned without testing in June 2011.

After the negative drilling results of Jamil Deep-1 and Wahid-1 exploration wells, another seismic data re-processing campaign was launched in 2011 after test re-processing from various vendors. Total of 536 L.Km 2D seismic was re-processed.

The drilling of exploration well, Zainab-1 commenced on June 5, 2017, and reached the targeted depth on June 28, 2017. The well was logged and completed in the Lower Goru "B" Sands of Cretaceous age. Post-completion surface well testing was conducted after perforating selective intervals of approximately 16.5 meters. A summary of the well testing results at various choke sizes is as follows.

Choke Size	Test duration	Average gas flow rates	Condensate rate	Water rate	Wellhead flowing pressure
	Hours	MMcf/d	Bbl/d	Bbl/d	Psi
32 / 64"	12	10.20	451	72	2,133
40 / 64"	12	14.30	500	130	2,026
48 / 64"	12	19.04	500	130	1,861
56 / 64"	24	23.04	772	54	1,724

The operator has submitted the declaration of commerciality, field development plan and the application for grant of development and production lease for gas and condensate discovery in the Zainab gas fields for a period of ten years.

After fulfilling the Phase-I commitments, the operator submitted an application to DGPC for the grant approval for entering into Phase-II of the license term effective December 6, 2017. On August 30, 2018, DGPC granted approval of entering into Phase-II of the initial term of the Badin IV North Exploration License for a period of 2 years.

The Phase-II of the license term expired on December 6, 2019. On December 4, 2019, the operator on behalf of the Working Interest Owners of the Badin IV North Exploration License applied for the regularization the eight-month period from December 6, 2017 to August 30, 2018 along with an extension in license term up to August 30, 2020. This decision is pending with the GoP as of the date of this AIF.

FHL has incurred $9,111,058 of capital expenditures related to the Badin IV North block to date, of which $131,784 were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

Badin IV South Exploration License

Block No. 2468-5
FHL's Working Interest 27.5%
(Other Working Interest Owners: PEL 47.5%, GPX 25%)

FHL is a party to, among other related agreements, the Badin IV South Exploration License among the President, FHL, PEL and GPX (the "**Badin IV South Exploration License**"), as amended and supplemented. The Badin IV South block lies in lower Indus basin and covers an area of 864.41 Sq.Km. FHL has a 27.5% Working Interest in the Badin IV South Exploration License under the Badin IV South Petroleum Concession Agreement dated January 5, 2006. The Badin IV South Exploration License is operated by PEL.

Exploration activities commenced with the purchase of vintage data. The vintage data set includes 3D seismic data of 626 Sq.Km, 2D seismic data of 3175 L.Km and adjacent wells data of 29 wells. After initial interpretation and mapping, new 2D seismic data of 484 L.Km was acquired in 2007 which was processed along with re-processing of approximately 622 L.Km of vintage data. The interpretation and mapping of the new data set resulted in numerous prospects and leads but unfortunately, could not be drilled due to failure in areas captured under the Badin IV North Exploration License. Another seismic re-processing campaign commenced in 2011 and a total of 729 L.Km 2D of data was re-processed. After the interpretation and mapping of the full data set, four prospects were firmed up for drilling to target shallow reservoirs in the Lower Goru Upper Sands. These prospects were drilled in two drilling campaigns, which resulted in three gas and condensate discoveries and one dry hole.

In 2013, the Working Interest Owners in the Badin IV South Exploration License approved the drilling of two exploratory wells, Ayesha-1 and Haleema-1.

On December 31, 2013, the Working Interest Owners commenced drilling of Ayesha-1, targeting the Upper Sands of the Lower Goru Formation. For further information, see "Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North Leases".

On February 27, 2014, drilling commenced at Haleema-1. On March 17, 2014, Haleema-1 reached the total depth of 1,849 meters. The target Lower Goru Upper Sands were encountered deeper than forecasted. Based on the interpretation of open hole logs the formations were found to be water bearing. Consequently, the well was plugged and abandoned without testing.

The second drilling campaign started with the drilling of Aminah-1 exploration well commenced on January 6, 2016. For further information see "Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North Leases".

The drilling of Ayesha North-1 exploration well commenced on March 25, 2016. For further information see "Development and Production Leases – Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North Leases".

Based on the interpretation and mapping along with the integration of data from newly drilled wells, five prospects and a number of leads have been identified.

On November 3, 2016, the GoP approved the entering into of Phase-II of the initial term of the Badin IV South Exploration License effective July 5, 2016.

The Badin IV South Exploration License will expire on February 2, 2024. The outstanding commitment will be one shallow exploration well up to 1600 meters or 50 meters inside the Lower Goru Upper Sands.

The GoP approved FHL's request for replacement of its share of bank guarantee against the hypothecation of FHL's share of gas reserves in Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North (Badin South block).

On August 13, 2021, the Working Interest Owners in the Badin IV South Exploration License, including FHL, entered into the Badin IV South Supplemental PCA for the Badin IV South Leases with the President, which incorporated provisions for the entitlement of gas pricing incentives under the Marginal Gas Pricing Criteria for Ayesha, Aminah and Ayesha North leases.

FHL has incurred $7,992,080 of expenditures related to the block to date, of which $219,096 were incurred in the fiscal year 2021.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

Jura and its subsidiaries employ individuals with various professional skills in the course of pursuing its business plan. These professional skills include, but are not limited to, geology, geophysics, engineering, financial and business skills, which are widely available in the industry. Drawing on significant experience in the oil and gas business, and significant experience conducting operations in Pakistan and significant knowledge of Pakistan's overall business environment, the Corporation is of the view that its personnel have the skills and knowledge to achieve its objectives.

Competitive Conditions

Jura actively competes for reserve acquisitions, exploration leases, licenses and concessions and skilled industry personnel with a substantial number of other oil and natural gas companies, many of which have significantly greater financial resources than Jura. The Corporation's competitors include major integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous other independent oil and natural gas companies and individual producers and operators.

Cycles

Unlike countries with more developed oil and gas industries where gas prices have, over time, been increasingly deregulated and are set by the market, gas prices in Pakistan are set pursuant to the prevailing Petroleum policy based on the cost and freight price of a basket of crude oil imported into Pakistan. Therefore, current gas prices in the North American market, or elsewhere in the world, are not reflective of gas prices in Pakistan. The relevant Petroleum policies have been drafted considering, among other things, the following factors:

- The need to encourage the accelerated development of Pakistan's hydrocarbon resources. The country faces a severe power generation deficit with urban areas across the country suffering multi-hour power load-shedding and "brown-outs". The load-shedding is severely damaging to industrial production and the economy as well as being a serious "street level" political issue.

- Pakistan's alternative energy sources. The country has no liquefied natural gas import terminals or cross-border gas pipelines (both are under consideration). The substantial domestic hydrocarbon shortfall, therefore, has to be met by the import of oil. This has a severe impact on Pakistan's trade balance and foreign reserves position.

The long-term and higher gas policy prices in Pakistan are set to provide gas producers like Jura with certainty as to revenues, thereby facilitating development financing and offsetting perceived and actual emerging market risk.

Seasonal Considerations

Some of the Corporation's assets in the Middle Indus Basin in Pakistan are located on the flood plain near the Indus River. Traditionally, during the rainy season (generally from April through to November), there can be difficulty in accessing the area covered by the Corporation's Leases and Exploration Licenses. For example, in 2010, heavier than normal monsoon rains in the Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and

Balochistan regions of Pakistan resulted in extensive flooding in areas adjacent to the Indus River. The flooding impacted Pakistan's infrastructure and also negatively affected access to the Corporation's Leases and Exploration Licenses.

Economic Dependence

Jura is not substantially dependent on any contract or license, such as a contract to sell the major part of its products or services or to purchase the majority of its goods, services or raw materials, or any franchise or license or other agreement to use a patent, formula, trade secret, process or trade name upon which its business depends.

Change to Contracts

There is no aspect of the Corporation's business that the Corporation reasonably expects to be affected by renegotiation or termination of contracts or sub-contracts.

Environmental Protection

Jura is subject to a range of environmental regulations, as are its competitors in the oil and natural gas industry. To ensure that the Corporation complies with its environmental obligations the Board of Directors monitors the Corporation's environmental policies and procedures. As the environmental regulations applicable to the Corporation are also applicable to its competitors, environmental protection did not affect the competitive position of the Corporation in 2021, nor did the Corporation incur any material environmental protection or regulatory costs out of the ordinary course of business in 2021. For a further discussion of the Corporation's environmental policies, see "Risk Factors".

Employees

As at December 31, 2021, the Corporation had 23 full-time permanent employees in Pakistan. The Corporation also uses consultants in Canada, the United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Australia and Pakistan on a part-time basis.

Foreign Operations

Jura's oil and gas operations and related assets are located exclusively in Pakistan. Pakistan is a federal republic with Islamic influence. Its official languages are Urdu and English, and English is the language used by most government agencies, including the MEPD. The legal framework for the Petroleum industry is drafted in the English language, and correspondence with government agencies with respect to exploration and production activities is carried out in English.

The upstream Petroleum sector in Pakistan is closely regulated by the DGPC, an extension of the federal MEPD, while the midstream and downstream Petroleum sectors are regulated by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority. Among other things, the DGPC is responsible for ensuring proper maintenance of the computerized national Petroleum database, awarding concessions through a transparent and publicly advertised bidding process and monitoring companies under contract.

Pakistan has legislation governing oil and gas operations, including laws and regulations relating to offshore production, taxation, safety and environmental protection. In 1991, the MEPD introduced its first Petroleum policy document to establish clear policies, procedures, tax and pricing for the upstream sector. Since that time, the MEPD has implemented seven new Petroleum policies, none of which has adversely affected any rights granted under prior policies.

