



# SDX ENERGY INC.

Annual Information Form  
For the year ended December 31, 2015

April 29, 2016

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## MONETARY REFERENCES

All dollar amounts in this annual information form (the “**Annual Information Form**”), unless otherwise indicated, are stated in United States currency. All references herein to “\$” or “US\$” are to United States dollars unless otherwise specified. References herein to “CDN\$” are to Canadian dollars.

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

### Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbbl	barrel of crude oil
bbls	barrels of crude oil
bbls/d	barrels of crude oil per day
mbbls	thousands of barrels of crude oil
mmbbls	millions of barrels of crude oil
bopd	barrels of crude oil per day
boepd	barrels of oil equivalent per day
NGLs	natural gas liquids
LPGs	liquefied petroleum gases

### Natural Gas

mscf	thousand standard cubic feet
mscf/d	thousand standard cubic feet per day
mmscf/d	million standard cubic feet per day
MMBTU	million British thermal units
BCF	billion cubic feet

### Other

API	American Petroleum Institute the measure of the density or gravity of liquid petroleum products derived from a specific gravity	m	meters
		m <sup>3</sup>	cubic meters
		km	kilometers
		km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometers
bwpd	barrels of water per day		

## CONVERSION

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

<u>To Convert From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Multiply By</u>
Mcf	cubic meters	28.174
cubic meters	cubic feet	35.315
Bbls	cubic meters	0.159
cubic meters	bbls	6.289
feet	meters	0.305
meters	feet	3.281
miles	kilometers	1.609
kilometers	miles	0.621
acres	hectares	0.405
hectares	acres	2.471

## CONVENTIONS

Certain terms used herein are defined in National Instrument 51-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* (“**NI 51-101**”), Canadian Securities Administrators Staff Notice 51-324 – *Glossary to NI 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* (“**CSA Notice 51-324**”) or the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (“**COGE Handbook**”) and, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the same meanings in this Annual Information Form as in NI 51-101, CSA Notice 51-324 or the COGE Handbook.

## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Annual Information Form constitute forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or SDX Energy Inc's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed, anticipated or implied in such forward-looking statements. The Corporation believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and accordingly, such forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Information Form. Actual operational and financial results or events may differ materially from SDX Energy Inc's expectations contained in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Corporation.

In particular, this Annual Information Form contains forward-looking statements including, among other places, under the headings "*General Development of the Business*", "*Description of the Business and Operations*", "*Industry and Market Overview*", "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information*", "*Dividend Policy*" and "*Risk Factors*".

Forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the following:

- the Corporation's business objectives and strategies;
- the Corporation's intention to enhance its asset base through acquisitions, property acquisitions, exploratory drilling and development drilling;
- the Corporation's intention to seek operatorship in properties where it has an interest;
- the 2016 development programs for the Corporation's properties, including the timing and cost thereof;
- the quantity and quality of oil and natural gas reserves and resources;
- the performance characteristics of the Corporation's oil and gas properties;
- oil and natural gas production levels and production estimates;
- any estimate of present value or future cash flow;
- the price to be received by the Corporation upon the sale of its oil and natural gas;
- receiving payment of crude oil marketing contracts;
- ability of the Corporation to meet its spending commitments;
- drilling inventory, drilling plans and timing of drilling, completion and tie-in of wells;
- productive capacity of wells, anticipated or expected production rates and anticipated dates of commencement of production;
- capital expenditure programs and the timing, allocation and results therefrom;
- future development and exploration activities and the timing thereof;
- future land and/or concession expiries and relinquishments;
- drilling, completion and facilities costs;
- abandonment and reclamation costs;
- anticipated finding and development costs, on-stream costs and operating costs;
- development of unproved reserves;
- timing of development of undeveloped reserves and resources;
- results of various projects of the Corporation;
- estimated future contractual obligations and the amount expected to be incurred under any farm-in commitments;
- growth expectations of the Corporation;
- the tax horizon and taxability of the Corporation;
- estimated cost of future contractual obligations;
- timing and extent of work programs by third party industry partners;
- projections of market prices for crude oil and natural gas production and associated production, operating and other costs;
- supply and demand for oil and natural gas;
- general economic and political developments in Egypt and Cameroon;
- expectations regarding the Corporation's ability to raise capital and to continually add to reserves through acquisitions and development;

- future liquidity and financial capacity of the Corporation;
- realization of the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions;
- expected levels of operating costs, general and administrative costs, costs of services and other costs and expenses associated with the Corporation's business;
- availability of funds under existing credit facilities;
- expectations relating to the award of exploration permits by governmental authorities;
- results and impact of legal proceedings if any, involving the Corporation or its subsidiaries;
- treatment of the Corporation and its assets under government regulatory and taxation regimes;
- third party, stock exchange, governmental and/or regulatory approvals and the timing thereof and
- treatment under government regulatory and taxation regimes.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form, the Corporation has made assumptions regarding:

- oil and natural gas production levels;
- commodity prices;
- the performance of existing wells and well production rates;
- that oil and natural gas prices will be substantially in line with current price forecasts of its engineers;
- the recoverability of the Corporation's oil and natural gas reserves;
- the sufficiency of budgeted capital and exploration expenditures to be made by the Corporation and the timing thereof;
- where applicable, that well production rates and reserves volumes will be consistent with past performance;
- exploration and development costs;
- future currency and interest rates;
- future sources of funding;
- the Corporation's ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations and to access existing credit facilities and capital markets to meet its future financial obligations;
- that the Corporation will be able to obtain equity and debt financing on satisfactory terms and on a timely basis;
- the Corporation's ability to obtain and retain qualified staff and equipment in a timely and cost-effective manner;
- the Corporation's ability to carry out its exploration and development program as contemplated and to obtain all necessary licenses, permits and approvals;
- that capital expenditure levels will be consistent with the Corporation's disclosed capital expenditure program;
- availability of labour and drilling equipment;
- general economic and financial market conditions;
- that there will be no adverse changes to the Concession Agreements governing its properties;
- that there will be no further significant changes to economic conditions or political stability in Egypt and Cameroon;
- government regulation in the areas of taxation, royalty rates and environmental protection; and
- timely receipt of the necessary third party, stock exchange and governmental and/or regulatory approvals.

Forward-looking information necessarily involves both known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause the Corporation's actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form:

- volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas;
- general economic, market and business conditions in Canada, the United States, Egypt, Cameroon and globally;
- liabilities and risks inherent in oil and natural gas exploration, and development and production operations;
- changes or disruptions in the political or fiscal regimes in the Corporation's areas of operation, which areas of operation are currently located in Egypt and Cameroon which have experienced political unrest and change;
- the possible effects of political and economic instability in Egypt and Cameroon;

- changes in government in Egypt and Cameroon resulting in expropriation of assets or material adverse changes to existing production sharing contracts;
- possible changes to the legal regime in Egypt and Cameroon relating to oil and gas exploration and production;
- changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry in Canada, Egypt and Cameroon or in the Corporation's future areas of operations;
- governmental regulation of the oil and gas industry, including environmental regulation;
- risks related to the timing of completion of the Corporation's projects;
- risks associated with the production, transportation and marketing of oil and gas;
- the risk that the concession agreements and development leases in which the Corporation has an interest will expire and not be renewed on terms acceptable to the Corporation or at all;
- payment of crude oil marketing contracts;
- uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves, resources and future net revenues;
- the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses;
- competition for, among other things, capital, reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel;
- limitations on insurance;
- unanticipated operating events, which could reduce production or cause production to be shut in or delayed;
- failure to obtain industry partner and other third-party consents and approvals, when required;
- imprecision in estimating capital expenditures and operating expenses;
- potential delays or changes with respect to exploration and development projects or capital expenditures;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates and stock market volatility;
- availability of sufficient financial resources to fund the Corporation's capital expenditures;
- uncertainty of finding reserves, developing and marketing those reserves;
- counterparty credit risk;
- the inability of management of the Corporation to execute its business plan;
- the inability to add production and reserves through development and exploration activities;
- failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions;
- unforeseen difficulties in integrating the assets and operations of acquired businesses into the Corporation's operations;
- conflicts of interest; and
- the other factors discussed under "Risk Factors".

These factors should not be considered exhaustive. Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are by their nature forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the reserves or resources described can be profitably produced in the future. **The forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.** The Corporation is not under any duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Information Form or to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in the Corporation's expectations and the Corporation disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities laws.

