CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

ORYX PETROLEUM

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Oryx Petroleum Corporation Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Oryx Petroleum Corporation Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of (loss)/profit, comprehensive (loss)/income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2b in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on certain factors that are outside the control of the Company, including its ability to realize revenues and receive proceeds as forecasted, defer payment of existing liabilities, and raise additional financing in advance of significant liabilities falling due. These conditions, set out in Note 2b indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mark Valentin.

Signed	*Signed*
Mark Valentin	Robert Purdy
Partner	Director

Geneva, Switzerland

March 11, 2020

Consolidated Statements of (Loss) / Profit and Comprehensive (Loss) / Income

		Year ended December 31	
$000s	**Note**	**2019**	**2018**
Revenue		150,496	97,642
Royalties		(66,226)	(42,967)
Net revenue		**84,270**	**54,675**
Operating expense		(28,944)	(19,241)
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	**6, 7**	(21,932)	(13,936)
Impairment (expense) / reversal	**6, 7**	(54,390)	54,109
Impairment of Asset held for disposal	**12**	(13,266)	-
General and administration		(12,007)	(11,923)
Other (expense) / income	**24**	(15,018)	(2,520)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	**30**	15,225	-
(Loss) / Profit from operations		**(46,062)**	**61,164**
Finance expense	**25**	(9,604)	(15,238)
Foreign exchange / (loss) gains		(161)	47
(Loss) / Profit before income tax		**(55,827)**	**45,973**
Income tax expense	**23**	(3,372)	(2,220)
(Loss) / Profit for the year		**(59,199)**	**43,753**
Other comprehensive (loss) / income, net of income tax			
(Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss)			
(Loss) / gain on defined benefit obligation	**16**	(776)	967
Comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		**(59,975)**	**44,720**
(Loss) / Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	**20**	**(0.11)**	**0.09**

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

$000s	Note	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	**6**	101,807	99,875
Property, plant and equipment	**7**	611,552	651,579
Deferred tax assets	**23**	221	236
		713,580	**751,690**
Current assets			
Inventories	**8**	9,421	9,391
Trade and other receivables	**9**	34,461	23,019
Other current assets	**10**	1,880	1,200
Cash and cash equivalents	**11**	8,912	14,410
Assets held for disposal	**12**	-	13,266
		54,674	**61,286**
Total assets		**768,254**	**812,976**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**13**	48,334	69,913
Borrowings	**14**	79,883	-
		128,217	**69,913**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	**14**	-	76,624
Trade and other payables	**13**	56,031	37,521
Retirement benefit obligation	**16**	4,262	2,707
Decommissioning obligation	**17**	20,692	16,674
		80,985	**133,526**
Total liabilities		**209,202**	**203,439**
Equity			
Share capital	**18**	1,361,043	1,353,220
Reserves	**21**	18,594	16,927
Accumulated remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax		(5,529)	(4,753)
Accumulated deficit		(815,056)	(755,857)
Total equity		**559,052**	**609,537**
Total equity and liabilities		**768,254**	**812,976**

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on March 11, 2020.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

Signed
Jean Claude Gandur
Director

Signed
Peter Newman
Director

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

		Attributable to equity holders of the Company						
$000s	**Note**	**Share capital**	**Reserves**	**Accumulated deficit**	**Accumulated remeasurement of defined benefit obligation - gain/ (loss)**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total equity**
Balance at January 1, 2018		**1,343,186**	**15,879**	**(799,610)**	**(5,720)**	**553,735**	**644**	**554,379**
Profit for the period		-	-	43,753	-	43,753	-	43,753
Issue of shares for debt interest conversion	**18**	7,983	-	-	-	7,983	-	7,983
Private subscription	**18**	1,277	-	-	-	1,277	-	1,277
Share based payment expense	**21**	-	1,985	-	-	1,985	-	1,985
Shares and cash issued for LTIP	**18, 21**	725	(830)	-	-	(105)	-	(105)
Increase in ownership of KPAWDE (1)	**21**	-	(57)	-	-	(57)	(644)	(701)
Shares issued for Directors' compensation	**18, 21**	49	(50)	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Gain on defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	**16**	-	-	-	967	967	-	967
Balance at December 31, 2018		**1,353,220**	**16,927**	**(755,857)**	**(4,753)**	**609,537**	**-**	**609,537**
Loss for the period		-	-	(59,199)	-	(59,199)	-	(59,199)
Issue of shares for debt interest conversion	**18**	5,074	-	-	-	5,074	-	5,074
Issue of warrants	**18**	-	478	-	-	478	-	478
Private subscription	**18**	1,425	-	-	-	1,425	-	1,425
Share based payment expense	**21**	-	2,688	-	-	2,688	-	2,688
Shares and cash issued for LTIP	**18, 21**	1,324	(1,499)	-	-	(175)	-	(175)
Loss on defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	**16**	-	-	-	(776)	(776)	-	(776)
Balance at December 31, 2019		**1,361,043**	**18,594**	**(815,056)**	**(5,529)**	**559,052**	**-**	**559,052**

(1) During the first quarter of 2018, the Group acquired the minority ownership interest in KPA Western Desert Energy Limited ("KPAWDE"), thereby increasing its percentage ownership from 80.8% to 100%.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

		Year ended December 31	
$000s	**Note**	**2019**	**2018**
Operating activities			
(Loss) / Profit		(59,199)	43,753
Items not involving cash	**22**	86,938	(19,732)
Change in retirement benefit obligation		(844)	(814)
Changes in non-cash working capital	**22**	1,246	(15,106)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**28,141**	**8,101**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,707)	(7,494)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(32,288)	(26,738)
Additions to assets held for disposal	**12**	-	(5,266)
Changes in non-cash working capital	**22**	(1,070)	6,689
Net cash used in investing activities		**(35,065)**	**(32,809)**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	**18**	1,426	1,277
Increase in ownership of KPAWDE	**21**	-	(731)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**1,426**	**546**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(5,498)**	**(24,162)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		14,410	38,572
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**8,912**	**14,410**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

Oryx Petroleum Corporation Limited (the "Company" or "OPCL") is a public company incorporated in Canada under the Canada Business Corporations Act and is the holding company for the Oryx Petroleum group of companies (together the "Group" or "Oryx Petroleum"). The address of the registered office of OPCL is 3400 First Canadian Centre 350, 7th Avenue Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2J 2M2. The Group's indirect controlling shareholder is The Addax and Oryx Group PLC ("AOG") (incorporated in Malta). The majority of AOG's outstanding shares are owned by Clanta Trust (formerly Samsufi Trust), an irrevocable discretionary charitable trust created at the suggestion of Jean Claude Gandur. Mr. Gandur is not one of the beneficiaries of Clanta Trust (formerly Samsufi Trust). The Group's principal activities are to acquire and develop exploration and production assets in order to produce hydrocarbons and to increase oil and gas reserves.

The consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements") were authorised for issue by the Board of directors on March 11, 2020.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit and loss.

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4: Critical accounting estimates and judgments.

The Financial Statements are presented in the US Dollar currency (USD), which is both the presentational and functional currency of the Company.

b. Going concern

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realisation of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group met its day to day working capital requirements and funded its capital and operating expenditures through its share of oil sales revenues from the Hawler license area.

The Group's ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with management's estimates and forecasts is primarily dependent on the Group's ability to produce, sell and receive payment for crude oil from the Hawler license area in accordance with its current 2020 work program and forecast adjusted to exclude discretionary investments.