See "Risk Factors" for further discussion of the Corporation's foreign operations.

Revenue Sources

For the financial year ended December 31, 2021, natural gas sales accounted for 95% of Jura's revenue. Jura currently sells its production to the GoP, Engro and KGPL, third-party purchasers. Gas sales to the GoP are made at the applicable regulated gas price. Gas sales to third-party purchasers other than the GoP are made at a negotiated price equal to, less than or in excess of the regulated gas price. In the case of sales at a price in excess of the regulated gas price, a 40% "windfall levy" must be paid to the GoP on the amount by which the third-party sales price exceeds the applicable regulated price.

Social or Environmental Policies

The Corporation places appropriate emphasis on environmental protection and the Board provides oversight to management in the environmental area. All necessary employees are trained and educated on environmental policies as such policies pertain to their particular roles. The Corporation adheres to all government regulations and policy directives. For a further discussion of the Corporation's environmental and safety policies, see "Risk Factors".

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

In accordance with NI 51-101, McDaniel prepared the McDaniel 2021 Report evaluating the Corporation's oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves as at December 31, 2021. For more information regarding the Corporation's reserves as they were at December 31, 2021, please refer to Appendix A – "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information", which sets out the assumptions and qualifications used to prepare the reserves information contained in the McDaniel 2021 Report, all of which is prepared in compliance with NI 51-101.

DIVIDENDS

During the three most recently completed financial years of the Corporation, the Corporation has not paid any dividends on the outstanding Common Shares and has no intention to declare dividends on Common Shares in the foreseeable future. Any decision to pay dividends on Common Shares in the future will be dependent upon the financial requirements of the Corporation to finance future growth, the financial condition of the Corporation and other factors which the Board may consider relevant.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares and Preferred Shares, of which 69,076,328 Common Shares and no Preferred Shares are issued and outstanding as at the date of this AIF.

Common Shares

Holders of Common Shares of the Corporation are entitled to dividends as and when declared by the Board and to notice of, and one vote per share at, meetings of the shareholders of the Corporation. Upon liquidation or dissolution of the Corporation, holders of Common Shares are entitled, subject to the rights of holders of Preferred Shares of the Corporation, to share equally in the remaining property of the Corporation.

Preferred Shares

Subject to the filing of Articles of Amendment in accordance with the CBCA, the Board may at any time and from time-to-time issue Preferred Shares in one or more series, each series to consist of such number of shares as may, before the issuance thereof, be determined by the Board. Subject to the provisions of the CBCA, the Board may by resolution fix from time to time before the issuance thereof the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each series of Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares of each series shall rank ahead of the Common Shares and rateably with holders of each other series of Preferred Shares with respect to payment of dividends and with respect to the distribution of the assets of the Corporation in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation or any other distribution of the assets of the Corporation among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX-V under the trading symbol "JEC". The following table sets forth the market price ranges and the trading volumes of the Common Shares for the financial year ended December 31, 2021, as reported by the TSX-V:

	High (C$/Share)	**Low (C$/Share)**	**Volume**
January	0.30	0.12	551,800
February	0.50	0.28	576300
March	0.50	0.40	173,400
April	0.45	0.40	70,700
May	0.41	0.37	71,400
June	0.45	0.35	54,200
July	0.45	0.40	544,600
August	0.44	0.39	18,800
September	0.43	0.39	14,600
October	0.44	0.39	71,400
November	0.44	0.26	51,900
December	0.17	0.11	754,800

PRIOR SALES

During the financial year ended December 31, 2021, the Corporation did not issue any securities of a class of securities outstanding but not listed or quoted on a marketplace.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Current Directors and Officers

The current directors of the Corporation are Stephen C. Akerfeldt, Timothy M. Elliott, Nadeem Farooq, Syed Hasan Akbar Kazmi, Stephen C. Smith, and Frank J. Turner. Each person elected as a director of the Corporation will hold office until the close of the next annual meeting of the shareholders or until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed or his or her office is earlier vacated in accordance with the CBCA and the articles and by-laws of the Corporation.

The following table sets forth the name, province and country of residence of each director and officer, the date each first became a director or officer of the Corporation, the current principal occupation, business or employment of each director and officer and the principal occupation, business or employment of each director or officer over the past five years, as at the date hereof:

Name and Position with Jura	Jurisdiction of Residence	Director of the Corporation Since	Principal Occupation, Business or Employment at Present and Held During the Preceding Five Years	Number of Common Shares Beneficially Owned, or Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly
Nadeem Farooq, CEO and Director	Punjab, Okara Pakistan	September 1, 2017	Mr. Farooq has been Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Corporation since September 2017 and was previously the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation from July 2012 to August 2017. He has also been a director and Chief Executive Officer of Spud since September 2017.	Nil
Arif Siddiq, Chief Financial Officer	Oakville, Ontario, Canada	N/A	Mr. Siddiq has been Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation since September 2017 and was previously Manager Financial Reporting and Compliance of Spud from October 2012 to August 2017. He is a qualified Chartered Accountant from Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and has more than 15 years of Professional experience.	Nil
Syed Hasan Akbar Kazmi, Director (2)	Oakville, Ontario, Canada	February 25, 2013	Mr. Kazmi is also a director of the Corporation's subsidiary, Spud. Since July 2011, Mr. Kazmi has been a director of JS Group, in its principal finance office. He is the head of North America operations for JS Group and is based in Oakville. Mr. Kazmi has an investment banking, corporate finance and private equity background. He has deep knowledge of oil & gas sector in Pakistan due to his long association with Spud as a director and former Chief Executive Officer.	Nil(5)
Steve Smith, Director (1)	London, United Kingdom	July 11, 2012	Mr. Smith held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation from July 11, 2012 until February 25, 2013. In 2004, Mr. Smith joined JS Group, one of Pakistan's leading financial services groups and a diversified investor in Pakistan and internationally. Mr. Smith is responsible for JS Group's international activities and oversees its private equity business. He sits on the board of a number of privately held companies in which JS Group has an investment.	1,831,000
Stephen C. Akerfeldt, Director (1) (2) (3) (4)	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	January 24, 2003	Mr. Akerfeldt has held the positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation from January 24, 2003 until March 14, 2007, as well as Interim President and CEO of the Corporation from February 18, 2003 until May 10, 2005. Mr. Akerfeldt has been President and a director of Ritz Plastics Inc., a private company that produces plastic parts primarily for the automotive industry by injection molding since 1999. From June 2011 to September 2016, Mr. Akerfeldt was a director of Serinus Energy Inc.	90,363
Timothy M. Elliott, Chairman and Director (1) (2) (3)	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	March 14, 2007	Mr. Elliott is an independent businessman and is the current Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. From February 2006 to August 2016, Mr. Elliott was the President and CEO of Serinus Energy Inc. Mr. Elliott is also the chairman and interim CEO of Loon Energy Corporation a company listed on the NEX board of the TSX-V.	390,638
Frank J. Turner, Director (4)	Calgary, Alberta, Canada	December 31, 2013	Mr. Turner has been a Partner of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, a leading Canadian law firm, since 1999, practicing in the areas of mergers and acquisitions and corporate finance and he presently serves as Co-Head of Osler's Asia-Pacific Initiative. From mid-2009 to early 2014, Mr. Turner served as National Co-Chair of Osler's Corporate Group. Mr. Turner serves as director of several companies including GAP (Canada) Inc. and has served on long term secondments with Morgan Stanley & Co. and BMO Capital Markets.	Nil

Notes:

(1) Member of the Audit Committee.
(2) Member of the Reserves Committee.
(3) Member of the Compensation Committee.
(4) Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.
(5) Mr. Kazmi is a director of JSEL. JSEL holds 50,659,076 Common Shares. By virtue of his position with JSEL, Mr. Kazmi is deemed to have direction over the JSEL shares in addition to those Common Shares that are shown above.
(6) The information as to residence, principal occupation and Common Shares beneficially owned or controlled or directed, not being within the knowledge of Jura, has been furnished by the respective individuals as on May 2, 2022.

As at the date hereof, the directors and senior officers of the Corporation as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, an aggregate of 52,971,077 Common Shares (representing approximately 76.68% of the outstanding Common Shares).

Corporate Cease Trade Orders

Except as set forth in this AIF, no current director or executive officer is, or has been within 10 years prior to the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that:

(a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation and that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the relevant company; or

(b) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation and that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Penalties or Sanctions

None of Jura's directors, executive officers, or shareholders holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to affect materially the control of the Corporation has been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

Bankruptcies

Except as set forth in this AIF, no current director, executive officer or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to affect materially the control of the Corporation is, or has within 10 years prior to the date of this AIF:

(a) been a director or executive officer of any company that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager, or trustee appointed to hold its assets(1); or

(b) become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Notes:

(1) Mr. Turner was from 2016 until January 24, 2020 a director of Trakopolis IoT Corp. and Trakopolis Saas Corp. (collectively, "**Trakopolis**") which was subject to proceedings under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* ("**BIA**") in the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta. Trakopolis filed a Notice of Intention to make a proposal under the BIA on November 7, 2019 and was

deemed to have filed an assignment into bankruptcy on January 27, 2020. A Licensed Insolvency Trustee completed administration of the estate of Trakopolis in 2020 when its assets were sold to a third party.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors of the Corporation are associated with other companies, which may give rise to conflicts of interest. In accordance with the CBCA, directors who have a material interest in any entity which is a party to a material contract or proposed material contract with the Corporation are required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and abstain from voting on any resolution to approve that contract. In addition, the directors are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation.