Any "financial outlook" contained in this Annual Information Form, as such term is defined by applicable securities laws, is provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that reliance on such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

## PRESENTATION OF OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

All oil and gas information contained in this Annual Information Form has been prepared and presented in accordance with NI 51-101. The actual oil and gas reserves and future production thereof will be greater than or less than the estimates provided herein. The estimated value of future net revenue from the production of the disclosed oil and gas reserves does not represent the fair market value of these reserves. There is no assurance that the forecast prices and costs or other assumptions made in connection with the reserves disclosed herein will be attained and variances could be material.

The estimates of reserves and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of revenue and future net revenue for all properties, due to the effects of aggregation. In addition, test results are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance or of ultimate recovery.

## EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date of this Annual Information Form is April 29, 2016 (the “**Effective Date**”).

## CORPORATE STRUCTURE

### Name, Address and Incorporation

SDX Energy Inc. (“**SDX**” or the “**Corporation**”), formerly called Sea Dragon Energy Inc., was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (the “**CBCA**”) on March 28, 2006. The Corporation amended its articles on June 17, 2008 to change its registered office to the Province of Alberta.

SDX’s registered office is located at 1900, 520 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0R3. SDX’s telephone, facsimile and internet website respectively are: telephone: +44 (0)20 3219 5640; facsimile: +44 (0)20 3219 5655; website: www.sdxenergy.com. SDX’s head office is located at 38 Welbeck Street, W1G 8DP, London, United Kingdom. Its Egyptian operations office is located at Apt. -1, Building -12, Al Nahda Street, El-Maadi, Kornish El Nile, Cairo, Egypt.

The Corporation’s common shares (“**Common Shares**”) have been listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**Exchange**”) under the symbol “SDX” since July 17, 2008.

### Intercorporate Relationships

On December 21, 2009, the Corporation acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Premier Oil Egypt (NW Gemsa) B.V., a Netherlands body corporate and the holder of a 10% participating interest in the NW Gemsa Concession (as defined herein). The name of this subsidiary was changed to Sea Dragon Energy (NW Gemsa) B.V. (“**SD Gemsa**”) on January 12, 2010. See “*Principal Properties – NW Gemsa Concession*”.

On December 29, 2009, the Corporation incorporated Sea Dragon Energy (Kom Ombo) Ltd. (“**SD Kom Ombo**”) under the laws of Bermuda for the purposes of acquiring a participating interest in the Kom Ombo Concession (as defined herein). On October 30, 2013, SD Kom Ombo was continued under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and on October 31, 2013 the Corporation completed the sale of 100% of the common shares of SD Kom Ombo to a private third party. “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Kom Ombo Disposition*”.

As part of an internal reorganization completed by the Corporation in 2011, resulting in the establishment of intermediate holding companies for the purpose of circulating proceeds of financings and crude oil sales throughout the Sea Dragon group of companies to support operational needs, the following companies were incorporated:

- (i) Sea Dragon Holdings Ltd. was incorporated on March 8, 2011 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta);
- (ii) Sea Dragon Cooperative U.A. was incorporated on May 30, 2011 under the laws of the Netherlands;
- (iii) Sea Dragon Energy Holding B.V. was incorporated on September 20, 2011 under the laws of the Netherlands; and
- (iv) Sea Dragon Energy (Kom Ombo) B.V. was incorporated on September 20, 2011 under the laws of the Netherlands.

On January 10, 2012, Sea Dragon Energy (GOS) B.V. (“**SD GOS**”) was incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands for the purpose of pursuing acquisitions in the Gulf of Suez area of Egypt.

On November 14, 2012, Sea Dragon Energy Holding Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands for the purpose of completing the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of National Petroleum Company Shukheir Marine Ltd. (“**NPC SHM**”), the holder of a 100% participating interest in the Shukheir Marine Concession (as defined herein). See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – NPC SHM Acquisition*”.

On December 1, 2012 the Corporation acquired 100% of the common shares of NPC SHM through its subsidiary, Sea Dragon Energy Holdings Ltd. Effective January 31, 2015 the Corporation relinquished its 100% interest in the concession and assigned the rights, interests, privileges, duties and obligations of the concession to the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (“**EGPC**”). The Corporation however retains 100% of the common shares of NPC SHM. See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – NPC SHM Acquisition*”.

On May 23, 2013 Sea Dragon Energy (UK) Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom for the purpose of providing management services to Sea Dragon Energy Inc.

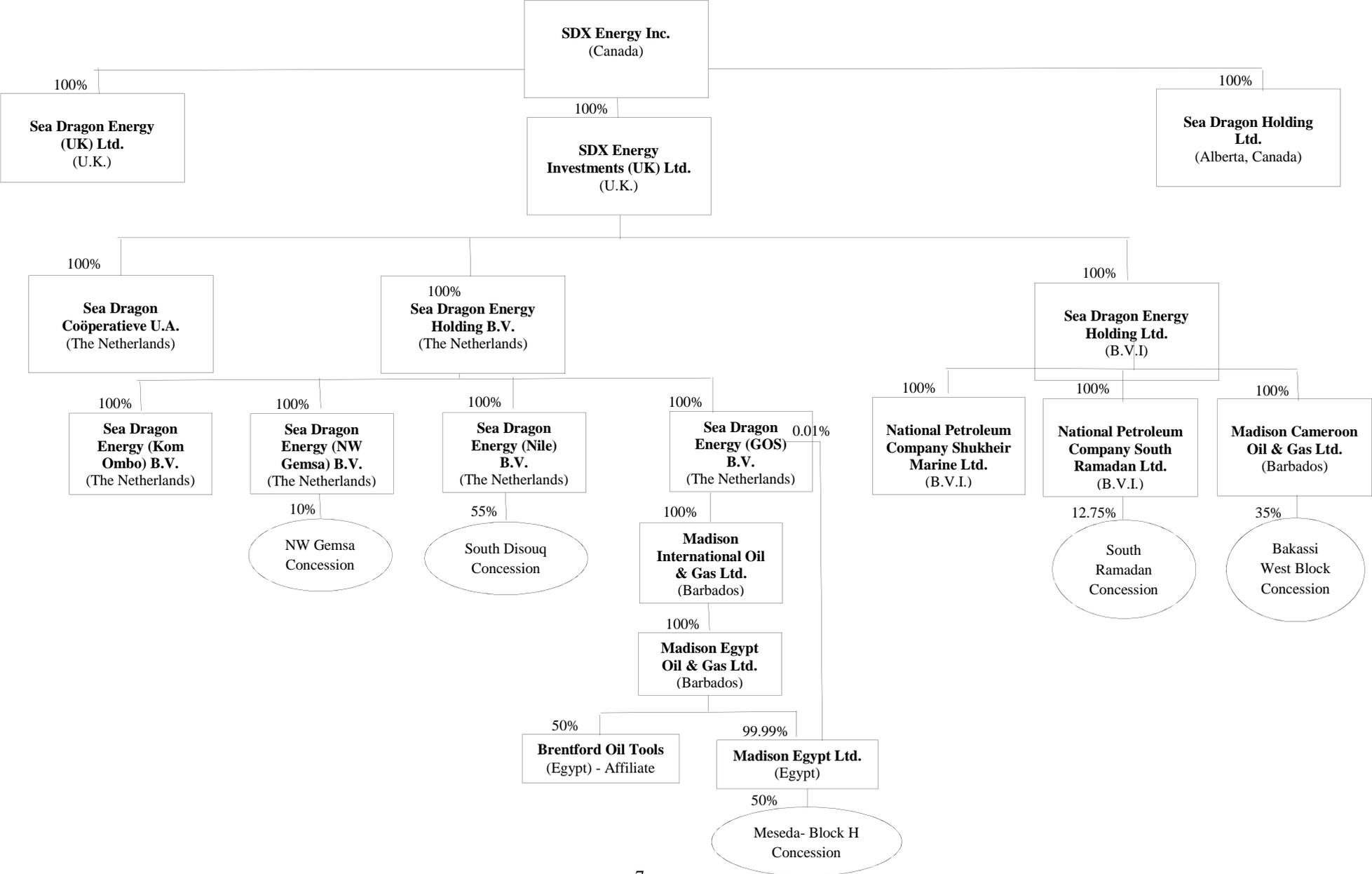
On June 19, 2013, Sea Dragon Energy (Nile) B.V. (“**SD Nile**”) was incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands for the purpose of pursuing acquisitions in the Nile Delta area of Egypt. SD Nile holds the participating interest in the South Disouq Concession (as defined herein). See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – South Disouq Acquisition*”.

On December 24, 2013 the Corporation acquired 100% of the common shares of National Petroleum Company South Ramadan Ltd. (“**NPC SR**”), a corporation existing under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and holding a 12.75% participating interest in the South Ramadan Concession (as defined herein), through its subsidiary, Sea Dragon Energy Holdings Ltd., a subsidiary of SD GOS. See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – NPC SR Acquisition*”.