The directors expect that cash resources will be sufficient to fund the Group's capital and operating expenditures and to meet forecast obligations as they fall due in the 15 months following December 31, 2019.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b. Going concern (continued)

In preparing forecasts supporting the going concern assumption, management has applied the following significant judgments and assumptions:

i) Hawler license area oil sales are based on Brent crude oil prices averaging $52.61 per barrel during the 15-month period ending March 31, 2021.

ii) Oil sales proceeds will be received in accordance with the Group's current forecast.

iii) The timing and extent of forecast capital and operating expenditures is based on the Group's current forecast work program and expenditures adjusted to exclude selected discretionary investments. The Group retains a high degree of control and flexibility over both the extent and timing of expenditure under its capital investment program.

iv) Cash outflows arising from contingent consideration will not materialize prior to mid-2021 (note 30).

v) There will be no outflows of cash or other assets in satisfaction of the claim outlined in note 12.

Management continually monitors the Group's financing requirements and plans to secure external funding, if required. Specifically, management is engaged with principal shareholders to consider the financing arrangements required to provide for the financing of the Group's cash outflows as they materialise. Management expects that sufficient time is available to clarify precise requirements for modification to existing financing arrangements or to secure additional financing, if any, and to subsequently conclude the arrangements required.

Should the Group be unable to meet its obligations as they fall due and to fund its anticipated capital investments and operating expenditures, the preparation of these Financial Statements on a going concern basis may not be appropriate. The Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. Such adjustments may be material.

The directors have considered the judgments, estimates, and related uncertainties discussed above and have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group will have adequate resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future and, therefore, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these Financial Statements. However, the directors have determined that, in aggregate, the uncertainties related to the judgments and estimates outlined in i) to v) above are material to the conclusion that the Group will be able to continue operations on a going concern basis.

c. New and amended standards adopted by the Group

Effective January 1, 2019, the Group adopted the following IFRS as issued or amended by the IASB:

Amendments to Standards	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
IFRS 16 – Leases	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements – 2015 – 2017 Cycle	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19: Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over income tax treatments	January 1, 2019

The above amended standards have not had a material impact on these Financial Statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d. New and amended standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements, the following standards applicable to the Group were issued but not yet effective:

New and Amended Standards	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	January 1, 2020

Management has reviewed the impact of the new and amended standards listed above and expects that the adoption of these standards and amendments will not have a material impact on these Financial Statements.

e. Consolidation

i. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and due to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at the fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions are also eliminated.

ii. Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss of control

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e. Consolidation (continued)

iii. Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to control a subsidiary, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may result in amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income being reclassified to profit or loss.

iv. Interest in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has rights to assets, and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. Interests in joint operations are accounted for by recognising the Group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses.

f. Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The Financial Statements are presented in US Dollars (USD), which is the functional and presentational currency of the Company and the Group.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where these items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss.

iii. Group companies

All Group entities have a functional currency of US Dollars which is consistent with the presentation currency of these Financial Statements.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing exchange rate.

g. Revenue

The Group recognises revenue associated with the sale of the Group's working interest share of oil and natural gas products when control of the product is transferred to its customer(s) at which point the Group has satisfied its performance obligations. Revenue is measured on the basis of the consideration specified in the commercial agreements governing the sale of oil and natural gas products.

The Group incurs operating and capital costs for the exploration and development of various license areas. Agreements governing the exploration and development activities establish terms for the Group to recover these costs from the value of the sales of oil and natural gas products (Cost Recovery Oil) and to share in the value of the remaining oil and natural gas products (Profit Oil). The Group's revenue includes the value of gross sales representing the sum of Cost Recovery Oil and Profit Oil.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g. Revenue (continued)

All remittances to governments who are party to the applicable Production Sharing Contract ("PSC") that are directly attributable to the sale of oil and natural gas products during the reporting period including the government share of Profit Oil described above, except for income taxes, are reported as royalties.

Under the terms of certain PSCs, the governments' share of Profit Oil includes an amount in respect of income taxes payable by the Group under the laws of the respective jurisdiction. As this amount is classified as income tax in accordance with IAS 12, in such cases the Group recognises the amount as a deduction to royalties with a corresponding income tax expense when the oil and natural gas products are sold.

h. Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets and property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")

i. Cost

Oil and gas properties and other property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost including expenditures which are directly attributable to the purchase or development of an asset.

ii. Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred following the acquisition of a license are initially capitalised as intangible E&E assets. Payments to acquire the legal rights to explore, costs of technical work, seismic acquisition, education and training funds, production sharing contract costs, exploratory and appraisal drilling, general technical support and directly attributable administrative costs are capitalised as E&E assets.

E&E costs are not amortised prior to the conclusion of appraisal activities.

E&E assets related to each exploration license/prospect are carried forward until the existence (or otherwise) of commercial reserves has been determined subject to quarterly reviews for impairment. If commercial reserves are discovered, the carrying value, less any impairment loss, of the relevant E&E assets is reclassified to property, plant and equipment. If commercial reserves are determined not to exist or if the asset is otherwise deemed to be impaired, the related capitalised costs are charged to expense.

Costs incurred prior to having obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

iii. Development costs

Expenditures on the construction, installation and completion of infrastructure facilities and drilling of development wells are capitalised as oil and gas properties. Costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and equipment to lift oil and gas to the surface are expensed.

PP&E assets are stated at historical cost, less any accumulated depletion and any provision for impairment. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Where such subsequent expenditure is to replace previously capitalised equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

iv. Other property, plant and equipment

Other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and provisions for impairment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h. Exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) assets and property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”) (continued)

v. Depreciation, depletion, and amortisation (“DD&A”)

Costs that are capitalised as oil and gas assets are depleted from the commencement of production on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of oil and gas production in the period to the estimated quantities of proved plus probable reserves at the end of the period plus the production during the period. The cost base used in the unit of production calculation comprises the net book value of capitalised costs plus the estimated future field development costs. The impact of changes in reserves estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, between 3-5 years, of the respective assets.

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Assets that are not yet in use are classified as assets under construction and are not depreciated.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of loss.

vi. Intangible assets other than oil and gas assets

Intangible assets, other than oil and gas assets, that have finite useful lives, are measured at cost and amortised over their expected useful economic lives on a straight-line basis.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, intangible assets, or assets under construction and not available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to DD&A are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

E&E assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that carrying value may exceed recoverable value. Such indicators include but are not limited to:

- the period for which the Group has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed or extended;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of resources in the specific area is neither budgeted or planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of resources and a decision has been taken to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the E&E asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale;
- extended decreases in expected prices or margins for oil and gas commodities or products;
- a significant downwards revision in estimated volumes of reserves or resources or an upward revision in future development costs.

For the purpose of impairment testing, PP&E assets are aggregated in cash-generating units (“CGU”). An impairment loss is recognised if the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Previously recorded impairment provisions related to non-financial assets other than goodwill are reviewed and subject to reversal at each reporting date.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j. Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Management determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

i. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are held to collect contractual cash flows that solely represent repayments of the carrying amount of the asset upon initial recognition and interest, if any. These financial assets are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All other financial assets, not classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, are classified and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

k. Inventories

i. Materials inventory

Inventories relating to materials acquired for use in the exploration and development of oil and gas activities are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, taking into account slow moving inventory and obsolescence. Cost is determined by the first-in first-out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of material inventories comprises all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

ii. Oil Inventory

Crude oil inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in first-out method.

l. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established based on the probabilities of possible default scenarios, and on changes in those possible default scenarios at each reporting date.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

n. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o. Taxation

The Group's contractual arrangements in certain foreign jurisdictions stipulate that income taxes are collected by the respective government out of its entitlement share of Profit Oil. Such amounts are included in current income tax expense at the statutory rate in effect at the time of production.