RISK FACTORS

The following are certain risk factors related to Jura, its business, and the ownership of the securities of Jura which investors should carefully consider. The following information is a summary only of certain risk factors and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in the AIF. If any event arising from the risk factors set forth below occurs, Jura's business, prospects, financial condition, results of operation or cash flows and in some cases its reputation could be materially adversely affected.

The Corporation's business is subject to the risks normally encountered in the oil and natural gas industry such as the marketability of oil and natural gas, competition with companies having greater resources, acquisition, exploration and production risks, need for capital, fluctuations in the market price and demand for oil and natural gas and the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government. The oil and natural gas reserves and recovery information contained in this AIF are estimates only and the actual production and ultimate reserves recovered from the Corporation's properties and acquisitions may be greater or less than the estimates contained in this AIF. The success of acquisitions and further exploration or development projects cannot be assured. Such risks and any such risks described below may not be the only risks facing the Corporation. Additional risks not currently known may also negatively impact the Corporation's business operations and results of operation.

An investment in the Corporation should be considered highly speculative due to the nature of Jura's business, the stage of development of Jura's oil and gas operations and the geographic location of the Corporation's properties. A prospective investor should consider carefully the risk factors set out below. In addition, prospective investors should carefully review and consider all other information contained herein before making an investment decision.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The long-term commercial success of the Corporation depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves the Corporation may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will decline over time as such existing reserves are produced. A future increase in the Corporation's reserves will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop any properties it may have from time to time, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. No assurance can be given that the Corporation will be able to continue to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participations are identified, the Corporation may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participations uneconomic. There is no assurance that further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered or acquired by the Corporation.

Future oil and natural gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental remediation could

greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions.

While diligent well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to all the risks and hazards typically associated with such operations, including hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, sour gas releases and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property and the environment, or in personal injury. In accordance with standard industry practice, the Corporation is not fully insured against all of these risks, nor are all such risks insurable. Although the Corporation carries its own well insurance and maintains liability insurance through the operator of the properties in an amount that it considers consistent with industry practice, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed policy limits, in which event the Corporation could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition. Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to all the risks typically associated with such operations, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, a premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

COVID 19 Pandemic and Related Impacts

The COVID- 19 pandemic has affected, and may materially and adversely affect, our business, operating and financial results and liquidity. The severity, magnitude and duration of the COVID- 19 pandemic remains uncertain and continues to be rapidly changing and hard to predict. While the full impact of this virus and the long-term worldwide reaction to it and impact from it remains unknown at this time, governmental reaction to the pandemic and restrictions and limitations applied by the government as a result, continued widespread growth in infections, travel restrictions, quarantines, or site closures as a result of the virus have and could continue to, among other things, impact the ability of our employees and contractors to perform their duties, cause increased technology and security risk due to extended and company-wide telecommuting, lead to disruptions in our supply chain, lead to a disruption in our resource acquisition or permitting activities and cause disruption in our relationship with our customers.

The COVID-19 outbreak and corresponding responses from governmental authorities have resulted and may continue to result in, among other things: increased volatility in financial markets and foreign currency exchange rates; disruptions to global supply chains; adverse effects on the health and safety of the Corporation's workforce, or guidelines or restrictions to protect health and safety of such workforces, rendering employees unable to work or travel; temporary operational restrictions; and an overall slowdown in the global economy. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in, and may continue to result in, a reduction in the demand for, and prices of, crude oil and natural gas. A prolonged period of decreased demand for, and prices of, these commodities could also result in the Corporation voluntarily curtailing or shutting in production, which could adversely impact the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations. The full extent of the risks surrounding the severity and timing of the COVID-19 pandemic is continually evolving and is not fully known at this time; therefore, there is significant risk and uncertainty which may have a material and adverse effect on Jura's operations. The risks disclosed elsewhere in this AIF may be exacerbated as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company is continually monitoring and responding to the ongoing evolving COVID-19 situation. The Company is committed to ensure the health and safety of all personnel and to the safety and continuity of its operations. The Company has established a COVID-19 task force, comprised of senior management and employees to promptly implement measures to protect the health and safety of the Company's work force

and the public, as well as to ensure continuity of operations. The Company is monitoring daily developments in the COVID-19 outbreak and actions taken by government authorities in response thereto. In accordance with the government guidelines and to limit the risk and transmission of COVID-19, the Company has implemented mandatory self-quarantine policies, travel restrictions, enhanced cleaning and sanitation measures, and social distancing measures, including directing the vast majority of its office staff and certain non-essential field staff to work from home. The Company believes that it can maintain safe operations with these pandemic-related procedures and protocols in place. Additionally, in order to prevent and/or minimize any COVID-19 outbreak at field sites, the operators have implemented additional measures as part of its pandemic response, including changes to crew size and shift durations, screening measures prior to allowing field access to employees and staff, and mandating the use of masks and other measures to ensure continued safe and reliable operations.

Additional Funding Requirements

The Corporation's current cash and cash flow from any reserves subsequently acquired will not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times. The Corporation will require additional funding in order to satisfy its capital expenditure requirements and carry out its oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Corporation. Failure to obtain such funding on a timely basis could cause the Corporation to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations. If the Corporation's revenues from any reserves subsequently acquired decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, it will affect the Corporation's ability to spend the necessary capital to replace its reserves or to maintain its production.

Exploration License Expiry

With respect to certain of the Corporation's Working Interests, it is not anticipated that committed work programs will be completed prior to expiry dates set forth in the relevant Petroleum Concession Agreements with the GoP. While the relevant operators have advised that they anticipate that extensions will be granted for the completion of committed work, there is no guarantee that extensions will be granted. In the event that extensions are not granted, the Corporation may be liable to the GoP for its share of the minimum expenditure of undischarged work obligations upon the expiry of the Exploration Licenses.

Governmental Approvals

The Corporation's operations are subject to a range of licenses, regulations, and approvals of governmental authorities, including those relating to the exploration, development, operation, production, marketing, pricing, transportation and storage of gas. The Corporation has no control over whether or not necessary government approvals or licenses (or renewals thereof) are granted, the timing of obtaining (or renewing) such approvals or licenses, the terms on which they are granted or the Lease or Exploration License areas in which the Corporation has interests. As a result, the Corporation may have limited or no control over the nature and timing of Lease or Exploration License areas in which the Corporation has or seeks interests or the manner in which operations are conducted on such license areas.

Availability of Drilling Equipment and Access

Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. Demand for such limited equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to the Corporation and may delay exploration and development activities. As the Corporation is not the operator of many of its oil and gas properties, the Corporation will be dependent on such operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and will be largely unable to direct or control the activities of the operators.

Title to Assets

It is the practice of the Corporation in acquiring significant oil and gas Exploration Licenses and Leases or interests in oil and gas Exploration Licenses and Leases to fully examine the title to the interest thereunder. Nevertheless, there may be title defects which affect lands comprising a portion of the Corporation's properties which may adversely affect the Corporation.

Seasonal Impact on Industry

Some of the Corporation's assets in the Middle Indus Basin in Pakistan are located on the flood plain near the Indus River. Traditionally, during the rainy season (generally from April through to November), there can be difficulty accessing those assets. In 2010, heavier than normal monsoon rains in the Sindh, Punjab, Khyber and Balochistan regions of Pakistan resulted in extensive flooding in areas adjacent to the Indus River. The flooding impacted Pakistan's infrastructure and also negatively affected access to the Corporation's assets. The recovery from the flooding is ongoing and may affect the operator's ability to implement the work programs.

Acts of Violence, Terrorist Attacks or Civil Unrest in Pakistan

All of Jura's operations are in Pakistan. Historically, Pakistan has experienced political, social and economic problems, terrorist attacks, insurgencies and civil unrest. Jura's Zarghun South Lease is located in the province of Balochistan, which has experienced significant instability and unrest. In this location, the Working Interest Owners may incur substantial costs to maintain the safety of personnel and operations. Despite these precautions, the safety of the operator's personnel or of Jura's personnel and operations in these locations may continue to be at risk, and Jura may in the future suffer loss of personnel and disruption of operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Jura's business and results of operations.

Foreign Operations

Jura currently has and will continue to have operations in Pakistan. As such, Jura's operations, financial condition and operating results could be significantly affected by risks over which it has no control. These risks may include risks related to economic, social or political instability or change, terrorism, hyperinflation, the extent of the outbreak of COVID-19 in Pakistan and related responses by governmental authorities, currency non-convertibility or instability and changes of laws affecting foreign ownership, interpretation or renegotiation of existing contracts, government participation, taxation policies, including royalty and tax increases and retroactive tax claims, and investment restrictions, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange control, exploration licensing, Petroleum and export licensing and export duties, government control over domestic oil and gas pricing, currency fluctuations, devaluation or other activities that limit or disrupt markets and restrict payments or the movement of funds; the possibility of being subject to exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts in connection with legal disputes relating to licenses to operate and concession rights in countries where Jura currently operates; and difficulties in enforcing Jura's rights against a governmental agency because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity and foreign sovereignty over international operations. Problems may also arise due to the quality or failure of locally obtained equipment or technical support, which could result in failure to achieve expected target dates for exploration operations or result in a requirement for greater expenditure. Jura's operations may also be adversely affected by applicable laws and policies of Pakistan, the effect of which could have a negative impact on Jura.

Jura operates in such a manner as to minimize and mitigate its exposure to these risks. However, there can be no assurance that Jura will be successful in protecting itself from the impact of all of these risks and the related financial consequences.