On November 27, 2015, following the Madison Acquisition (see “*General Developments of the Business – 2015 – Madison Acquisition*” below), Madison Petrogas Ltd. (“**Madison**”), a corporation incorporated pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (“**ABCA**”), was continued (the “**Continuation**”) into Canadian federal jurisdiction as 9528431 Canada Inc. (“**NumberCo**”), as a CBCA company. On December 1, 2015, following the Continuation, SDX and NumberCo were amalgamated to form “SDX Energy Inc.” in its current form shown on the following page.

On December 31, 2015 an internal re-organisation was completed to maintain operational and treasury/fiscal efficiency within the group. As part of this internal re-organisation, SDX Investments (UK) Limited was established as an intermediate holding company for all of the group’s operational subsidiaries. In addition Sea Dragon Energy Holding B.V

The following diagram outlines the intercorporate relationships between the Corporation and its subsidiaries as at the date hereof:



Unless the context otherwise requires, reference in this Annual Information Form to “SDX” or the “Corporation” includes the Corporation and all of its subsidiaries.

## GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

SDX is an independent international upstream oil and gas corporation whose principal business activities currently consist of the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas liquids. The Corporation currently holds:

- (i) a 10% participating interest in the NW Gemsa Concession located in Egypt’s Eastern Desert onshore the Gulf of Suez approximately 300 km south east of Cairo, Egypt (the “**NW Gemsa Concession**”);
- (ii) a 50% working interest/19.0-19.25% entitlement interest, through a Production Services Agreement, in Block-H which is located in the Eastern Desert, 230km southeast of Cairo, Egypt and which is currently producing from the Meseda field (the “**Meseda Concession**”);
- (iii) a 55% participating interest in the South Disouq Concession located onshore in Egypt’s Nile Delta, approximately 65 km north of Cairo (the “**South Disouq Concession**”);
- (iv) a 12.75% participating interest in the South Ramadan Concession located offshore in the Gulf of Suez approximately 250 km south east of Cairo (the “**South Ramadan Concession**”); and
- (v) a 35% participating interest in the Bakassi West Concession located in an area that comprises shallow open-water channels and mangroves in the Cameroon sector of the Rio Del Ray Basin. The Concession is adjacent to the Nigerian border in the north western region of Cameroon.

See “*Principal Properties*”.

### Three Year History

The following is a general description of the development of SDX over the past three years ended December 31, 2015 and recent developments for the periods subsequent thereto.

#### 2013

##### *Changes to Management and Directors*

On April 15, 2013, the Corporation announced the appointment of Paul Welch as the new President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation. Said Arrata, the former Chief Executive Officer, remained as the Executive Chairman and a director of the Corporation and Tony Anton, the former President and Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation, remained a director of the Corporation and was appointed as an executive advisor to the Corporation until end of 2014.

On September 12, 2013, Tony Anton resigned as a director of the Corporation and Paul Welch was elected to the board of directors of the Corporation.

##### *South Disouq Acquisition*

On April 22, 2013, the Corporation announced that it had been awarded a 100% participating interest in the South Disouq concession as a result of its successful bid in a recent Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (“**EGAS**”) bid round. The South Disouq concession is approximately 1,275 km<sup>2</sup> and is located in the Nile Delta, approximately 65 km north of Cairo. The concession has been lightly explored to date.

See “*Principal Properties – South Disouq Concession*”.

##### *Kom Ombo Disposition*

On October 31, 2013, the Corporation completed the sale of all of the issued and outstanding shares of its indirect subsidiary SD Kom Ombo for cash consideration of approximately US\$7.3 million, including working capital adjustments.

### ***NPC SR Acquisition***

On December 24, 2013, the Corporation, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sea Dragon Energy Holding Ltd., acquired all of the shares of NPC SR from Petzed Investment and Project Management Ltd. (“**Petzed**”) for cash consideration of approximately US\$0.25 million. The acquired assets included a 12.75% participating interest in the South Ramadan Concession. General Petroleum Company (“**GPC**”) holds a 50% participating interest in the South Ramadan Concession and operates the concession and Pico International Petroleum Services Panama S.A. (“**Pico**”) hold the remaining 37.25% participating interest.

The 26.2 km<sup>2</sup> concession, located in 27 meters of water, contains two proven productive horizons in the Eocene age Thebes and Senonian age Matulla carbonates. These horizons, combined, have produced 3.75 mmbbls of light oil to date from two existing wells tied back to an existing platform. The wells are shut-in and there is no production currently. The work commitment, over the 10 year extension period granted in December 2013, consists of US\$23 million gross (US\$2.93 million net) for one new well and facility upgrades.

See “*Principal Properties – South Ramadan Concession*”.

### ***Shukheir Marine Concession Operations***

In February 2013 a workover was conducted on the SHB-5 producing well to replace a corroded tubing string.

See “*Principal Properties – Shukheir Marine Concession*”.

### ***NW Gemsa Concession Operations***

In the first quarter of 2013, two successful wells were drilled (the Al Amir SE-14 ST and the Al Amir SE-16) and a fracture stimulation of the Geyad-4 ST-2 well was successfully completed.

The gas conservation project was completed in February 2013, and gas volumes which were previously flared are now being recovered and associated condensate and liquefied petroleum gas volumes are being captured and marketed. The gas tie-in project involved the installation of an 8" gas pipeline for transporting associated gas to a nearby processing plant. Solution gas and incremental liquids production commenced on February 12, 2013.

See “*Principal Properties – NW Gemsa Concession*”.

## **2014**

### ***South Disouq Concession Ratification***

The Corporation paid the US\$4 million signature bonus for the South Disouq concession on February 12, 2014 with the Egyptian Government ratifying the concession on March 19, 2014.

### ***South Disouq Farm Out***

The Corporation issued a press release on August 18, 2014 announcing that a farm out agreement had been reached with a private company (the “**Farminee**”) for a 45% participating interest in the South Disouq concession. The terms of the agreement included US\$1.9 million for past costs, a carry for the 1<sup>st</sup> phase commitment well and replacement of US\$6 million in work program guarantees originally posted by the Corporation.

### ***South Disouq Concession Operations***

The work program (3-D seismic and one well) has been supported by the issuance of a guarantee for US\$9 million. The issuance of the US\$9 million guarantee consisted of bank guarantees of US\$6 million and a revenue pledge of US\$3 million which is secured against receivables from the Shukheir Marine Concession.

During 2014, SDX acquired 26 additional lines of 2D seismic lines over the concession and remapped the entire area. Tendering for the 3D seismic campaign was undertaken with 15 companies invited to bid. SDX began evaluating the results of the tender.

See “*Principal Properties – South Disouq Concession*”.

### ***Shukheir Marine Concession Operations***

During the third quarter of 2014, two workovers were conducted on the SHB-5 producing well to repair a tubing leak and the GA-1 producing well to rectify a paraffin block in the tubing string with both wells being returned to production. Production averaged 328 bopd during 2014.

### ***NW Gemsa Concession Operations***

The 2014 work program focused on updating the existing geological model and completing the first phase of development. Three wells were drilled and completed during 2014; two producers (AASE-19 ST2 and AASE-21) and 1 injector (AASE-22). Oil production averaged 10,205 bopd during 2014.

On January 23, 2014, a Gas Sale Agreement (“**GSA**”) was signed between the operator, the partners and EGPC to sell the gas and liquids production from NW Gemsa. The GSA defines the products as sales gas (expressed in MMBTU), LPG (tons) and condensates (barrels). The agreed prices for sales gas and LPG are defined in the NW Gemsa Concession Agreement by reference to propane and butane prices and concentrations.

The condensate price is based on a condensate pricing formula undertaken by EGPC linked to international oil prices.

Gross production for 2014 was 3.3 BCF of gas, 33,579 bbls of condensate and 6,651 tons of LPG’s. The operator of the concession is still in the process of finalizing the invoicing procedure with EGPC. No invoices, to-date, have been issued nor cash received for the gas, condensate and LPG’s produced for the period February 2013 up to and including March 2015.

### ***South Ramadan Concession Operations***

The focus for 2014 was a technical review of the concession and a physical inspection of the platform, wellheads and pipelines.

### ***Credit Facility***

As at December 31, 2014 the Credit Facility was fully utilized with borrowings of US\$10.1 million, consisting of US\$7.1 million under Tranche A and US\$3 million under Tranche B. The Corporation deposited US\$6 million of proceeds drawn under the Credit Facility into a HSBC restricted bank account in Egypt in order to provide for guarantees in relation to the work program for the South Disouq concession.