The Company determines the amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities based on the difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities reported for financial accounting purposes from those reported for tax. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets associated with unused tax losses are recognised to the extent it is probable the Group will have sufficient future taxable earnings available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

p. Employee benefits

i. Pension obligations

The Group operates two Swiss defined benefit pension plans. Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The pension assets within these Swiss plans consist entirely of investments held by the insurance company that reinsures the Group's pension obligations.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contributions to the plans.

ii. Share-based compensation

The Group issues equity-settled share-based payments to employees under a Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). Such payments are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

The fair value of equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

q. Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are stated initially at their fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

r. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when i) the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and iii) the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured using management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation and are discounted to present value as at the date of the statement of financial position.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

r. Provisions (continued)

The Group's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation activities. The Group recognises provisions for the estimated cost of site restoration which are capitalised in the relevant asset category.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the date of the statement of financial position. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks. Decommissioning obligations are recognised as additions to the corresponding assets in the period they arise unless the obligation results directly from production activities, in which case the change is recognised as a production expense. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

s. Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Fair values of financial instruments

The Group has classified its cash and cash equivalents as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Contingent consideration payable is classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets at amortised cost, and trade and other payables and borrowings are classified as other liabilities.

The carrying and fair values of the Group's financial instruments are summarised as follows:

Classification ($000s)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,912	14,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	34,461	23,019
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	56,031	70,993
Other liabilities	128,217	146,537

3.2 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management objective is to decrease volatility in financial position and cash flow while securing effective and competitive financing. In order to address the impact of these risks, the Group has developed various risk management policies and strategies.

a. Market risk

i. Commodity price risk

The market prices for crude oil and natural gas are subject to significant fluctuations resulting from a variety of factors affecting global supply and demand. An increase or decrease of $10/bbl applied to the Group's oil sales recognised during 2019 would have resulted in an increase or decrease respectively of $19.0 million to the (loss) / profit for the year.

ii. Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and has foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Financial risk factors (continued)

a. Market risk (continued)

ii. Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The Group's reporting currency is the US Dollar. Certain elements of general and administrative expenses are transacted in other currencies. The majority of balances are held in US Dollars with transfers to Swiss Francs and other local currencies as required to meet local needs. The Group's objective is to minimise exposure to foreign exchange risks.

Management estimates that there would have been a $0.9 million impact to the loss for the year ended December 31, 2019 by applying a 10% change in the US Dollar / Swiss Franc exchange rate to transactions denominated in Swiss Francs.

iii. Interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates with the exception of interest income from bank deposits and contingent consideration, with variable interest rates which are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk as market rates change. The objective of the Group's interest rate risk management is to balance the returns received on interest bearing assets with an acceptable level of access to those assets.

The Group estimates that the impact of applying a 0.5% change to interest rates associated with the Group's financial instruments that bear interest at a variable rate would result in a change to the loss of $0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to oil and gas property license partners and customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For cash and cash equivalents, the Group invests in products that are rated investment grade and above. The credit risk on liquid funds is assessed as limited because the counterparties are primarily banks with good credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The Group extends unsecured credit to third party customers in relation to oil sales and the collection of these amounts may be affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Company has not experienced any material credit losses in the collection of accounts receivable to date. Management has increased the provision to $3.2 million relating to the revenue receivable balance at December 31, 2019 (2018 - $1.8 million).

Where a Group company undertakes its activities under joint arrangements, its joint operations partners are obligated to make cash contributions to fund the joint operations and have historically done so. The balance of joint operations receivables / payables, classified within other payables and accrued liabilities (note 13) arises from timing differences between cash calls and the expenditure incurred on behalf of joint operations partners. The Group is exposed to credit risk on cash call balances receivable and extends unsecured credit to joint operations partners. The Company has not experienced any material credit losses in the collection of accounts receivable to date.

The following table presents the credit risk exposure to individual financial institutions:

Credit rating	Cash balance at December 31, 2019 ($000s)	Maximum balance with any individual bank during 2019 ($000s)	Number of banks
A1	8,278	21,726	3
Other / not rated	144	403	3
Cash held by Group	490	596	N/A

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Financial risk factors (continued)

c. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the ability to secure sufficient funding on a timely basis to meet capital and operating expenditure obligations. Management uses budgets and cash flow models, which are regularly updated, to monitor liquidity risk. The Group manages liquidity risk through its corporate treasury function using various sources of financing and investing excess liquidity. Refer to note 2b for additional discussion regarding liquidity risk.

The table below details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The amounts disclosed in the table are the estimated undiscounted cash flows.

$000s	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
At December 31, 2019				
Trade and other payables	48,334	75,674	-	-
Borrowings (note 14)	80,059	-	-	-
Decommissioning obligation	-	-	-	33,122
At December 31, 2018				
Trade and other payables	71,554	31,219	14,643	-
Borrowings (note 14)	-	77,146	-	-
Decommissioning obligation	-	-	-	39,000

3.3 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for the other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Group consists of borrowings, issued capital and reserves less accumulated deficits.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies management makes estimates, judgments and assumptions concerning the future. These accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions may differ from actual results. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Information about critical estimates and judgments that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the Financial Statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

a. Going concern

The estimates and judgments related to the significant Going Concern assumptions are discussed in detail in note 2b.

b. Carrying value of E&E assets

Management has made significant estimates and judgments related to the determination of whether impairment indicators are present in respect of each CGU classified as an E&E asset. These critical estimates and judgments are discussed in detail in note 6.

c. Carrying value of oil and gas assets

Note 7 sets out a detailed discussion regarding the critical judgments and estimates used in determining the carrying value of oil and gas assets.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

d. Contingent consideration

Estimating the fair value of contingent consideration relating to the acquisition of OP Hawler Kurdistan Limited requires significant judgment as described in note 30.

e. Fair value

An assessment of fair value of assets and liabilities is required in accounting for derivative instruments and other items and disclosures related to fair values of financial assets and liabilities. In such instances, fair value measurements are estimated based on the amounts for which the assets and liabilities could be exchanged at the relevant transaction date or reporting period end and are therefore not necessarily reflective of the likely cash flow upon actual settlements. Where fair value measurements cannot be derived from publicly available information, they are estimated using models and other valuation methods. To the extent possible, the assumptions and inputs used take into account externally verifiable inputs. However, such information is by nature subject to uncertainty, particularly where comparable market-based transactions may not exist.

5. Joint arrangements

The Group has entered into Joint arrangements to facilitate the exploration, development and production of oil and gas. No new joint arrangements have been entered into during the year ended December 31, 2019. As at December 31, 2019, the Company was involved in the following joint arrangements:

License Area	Classification	Location	Participating interest (1)
Hawler	Joint operation	Iraq – Kurdistan Region	65%
AGC (2) Central	Joint operation	Senegal and Guinea Bissau	85%

(1) Participating interest is the Group's current interest in the applicable license area. Participating interest differs from working interest which reflects the impact of unexercised back-in rights or options.

(2) Agence de Gestion et de Coopération entre le Sénégal et la Guinée – Bissau ("AGC")

6. Intangible assets

$000s	Exploration & Evaluation costs	Computer Software	Total
Cost			
At January 1, 2018	**92,180**	**2,186**	**94,366**
Additions	7,672	25	7,697
At December 31, 2018	**99,852**	**2,211**	**102,063**
Additions	1,931	14	1,945
At December 31, 2019	**101,783**	**2,225**	**104,008**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
At January 1, 2018	**-**	**2,159**	**2,159**
Amortisation	-	29	81
At December 31, 2018	**-**	**2,188**	**2,188**
Amortisation	-	13	13
At December 31, 2019	**-**	**2,201**	**2,201**
Net book value			
At December 31, 2019	101,783	24	101,807
At December 31, 2018	99,852	23	99,875

6. Intangible assets (continued)

The carrying amounts of intangible E&E assets relate to:

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Middle East	48,524	48,397
West Africa	53,259	51,455
	101,783	**99,852**

The carrying amounts for E&E assets represent costs incurred on exploration projects. For the purpose of impairment assessments and testing, E&E assets are aggregated in CGU. Determination of what constitutes a CGU is subject to management judgments and the circumstances. The carrying amounts remain capitalised, provided there are no indications of impairment, until the process to determine whether commercial reserves are established is complete. At that stage the relevant costs are either transferred to PP&E or written-off to the statement of profit and loss as an impairment of oil and gas assets.