Competition

Oil and gas exploration activities are intensely competitive in all its phases and involves a high degree of risk. The Corporation competes with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties and in the marketing of oil and natural gas. The Corporation's competitors include oil and natural gas companies that have substantially greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Corporation. The Corporation's ability to increase reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for exploratory drilling. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price, methods and reliability of delivery. Competition may also be presented by alternate fuel sources.

Regulatory

Oil and natural gas operations (exploration, production, pricing, marketing and transportation) are subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government that may be amended from time to time. The Corporation's operations may require licenses from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration and development with respect to its projects and the obtaining of such licenses and permits may delay operations of the Corporation. It is not expected that any of these controls or regulations will affect the operations of the Corporation in a manner materially different than they would affect other oil and gas companies of similar size and operating in similar jurisdictions.

Environmental

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of laws and regulations in Pakistan. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require the Corporation to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although the Corporation believes that it is in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations, no assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the Corporation's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Prices, Markets and Marketing

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas that may be acquired or discovered by the Corporation will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. The Corporation's ability to market oil and natural gas may depend upon its ability to acquire space within pipelines that deliver oil and natural gas to commercial markets. The Corporation may also be affected by deliverability uncertainties related to the proximity of its reserves to pipelines and processing facilities, and related to operational problems with such pipelines and facilities as well as extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the oil and natural gas business. The Corporation's revenues, profitability and future growth, and the carrying value of its oil and gas properties are substantially dependent on prevailing prices of oil and gas. The Corporation's ability to borrow and to obtain additional capital on attractive terms is also substantially dependent upon oil and gas prices. The price of oil and natural gas in Pakistan is determined by government regulation and is below the international market price. There is no certainty that this will

change in the future. In addition, international market prices for oil and gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors beyond the control of the Corporation. These factors include impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic on the production of and demand for oil and gas products, economic conditions in various countries, the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, governmental regulation, political stability in the Middle East and elsewhere, the foreign supply of oil and gas, the price of foreign imports and the availability of alternative fuel sources. Any substantial and extended decline in the price of oil and gas would have an adverse effect on the Corporation's carrying value of its reserves, borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations.

Exchange rate fluctuations between Canadian and US dollars and other foreign currencies also affect the profitability of the Corporation. World oil prices are quoted in United States dollars as are any revenues received by the Corporation and are therefore affected by the Canadian/US exchange rate that may fluctuate over time. The Corporation may reduce the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations by using risk management tools related to foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. The Corporation has not entered into any foreign exchange contracts that are open as at the date of this AIF.

Volatile oil and gas prices make it difficult to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisition and often cause disruption in the market for oil and gas producing properties, as buyers and sellers have difficulty agreeing on such value. Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for and project the return on acquisitions and development and exploitation projects.

In addition, financial resources available to the Corporation are in part determined by the Corporation's borrowing base. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce the Corporation's borrowing base, therefore, reducing the bank credit available to the Corporation.

Issuance of Debt

From time to time the Corporation may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other companies. These transactions may be financed partially or wholly with debt, which may increase the Corporation's debt levels above industry standards. Depending on future exploration and development plans, the Corporation may require additional equity and/or debt financing that may not be available or, if available, may not be available on favourable terms. Neither the Corporation's articles nor its by-laws limit the amount of indebtedness that the Corporation may incur. The level of the Corporation's indebtedness from time to time could impair the Corporation's ability to obtain additional financing in the future on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

Hedging

From time to time the Corporation may enter into agreements to receive fixed prices on oil and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline; however, if commodity prices increase beyond the levels set in such agreements, the Corporation would not benefit from such increases. Similarly, from time to time the Corporation may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of Canadian dollars to United States dollars and other foreign currencies in order to offset the risk of revenue losses if the Canadian dollar increases in value compared to foreign currencies; however, if the Canadian dollar declines in value compared to foreign currencies, the Corporation would not benefit from the fluctuating exchange rate for the fixed price agreement amount. As of the date of this AIF, the Corporation has never entered into any agreement to offset the risk of commodity price decline or exchange rate fluctuation.

Insurance

The Corporation's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and natural gas properties may result in the Corporation becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. The Corporation, together with the respective well operators, have obtained well control insurance in accordance with industry standards to address certain of these risks;

however, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not in all circumstances be insurable or, in certain circumstances, the Corporation may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Corporation. The occurrence of a significant event that the Corporation is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Management of Growth

The Corporation may be subject to growth related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of the Corporation to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of the Corporation to deal with this growth could have a material adverse impact on its business, operations and prospects.

Expiration of Permits, Exploration Licenses and Leases

The Corporation's properties are held in the form of permits, Exploration Licenses and Leases and Working Interests in permits, Exploration Licenses and Leases. If the Corporation or the holder of the Exploration License or Lease fails to meet the specific requirement of an Exploration License or Lease, the Exploration License or Lease may terminate or expire. There can be no assurance that any of the obligations required to maintain each Exploration License or Lease will be met. The Ayesha Lease, Sara and Suri Leases and Badin IV North and Badin IV South Exploration Licenses have passed their respective terms and are pending renewal by the GoP. In management's experience, it is not uncommon in Pakistan for oil and natural gas permits, Exploration Licenses and Leases to expire without prompt renewal. In these circumstances, Jura relies on the continued involvement of government authorities on its operating properties as an indication that such permits, Exploration Licenses and Leases are not being treated as terminated by the GoP. However, there can be no assurance that delays in obtaining government permits and approvals will not result in the termination of an Exploration License or Lease. The termination or expiration of the Corporation's Exploration Licenses or Leases or the Working Interests relating to an Exploration License or Lease without renewal may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's results of operations and business.

Reliance on Operators, Working Interest Owners and Key Personnel

As the Corporation is not the operator of many of its oil and gas properties, the Corporation will be dependent on such operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and will largely be unable to direct or control the activities of the operators. Additionally, the Corporation's success depends in large measure on certain key personnel. The loss of the services of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. The Corporation does not have key person insurance in effect for management. The contributions of these individuals to the immediate operations of the Corporation are of central importance. In addition, the competition for qualified personnel in the oil and natural gas industry is intense and there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of its business. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the Corporation.

Jura May Not Realize the Benefits of its Growth Projects

As part of its strategy, Jura will continue existing efforts and initiate new efforts to develop new projects. A number of risks and uncertainties are associated with the development of these types of projects, including political, regulatory, design, construction, labour, operating, technical, and technological risks, uncertainties relating to capital and other costs, and financing risks. The failure to develop one or more of these initiatives successfully could have an adverse effect on Jura's financial position and results of operations.

Jura will be Subject to Significant Capital Requirements Associated with its Expanded Portfolio of Development Projects and may Issue Additional Equity Securities or Incur Significant Borrowings

Jura must be able to utilize available financing sources to finance its growth and sustain capital requirements. Jura could be required to raise significant additional capital through equity financings in the capital markets or to incur significant borrowings through debt financings to meet its capital requirements. If these financings are required, Jura's cost of raising capital in the future may be adversely affected. In addition, if Jura is required to make significant interest and principal payments resulting from a debt financing, Jura's financial condition and ability to raise additional funds may be adversely impacted. If Jura were to issue Common Shares, an existing holder of Common Shares may experience dilution in Jura's cash flow or earnings per share. Moreover, as Jura's intention to issue additional equity securities becomes publicly known, the Common Share price may be materially adversely affected.

Any significant delay in completing its development projects or the incurring of capital costs that are significantly higher than estimated, could have a significant adverse effect on Jura's results of operations and financial condition.

Current Global Financial Conditions

Current global financial conditions have been subject to significant and sustained volatility. Access to public financing has been negatively impacted due to lower confidence in the global credit and financial markets due to this volatility, and resulting from factors that include the global COVID-19 pandemic and the current sovereign debt crisis, among others. The foregoing may impact the ability of Jura to obtain equity or debt financing in the future and, if obtained, on terms favourable to Jura. If these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, Jura's operations could be adversely impacted, and the value and the price of the Common Shares could continue to be adversely affected.

The Trading Price of the Common Shares May Be Volatile and Control Blocks May Depress the Trading Price and Liquidity of the Common Shares

The trading price of the Common Shares has been and may continue to be subject to material fluctuations and may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors, including:

- changes in the market price of the commodities that Jura sells and purchases;
- current events affecting the economic situation in Pakistan and otherwise internationally, including the global COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on production and operations;
- trends in the oil and gas industry, including the global COVID-19 outbreak and its impacts on production of and demand for oil and gas products;
- regulatory and/or government actions;
- acquisitions and financings;
- the economics of current and future projects of Jura;
- quarterly variations in operating results;
- the operating and share price performance of other companies, including those that investors may deem comparable;
- the issuance of additional equity securities by Jura or the perception that such issuance may occur; and
- purchases or sales of blocks of Common Shares.

Part of this volatility may also be attributable to the current state of the stock market, in which wide price swings are common. This volatility may adversely affect the prices of Common Shares, regardless of the relative operating performance and could cause the market price of such shares to decline.

Further, JSEL holds 50,659,076 (73.3%) Common Shares, all or any number of which may only be traded pursuant to one or more prospectuses or certain exemptions from applicable Canadian securities laws. As a result of JSEL's significant controlling position, it may be more difficult for Jura to be acquired by a third-party, and therefore the likelihood of the market price of Common Shares reflecting a possible take-over premium is significantly diminished. In addition, given the impediments and restrictions on trading in relation to the foregoing Common Shares, the liquidity of the Common Shares may be depressed.