### ***Other Developments***

On January 29, 2014, 4,660,000 stock options expired in accordance with their terms.

Effective June 20, 2014, the Corporation granted options to acquire 13,700,000 common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.075 per common share.

On September 30, 2014 100,000 options expired in accordance with their terms. As at December 31, 2014 the Corporation had 33,200,000 options issued and outstanding with 4,445,936 options remaining available for issue.

### ***Developments in Egypt***

From July 2013, a military appointed interim President and cabinet were responsible for governing Egypt, based on a defined roadmap to elections that took place in May 2014. The interim government voted an US\$8.5 billion stimulus package with the backing of GCC State funding in October 2013, January 2014 and October 2014 and took significant steps towards fiscal reforms.

In January 2014, a new and modern constitution was adopted after a nationwide referendum. These steps bolstered investor confidence and the EGX stock exchange returned to 2010 levels in a dramatic rally since October 2013, with the EGX30 benchmark gaining 31.6% in 2014. Both Fitch and Standard and Poors rating agencies upgraded Egypt’s sovereign credit risk to B- with a stable outlook. Fitch Rating agency further upgraded Egypt’s sovereign rating in December 2014 to B from B- the drivers being improved political stability, fuel subsidy cuts and tax increases

implemented as part of a 5-year fiscal consolidation strategy as well as tackling power shortages, reducing arrears to oil companies and settling disputes with foreign investors.

A new government was appointed in February 2014 to continue the effort to map out structural reforms needed to improve the budget and stimulate growth and employment. The effort has a particular focus on helping exporting industries, providing investment incentive for domestic and foreign investors, gradually removing energy subsidies over 5 years, and securing International Monetary Fund support.

As part of the stimulus package the Egyptian President ratified a US\$500 million loan agreement with the World Bank on April 23, 2015 to fund the national natural gas project. The project aims to connect households to the country's natural gas grid system saving Egypt US\$301.5 million annually in fuel subsidies. Egypt is also expected to receive a World Bank loan of US\$1.5 billion to fund the construction of new affordable housing and development of sanitation services to 760 poor villages.

Presidential elections were held on May 26 – 27, 2014 with Mr. Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi being sworn in as President and the country transitioning to a new democratically elected government. Egypt was due to hold parliamentary elections over two phases in March and April 2015; however the Supreme Court ruled that a law governing the elections was unconstitutional. The elections law is being amended and parliamentary elections are now not expected to take place before the Islamic holy month of Ramadan in mid-June 2015.

Economic and business confidence is increasing in Egypt. Data released in December 2014 showed Egypt's non-oil private sector continuing the economic upturn with output, new orders and export orders rising strongly.

Despite the fall in crude oil prices during the fourth quarter of 2014 international oil companies in Egypt resumed their investments spurred on by the payment of US\$2.1 billion of debts; with outstanding debt down to US\$3.1 billion. The Egyptian government said in November 2014 that it intended to repay all its debts within six months. Since November 2013, 41 exploration deals have been signed with expected investment exceeding US\$2 billion.

## **2015**

### ***South Disouq Farm Out***

On January 12, 2015, the company completed the farm out of the South Disouq concession with the ratification of the Deed of Assignment. The Deed of Assignment transferred a 55% interest in the concession from Sea Dragon Energy Inc. to Sea Dragon Energy (Nile) B.V. and a 45% interest in the concession to IPR, the Farminee, a private company. The assignment was completed by the Farminee on January 29, 2015 when the Corporation received US\$1.9 million of past costs.

### ***Relinquishment of the Shukheir Marine Concession***

Due to the significant drop in crude oil prices during the fourth quarter of 2014 a full review of the Shukheir Marine operations and future plans was conducted. The result of this review determined that the concession was no longer economic and that the remaining investment potential was no longer attractive. The Corporation decided to rescind its 10 year extension request and relinquish the concession prior to the planned expiry date of July 2015. An agreement was signed by the Corporation and EGPC on February 26, 2015 confirming the relinquishment of the Corporation's interest in the concession with an effective date of January 31, 2015.

The Corporation has now concluded a Deed of Assignment transferring its 100% interest in the concession to EGPC. The Deed of Assignment was ratified by the Egyptian government on April 7, 2015.

### ***Credit Facility***

During the year the Corporation cancelled US\$6 million of bank guarantees, upon confirmation by the Egyptian authorities that IPR, the Farminee of the South Disouq concession, had successfully replaced the guarantee previously issued by the Corporation. In addition all remaining drawings under the Credit Facility were repaid during October 2015. The Credit Facility was then cancelled in full in February 2016.

### ***Other Developments***

On April 1, 2015 4,000,000 options expired in accordance with their terms.

### ***Developments in Egypt***

During the Egypt Economic Development Conference (EEDC) held in March 2015, an additional amount of US\$12.5 billion in aid, investments and central bank deposits was pledged to Egypt. In April 2015, as part of this pledge, Egypt received US\$6 billion in deposits from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

### ***Madison Acquisition***

On October 1, 2015, SDX and Madison (as defined above) announced the completion of a plan of arrangement (the "**Madison Acquisition**") under the ABAC (the "**Arrangement**") pursuant to which SDX acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Madison (the "**Madison Shares**").

Under the Arrangement, SDX issued 26,886,092 common shares of SDX (the "**SDX Shares**") at a deemed price of \$0.70 per share, for aggregate deemed consideration of approximately \$18.82 million. Upon completion of the Arrangement, approximately 29% of the outstanding SDX Shares were held by former holders of SDX Shares and approximately 71% of the outstanding SDX Shares were held by former holders of Madison Shares.

Madison's exploration and production assets (the "**Madison Assets**") are located in Egypt and Cameroon. The Madison Assets in Egypt (50% working interest) consist of the development leases at Meseda and South Hania in the West Gharib area located onshore, western flank, Gulf of Suez. In Cameroon, the Madison Assets include an interest in a production sharing contract on the Bakassi West exploration block in the Niger Delta Basin.

SDX has filed a business acquisition report in Form 51-102F4 in connection with the Madison Acquisition, which is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

### ***Changes to Management***

On November 16, 2015 Mark Reid joined SDX as CFO replacing Olivier Serra.

### ***Corporate Reorganization***

During December 2015 and January 2016 a corporate reorganization ("**Corporate Reorganization**") was carried out to, among other things:

- i. incorporate the entities acquired pursuant to the Madison Acquisition in an efficient way;
- ii. ensure that cash could be transferred throughout the group optimally; and
- iii. more efficiently facilitate the provision of security to lenders should SDX obtain debt funding in the future.

The organization chart contained herein (see "*Corporate Structure – Intercorporate Relationship*" above) represents the current corporate structure resulting from the Corporate Reorganization.

### ***Significant Acquisitions***

Other than the Madison Acquisition, during the period ended December 31, 2015, the Company did not complete any acquisitions that would be considered significant pursuant to NI 51-102.

SDX has filed a business acquisition report in Form 51-102F4 in connection with the Madison Acquisition, which is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

SDX is an independent international upstream oil and gas corporation currently engaged in exploration, acquisition, development and production of petroleum and natural gas. The Corporation's principal properties are currently situated in Egypt and Cameroon. See "*Description of the Business and Operations - Principal Properties*".

### Management Strategy and Development

SDX has developed a business strategy to focus on acquiring interests in exploration opportunities and discovered non-producing properties that are close to production. Currently, the Corporation's area of primary focus is North Africa with an emphasis on Egypt. Management has extensive experience in doing business in Egypt and a strong local operational setup. SDX also has a concession in Cameroon which is in the exploration phase. A decision will be made on the long term strategy for Cameroon after the results of the recent exploration well are fully analysed.

The Corporation focuses on regions where petroleum assets are undervalued and where the Corporation can acquire assets at favourable prices or on favourable terms. Management believes its strategy of acquiring under-valued and under-developed assets will enhance the future value of the Corporation as the global economy strengthens and demand for petroleum increases.

The business plan of the Corporation is to focus on sustainable and profitable growth in both cash flow from operations and net asset value. To accomplish this, the Corporation will focus on enhancing its asset base through acquiring exploration concessions and underdeveloped producing or development opportunities in which it can create value through exploration and development activity.

The Corporation intends to internally generate medium risk exploration and development opportunities with the potential for multiple prospective/productive zones. It will also take a prudent exposure to higher risk/reward prospects. The Corporation will maintain a balance between exploration, development and exploitation drilling, combined with seeking acquisition opportunities that meet the Corporation's business parameters. To achieve sustainable and profitable growth, the Corporation will endeavour to have direct control over the timing and costs of its projects. Accordingly, the Corporation will seek operatorship of properties in which it has an interest. While the Corporation intends to have the skills and resources necessary to achieve its objectives, exploration and development in the oil and natural gas industry has a number of inherent risks. See "*Risk Factors*".