Management has exercised significant judgment in determining that the Hawler – Ain al Safra sub-contract area and the AGC Central license constitute individual CGUs and that there are no substantive indicators suggesting that the carrying amounts of exploration and evaluation assets exceed their recoverable amounts. Most significantly, assessments regarding the presence of impairment indicators include complex judgments and estimates relating to i) management's current and future capital allocation priorities, and ii) the Group's ability to finance its commitments within the time limitations imposed by the agreements governing the Group's activities in each of the related license areas / CGUs.

7. Property, plant and equipment

The Group's principal property, plant and equipment comprises its oil and gas assets in the Hawler license area in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. No assets have been pledged as security.

$000s	Oil and gas Assets	Fixtures and Equipment	Total
Cost			
At January 1, 2018	**874,088**	**3,326**	**877,414**
Additions	28,504	218	28,722
At December 31, 2018	**902,592**	**3,544**	**906,136**
Additions	36,290	5	36,295
At December 31, 2019	**938,882**	**3,549**	**942,431**
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment			
At January 1, 2018	**291,469**	**3,323**	**294,792**
Impairment reversal (1)	(54,109)	-	(54,109)
Depreciation	-	18	18
Depletion	13,856	-	13,856
At December 31, 2018	**251,216**	**3,341**	**254,557**
Impairment	54,390	-	54,390
Depreciation	-	75	75
Depletion	21,857	-	21,857
At December 31, 2019	**327,463**	**3,416**	**330,879**
Net book value			
At December 31, 2019	611,419	133	611,552
At December 31, 2018	651,376	203	651,579

(1) As at December 31, 2018, the Group recorded a $54.1 million impairment reversal relating to the Hawler license area. The impairment reversal represents the difference between the estimated recoverable amount of the Hawler license area CGU and its carrying amount prior to the impairment reversal.

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The carrying amounts for oil and gas assets are subject to impairment assessment and testing in accordance with IAS 36.

For the purpose of impairment assessments and testing, oil and gas assets are aggregated in CGUs. Determination of what constitutes a CGU is subject to management judgments and the circumstances. For the purposes of impairment assessments and testing of oil and gas assets, management has determined that the Hawler license area, excluding the Ain al Safra sub-contract area, constitutes the Group's single CGU which contains property, plant and equipment.

In conducting impairment assessments and tests, management considers internal and external sources of information regarding the manner in which assets are expected to be used, and indications of economic performance of the assets. Estimates include but are not limited to the determination of expected future cash flows from the asset being tested and the discount rate used to determine the value of the cash flows at the measurement date. Reductions in oil price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production, increases in estimated future capital costs, reductions in the amount of recoverable reserves and resources and/or adverse economic conditions can result in estimated carrying amounts exceeding the recoverable amounts of the Group's oil and gas assets. An impairment loss is recognised if and when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment reversal is recognised if and when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

Following the presence of indicators that the Hawler license area CGU's recoverable amount may differ from its carrying amount, management conducted an impairment test as at December 31, 2019.

In performing the impairment test as at December 31, 2019, management used significant assumptions and estimates derived from and consistent with those incorporated in the proved plus probable oil reserves development case contained in the independent evaluator's report referenced in the Group's Material Change Report dated February 19, 2020, adjusted to reflect management's current assumptions related to future crude oil sale prices.

Expected cash inflows from oil sales are based on quoted Brent Crude forward contract prices for 2020, 2021, and 2022. Management's Brent Crude assumptions beyond 2022 are benchmarked against the forward contract prices and pricing forecasts prepared by external firms. Expected cash inflows assume that all sales of crude oil from the Hawler license area are completed through the Kurdistan Oil Export Pipeline. In accordance with management's best estimate of the terms most likely to govern future sales of Hawler license area crude oil, realized prices are referenced to management's estimated future Brent Crude prices discounted by approximately $8/bbl for pipeline system tariffs and fees, and adjusted for differences in forecast API gravity and sulphur from standard Brent specifications.

Based on the above, expected cash inflows from oil sales are determined using the following estimated average nominal sales prices:

Year ending December 31,	External Forecast Brent Price ($/bbl)	Management Forecast Brent Price Used ($/bbl)	Management Forecast Realized Price Used ($/bbl)
2020	66.33	63.38	46.70
2021	67.94	59.37	43.14
2022	70.06	57.32	41.54
2023	71.66	67.17	51.37
2024	73.27	68.41	52.17
2025	74.57	74.57	58.12
2026	76.22	76.22	59.38
2027	77.83	77.83	60.59
Thereafter	2% escalation	2% escalation	2% escalation

Expected cash outflows are based on the capital, operating, and abandonment expenditure profiles incorporated in the independent evaluator's report, referenced in the Group's Material Change Report dated February 19, 2020.

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Management has applied the fair value less costs of disposal methodology to establish the net present value of expected after-tax cash flows associated with proved plus probable oil reserves as at December 31, 2019 using a 15% nominal after-tax discount rate. The 15% discount rate is based on management's estimate of the cost of capital invested in upstream oil and gas assets in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

In measuring the recoverable amount of the Hawler license area CGU as defined in IFRS 13, management has relied on i) observable inputs other than quoted prices for identical assets, and ii) inputs that are not publicly observable and are the result of management's estimates and judgments arising from analysis of internally generated data. Management's estimates of fair value less costs of disposal is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Application of the fair value less costs of disposal methodology using the assumptions described above indicates an estimated recoverable amount of the Hawler license area CGU as at December 31, 2019 to be $591.9 million. Consequently, the Group has recorded a $54.4 million impairment as at December 31, 2019. The impairment represents the difference between the estimated recoverable amount of the Hawler license area CGU and its carrying amount prior to the impairment reversal which includes the carrying values of decommissioning obligations (note 17) for which settlement is included in the discounted expected after-tax cash-flows.

The net present value of expected after-tax cash-flows associated with the proved plus probable oil reserves development case described above has been subjected to sensitivities arising from changes in crude oil price forecasts and discount rates. The following table indicates the estimated recoverable amounts as at December 31, 2019 that result from applying various crude oil price forecasts and discount rates:

	Discount rate		
Estimated recoverable amount ($ millions) – based on	**12.5%**	**15%**	**17.5%**
Management Forecast prices less $10/bbl	525.4	460.0	405.2
Management Forecast prices, shown above	660.4	591.9	533.6
Management Forecast prices plus $5/bbl	718.3	648.3	588.6

The net present value of expected cash-flows associated with the proved plus probable oil reserves development case is also highly sensitive to the Group's independently evaluated estimation of proved plus probable oil reserves and to the production profile associated with the exploitation of these reserves. The estimated recoverable and carrying values of the Group's Hawler license area CGU are subject to significant adjustment should there be significant changes to estimates of proved plus probable oil reserves and their production profile.

8. Inventories

$000s	**December 31 2019**	**December 31 2018**
Oil inventory	217	221
Materials, net of provision	9,204	9,170
	9,421	**9,391**

The cost of oil inventory is expensed through production and depletion expenses in the period during which it is sold. As at December 31, 2019 the Group's working interest share of oil inventory was 11,333 bbls (December 31, 2018 – 11,720 bbls).

The Group has adjusted the carrying value of materials inventory to management's estimate of net realisable value (note 24). The provision at December 31, 2019 is $7.0 million (December 31, 2018: $8.3 million).

No inventories have been pledged as security during the period.