Reserve Replacement

Jura's future oil and natural gas reserves, production, and cash flows to be derived therefrom, are highly dependent on Jura successfully acquiring or discovering new reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves Jura may have at any particular time and the production therefrom, will decline over time as such existing reserves are exploited. A future increase in Jura's reserves will depend not only on Jura's ability to develop any properties it may have from time to time, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There can be no assurance that Jura's future exploration and development efforts will result in the discovery and development of additional commercial accumulations of oil and natural gas.

Reserve Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (or similar substances) reserves and cash flows to be derived therefrom, including many factors beyond Jura's control. The information concerning reserves and associated cash flow set forth in this AIF represents estimates only. In general, estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and the future net cash flows therefrom, are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the properties, production rates, ultimate reserve recovery, timing and amount of capital expenditures, marketability of oil and natural gas, royalty rates, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and future operating costs, all of which may vary from actual results. All such estimates are to some degree speculative, and classifications of reserves are only attempts to define the degree of speculation involved. For those reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves attributable to any particular group of properties, classification of such reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net revenues expected therefrom, prepared by different engineers, or by the same engineers at different times, may vary. Jura's actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures with respect to its reserves will vary from estimates thereof and such variations could be material. Further, the evaluations are based, in part, on the assumed success of the exploitation activities intended to be undertaken in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom, contained in such evaluations will be reduced to the extent that such exploitation activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in the evaluation.

Estimates of proved reserves that may be developed and produced in the future are often based upon volumetric calculations and upon analogy to similar types of reserves rather than actual production history. Estimates based on these methods are generally less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same reserves based upon production history and production practices will result in variations in the estimated reserves and such variations could be material. Many of Jura's producing wells have a limited production history and thus there is less historical production on which to base the reserves estimates. In addition, a significant portion of Jura's reserves may be attributable to a limited number of wells and, therefore, a variation in production results or reservoir characteristics in respect of such wells may have a significant impact upon Jura's reserves.

In accordance with applicable securities laws, McDaniel has used forecast price and cost estimates in calculating reserve quantities. Actual future net cash flows will be affected by other factors such as actual

production levels, supply and demand for oil and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by oil and natural gas purchasers, changes in governmental regulation or taxation and the impact of inflation on costs. Actual production and cash flows derived therefrom will vary from the estimates contained in the McDaniel 2021 Report and such variations could be material. The McDaniel 2021 Report is based in part on the assumed success of activities Jura intends to undertake in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom, contained in the McDaniel 2021 Report will be reduced to the extent that such activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in the McDaniel 2021 Report.

The evaluation by McDaniel of the reserves associated with Jura's oil and gas reserves in the McDaniel 2021 Report is effective as of a specific effective date and has not been updated and thus does not reflect changes in Jura's reserves since that date.

Income Taxes

Jura believes that it is in full compliance with all applicable tax legislation. However, such returns are subject to reassessment by the applicable taxation authority. In the event of a successful reassessment of Jura, whether by re-characterization of exploration and development expenditures or otherwise, such reassessment may have a significant impact on current and future taxes payable by Jura, which in turn could materially and adversely affect its financial condition.

Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas, and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. Jura cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on Jura's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Third-Party Credit Risk and Delays

Jura is or may be exposed to third-party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current or future Working Interest Owners, marketers of its Petroleum and natural gas production and other parties. In the event, such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to Jura, such failures could have a material adverse effect on Jura and its operations. In addition, poor credit conditions in the industry and of Working Interest Owners may impact a Working Interest Owner's willingness to participate in Jura's ongoing capital program, potentially delaying the program and the result of such program until Jura finds a suitable alternative partner.

In addition to the usual delays in payments by purchasers of oil and natural gas to Jura or to the operators, and the delays by operators in remitting payment to Jura, payments between these parties may be delayed due to restrictions imposed by lenders, accounting delays, delays in the sale of delivery of products, delays in the connection of wells to a gathering system, adjustment for prior periods, or recovery by the operator of expenses incurred in the operation of the properties. Any of these delays could reduce the amount of cash flow available for the business of Jura in a given period and expose Jura to additional third-party credits risks.

Accounting Policies

The Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, filed on SEDAR, were prepared using accounting policies and methods prescribed by IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Significant accounting policies under IFRS are described in more detail in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements.

Jura has internal controls over financial reporting. These controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or

improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. These controls cannot provide absolute assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

Risk to Information Technologies Systems and Cyber Security

The Corporation may be negatively affected by cybersecurity incidents or other IT systems disruption. The Corporation relies heavily on its information technology systems including, without limitation, its networks, equipment, hardware, software, telecommunications, and other information technology (collectively, "**IT systems**"), and the IT systems of its vendors and third-party service providers, to operate its business as a whole. Although the Corporation has not experienced any material losses to date relating to cybersecurity, or other IT systems disruptions, there can be no assurance that the Corporation will not incur such losses in the future. Despite the Corporation's efforts to mitigate IT systems security risks, the risk and exposure to these threats cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of cybersecurity threats. As a result, cybersecurity and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect IT systems from cybersecurity threats remain a priority. As these threats continue to evolve, the Corporation may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Any cybersecurity incidents or other IT systems disruption could result in operational delays, destruction or corruption of data, security breaches, financial losses from remedial actions, the theft or other compromising of confidential or otherwise protected information, fines and lawsuits, or damage to the Corporation's reputation. Any such occurrence could have an adverse impact on the Corporation's financial condition and operations.

Assessments of Value of Acquisitions

Acquisitions of oil and gas issuers and oil and gas assets are typically based on engineering and economic assessments made by independent engineers and the issuer's own assessments. These assessments will include a series of assumptions regarding such factors as recoverability and marketability of oil and gas, future prices of oil and gas and operating costs, future capital expenditures and royalties and other government levies which will be imposed over the producing life of the reserves. Many of these factors are subject to change and are beyond Spud's control. In particular, the prices of, and markets for, oil and natural gas products may change from those anticipated at the time of making such assessment. In addition, all such assessments involve a measure of geologic and engineering uncertainty which could result in materially lower production and reserves than anticipated.

Forward-Looking Information may Prove Inaccurate

Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties are found in this AIF under the heading "Forward-Looking Statements".

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

From time to time, the Corporation may become involved in legal or administrative proceedings in the normal conduct of business.

To the knowledge of the Corporation, there are no legal proceedings or regulatory actions material to the Corporation to which the Corporation is a party or of which any of its properties are the subject matter, nor are any such proceedings known to the Corporation to be contemplated.

Since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year, there have not been any penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority, nor have there been any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Corporation that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision, and the Corporation has not entered into any settlement agreements before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed in this AIF, to the knowledge of the directors and officers of the Corporation, none of the directors or executive officers of the Corporation, nor any person or Corporation that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding voting securities of the Corporation, nor any of their respective associates or affiliates, has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the Corporation's current year or in any proposed transaction which has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation except:

- Effective February 20, 2013, Jura entered into a loan agreement (the "**Loan Agreement**") with JSEL, which agreement was subsequently assigned by Jura to Spud in accordance with its terms, pursuant to which JSEL agreed to provide Jura with an $11,000,000 credit facility (the "**Facility**") to enable Jura to satisfy cash call requirements associated with its development and production leases and exploration licenses and for general working capital purposes. The Facility was repayable at the demand of JSEL on the earlier of: (i) the first anniversary of the date of the Loan Agreement; and (ii) ten business days after the closing of a "Qualifying Financing", being a debt or equity financing by Jura for an amount in excess of the aggregate of amounts drawn under the Facility. On March 5, 2014, JSEL agreed to extend the term of the Loan Agreement and the Facility such that it was repayable at the demand of JSEL on the earlier of: (i) August 20, 2014; and (ii) ten business days after the closing of a Qualifying Financing. On October 1, 2014, JSEL agreed to further extend the term of the Loan Agreement and the Facility such that it is repayable at the demand of JSEL on the earlier of: (i) February 20, 2015; and (ii) ten business days after the closing of a Qualifying Financing. JSEL has provided a written undertaking to the Corporation that it will not demand repayment of the Facility unless the Corporation has sufficient funds to repay the Facility, in JSEL's reasonable judgment, or the Corporation closes a "Qualifying Financing". Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the principal amount of advances outstanding at any time, and any overdue interest outstanding, bear interest at the US Dollar 3-month LIBOR plus 4%, compounded quarterly, not in advance. Outstanding principal and interest under the Facility is convertible in whole or in part at the option of JSEL on the basis of one (1) Common Share in the capital of Jura for each $1.00 so converted on the terms set out in the Loan Agreement. Effective October 1, 2016, Spud and JSEL entered into a fourth amended and restated Loan Agreement, pursuant to which: (i) the repayment currency was changed to US dollars; (ii) the interest rate on the Facility was changed from a US Dollar 3-month LIBOR plus 4% to 11% per annum compounded quarterly; and (iii) the principal and accrued interest was made repayable in four quarterly installments commencing from January 1, 2018.

- On April 30, 2019, and with an effective date of January 1, 2018, Spud entered into an amended and restated services agreement (the "**Services Agreement**") with JS North Asia Investments Limited (the "**Consultant**"), which is wholly owned by Stephen C. Smith, a director of the Corporation. Pursuant to the Services Agreement, the Consultant agreed to, among other things; provide the services of Mr. Smith to act as an advisor to the management of the Corporation. Jura also anticipates receiving the benefits of the Consultant's extensive network of contacts, offices and specialists in Pakistan and internationally. The Services Agreement and fees payable there under have been approved by the independent directors of Jura unrelated to the transaction. Under the Services Agreement, the Consultant receives quarterly fees of $20,000 in aggregate (equal to $80,000 per annum). The term of the Services Agreement will continue indefinitely unless terminated on at least ninety days' written notice by either party to the other party.