In reviewing potential drilling or acquisition opportunities, the Corporation gives consideration to the following criteria:

- (a) Capital required to secure and develop the investment opportunity;
- (b) Economics of the project;
- (c) Probability of success; and
- (d) Target return versus cost of capital.

The board of directors of the Corporation may, in its discretion, approve acquisitions that do not conform to these guidelines based upon its consideration of the qualitative aspects of the subject properties including risk profile, technical upside, reserve life and asset quality.

Some investment projects may require additional sources of financing. The Corporation would consider all financing options on a project by project basis. Examples of such financing options would be; partnership or joint venture financing, farm-in/farm-out, issuance of Common Shares, or the acquisition of debt or private funding that will allow the Corporation to grow and progress without undue dilution of its equity.

### Marketing and Transportation to Market

The Corporation's crude oil production is sourced from its interests in the NW Gemsa Concession and Block-H Meseda. All production is sold to EGPC/GPC pursuant to the terms of the relevant Concession and Production Services Agreements.

Oil produced from the NW Gemsa Concession is transferred, after processing, to either East Zeit Petroleum Company ("**ZEITCO**"), East Zeit facilities (operated by Dana/EGPC), or to the Suez Oil Company ("**SUCO**") Zeit Bay facilities (operated by RWE Dea AG/EGPC), through a 6", 21 km onshore pipeline, for storage. The oil is then shipped to the loading terminals at Ain Sukhna or Suez where it is delivered to EGPC. NW Gemsa produces a light 42° API crude oil sold at a price determined by EGPC, which after applying marketing, transportation and processing fees, equates to an average 8.5% discount to the 2015 average monthly Brent price.

Gas and liquids produced from the NW Gemsa Concession are transferred to the SUCO processing facilities operated by RWE Dea AG/EGPC for complete treatment, through a 12" 16 km onshore pipeline. After processing, the gas and LPG are transferred to the Gulf of Suez Petroleum Co. ("GUPCO", operated by B.P./EGPC) by 6" and 16" gas and liquids pipelines, while the condensate is shipped by 16" oil pipeline and delivered to EGPC at a tanker terminal owned by Petrogulf Misr Company. Gas from the NW Gemsa Concession is sold to EGPC at US\$1.6 /mmcf for cost gas and US\$1.0/mmcf for profit gas pursuant to the GSA signed in January 2014. LPGs are sold to EGPC as part of the GSA at prices based on fuel oil indices and condensate is sold at crude oil prices.

Oil produced from Block-H Meseda is transferred to the GPC receiving and processing facilities at South Bakr, about 18 km east of Meseda, by trucks. The oil, along with some water is stored in a 5,000 barrel receiving tank. Any remaining water is drained from this tank after settling for a few hours and the final water-free oil is delivered to GPC. Further treatment of the oil takes place at the GPC facilities and SDX pays a processing fee for finishing and processing its share of the oil to the necessary sales specifications.

The Meseda crude is blended and sold by GPC. SDX receives payments for its share of the net production (after processing) at a discount to the Gharib blend, which is sold benchmarked against Brent. The price differential between the Meseda crude and Brent ranges between a 23%-32% discount. The Gharib blend crude is usually exported outside Egypt.

### **Specialized Skill and Knowledge**

The Corporation relies on specialized skills and knowledge to gather, interpret and process geophysical data; drill and complete wells; design and operate production facilities and numerous additional activities required to explore for and produce oil and natural gas. The Corporation has employed a strategy of contracting consultants and other service providers to supplement the skills and knowledge of its permanent staff in order to provide the specialized skills and knowledge to undertake its oil and natural gas operations effectively.

### **Competitive Conditions**

The oil and natural gas industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. SDX competes with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties and in the marketing of oil and natural gas. SDX's competitors include resource companies which have greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of SDX. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery. SDX believes that its competitive position is equivalent to that of other oil and gas issuers of similar size and at a similar stage of development. See "*Risk Factors – Competition*"

### **Cyclical and Seasonal Nature of Industry**

The exploration and development of oil and gas properties and the production of oil and gas reserves is not affected by seasonal changes in weather in the parts of the world that the Corporation has selected to pursue its activities.

SDX's operational results and financial condition will be dependent on the prices received for oil and natural gas production. Oil and natural gas prices have fluctuated widely during recent years and are determined by supply and demand factors, including weather and general economic conditions, as well as conditions in other oil and natural gas regions. Oil and natural gas prices have decreased significantly since mid-2014. A prolonged period of low crude oil or natural gas prices could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. See "*Risk Factors – Volatility of Commodity Prices*".

### **Economic Dependence**

The available purchaser of crude oil from the NW Gemsa Concession consists of EGPC, which currently purchases crude oil from the concession owners under the applicable Concession Agreement. The concession owners are currently dependent upon EGPC to purchase its crude oil production.

### **Production and Sales Volumes**

During 2015, the Corporation's average annual sales volume was 1,519 boepd.

### **Product Sales Revenues**

The only significant product produced and sold by the Corporation is crude oil and a small amount of associated gas and liquids.

None of the Corporation's product is sold to non-arm's length parties.

### **Environmental and Insurance Requirements**

Egyptian and Cameroonian environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on releases or emissions and regulation on the storage and transportation of various substances produced or utilized in association with certain oil industry operations. This legislation and associated regulations can affect the location and operation of wells and facilities and the extent to which exploration and development is permitted. In addition, legislation requires that well and facility sites are abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of regulatory authorities. Applicable environmental laws may impose remediation obligations with respect to property designated as a contaminated site upon certain responsible persons, which include persons responsible for the substance causing the contamination, persons who caused the release of the substance and any past or present owner, tenant or other person in possession of the site.

Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such legislation may result in the suspension or revocation of necessary licences and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage, the imposition of fines and penalties or the issuance of clean-up orders. Environmental legislation and policy is periodically amended. Such amendments may result in stricter standards and enforcement and in more stringent fines and penalties for non-compliance. Environmental assessments of existing and proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors, officers and employees. The costs of compliance associated with changes in environmental regulations could require significant expenditures, and breaches of such regulations may result in the imposition of material fines and penalties. In an extreme case, such regulations may result in temporary or permanent suspension of production operations and associated activities.

In addition to the requirements of environmental regulations, all of the Corporation's assets are insured to internationally accepted standards and are consistent with industry practice. Furthermore, the operators of the concessions are also required to have operational and emergency response procedures and safety and environmental programs in place to reduce potential loss exposure. There can be no assurance that these environmental costs or effects will not have a materially adverse effect on the Corporation's future financial condition or results of operations. See "*Risk Factors – Environmental Risks*".

### **Employees**

As at December 31, 2015, the Corporation had 21 employees. As of the Effective Date of this Annual Information Form, the Corporation has 20 employees. The executive management team of the Corporation includes oil professionals with significant industry experience. Relying on the knowledge and experience of this team, the Corporation intends to evaluate exploit and explore the identified and potential oil prospects in the NW Gemsa Concession, Block-H Meseda, the South Disouq Concession, the South Ramadan Concession and the Bakassi West Concession. In addition, the Corporation will be pursuing potential acquisition opportunities to become a significant independent international producer.

### **Foreign Operations**

All of the Corporation's properties and operations are currently located in Egypt and Cameroon. The Corporation's investments in these locations are subject to the risks associated with any foreign investment including tax increases, royalty increases, re-negotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and political uncertainty. The jurisdictions in which the Corporation operates, has well-established fiscal regimes and frameworks to encourage foreign direct investment. The functional currency in the primary operating areas is US dollars. See "*Development of the Business – Three Year History*", "*Risk Factors – Foreign Operations*" and "*Risk Factors – Political and Economic Risks*".

SDX is paid in Egyptian pounds ('EGP') and US dollars for its oil production. As operations are primarily carried out in US dollars, effective July 1, 2010, the Corporation commenced reporting its financial results in US dollars and seeks to match its Egyptian pounds collection and expense rate, thereby reducing its foreign exchange exposure. While the percentage of revenues collected in EGP has increased, the exposure has been managed to benefit the Corporation. EGP are used to pay for capital programs, operating expenditures and payables and to fund the local office's general and administrative expenses, thereby partially mitigating the requirement to convert EGP to US\$.