9. Trade and other receivables

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Revenue receivables, net of provision	33,227	21,776
Other receivables	1,234	1,243
	34,461	**23,019**

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables presented above are reasonable approximations of their fair values. Included in the revenue receivables balance at December 31, 2019 is a provision of $3.2 million (December 31, 2018 – $1.8 million) which was calculated based on the probabilities of possible default (note 24).

Trade and other receivables are denominated in US Dollars. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables presented above are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

10. Other current assets

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Deposits	1,149	580
Prepaid charges and other current assets	731	620
	1,880	**1,200**

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of the fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
US Dollar	8,334	13,766
Swiss Franc	499	558
Other	79	86
	8,912	**14,410**

12. Assets held for disposal

On April 23, 2018, a subsidiary of Oryx Petroleum (the “Seller”) entered into an agreement providing for the sale of a 30% participating interest in the Haute Mer B exploration license offshore Congo (Brazzaville) (“HMB License”) to the HMB License’s operator (the “Buyer”) (the “Sale Agreement”). The Sale Agreement provided for the Seller’s interest in the HMB License to be transferred for cash consideration of $13.3 million.

During the second quarter of 2019, the Buyer and other members of the HMB License contractor group relinquished their rights to explore and produce crude oil from the license area.

Contrary to the Seller’s position that all conditions to closing were either satisfied or waived, the Buyer declined to close the transaction and purported to terminate the Sale Agreement. The matter was referred to arbitration. On January 31, 2020, the arbitration tribunal released its decision rejecting the Seller’s position that all conditions to closing had been either satisfied or waived and that the Buyer was required to close the transaction and acquire the Seller’s interest. The tribunal also awarded $15.7 million to the Buyer including $15.1 million in respect of the Seller’s share of HMB License expenditures incurred by the Buyer following the date of the Sale Agreement.

12. Assets held for disposal (continued)

As the arbitration award constitutes an adjusting event after the reporting period end date, the Group has adjusted the carrying value of the assets held for disposal to Nil as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - $13.3 million) and has recorded a provision for the costs awarded to the Seller (note 13). Given that the Seller has no assets to satisfy the arbitration award, the Group does not expect outflows of cash or other assets pursuant to the Sale Agreement or the related arbitration.

13. Trade and other payables

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Trade accounts payable	6,148	3,920
Amounts payable to related parties	21	82
Contingent consideration (notes 25, 30)	-	33,472
Other payables and accrued liabilities (1)	42,165	32,439
Current portion	**48,334**	**69,913**
Non-current portion of contingent consideration (notes 25, 30)	56,031	37,521
Total trade and other payables	**104,365**	**107,434**

(1) Includes $15.7 million provision for HMB License arbitration award (note 12).

The carrying amounts of trade accounts payables, amounts payable to related parties, and other payables and accrued liabilities, as presented above are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

As at December 31, 2019, the Group has recognised a liability of $56.0 million (December 31, 2018 - $71.0 million) representing the estimated fair value of liabilities associated with the acquisition of OP Hawler Kurdistan Limited. The portion of the liability estimated to be paid beyond one year of the respective dates of the statements of financial position is classified as a non-current liability. The contingent consideration liability is presented at fair value estimated using the expected present value technique where future cash flows have been discounted at a rate of 10% (notes 25 and 30).

14. Borrowings

On March 11, 2015, the Group entered into a committed and unsecured term loan facility agreement (the "Loan Facility") with a subsidiary of its indirect controlling shareholder The Addax and Oryx Group PLC (the "Lender"). The $100 million Loan Facility has been fully drawn and had an initial maturity of March 10, 2018 (the "Maturity Date").

On April 28, 2017, the Loan Facility was amended to extend the Maturity Date from March 10, 2018 to July 1, 2019 and to amend interest payment terms (the "Loan Amendment"). Under the terms of the Loan Amendment, interest at an annual compound rate of 10.5%, and principal amounts owing to the Lender up to and including May 11, 2017 (the "Loan Amount") are payable at the Maturity Date or earlier, at the option of the borrower. Interest accrued on the Loan Amount after May 11, 2017 was determined on each of November 11, 2017, May 11, 2018, November 11, 2018, (each, an "Interest Calculation Dates") and has been settled by way of issuance of common shares (note 18). The numbers of common shares were determined using the issue price per share equal to the volume weighted average trading price for the five trading days immediately preceding the Interest Calculation Dates.

On December 31, 2018, the Group agreed with the Lender to amend the Loan Facility to further extend the Maturity Date from July 1, 2019 to July 1, 2020 and to amend interest provisions (the "2nd Loan Amendment"). The Company issued warrants to acquire 6,132,804 common shares to an affiliate of the Lender (note 18b) in consideration of the 2nd Loan Amendment. The Loan Amount and interest rate remained unchanged from the terms agreed under the Loan Amendment. Interest accrued on the Loan Amount for the period beginning on November 12, 2018 and ending on July 1, 2019 was settled by way of issuance of common shares as contemplated in the Loan Amendment. If cash payments to the Lender are then permitted under the terms of other corporate agreements, interest on the Loan Amount accruing after July 1, 2019 is payable in cash on January 1, 2020 and July 1, 2020. The 2nd Loan Amendment was approved by the Toronto Stock Exchange on March 11, 2019.

14. Borrowings (continued)

On August 19, 2019, the Group extinguished $5.1 million of accrued interest under the Loan Facility, for the period beginning on November 12, 2018 and ending on July 1, 2019 in consideration for 23,901,430 common shares of the Company.

On March 11, 2020, the Group agreed with the Lender to further amend the Loan Facility to extend the Maturity Date from July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (the “3rd Loan Amendment”). The Company has agreed to issue warrants to acquire 33,149,000 common shares to an affiliate of the Lender in consideration of the 3rd Loan Amendment. The interest rate remains unchanged from the terms agreed under the 2nd Loan Amendment. The Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) has reviewed the applicable transaction materials and management expects that the TSX will approve the 3rd Loan Amendment in due course.

Borrowings are presented net of warrant issue and other transaction costs. The carrying value of the loan at December 31, 2019, which has been measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, approximates its fair value and its components are summarised in the table below:

At December 31, 2017	**75,854**
Interest expense	7,983
Accretion of deferred financing costs	770
Extinguishment through issuance of common shares (note 18)	(7,983)
At December 31, 2018 (classified as a non-current liability)	**76,624**
Interest expense	7,983
Accretion of deferred financing costs	350
Extinguishment through issuance of common shares (note 18)	(5,074)
At December 31, 2019 (classified as a current liability))	**79,883**

15. Interim credit facility

On November 13, 2018, the Group entered into a committed and unsecured term loan agreement (“2019 Interim Credit Facility”) jointly with an affiliate of AOG and Zeg Oil and Gas Limited. The amount of the 2019 Interim Credit Facility was subsequently reduced to $7.25 million and the availability period to draw funds under the facility was extended to September 23, 2019. On September 30, 2019, the 2019 Interim Credit Facility expired in accordance with its terms. No amounts were borrowed by the Group under the facility. The Group incurred a commitment fee equivalent to 1% of the undrawn amount under the 2019 Interim Credit Facility.

On March 11, 2020 the Group entered into a $5 million committed and unsecured short-term credit facility (“2020 Interim Credit Facility”) with an affiliate of AOG. Amounts drawn under the 2020 Interim Credit Facility (“Principal”), if any, will bear interest at an annual rate of 10.5% calculated daily and compounding at the end of each calendar month (“Interest”). Principal and Interest are payable no later than September 30, 2020 (the “2020 Interim Credit Facility Maturity Date”). A commitment fee equivalent to 1% per annum of the undrawn amount is payable under the 2020 Interim Credit Facility. The Toronto Stock Exchange has reviewed the applicable transaction materials and management expects that the TSX will approve the 2020 Interim Credit Facility in due course.