- On January 31, 2020, Spud entered into the AKBL STF Facility with AKBL, as lead arranger, in the amount of up to PKR 2,000 million. Included among the participants which comprise the syndicate for the AKBL STF Facility is JSB with participation of PKR 550 million. Please see "General Development of the Business - History and Recent Developments – Developments in 2020 – Closing of AKBL Syndicated Term Finance Facility" for more information.

- On June 11, 2020, Spud entered into JSB Running Finance Facility - I with JSB in the amount of up to PKR 425 million. The facility carries mark-up at the rate of 1-month KIBOR plus 2%. Please see "General Development of the Business - History and Recent Developments – Developments in 2020 – JSB Running Finance Facility – I" for more information.

- On November 3, 2020, Spud entered into JSB Running Finance Facility – II with JSB in the amount of up to PKR 200 million. The facility carries mark-up at the rate of 1-month KIBOR plus 2.25%. Please see "General Development of the Business – History and Recent Developments – Development in 2020 – JSB Running Finance Facility – II" for more information.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

The registrar and transfer agent for the Common Shares is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, Suite 600, 530 – 8th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3S8.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Other than the following contracts, there are no material contracts entered into by the Corporation or its subsidiaries during the most recently completed financial year or since January 1, 2002 which are still in effect other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business:

- the Loan Agreement;
- the Services Agreement;
- the agreements in respect of JSB Running Finance Facility - I;
- the agreements in respect of AKBL STF Facility;
- the agreements in respect of ABPL RM Facility;
- the Settlement Agreement;
- the trust agreement between Spud and EEL dated January 3, 2011 pursuant to which EEL holds a 12% Working Interest in the Zamzama North concession for the benefit of Spud;
- the share purchase agreement between Spud and Jahangir Siddiqui & Sons Limited dated December 28, 2011 pursuant to which Spud agreed to purchase EEL for consideration of $1,000;
- the Zarghun South Lease;
- the Sara and Suri Leases;
- the Ayesha Lease;
- the Aminah Lease;
- the Ayesha North Lease;
- the Zamzama North Exploration License;
- the Zamzama Farm-Out Agreement;
- the Guddu Exploration License;
- the Reti, Maru and Maru South Leases;

- the Guddu Farm-Out Agreement;
- the Nareli Exploration License;
- the Badin IV North Exploration License;
- the Badin IV South Exploration License; and
- the farm-in agreement between Spud and MPCL dated January 31, 2002 relating to the acquisition by Spud of its Working Interest in Zarghun South.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Reserves estimates contained in this AIF are derived from a report prepared by McDaniel, an independent reserves evaluator. As of the date hereof, to the knowledge of the Corporation, neither McDaniel nor its officers, directors, employees or consultants beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any of the outstanding Common Shares. In addition, none of the officers, directors, employees or consultants of McDaniel is currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Corporation or any of its associates or affiliates.

As of the date of this AIF, PKF Antares Professional Corporation, Chartered Professional Accountants have reported that they are independent in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct as outlined by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding Jura may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, the principal holders of Common Shares and the securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Corporation's information circular relating to the annual meeting of shareholders, or any adjournment thereof. Additional financial information is provided in the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and the management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

APPENDIX A
FORM 51-101F1
Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information

The reserves data set forth below (the "**2021 Reserves Data**") is based upon the evaluation by McDaniel of the reserves associated with Jura's assets and the value of future net revenue attributable to such reserves. The McDaniel 2021 Report has been prepared in accordance with the standards contained in the COGE Handbook and the reserves definitions contained in NI 51-101 and the COGE Handbook. The 2021 Reserves Data summarizes the oil, liquids and natural gas reserves associated with Jura's assets and properties and the net present values of future net revenue for these reserves using forecast prices and costs as at December 31, 2021.

All evaluations of future revenue are stated after the deduction of future income tax expenses (unless otherwise noted in the tables), royalties, development costs, production costs and well abandonment costs but before consideration of indirect costs such as administrative, overhead and other miscellaneous expenses. The estimated future net revenue contained in the following tables does not represent the fair market value of reserves associated with Jura's assets and properties. There is no assurance that the forecast price and cost assumptions contained in the McDaniel 2021 Report will be attained and variances could be material. Other assumptions and qualifications relating to costs and other matters are summarized in the notes to the following tables. The recovery and reserves estimates for Jura's assets and properties described herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. The actual reserves for Jura's assets and properties may be greater or less than those calculated. In the various reserves related tables included herein, columns may not add due to rounding.

All of Jura's oil and natural gas reserves are located in Pakistan. The following table summarizes the greserves evaluated at December 31, 2021 using forecast prices and costs.

Unless otherwise indicated, references herein to "$" or "dollars" are to United States (U.S.) dollars and references herein to "$MM" are to million United States (U.S.) dollars.

SUMMARY OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES
AND NET PRESENT VALUES OF FUTURE NET REVENUE
as of December 31, 2021

RESERVES CATEGORY	Light and Medium Oil		Heavy Oil		Natural Gas[9]		Natural Gas Liquids	
	Gross (MBbls)	Net (MBbls)	Gross (MBbls)	Net (MBbls)	Gross[10] (MMcf)	Net[11] (MMcf)	Gross[10] (MBbls)	Net[11] (MBbls)
PROVED[1]								
Developed Producing[2]	-	-	-	-	9,708	8,495	23	20
Developed Non-Producing[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undeveloped[4]	-	-	-	-	1,703	1,490	52	46
TOTAL PROVED	-	-	-	-	**11,411**	**9,985**	**75**	**66**
PROBABLE[5]	-	-	-	-	9,499	8,311	70	61
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE[6]	-	-	-	-	**20,910**	**18,296**	**146**	**127**
POSSIBLE[7]	-	-	-	-	15,732	13,766	133	116
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE PLUS POSSIBLE[8]	-	-	-	-	**36,642**	**32,062**	**278**	**243**

Net Present Value[12] of Future Net Revenue Based on Forecast Prices and Costs:

RESERVES CATEGORY	Before Deducting Income Taxes Discounted at						Unit Value Disc. @ 10%/Yr. (13) ($/Boe)
	0% ($000s)	5% ($000s)	10% ($000s)	15% ($000s)	17.5% ($000s)	20% ($000s)	
PROVED[1]							
Developed Producing[2]	22,129	20,653	19,364	18,237	17,728	17,249	13.04
Developed Non-Producing[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undeveloped [4]	6,903	5,746	4,814	4,054	3,726	3,427	15.89
TOTAL PROVED	**29,033**	**26,399**	**24,177**	**22,291**	**21,453**	**20,676**	**13.52**
PROBABLE[5]	27,603	22,797	19,130	16,280	15,088	14,024	12.80
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE[6]	**56,636**	**49,196**	**43,307**	**38,571**	**36,541**	**34,700**	**13.20**
POSSIBLE[7]	52,718	40,463	31,966	25,873	23,462	21,377	12.84
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE PLUS POSSIBLE[8]	**109,354**	**89,659**	**75,274**	**64,444**	**60,004**	**56,077**	**13.04**

Net Present Value[12] of Future Net Revenue Based on Forecast Prices and Costs:

RESERVES CATEGORY	After Deducting Income Taxes Discounted at					
	0% ($000s)	5% ($000s)	10% ($000s)	15% ($000s)	17.5% ($000s)	20% ($000s)
PROVED[1]						
Developed Producing[2]	22,129	20,653	19,364	18,237	17,728	17,249
Developed Non-Producing[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undeveloped [4]	6,903	5,746	4,814	4,054	3,726	3,427
TOTAL PROVED	**29,033**	**26,399**	**24,177**	**22,291**	**21,453**	**20,676**
PROBABLE[5]	26,754	22,277	18,798	16,061	14,909	13,876
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE[6]	**55,786**	**48,675**	**42,975**	**38,352**	**36,362**	**34,552**
POSSIBLE[7]	36,694	28,572	22,902	18,812	17,187	15,777
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE PLUS POSSIBLE[8]	**92,481**	**77,248**	**65,877**	**57,164**	**53,549**	**50,329**

Notes to Reserves Data Tables:

(1) "**Proved Reserves**" are those Reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated Proved Reserves. At least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated Proved Reserves is the target level of certainty.

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

(3) "**Developed Non-Producing**" reserves are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut-in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown.

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

(5) "**Probable Reserves**" means those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than Proved Reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable Reserves. At least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable Reserves is the target level of certainty.

(6) "**Proved plus Probable Reserves**" means the aggregate of Proved Reserves and Probable Reserves.

(7) "**Possible Reserves**" means those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than Probable Reserves. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves.

(8) "**Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves**" means the aggregate of Proved Reserves, Probable Reserves and Possible Reserves.

(9) Estimates of reserves of natural gas include associated and non-associated gas.

(10) "**Gross Reserves**" are Jura's Working Interest (operating or non-operating) reserves before the deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests.

(11) "**Net Reserves**" are Jura's Working Interest (operating or non-operating) reserves after deductions of royalty obligations plus Jura's royalty interests.

(12) **Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue** includes all resource income: sale of oil, gas, by-product reserves; processing of third-party reserves; other income.

(13) The unit values are based on net reserve volumes before income tax.

(14) Income taxes include all resource income, appropriate income tax calculations and prior tax pools.

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

(16) Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding.