## Tax Horizon

The Corporation's Egyptian operations at NW Gemsa, South Ramadan and South Disouq are governed pursuant to the terms of Concession Agreements. The corporate tax liability of the joint venture partners in these Concession Agreements is paid by EGPC or EGAS, as applicable, out of the profit oil attributable to them, and is not directly payable by the Corporation. For accounting purposes the corporate taxes paid by EGPC and EGAS, is treated as a benefit earned by the Corporation. This means that in the financial statements of the Corporation, the amount is included in net oil revenues and income tax expense and therefore it has a net neutral impact on reported net income.

The Corporation also has a Production Service Agreement ("PSA") in Egypt relating to Block – H Meseda. The Corporation's subsidiary Madison Egypt Ltd ("MEL"), an Egyptian registered entity, is the SDX contracting party in this agreement. In the PSA the Corporation is governed by the laws and tax regulations of the Arab Republic of Egypt and therefore it pays corporate taxes on its adjusted profit at an effective rate of approximately 23%.

## Principal Properties

As at the end of the most recently completed financial year, the Corporation's principal properties consisted of the NW Gemsa Concession, Block-H Meseda, the South Disouq Concession, the South Ramadan Concession and the Bakassi West Concession. The following table provides an overview of selected information in respect of the Corporation's properties as at December 31, 2015.

	<b>NORTH WEST GEMSA</b>	<b>BLOCK-H MESEDA</b>	<b>SOUTH DISOUQ<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>SOUTH RAMADAN</b>	<b>BAKASSI WEST</b>
<b>Location: Basin:</b>	Onshore Gulf of Suez	Onshore Eastern Desert	Onshore Nile Delta	Offshore Gulf of Suez	Offshore/Onshore Rio Del Ray Basin Cameroon
<b>Year Acquired: Phase:</b>	2009 Development / Exploration	2010 Development / Exploration	2013 <sup>(3)</sup> Exploration	2013 Development/ Exploration	2012 Exploration
<b>Concession Operator:</b>	North Petroleum International Company S.A. ("NPIC")	Dublin International Petroleum	SDX	GPC/ PICO	Dana Petroleum
<b>SDX Participating Interest (%):</b>	10%	50% <sup>(2)</sup>	55%	12.75%	35%
<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>):</b>	82.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	22	1,275	26	388
<b>Expiry Date of Current Exploration Phase:</b>	Expired <sup>(1)</sup>	Expired	February 2017	Expired	June 2016
<b>Development Lease Terms:</b>	20 year + 3 x 5 year extensions	10 year + 10 year extension	20 year + 5 year extension	20 year + 10 year extension	20 year (oil)/25 year (gas) + 10 year extension

### Note:

- (1) The Corporation successfully drilled an exploration well south of the Al Amir SE oil field resulting in a field development lease extension being granted on February 19, 2012 for the Al Ola development lease which covers an area of 19.7 km<sup>2</sup>. The remainder of the exploration area has expired.
- (2) SDX has a 50% participating interest and a 19-19.25% entitlement interest.
- (3) The Corporation was awarded the South Disouq Concession in an EGAS bid round in April, 2013. The concession was ratified by the government of Egypt on March 19, 2014. The Corporation subsequently entered into a farm out agreement with a third party, IPR, to farm out a 45% interest in the concession. This now takes the Corporation's interest to 55%.

## NW Gemsa Concession

### **Description**

The NW Gemsa Concession is an 82.7 km<sup>2</sup> onshore concession located approximately 300 km south east of Cairo in the Eastern Desert on the southwestern part of the Gulf of Suez. To date, the Al Amir, Al Amir SE / Al Ola and Geyad oil discoveries have been made within the NW Gemsa Concession. The Reserve Report (as defined herein) evaluates reserves for the Al Amir SE / Al Ola and Geyad fields only. As at December 31, 2015, the Corporation held and currently holds a ten (10%) percent participating interest in the NW Gemsa Concession. The Corporation's partners in the NW Gemsa Concession are NPIC (the current operator) who holds a 50% participating interest and Circle Oil Plc who holds a 40% participating interest.

The Al Amir SE/Al Ola field is located in the southeastern portion of the NW Gemsa Concession and lies approximately six km west of the oil producing Gazwarina field. As of March 31, 2016 the Al Amir SE / Al Ola field contains 12 oil producing wells, 9 shut-in oil wells and 6 water injection wells. Production from the Al Amir SE field commenced in February 2009. The Geyad field is located approximately ten km northwest of the Al Amir SE field. As of March 31, 2016, the Geyad field contains 4 oil producing wells, 1 shut-in oil well and 1 water injection well. Production from the Geyad field commenced in August 2009.

Cumulative oil production for the NW Gemsa Concession has now exceeded 22.29 million bbls of light oil. Total 2015 oil production from the NW Gemsa Concession averaged 7,387 bopd (739 bopd net to the Corporation). Current solution gas and natural gas liquids sales volumes are averaging 7 mmscf/d (0.7 mscf/d net) of sales gas, 66 bbls/d (6.6 bbls/d net) of NGLs and 169 bbls/d (17 bbls/d net) of LPGs. Total 2015 average production is approximately 8,753 boepd (875 boepd net to the Corporation).

### **Operational Highlights and Future Plans**

#### **2013**

A fracture stimulation treatment was conducted on the Geyad-4 ST-2 well and on February 22, 2013 the well was placed back on production.

The Al Amir SE-16 well was spud on February 28, 2013 and drilled to a total depth of 11,000 feet in the Upper Rudeis Formation. The well encountered 27 feet of good quality wet sand in the Shagar member of the Karim Formation in the interval 10,807 to 10,834 feet and was completed as a water injector.

The gas conservation project was completed in February 2013, and gas volumes which were previously flared are now being recovered. Associated condensate and liquefied petroleum gas volumes are also being captured and marketed. The gas tie-in project involved the installation of an 8" gas pipeline for transporting associated gas to a nearby processing plant. Solution gas and incremental gas liquids production commenced on February 12, 2013.

The Al Amir SE-17 well was drilled in June 2013 to a depth of 9,905 feet. The well encountered 12 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Shagar sand and 16 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Rahmi sand with the well completed as an oil producer.

The Shehab-2 exploration well located approximately 2 km north of the Geyad field was spud on June 19, 2013 targeting the Kareem horizon. The well encountered 30 feet of potentially gas bearing sands in the Upper Rudeis limestones and good quality intervals in the Kareem horizon, which proved to be water bearing. The Upper Rudeis limestone intervals were subsequently fracture stimulated and tested but failed to flow and the well was abandoned.

The Al Amir SE-18 well was spud in July 2013 and drilled to a depth of 10,400 feet. The well encountered 34 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Shagar sand and 32 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Rahmi sand and was completed as an oil producer.

The Al Amir SE-15 well was spud in August 2013 as a vertical hole to appraise the Shagar and Rahmi sands however it was sidetracked for geological reasons. The well encountered 16 feet of net oil pay in the Rahmi sand. The well was initially completed as an oil producer however it has since been converted to a water injector for the Rahmi sand to support updip production.

The Al Amir SE-19 well was spud on December 1, 2013 and drilled to a depth of 10,000 feet. The well encountered 19 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Shagar sand and 10.5 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Rahmi sand. The well was completed as an oil producer in the Shagar zone.

## **2014**

The Al Amir SE-21 well was spud on March 9, 2014 and drilled to a depth of 9,400 feet where both the Shagar and Rahmi oil reservoirs were encountered. The well encountered 19 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Shagar sand and 4 feet of net oil pay in the Kareem Rahmi sand. The well was completed as an oil producer in the Shagar and flowed on test light 42.2 ° API oil.

The Al Amir SE-22 well was drilled in April 2014 to a depth of 10,280 feet where both the Kareem Shagar and Rahmi reservoirs were encountered. The intervals were water bearing and the well was completed as a water injector in the Kareem Rahmi.

Following completion of AASE-22 the rig was released on sub contract for the remainder of 2014.

## **2015**

Unitization negotiations were restarted in 2014 after the intervention of EGPC into the process and continued in 2015. It is the intention of all parties to conclude the discussions by the first quarter of 2016.

The Al Amir SE-18 well was shut-in during Q1 2015 due to low reservoir pressure. In late Q2 the well was recompleted to the Shagar sandstone and was brought onto production at ~500 BOEPD.

The Al Amir SE-21 well was shut-in in late Q1 2015 due to high water cut and decreasing reservoir pressure. In Q3 2015 the well was recompleted to the Rahmi sandstone and brought on production at ~500 BOEPD with a less than 1% water cut.

In Q3 2015 an ESP was installed on the Geyad 6-ST, increasing production from ~350 BOEPD to over 600 BOEPD.