16. Retirement benefit obligation

The Group operates defined benefit pension plans for employees of the Group. The plans are funded by the payment of contributions to a third-party administered pension fund.

The disclosures set out below are based on calculations carried out as at December 31, 2019 by a qualified independent actuary and have been prepared in accordance with IAS 19 – Employee Benefits.

The principal actuarial assumptions used at the reporting date were:

16. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Discount rate	0.30%	0.90%
Expected return on plan assets	0.50%	0.90%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.50%	2.50%
Future pension increases	0.00%	0.00%
Inflation	1.00%	1.00%

The following table reconciles the funded status of defined benefit plans to the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position:

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Fair value of plan assets	6,486	8,883
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(10,748)	(11,590)
Excess of obligation over value of assets	**(4,262)**	**(2,707)**

The change in the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

$000s	2019	2018
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of year	(11,590)	(11,455)
Current service cost	(1,124)	(1,287)
Interest cost	(75)	(83)
Remeasurement (losses) / gains	(975)	786
Benefits (deposited) / paid	(262)	408
Past service cost	(380)	-
Derecognition pensioners	3,834 (1)	-
Translation difference and other	(176)	41
Defined benefit obligation, end of year	**(10,748)**	**(11,590)**

The change in the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

$000s	2019	2018
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	8,883	8,307
Interest income	49	59
Return on plan assets	200	180
Employer contributions	842	814
Benefits deposited / (paid)	262	(408)
Derecognition pensioners	(3,834) (1)	-
Translation difference	84	(69)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	**6,486**	**8,883**

(1) During 2019, the Group modified its pension coverage. Certain pensioners, which continue to be covered by the previous and fully funded insurance contract, were derecognised from the Group's current plan in 2019. Plan assets and liabilities related to such pensioners were consequently derecognised.

The fair value of the plan assets are comprised of investments held by the insurance company that reinsures the Group's pension obligations.

The Group expects to make contributions of $0.9 million to the defined benefit plan during 2020. Actual contributions for 2019 amounted to $0.8 million.

The amounts recognised in profit or loss comprise the following:

16. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Current service cost	1,124	1,287
Past service cost	380	-
Net interest expense	26	24
Other	6	6
Defined benefit cost recognised in the (loss / profit) for the year	**1,536**	**1,317**

Defined benefit costs of $1.5 million (2018 - $1.3 million) have been included in general and administrative expenses.

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income / loss comprise the following:

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Actuarial loss (gain)	976	(786)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(200)	(181)
Defined benefit (gain) / cost recognised in comprehensive income / (loss), net of income tax	**776**	**(967)**

The following table summarises the present value of the defined benefit obligation if certain changes in the actuarial assumptions were made**:**

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Decrease in discount rate of 0.25%	11,350	12,115
Increase in discount rate of 0.25%	10,194	11,100
Decrease in salary increases of 0.25%	10,572	11,456
Increase in salary increases of 0.25%	10,924	11,706
Increase in life expectancy of one year	10,856	11,787
Decrease in life expectancy of one year	10,648	11,393
Decrease in interest rate of 0.25%	10,580	11,471
Increase in interest rate of 0.25%	10,924	11,712

17. Decommissioning obligation

The Group has obligations to decommission its oil and gas assets upon cessation of operations.

In calculating the value of the Group's future decommissioning obligation at December 31, 2019, management has made significant assumptions and estimates based on an assessment of the current economic environment and factors specific to the assets to be decommissioned. These estimates are reviewed annually and when circumstances suggest that such revisions are required. Actual decommissioning costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of decommissioning may depend on when the fields cease to produce at economically viable rates. This in turn will depend upon future oil and gas prices, which are inherently uncertain. The assumed inflation rate used in the calculation to determine the carrying value of the decommissioning obligation was updated on June 30, 2019 to 0.2% (December 31, 2018 – 1.4%). The assumed discount rate was also reviewed as at June 30, 2019 and was updated to 2.5% (December 31, 2018 - 4.3%). Decommissioning obligations are anticipated to be incurred in 2038.

The estimated net present value of the decommissioning obligation at December 31, 2019 is $20.7 million (December 31, 2018 - $16.7 million) based on the Group's working interest undiscounted liability of $33.1 million (December 31, 2018 - $39.0 million).

17. Decommissioning obligation (continued)

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Decommissioning obligation, beginning of the year	**16,674**	**14,593**
Property acquisition and development activity	1,631	2,278
Change in discount rate	5,525	(618)
Change in inflation rate	(3,603)	-
	20,227	**16,253**
Accretion expense	465	421
Decommissioning obligation, end of the year	**20,692**	**16,674**

18. Share capital

a. Issued common shares

	Number of shares	Share capital $000s
At January 1, 2018	**458,062,407**	**1,343,186**
Issue of shares to an affiliate of Lender (note 14)	45,240,792	7,983
Issue of shares for private placement	7,312,764	1,277
Issue of shares for LTIP	4,054,887	725
Issue of shares for directors' compensation	360,372	49
At December 31, 2018	**515,031,222**	**1,353,220**
Issue of shares to an affiliate of Lender (note 14)	23,901,430	5,074
Issue of shares for private placement	6,711,444	1,425
Issue of shares for LTIP	6,837,566	1,324
At December 31, 2019	**552,481,662**	**1,361,043**

The Company has unlimited authorised share capital at December 31, 2019.

2019 share capital transactions

On August 19, 2019, the Group extinguished $5.1 million of accrued interest under the Loan Facility described in note 14, in consideration for 23,901,430 common shares of the Company.

On September 3, 2019, the Company issued 6,837,566 common shares to employees under the Group's LTIP.

On September 16, 2019, the Company issued 6,711,444 common shares of the Company to Zeg Oil and Gas Limited for cash consideration of $1.4 million (note 27).

2018 share capital transactions

On July 3, 2018, the Group extinguished $4.0 million of accrued interest under the Loan Facility described in note 14, in consideration for 22,188,975 common shares of the Company.

On September 4, 2018, the Group issued 4,054,887 common shares to employees under the Group's LTIP.

On November 12, 2018, OPCL issued 23,051,817 common shares of the Company to a subsidiary of AOG in satisfaction of $4.0 million of interest accrued under the Loan Facility (note 14).

On December 27, 2018, the Company issued 7,312,764 common shares of the Company to Zeg Oil and Gas Limited for cash consideration of $1.3 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group issued 360,372 shares to directors of the Company as remuneration.

18. Share capital (continued)

b. Warrants

On February 26, 2019, in accordance with the 2nd Loan Amendment described in note 14, the Group issued warrants to an affiliate of the Lender to acquire 3,637,262 common shares of the Company. The exercise price of the issued warrants is $0.2094 per common share. The warrants expire on November 13, 2021 and were outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2019.

On April 2, 2019, in accordance with the 2nd Loan Amendment described in note 14, the Group issued warrants to an affiliate of the Lender to acquire 2,495,542 common shares of the Company. The exercise price of the issued warrants is $0.2094 per common share. The warrants expire on November 13, 2021 and were outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2019.

As at December 31, 2019 the total number of warrants outstanding and exercisable was 6,132,804.

19. Share-based payments

The long-term incentive plan (LTIP) provides long-term incentives intended to motivate employees and provide a longer-term perspective to the total remuneration package. Annual awards under the LTIP comprise common shares of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company issued 3,536,221 shares relating to the 2018 LTIP and 3,301,345 shares related to the 2017 LTIP. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company issued 2,036,492 shares relating to the 2017 LTIP and 2,018,395 shares related to the 2016 LTIP.

The amount of share-based payments in respect of officers and employees charged to the statement of loss for the year ended December 31, 2019 was $2.7 million (2018 - $2.0 million). The fair value of shares granted under the LTIP has been determined based on the volume weighted average price of the Company's publicly traded shares for the five days prior to the grant date.

20. Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share

The loss and weighted average number of common shares used in the calculation of the basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share are as follows:

	Year ended December 31 2019	**Year ended December 31 2018**
(Loss) / Profit for the period attributable to equity holders (**$000s)**	(59,199)	43,753
Weighted average number of common shares for basic and diluted loss per share (1)	528,086,908	474,049,061
$		
Basic and diluted (loss) /earnings per share	**(0.11)**	**0.09**

(1) The unvested LTIP shares are excluded as they are anti-dilutive.

21. Reserves

$000s	Other Reserves	Share based payments	Total reserves
At January 1, 2018	**2,700**	**13,179**	**15,879**
Share based payment transactions	-	1,985	1,985
Issue of shares and cash for LTIP	-	(830)	(830)
Share based directors compensation	-	(50)	(50)
Increase in ownership of KPAWDE [1]	(57)	-	(57)
At December 31, 2018	**2,643**	**14,284**	**16,927**
Share based payment transactions	-	2,688	2,688
Issue of shares and cash for LTIP	-	(1,499)	(1,499)
Issue of warrants (note 18b)	-	478	478
At December 31, 2019	**2,643**	**15,951**	**18,594**

(1) During the first quarter of 2018, the Group acquired the minority ownership interest in KPA Western Desert Energy Limited ("KPAWDE"), thereby increasing its percentage ownership from 80.8% to 100%.

22. Supplemental cash flow information

Items not involving cash

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	21,932	13,936
Share based payment expense	1,830	1,341
Impairment expense / (reversal)	54,390	(54,109)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain)	72	(83)
Non-cash income tax expense	15	18
Finance (income) / expense	(5,687)	15,379
General and administration	1,651	1,381
Other expense	12,735	2,405
Items not involving cash	**86,938**	**(19,732)**

Changes in non-cash working capital

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Inventories	2,005	3,437
Trade and other receivables	(12,874)	(16,028)
Other current assets	(680)	(258)
Trade and other payables	11,725	4,432
Changes in non-cash working capital	**176**	**(8,417)**
Changes in operating non-cash working capital	1,246	(15,106)
Changes in investing non-cash working capital	(1,070)	6,689
Changes in non-cash working capital	**176**	**(8,417)**

Other cash flow Information

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Cash interest paid	-	-
Cash interest received	-	-
Cash income taxes paid	193	213

23. Income tax expense

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Current income tax expense	**(3,357)**	**(2,202)**
Deferred tax on LTIP shares	(15)	(18)
Income tax expense	**(3,372)**	**(2,220)**

The Group is subject to income taxes in certain jurisdictions where it holds interests in exploration and development licenses or has taxable operations. Current income tax expense relates to tax on profits from oil sales in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and on taxable profits from operations of the Group's Swiss and Maltese subsidiaries. For the year ended December 31, 2019, income taxes related to oil sales in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in the amount of $3.1 million (2018 - $2.0 million) were deemed to be collected by the government through its allocation of Profit Oil under the Hawler PSC.

Income taxes vary from the amount that would be computed by applying statutory tax rates to income before taxes as follows:

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
(Loss) / profit before income tax	(57,827)	45,973
Combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax recovery at the statutory rate	15,073	(12,413)
Effect of income / (losses) exempt from taxation	-	(4,718)
Effect of tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	635	908
Effect of non-taxable gains / non-deductible expenses	(17,049)	13,723
Effect of current year non-recognition of deferred tax assets	(2,031)	518
Other items	-	(238)
Income tax expense	**(3,372)**	**(2,220)**

Deferred tax assets related to the benefit of other tax deductions and losses have not been recognised as it is not sufficiently probable that these assets will be realised.

Cumulative unused tax losses unrecognised in deferred tax assets amount to $96.6 million at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - $57.8 million).

24. Other (expense) / income

The components of other (expense) / income for the periods indicated are as follows:

$000s	Note	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Increase of provision against trade and other receivables	**9**	(1,432)	(1,766)
Reduction / (increase) in materials inventory provision	**8**	2,182	(671)
Provision for arbitration award	**12**	(15,731)	-
Other expense		(37)	(83)
Other expense		**(15,018)**	**(2,520)**

25. Finance income / (expense)

The components of finance income / (expense) for the periods indicated are as follows:

$000s	Note	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Interest expense on borrowings	**14**	(7,983)	(7,983)
Accretion of deferred financing costs	**14**	(350)	(770)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	**30**	-	(2,704)
Interest accrued on contingent consideration	**30**	(263)	(3,502)
Accretion of decommissioning obligation	**17**	(465)	(421)
Issue of warrants	**21**	(478)	-
Finance income		1	142
Other		(64)	-
Finance expense		**(9,604)**	**(15,238)**

26. Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at December 31, 2019 are included in the table below:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal place of business	Principal activity	Proportion of interest / voting rights
Oryx Petroleum Holdings Plc[1]	Malta	Malta	Intermediate holding company	100%
Oryx Petroleum Services SA	Switzerland	Switzerland	Administrative / technical services	100%
Oryx Petroleum Middle East Limited	BVI	BVI	Intermediate holding company	100%
Oryx Petroleum Africa Limited	BVI	BVI	Intermediate holding company	100%
OP OML 141 Nigeria Limited	Nigeria	Nigeria	Inactive	100%
OP AGC Shallow Limited	BVI	Senegal / Guinea Bissau	Inactive	100%
OP AGC Central Limited	BVI	Senegal / Guinea Bissau	Oil and gas exploration	100%
OP Hawler Kurdistan Limited	BVI	Iraq – Kurdistan region	Oil and gas exploration	100%
Oryx Petroleum Congo SA	Congo	Congo	Inactive	100%
OP Congo HMB Limited	BVI	Congo	Inactive	100%
KPA Western Desert Energy Limited [2]	Cyprus	Cyprus	Inactive	100%

(1) Held directly by Oryx Petroleum Corporation Limited. All other subsidiaries are held through subsidiary undertakings.

(2) KPA Western Desert Energy Limited is in the course of liquidation.

27. Related party transactions

The Group's indirect majority shareholder is AOG. The majority of AOG's outstanding shares are owned by Clanta Trust (formerly Samsufi Trust), an irrevocable discretionary charitable trust created at the suggestion of Jean Claude Gandur, a director and the Chairman of the Company. Mr. Gandur is not one of the beneficiaries of Clanta Trust (formerly Samsufi Trust).

The following transactions were carried out with related parties, which are all subsidiaries of AOG.

27. Related party transactions (continued)

(a) *Loan Facility (note 14)*

On March 11, 2015, the Group entered into a committed and unsecured term loan facility agreement with a subsidiary of its indirect majority shareholder AOG under which $100.0 million in cash was received during the year ended December 31, 2015. The Loan Facility has subsequently been partially redeemed and its maturity extended. Interest and accretion expense of $8.3 million relating to this transaction have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 - $8.8 million). On March 11, 2020, the Group agreed with the Lender to amend the Loan Facility to further extend the Maturity Date to July 1, 2021. Management believes the terms and conditions negotiated to be materially comparable to terms applicable to similar market transactions.

(b) *Interim credit facility (note 15)*

On November 13, 2018, the Group entered into a committed and unsecured term loan agreement jointly with an affiliate of AOG and Zeg Oil and Gas Limited. The amount of the Interim Credit Facility was subsequently reduced to $7.25 million and the availability period to draw funds under the facility was extended to September 25, 2019. On September 30, 2019, the Interim Credit Facility expired in accordance with its terms. No amounts were borrowed by the Group under the facility.

On March 11, 2020 the Group entered into a $5 million committed and unsecured short-term credit facility with an affiliate of AOG.

Management believes the terms and conditions of the above facilities to be materially comparable to terms applicable to similar market transactions.