TOTAL FUTURE NET REVENUE (UNDISCOUNTED)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

	Revenue ($000s)	Royalties ($000s)	Operating Costs ($000s) (2)	Development Costs ($000s)	Abandonment and Reclamation Costs ($000s)	BT Future Net Revenue ($000s) (1)	Income Taxes ($000s)	AT Future Net Revenue ($000s) (1)
Proved	64,198	8,025	17,085	6,528	3,526	29,033	-	29,033
Proved plus Probable	115,850	14,481	30,200	10,543	3,990	56,636	849	55,786
Proved plus Probable plus Possible	206,671	25,834	52,117	14,753	4,614	109,354	16,873	92,481

Notes:
(1) BT = Before Taxes and AT = After Taxes
(2) Operating cost less processing and other income.

NET PRESENT VALUE OF
FUTURE NET REVENUE BY PRODUCTION GROUP
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

Reserves Category	Production Group	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (discounted at 10%/year) ($000s)	Unit Value Before Income Taxes (discounted at 10%/ year) ($/Boe)
Proved	Light and Medium Crude Oil(1)	-	-
	Heavy Oil	-	-
	Natural Gas	24,177	13.53
Proved plus Probable	Light and Medium Crude Oil(1)	-	-
	Heavy Oil	-	-
	Natural Gas	43,307	13.20
Proved plus Probable plus Possible	Light and Medium Crude Oil(1)	-	-
	Heavy Oil	-	-
	Natural Gas	75,274	13.04

Note:
(1) Includes solution gas.

Summary of Pricing and Inflation Rate Assumptions

Sale prices used by McDaniel in preparing the 2021 Reserves Data were:

Year	Crude oil price Forecast(1)	Badin IV South		Badin IV North		Zarghun South			Guddu	Sara and Suri
		Condensate	Gas	Condensate	Gas	Condensate	Tight	Conventional	Gas	Gas
	$/Bbl	$/Bbl	$/Mcf	$/Bbl	$/Mcf	$/Bbl	$/Mcf	$/Mcf	$/Mcf	$/Mcf
2022	75.00	63.10	5.36	-	6.57	75.00	5.93	2.70	3.52	1.72
2023	69.87	59.94	5.25	59.42	6.43	69.87	5.84	2.70	3.44	1.81
2024	67.63	58.66	5.18	58.13	6.34	67.63	5.76	2.70	3.39	1.90
2025	68.98	59.71	5.22	59.19	6.39	68.98	5.81	2.70	3.42	2.00
2026	70.36	60.78	5.26	60.26	6.44	70.36	5.85	2.70	3.45	2.10
2027	71.77	61.87	5.29	61.35	6.48	71.77	5.87	2.70	3.47	2.20
2028	73.20	62.98	5.32	62.46	6.52	73.20	5.90	2.70	3.49	2.31
2029	74.66	64.11	5.36	64.58	6.56	74.66	5.92	2.70	3.51	2.43
2030	76.16	65.25	5.39	64.73	6.60	76.16	5.95	2.70	3.53	2.55
2031	77.68	66.42	5.42	65.89	6.64	77.68	5.98	2.70	3.56	2.67

Note:
(1) Escalation rate of 2% per year applied after 2031.

Reconciliation of Changes in Reserves

The following tables set forth a reconciliation of the changes in gross total company Working Interest reserve volumes as at December 31, 2021 against such gross reserves as at December 31, 2020, based on the forecast prices and costs assumptions:

	Natural Gas			NGLs		
	Proved	Probable	Proved plus Probable	Proved	Probable	Proved plus Probable
	(MMcf)	(MMcf)	(MMcf)	(MBbls)	(MBbls)	(MBbls)
December 31, 2020	**31,810**	**23,349**	**55,159**	**83**	**93**	**177**
Technical revision	(15,841)	(13,850)	(29,691)	7	(23)	(16)
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(4,558)	-	(4,558)	(15)	-	(15)
Economic Factors	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2021	**11,411**	**9,499**	**20,910**	**75**	**70**	**146**

	Light Crude Oil			Total		
	Proved	Probable	Proved plus Probable	Proved	Probable	Proved plus Probable
	(MBbls)	(MBbls)	(MBbls)	(MBoe)	(MBoe)	(MBoe)
December 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,568**	**4,119**	**9,687**
Technical revision	-	-	-	(2,724)	(2,411)	(5,135)
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	(801)	-	(801)
Economic Factors	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,043**	**1,708**	**3,751**

Notes:

(1) Figures may not add due to rounding.

(2) The Corporation has no unconventional reserves (including, for example, bitumen, synthetic crude oil, coalbed methane), nor any heavy oil.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO RESERVES DATA

Undeveloped Reserves

The following table sets forth the Proved Undeveloped Reserves and the Probable Undeveloped Reserves, each by product type, attributed to Jura's assets in each of the most recent three financial years based on forecast prices and costs.

		Gross Reserves First Attributed by Year			
Product Type	**Units**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Total**
Proved Undeveloped					
Light & Medium Oil	MBbls	-	-	-	-
Heavy Oil	MBbls	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas	MMcf	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Liquids	MBbls	-	-	-	-
Total: Oil Equivalent	MBoe	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Probable Undeveloped					
Light & Medium Oil	MBbls	-	-	-	-
Heavy Oil	MBbls	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas	MMcf	879	-	-	879
Natural Gas Liquids	MBbls	-	-	-	-
Total: Oil equivalent	MBoe	**152**	**-**	**-**	**152**

Undeveloped reserves are attributed by McDaniel in accordance with standards and procedures contained in the COGE Handbook. Proved Undeveloped Reserves are those Reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty and are expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure is required to render them capable of production. Probable Undeveloped Reserves are those Reserves that are less certain to be recovered than Proved Reserves and are expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure is required to render them capable of production.

Jura is planning to develop its Proved Undeveloped Reserves over the next two years through commencement of development activities and further drilling of development wells where deemed necessary to achieve optimal depletion of reserves. Jura is planning to develop its Probable Undeveloped Reserves over the next two years through geological and geophysical studies, seismic acquisition/interpretation and the drilling of appraisal/exploratory wells.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties

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

As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, economic conditions and government restrictions. Revisions to reserve estimates can arise from changes in year-end prices, reservoir performance and geological conditions or production. These revisions can be either positive or negative.

While Jura does not anticipate that any significant economic factors or significant uncertainties will affect any particular components of the reserves data, the reserves can be affected significantly by fluctuations in product pricing, capital expenditures, operating costs, royalty regimes and well performance that are beyond the control of Jura. See "*Risk Factors*".

Future Development Costs

The following table sets forth the development costs deducted in estimating Jura's future net revenue attributable to the reserve categories set forth below as of December 31, 2021, stated with no discount and a discount rate of 10%, as indicated:

Forecast Prices and Costs			
Year	**Proved Reserves ($000s)**	**Proved Plus Probable Reserves ($000s)**	**Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible Reserves ($000s)**
2022	5,302	8,673	8,673
2023	1,122	1,666	1,666
2024	-	100	2,160
2025	-	-	-
2026	104	104	2,143
Thereafter	-	-	111
Total Undiscounted	**6,528**	**10,543**	**14,753**
Discounted @ 10%	**6,096**	**9,860**	**12,865**

Note:

(1) Future development costs shown are associated with booked reserves in the McDaniel 2021 Report and do not necessarily represent Jura's full exploration and development budget.

Future development costs are expected to be funded through a combination of funds from operations and future capital injections. Jura's management does not anticipate that costs incurred in connection with future development will have a material adverse impact on the economic viability of the reserves.

OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Description of Principal Oil and Gas Properties

For a description of Jura's principal oil and gas properties, see "Description of the Business – Principal Areas".

Oil and Gas Wells

The following table sets out the number and status of oil and gas wells associated with the properties in which Jura held a Working Interest and which were producing, or considered to be capable of production, as at December 31, 2021.

	Oil		Natural Gas	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Zarghun South				
Producing	-	-	3	1.20
Non-producing	-	-	1	0.40
Guddu				
Producing	-	-	7	0.75
Non-producing	-	-	1	0.11
Badin IV South				
Producing	-	-	3	0.83
Non-producing	-	-	-	-
Badin IV North				
Producing	-	-	-	-
Non-producing	-	-	1	0.28
Sara and Suri				
Producing	-	-	1	0.60
Non-producing	-	-	2	1.20
Total				
Producing	-	-	14	3.38
Non-producing	-	-	5	1.99

Properties with no Attributed Reserves

The following table sets information concerning Jura's assets with no attributed reserves as at December 31, 2021.

Unproved Properties	Gross Acres (1)	Net Acres (2)
Zamzama North Exploration License	303,749	72,898
Badin IV North Exploration License	215,708	59,320
Badin IV South Exploration License	213,600	58,740
Guddu Exploration License	517,290	55,143
Nareli Exploration License	596,747	173,056

Notes:

(1) "**Gross Acres**" are the total acres in which Jura has or had an interest.

(2) "**Net Acres**" is the aggregate of the total acres in which Jura has or had an interest multiplied by Jura's Working Interest percentage held therein.

Jura expects that all Exploration Licenses in respect of its unproven properties will be renewed. Accordingly, it does not expect that any of its rights to explore, develop and exploit its unproven properties will expire within one year.

The following tables set out the nature, timing, and cost of outstanding minimum work commitments under Exploration Licenses for the above properties:

Zamzama North Exploration License			
Phase I – Year	**Work Program**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Gross ($MM)**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Net ($MM)**
Three	Three exploratory wells (firm) to a depth of 3,700 meters or 100 meters in Pab Sandstone, whichever is shallower	5.1	1.2
	Total	**5.1**	**1.2**

Award date: December 15, 2007

Exploration License Status: Phase I of the exploration license for the Zamzama North Exploration License expired on December 14, 2011. On February 22, 2016 and DGPC has issued a notice to the operator for the fulfillment of outstanding work obligations stipulated in the Zamzama North PCA within a period of 60 days.