## **2016**

The NW Gamsa development program for 2016 includes the drilling of 2 development wells (one of which was spud in December 2015) and a 9 well workover plan. Total capital expenditure for 2016 is estimated at up to US\$13.4 million with the Corporation's 10% share being up to US\$1.34 million (exclusive of operating expenditures, indirect expenditures and NPIC G&A expenses).

The Al Amir SE-23 was spud in December, 2015 and drilled to a depth of 9,820 feet. The well was then subsequently sidetracked (Al Amir SE-23ST) to a more geologically favourable location and reached TD in January, 2016. The well logged 22 feet of net pay in the Shagar sandstone and 29 feet of net pay in the Rahmi sandstone. The well was completed in the Shagar sandstone and was tested at 4080 BOEPD (1.3% water cut; 48/64<sup>th</sup> choke).

The Al Amir SE-24 well was spud in February 2016 with results expected imminently.

## **Block-H Meseda**

### **Description**

Block-H is located in the Eastern Desert, 230 km southeast of Cairo and covers an area of 22 km<sup>2</sup>. There are two development leases on the block, Meseda-H and South Hania-H, and both leases encompass an area of 12.3km<sup>2</sup>. The Meseda-H field was discovered on the block in June 2011 and is covered by the Meseda-H development lease. The Reserve Report (as defined herein) evaluates reserves for the Meseda-H field. As of December 31, 2015, the Corporation held and currently holds a fifty (50%) percent participating interest in Block-H. The Corporation's partner in the block is Dublin Petroleum Egypt (the Operator) who holds the other 50% participating interest.

As of March 31, 2016 the Meseda-H field contains 13 oil producing wells, 1 shut-in oil well, 1 active water injection well, and 1 shut-in water injection well. Production from the Meseda-H field commenced in November 2011 and the

cumulative oil production from the field has now exceeded 5.3 million barrels of heavy oil. Total 2015 oil production from the Meseda-H field averaged 3,994 bopd (749 bopd net to the Corporation).

## **Operational Highlights and Future Plans**

### **2013**

The Meseda-11 well was spud on January 3, 2013 and was drilled to a total depth of 4710 ft. in the Asl sand of the Upper Rudeis formation. The well encountered 101 feet of net oil pay and was completed as a producer.

The Meseda-8 well was spud on February 24, 2013 and was drilled to a total depth of 4712 ft. in the Asl sand. The well encountered 157 feet of net oil pay and was completed as a producer.

The Meseda-9 well was spud on March 23, 2013 and was drilled to a total depth of 4689 ft. in the Asl sand. The well encountered 103 feet of net oil pay and was completed as a producer.

The Meseda-13 well was spud on April 15, 2013 and was drilled to a total depth of 4580 ft. in the Asl sand. The well encountered 79 feet of net oil pay and was completed as a producer.

In May 2013 construction of the Meseda Central Production Facilities, CPF, commenced. The CPF was designed to handle 20,000 BFPD.

After the successful trial of using Electrical Submersible Pumps, ('ESP'), in the Meseda-7 well, all four wells drilled in 2013 were equipped with ESPs for artificial lifting instead of sucker Rod Pumps ('SRPs'). The ESP pumps proved to be more suitable for producing the Meseda wells at high production rates.

A major workover program was initiated in November 2013. The program was designed to optimize production from wells Meseda-1, Meseda-2, Meseda West-1 and Fadl N-1. Three of the wells were equipped with ESPs and the fourth, Fadl N-1, was equipped with a SRP.

### **2014**

The Meseda-14 well was spud on May 7, 2014 and was drilled to a total depth of 4822 ft. in the Asl sand of the Upper Rudeis formation. The well tested the northern extent of the Meseda structure and encountered 128 feet of net oil pay. The well was completed as a producer.

The Meseda-10 well was spud on June 21, 2014 and was drilled to a total depth of 4840 ft. in the Asl sand. The well encountered 136 feet of net oil pay and was completed as a producer.

The Meseda-4 well was spud on July 12, 2014 and was drilled to a total depth of 4818 ft. in the Asl sand. The well was drilled in the western down dip part of the Meseda field and close to the Oil Water Contact ('OWC'). The well encountered 16.5 feet of net oil pay and was completed as a producer. However, the well tested and produced at high Water Cut ('WC') and was shut-in. It is utilized as an observation well.

The construction of the Meseda CPF was completed in March 2014 and the majority of the wells were connected to it. Produced fluids from the wells is processed and water is separated in the CPF before shipping to the GPC delivery point. Minor work on the CPF continued during the remainder of 2014.

To increase the field's water handling capabilities, the EPJ-1X, a historic exploration dry well, that was drilled prior to acquiring Block H, was converted to a water injector/disposal well in July 2014.

### **2015**

One production and one water injector well were drilled in the Meseda-H field during 2015. The production well, Meseda-6, was spud on July 15, 2015 and drilled to a total depth of 4,700 ft. The main objective of the well was the Asl sand, a member of the Upper Rudeis formation. The well encountered 167 feet of net oil pay and was completed as a producer with a SRP. The well is currently producing about 650 BOPD with almost no water.

The injection well, Meseda WI-1 was spud on June 22, 2015 and drilled to a total depth of 4,805 feet with the objective of providing pressure support to the Asl reservoir in Meseda. The well was drilled below the OWC in the western limit of the Meseda-H field. The well encountered about 300 feet of the Asl sand and the Asl sand zone was perforated in the

well with a total of 192 feet. Injection at high rates was not possible in the well and stimulation of the formation is planned.

The Meseda-12 well was drilled in Q2 2015 to the north of Meseda field to delineate the northern boundary of the field. The well was classified as a dry hole and was plugged and abandoned.

Water injection into the EPJ-1X well started in January 2015.

## **2016**

A performance optimization study was conducted by a 3<sup>rd</sup> party vendor during Q1 2016 to evaluate production performance across the asset. The study documented a number of opportunities to enhance production in the existing wells. As such, a workover campaign focused on artificial lift optimization is being evaluated.

A reservoir simulation study was initiated for the Meseda-H field with an objective of planning the future development and water flooding of the Asl reservoir. The study is expected to complete at the end of May 2016. The results of the study will be used to guide the future development work in the field. As such, no development drilling is planned for 2016. Additionally, and in parallel, a study to design water treatment and injection facilities was initiated. The objective of the study is to plan the facilities for the water flood project.

### **South Ramadan Concession**

#### **Description**

The SR Concession comprises an offshore lease having an area of 26 km<sup>2</sup>. It is located in the southern part of Gulf of Suez, in an area adjacent to the Morgan oil field to the southeast, the Ramadan field to the northwest and the onshore Ras Gharib field to the west.

GPC, the operator under the SR Concession, has a 50% participating interest in the South Ramadan Concession. Pico, and SDX own the remaining 50% participating interest in the SR Concession, being 37.25% and 12.75%, respectively. Joint operations with respect to the South Ramadan Concession are managed through a management committee rather than a joint venture operating company, with representation from each of the members of the contractor group, NPC SR, Pico and SDX.

There is currently no production from the concession as production operations from previous discoveries on the block were shut down.

#### **Operational Highlights and Future Development Plans**

In 2014, a technical review of the asset was completed during which SDX located several 3D seismic surveys which covered all or part of the concession. The partners subsequently purchased portions of 3 of these previous surveys which provided full fold seismic coverage over the entire block when merged.

The partners also completed an inspection of the existing platform, wellheads and pipelines to determine the work necessary to return this equipment to service. The inspection identified a number of areas requiring further investigation and remediation. Further evaluations will be made accordingly if economic quantities of oil and gas are discovered.

In 2015, a reprocessing tender was then conducted for the combined data set and subsequently awarded to a local contractor. The results of this reprocessing effort were received late 1st quarter of 2016. Interpretation of the 3D seismic data has confirmed the presence of an up-dip trap that is prospective for sandstones of the Matulla and Nubia formations.

It is anticipated that an appraisal well will be drilled in Q4 2016 to satisfy the work program commitments.

### **South Disouq Concession**

#### **Description**

The South Disouq concession is approximately 1,275 km<sup>2</sup> and is located in the Nile Delta, approximately 65 km north of Cairo. The concession lies within the prolific Abu Madi-Baltim trend which has significant gas and condensate production in the Nile Delta and has been lightly explored to date. On April 22, 2013, the Corporation announced that

it had been awarded a 100% participating interest in the South Disouq concession as a result of its successful bid in a recent EGAS bid round.

The South Disouq concession was ratified by the Egyptian Government on March 19, 2014 upon satisfaction by the Corporation of bonus and guarantee requirements under the terms of the concession.