(c) *Purchases of goods and services*

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
The Addax and Oryx Group PLC	1,458	1,500
Addax Immobilier SA	193	198
Oryx Senegal SA	-	23
AOG Advisory Services SA	3	11
	1,654	**1,732**

Management exercised judgment, which was based on its industry specific knowledge and experience, to determine that i) the above transactions did not contain unusual commercial terms, and ii) the fees charged under the agreements were reasonable and not materially inconsistent with fees which would normally be associated with broadly comparable agreements.

(d) *Payables to related parties*

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Addax Immobilier SA	-	54
Oryx Senegal SA	-	23
Addax Energy SA	17	-
AOG Advisory Services SA	5	5
	22	**82**

The amounts outstanding are unsecured. No guarantees have been given. Amounts owing to related parties arise from transactions disclosed above in note 27(c) and will be settled in cash.

(e) *AOG guarantee*

Certain specified contingent liabilities, payable to the Kurdistan Regional Government, pursuant to the Hawler license area PSC, are supported by a guarantee provided by AOG. These payments amount to a maximum of $2.5 million per year during the development period.

27. Related party transactions (continued)

(f) *Key management compensation*

The remuneration of the directors and senior officers, the key management personnel of the Group, in aggregate is set out below.

$000s	Year ended December 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Wages, salaries and other short-term benefits	3,575	2,694
Post-employment benefits	193	195
Share based compensation	809	408
	4,577	**3,297**

28. Segment information

The Group has a single class of business which is to acquire, explore, develop and produce oil from oil and gas assets. The Group operates in two geographical areas. Segmented information related to the two operating segments and corporate activities is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2019 $000s	Middle East	West Africa	Corporate	Total
Revenue	150,496	-	-	150,496
Royalty	(66,226)	-	-	(66,226)
Net revenue	**84,270**	**-**	**-**	**84,270**
Operating expense	(28,944)	-	-	(28,944)
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	(21,844)	-	(88)	(21,932)
Impairment	(54,390)	(13,266)	-	(67,656)
General and administration	(4,408)	(726)	(6,873)	(12,007)
Other income / (expense)	713	(15,731)	-	(15,018)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	15,225	-	-	15,225
Segment result	**(9,378)**	**(29,723)**	**(6,961)**	**(46,062)**
Finance income				(9,604)
Foreign exchange loss				(161)
Loss before income tax				**(55,827)**
Income tax expense				(3,372)
Loss for the year				**(59,199)**
Capital additions	36,415	1,806	19	38,240
Segment assets as at December 31, 2019	706,748	54,370	7,136	768,254
Segment liabilities as at December 31, 2019	184,852	17,562	6,788	209,202

28. Segment information (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2018 **$000s**	**Middle East**	**West Africa**	**Corporate**	**Total**
Revenue	97,642	-	-	97,642
Royalty	(42,967)	-	-	(42,967)
Net revenue	**54,675**	**-**	**-**	**54,675**
Operating expense	(19,241)	-	-	(19,241)
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	(13,890)	-	(46)	(13,936)
Impairment recovery	54,109	-	-	54,109
General and administration	(4,293)	(472)	(7,158)	(11,923)
Other income	(1,560)	(960)	-	(2,520)
Segment result	**69,800**	**(1,432)**	**(7,204)**	**61,164**
Finance expense				(15,238)
Foreign exchange gain				47
Profit before income tax				**45,973**
Income tax expense				(2,220)
Profit for the year				**43,753**
Capital additions	28,476	7,699	243	36,418
Segment assets as at December 31, 2018	736,275	69,590	7,111	812,976
Segment liabilities as at December 31, 2018	195,481	1,730	6,211	203,439

Non-current assets, aggregated by country, are as follows:

$000s	**December 31 2019**	**December 31 2018**
Iraq (Kurdistan Region)	659,842	699,771
Senegal and Guinea Bissau	53,278	51,472
Other	360	447
	713,580	**751,690**

29. Commitments

(a) Contractual obligations

The Group has entered into agreements which contain provisions for the following spending commitments:

$000s	**December 31 2019**	**December 31 2018**
No later than one year	17,419	2,523
One to five years	23,428	38,428
Greater than five years	14,503	14,503
	55,350	**55,454**

The commitments noted above reflect the Group's planned execution of expected and contracted exploration and development activities as at December 31, 2019. Expenditure commitments may be subject to change and may be reduced by selective relinquishments of acreage and/or licenses, negotiated modifications to expenditure commitment timelines, or by curtailing the execution of activity under existing supplier contracts. Determining expenditure commitments requires the use of estimates and judgments primarily related to expectations that budgeted activities will be executed.

29. Commitments (continued)

(b) Operating lease commitments – Group company as lessee

The Group leases buildings and equipment under non-cancellable operating lease agreements with varying terms and renewal rights. The corresponding lease expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $0.3 million (2018 - $0.3 million).

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

$000s	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
No later than one year	298	296
One to five years	5	26
	303	**322**

30. Contingent liabilities and consideration

In the normal course of operations, the Company may be subject to litigation and claims. In management's estimation, other than as has been recognised or disclosed within these Financial Statements, no such litigation or claim, individually or in aggregate, is expected to result in a liability that would have a significant adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

During 2011, the Group acquired OP Hawler Kurdistan Limited under the terms of a sale and purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement").

The Purchase Agreement establishes that additional consideration in the remaining amount of $66 million plus interest at LIBOR plus 0.25% per annum becomes payable if the commercial potential of a Hawler license area discovery beyond the initially declared Demir-Dagh commercial discovery, is declared to be commercial. While the Purchase Agreement has been amended by subsequent agreement ("Amending Agreements"), these agreements each had expiry provisions which have been triggered. Consequently, the terms of the original Purchase Agreement prevail.

For the specific purpose of estimating the fair value of the contingent consideration obligation in accordance with IFRS, management has applied the expected present value technique. Management has accordingly set out possible future cash outflow scenarios and has aggregated the probability-weighted present value of each cash outflow forecast scenario, discounted at a rate of 10% per annum. The liability is presented at management's estimate of fair value, which as at December 31, 2019 amounted to $56.0 million (December 31, 2018 - $71.0 million) (note 13).

Management has based cash outflow forecast scenarios on possible future circumstances that may cause the contingent consideration to become payable, or not, in its entirety at various future dates or on a scheduled basis. The scenarios range from Nil cash outflow in the event that the conditions causing the contingent consideration to become payable do not materialize, to maximum undiscounted principal and interest in the amount of $95.7 million scheduled over time through 2023. The balance of unpaid principal and accrued interest potentially owed under the contingent consideration obligation to the vendor of the Hawler License Area as at December 31, 2019 was $75.7 million.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2019, contingent interest accrued at a revised rate of 2.71% per annum (year ended December 31, 2018 – 2.74%). Interest had previously been accrued at a rate of 5% per annum in accordance with Amending Agreements which are no longer in effect (note 25).

Management expects that, should a cash outflow related to the contingent consideration liability arise, it is more likely than not that this cash outflow would occur after June 30, 2021. Consequently, the liability has been classified as a non-current liability.

The fair value of the liability was established using a combination of observable inputs other than quoted prices and unobservable inputs derived from management's internal analysis and judgement. As such it is now classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (December 31, 2018 – level 2).

31. Subsequent events

In addition to subsequent events disclosed in notes 12, 14 and 15, global oil prices have fallen by approximately 50% since December 31, 2019. The decline was due to in part to the global outbreak of the COVID-19 virus and to the commercial and geopolitical conflicts among major oil producers. Although it is not possible to reliably estimate the length or severity of these developments, and hence their financial impact, if oil prices remain at or below currently prevailing levels for an extended period of time, this could have a significant adverse impact on our financial results for future periods.