Badin IV South Exploration License			
Phase II – Year	**Work Program**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Gross ($MM)**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Net ($MM)**
One	One exploratory well to test the potential of the Upper sands of lower Goru	1.25	0.34
	Total	**1.25**	**0.34**

Award date: January 5, 2006

Exploration License Status: The GoP approved the extension in Phase II of the initial term of Badin IV South Exploration License with effect from September 2, 2021. The Exploration License will now expire on February 2, 2024.

Badin IV North Exploration License			
Phase II – Year	**Work Program**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Gross ($MM)**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Net ($MM)**
One	One exploratory well to test the potential of the lower Goru	3.6	1.0
	Total	**3.6**	**1.0**

Award date: January 5, 2006

Exploration License Status: The Badin IV North Exploration License expired on December 6, 2019. On December 4, 2019, the operator on behalf of Badin IV North Exploration License Working Interest Owners applied for the regularization of the eight-month period from December 6, 2017 to August 30, 2018 along with an extension in license term up to August 30, 2020. This decision is pending with the GoP.

Guddu Exploration License			
Phase II – Year	**Work Program**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Gross ($MM)**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Net ($MM)**
Three	One exploratory well to test the potential of the lower Goru	3.0	0.4
	Total	**3.0**	**0.4**

Award date: February 2, 2000

Exploration License Status: The Guddu Exploration License expired on December 31, 2021. The operator has submitted an application for an eighteen-month extension in license term. This decision is pending with the GoP.

Nareli Exploration License			
Phase I – Year	**Work Program**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Gross ($MM)**	**Minimum Financial Commitment Net ($MM)**
One to Three	The JV Partners are in the process of finalizing the work program to discharge minimum work commitments	12.81	3.62
	Total		

Award date: October 13, 2021

Exploration License Status: The Nareli Exploration License will expire on October 12, 2024.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Properties with no Attributed Reserves

The development of properties with no attributed reserves can be affected by a number of factors including, but not limited to, project economics, forecasted commodity price assumptions, cost estimates and access to infrastructure. These and other factors could lead to the delay or the acceleration of projects related to these properties.

There are no significant economic factors or uncertainties that may affect the anticipated development or production of Jura's properties with no attributed reserves.

The Zamzama North concession is located in the immediate vicinity of existing pipeline infrastructure.

Forward Contracts

There are no contracts under which Jura may be precluded from fully realizing, or may be protected from the full effect of, future market prices for oil or gas.

Jura is under no transportation obligations or commitments for future physical deliveries of oil or gas which exceed Jura's expected related future production from its proved reserves.

Tax Horizon

As at December 31, 2021, Jura had cumulative assessed tax losses totalling $0.22 million and unclaimed exploration expenditures totalling $41.20 million. Based on these figures and Jura's expected future revenue stream, it is expected that Jura will not be in a tax-paying situation until 2029.

Costs Incurred

The following table summarizes capital expenditures made by Jura for the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

	($000s)
Property Acquisition Costs:	
Proved Properties	-
Unproved Properties	-
Exploration Costs	488
Development Costs	2,632
Total	**3,120**

Exploration and Development Activities

For the financial year ended December 31, 2021, Jura participated in the following exploration and development wells.

Number of Wells Drilled						
	Exploration		**Development**		**Total**	
	Gross	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stratigraphic Test	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

For details in respect of the important current and likely exploration and development activities, see "Description of the Business – Principal Areas".

Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

Jura has estimated the cost to perform well abandonment and reclamations by taking into account well depths, geographical location, existing well status and tangible assets. A well's abandonment is scheduled to occur after the total Proved plus Probable production forecast deems the well no longer capable of

production. Where possible, a well's abandonment is scheduled as part of a multi-well program to achieve an economy of scale. The expected cost to be incurred in respect of Proved Reserves, net of salvage value, is $3,526,000 without discount and $2,201,000 using a discount rate of 10%. The expected cost to be incurred in respect of Proved plus Probable Reserves, net of salvage value, is $3,990,000 without discount and $1,860,000 using a discount rate of 10%.

The following tables sets forth the abandonment costs deducted in the estimation of Jura's future net revenue:

Year	Proved Reserves ($000s)	Proved Plus Probable Reserves ($000s)
2022	-	-
2023	716	-
2024	-	-
2025	452	745
2026	-	-
Thereafter	2,358	3,245
Total Undiscounted	**3,526**	**3,990**
Discounted @ 10%	**2,201**	**1,860**

Production Estimates

The following table is a summary of the gross volume of Jura's share of estimated production for 2022.

	Light and Medium Oil (Bbls/d)	Heavy Oil (Bbls/d)	Conventional Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (Bbls/d)	Oil Equivalent (Boe/d)
Proved					
Badin IV South	-	-	3,773	29	680
Badin IV North	-	-	-	-	-
Zarghun South	-	-	3,967	2	685
Guddu	-	-	942	-	162
Sara and Suri	-	-	725	-	125
Total Proved	-	-	9,407	31	1,653
Proved plus Probable					
Badin IV South	-	-	4,838	38	872
Badin IV North	-	-	-	-	-
Zarghun South	-	-	4,161	2	719
Guddu	-	-	981	-	169
Sara and Suri	-	-	887	-	153
Total Proved plus Probable	-	-	10,867	39	1,913

Production History

The following table summarizes Jura's average daily production before deduction of royalties, for the periods indicated.

Product	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021
Light and Medium Crude Oil (Bbls/d)	-	-	-	-
NGLs (Bbls/d)	24	34	31	29
Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	13,749	14,523	12,887	11,485
Total (Boe/d)	2,395	2,538	2,253	2,009

Netback History

The following table sets forth certain production information in respect of product prices received, royalties paid, operating expenses and resulting netback associated with Jura's assets for the periods indicated.

Product Type	Period	$per unit of production			
		Price Received	Royalties Paid	Production Costs	Netbacks
Light & Medium Crude Oil ($/Bbl)	Q1 2021	-	-	-	-

	Q2 2021	-	-	-	-
	Q3 2021	-	-	-	-
	Q4 2021	-	-	-	-
Heavy Oil ($/Bbl)	Q1 2021	-	-	-	-
	Q2 2021	-	-	-	-
	Q3 2021	-	-	-	-
	Q4 2021	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas ($/Mcf)	Q1 2021	4.50	0.56	0.66	3.27
	Q2 2021	4.55	0.57	0.62	3.36
	Q3 2021	5.25	0.66	0.97	3.63
	Q4 2021	5.26	0.66	1.14	3.46
Natural Gas Liquid ($/Bbl)	Q1 2021	51.37	6.42	7.71	37.24
	Q2 2021	63.02	7.88	9.45	45.69
	Q3 2021	55.79	6.97	8.37	40.45
	Q4 2021	67.13	8.39	10.07	48.67

Production by Area

The table below indicates the production volumes by area from Jura's important oil and natural gas properties for the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

Area	Conventional Light and Medium Oil (Bbls/d)	Heavy Oil (Bbls/d)	Conventional Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (Bbls/d)
Guddu	-	-	9,052	-
Zarghun South	-	-	12,336	4.69
Badin IV South	-	-	18,385	133.29
Total	-	-	**39,773**	**137.98**

APPENDIX B
FORM 51-101F2
REPORT OF RESERVES DATA BY
INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR OR AUDITOR

To the board of directors of Jura Energy Corporation (the "**Corporation**"):

1. We have evaluated the Corporation's reserves data as at December 31, 2021. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2021 estimated using forecast prices and costs.

2. The reserves data are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the reserves data based on our evaluation.

3. We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook as amended from time to time (the "**COGE Handbook**") maintained by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter).

4. Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions in the COGE Handbook.

5. The following table shows the net present value of future net revenue (before deduction of income taxes) attributed to proved plus probable reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Corporation evaluated for the year ended December 31, 2021, and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have evaluated and reported on to the Corporation's board of directors:

Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator	Effective Date of Evaluation Report	Location of Reserves (Country or Foreign Geographic Area)	**Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue (before income taxes, 10% discount rate - $000s)**			
			Audited	Evaluated	Reviewed	**Total**
McDaniel and Associates	December 31, 2021	Pakistan	-	43,307	-	43,307

6. In our opinion, the reserves data respectively evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are in accordance with the COGE Handbook consistently applied. We express no opinion on the reserves data that we reviewed but did not audit or evaluate.

7. We have no responsibility to update our report referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after the effective date of our report.

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

EXECUTED as to our report referred to above:

McDaniel and Associates Consultants Ltd, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, April 20, 2022.

(signed)" C. T. Boulton"
Cameron T. Boulton, P. Eng.
Executive Vice President

APPENDIX C
FORM 51-101F3
REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS
ON RESERVES DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION

Management of Jura Energy Corporation (the "**Corporation**") is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Corporation's oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated the Corporation's reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator is presented herein.

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

a) reviewed the Corporation's procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;
b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation and, in the event of a proposal to change the independent qualified reserves evaluator, to inquire whether there had been disputes between the previous independent qualified reserves evaluator; and
c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

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

a) the content and filing with securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 containing reserves data and other oil and gas information;
b) the filing of Form 51-101F2 which is the report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator on the reserves data; and
c) the content and filing of this report.

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

Dated: May 2, 2022

(signed) "Nadeem Farooq"
Nadeem Farooq
Chief Executive Officer and Director

(signed) "Timothy Elliott"
Timothy Elliott
Director

(signed) "Stephen C. Akerfeldt"
Stephen C. Akerfeldt
Director

(signed) "Arif Siddiq"
Arif Siddiq
Chief Financial Officer