### **Operational Highlights and Future Plans**

#### **2014**

The Corporation paid the US\$4 million signature bonus for the South Disouq concession on February 12, 2014 with the Egyptian Government ratifying the concession on March 19, 2014.

The work program (3-D seismic and one well) has been supported by the issuance of a guarantee for US\$9 million. The issuance of the US\$9 million guarantee has been secured with a bank guarantee of US\$6 million and a revenue receivables pledge of US\$3 million relating to amounts due to SDX from sale of production.

The Corporation issued a press release on August 18, 2014 announcing that a farm out agreement had been reached with a privately owned company for a 45% participating interest in the South Disouq concession. The terms of the agreement included US\$1.9 million for past costs, a carry for the 1<sup>st</sup> phase commitment well and replacement of US\$6 million in work program guarantees originally posted by the Corporation.

A data gathering exercise was initiated during the second quarter of 2014 to try and obtain and review all the existing geological, geophysical and well information both within and surrounding the concession area.

During 2014 SDX acquired 26 additional lines of 2D seismic lines over the concession and interpreted and remapped the entire area resulting in an improved understanding of the concession potential. A subset of the new lines were selected for reprocessing. After remapping, the northeast section of the concession was found to be the most prospective and it is this area in which the Corporation is conducting its 3D seismic activities.

Tendering for the 3D seismic campaign was undertaken during the fourth quarter of 2014 with 15 companies invited to bid.

#### **2015**

During 2015 the 3D seismic campaign was awarded to Geofisyka Torun and during the remainder of 2015 the Corporation prepared for the commencement of the seismic campaign in Q1 2016.

#### **2016**

The South Disouq development program for 2016 includes the acquisition, processing and interpretation of the 3D seismic and an exploration well in late Q4 2016. SDX's share of the 2016 development programme is cUS\$7million.

### **Bakassi West**

#### **Description**

SDX Energy is engaged in exploration in the Rio Del Rey basin, which comprises the easternmost portion of the Niger delta complex in offshore Cameroon. The near-shore Rio Del Rey basin is characterized by detachment-based growth faults that set up downthrown fault traps; these are typically present at moderate depths with productive horizons typically shallower than 2000m. Reservoir properties are generally excellent and AVO analysis has been employed successfully across the basin.

### **Operational Highlights and Future Plans**

The Bakassi West concession (SDX Energy, 35%; Dana Petroleum, 55%, operator; SoftRock Oil and Gas, 10%) is located in the Rio Del Rey Basin, adjacent to the Cameroon-Nigeria border. The concession is 388 km<sup>2</sup> in area and covers an area that comprises shallow open-water, channels, and mangroves.

In Q4 2013, Madison commenced seismic operations in Cameroon. During 2014 new 2D seismic data was acquired, and subsequent analyses outlined a number of prospects and play types, and in Q1 2015 AVO analysis was undertaken to

further de-risk the prospects. Additionally, micro-seep (Q2 2015) and macro-seep (Q3 2015) studies were conducted to better understand the petroleum system and hydrocarbon distribution.

During second half of 2015 the focus shifted from play de-risking and prospect analysis to pre-drill planning. Shallow hazard mapping and bathymetric studies of the proposed drilling locations were completed, and a jack-up rig was identified for use in the 2016 drilling campaign.

The Manatee-1X exploration well was spud on 3 March 2016 and reached a TD of 1,447 meters on 29 March 2016. The well logged 27 meters of gas-bearing sandstones. SDX Energy is currently evaluating the well results and other prospects in the basin to determine on optimum way forward for this concession.

### Shukheir Marine Concession

#### **Description**

The Shukheir Marine concession is located offshore in the Gulf of Suez Basin and consists of two fields, Shukheir Bay field and Gamma field.

The significant drop in crude oil prices during the fourth quarter of 2014 necessitated a complete review of the Shukheir Marine operations and its future plans. The result of this review determined that the Shukheir Marine Concession was no longer economic and that the remaining investment potential was no longer attractive. The Corporation decided to rescind its 10 year extension request and relinquish the concession prior to the planned expiry date of July 2015. This relinquishment was effective on January 31, 2015. A Deed of Assignment, assigning 100% of the concession interest to EGPC was ratified by the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources on April 7, 2015.

## **INDUSTRY AND MARKET OVERVIEW**

### **Overview of the Development of Oil and Gas in Egypt**

The petroleum industry plays a key role in the Egyptian economy, representing over 60% of foreign direct investment and close to 20% of gross domestic product. Egyptian production comes from four main areas: the Gulf of Suez, the Western Desert, the Eastern Desert and the Nile Delta. In addition to being an oil producer, Egypt has strategic importance because of its operation of the Suez Canal and Sumed (Suez-Mediterranean) Pipeline. These are two routes for the export of oil produced from the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Suez.

The Gulf of Suez is among the most prolific oil regions in the world. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimated in 2000 that the mean undiscovered reserves in the Gulf of Suez were approximately 2.3 billion barrels. Oil production in the Gulf of Suez is dominated by BP Plc, Royal Dutch Shell Plc and Eni S.p.A.

Egypt's oil industry has been developed by large oil and gas companies taking on projects that were beyond the fiscal and operational capacity of the State. As Egyptian oil fields matured, the industry shifted focus from discovering new resources to increasing the productivity of existing fields and developing smaller, previously marginal prospects. This shift in focus has resulted in the entry into the Egyptian oil sector of independent oil companies and smaller operators, which find smaller and maturing fields more attractive than the larger oil and gas companies due to their typically lower overhead costs and greater flexibility.

There are over 35 international oil and gas companies active in the exploration and production of oil and gas in Egypt. New technologies, extensive seismic data and the mature nature of the basin have resulted in increased exploration success in the Gulf of Suez relative to frontier zones where exploration uncertainty is higher.

In addition to an attractive legislative framework, relatively high oil prices, until relatively recently, has also encouraged the search for and development of oil within Egypt. Advances in technology, industry practice and exploitation of existing infrastructure are also assisting in the conversion of previously marginal prospects into potentially profitable projects.

Egypt has a long history of creating an environment to attract and retain foreign investment, and is heavily dependent on its oil and gas industry development with foreign partners, and SDX does not anticipate any adverse changes to the Concession Agreements governing the NW Gemsa, South Disouq or South Ramadan Concessions or the Block-H Meseda Production Service Agreement and will continue to attempt to expand its asset base in Egypt.

In April 2016 it was announced that Saudi Arabia intends to invest cUS\$21.5 billion into Egypt's energy sector. Approximately US\$20 billion of the package will be used to finance the country's petroleum needs for the next five years.

See "*Development of the Business – Three Year History*", "*Risk Factors – Foreign Operations*" and "*Risk Factors – Political and Economic Risks*".

## **Legislative and Fiscal Structure of the Egyptian Oil and Gas Industry**

### *Regulation*

In 2000, the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum established a comprehensive strategy for the petroleum sector. Among its most important implementation mechanisms was adjusting and developing the petroleum sector structure through separating the natural gas and petrochemicals activities from those of EGPC, and establishing an independent entity for each of them in addition to paying special and concentrated attention to Upper Egypt through the establishment of an independent entity. After adding the mineral resources activity to the responsibilities of the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum and establishing the General Authority for Mineral Resources on October 14, 2004, the oil sector in Egypt consisted of five bodies as follows: EGPC, EGAS, Egyptian Petrochemicals Holding Corporation, Ganope and Egyptian General Authority for Mineral Resources.

### *Licences*

EGPC is responsible for the development and exploitation of Egypt's petroleum resources, and for ensuring the supply of the various refined petroleum products within Egypt, subject to the direct oversight of the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum. Through its various subsidiaries, EGPC engages in all aspects of the petroleum industry, including the exploration for and production of crude oil, condensate and natural gas. EGPC's principal activities include exploration for crude oil, condensate and natural gas and production, refining and processing, and transportation, distribution and marketing of crude oil, natural gas and derivative products. EGPC's exploration and production activities are carried out in association with international partners in accordance with concession and Production Sharing Agreements granted by the Egyptian Government. The exploration is undertaken primarily by foreign companies in partnership with the EGPC. Concession and production sharing agreements permit the foreign contractor to explore for and produce crude oil, condensate or natural gas from a field for a specified time period, and set out the production sharing terms applicable as between EGPC and the foreign contractor. EGPC also has an operating company, GPC, which is owned 100% by EGPC and which periodically is granted concession agreements. GPC can seek contractors to explore and developed concessions under an Exploration Production Service Agreement.

## **General Overview of the Concession Structure in Egypt**

The following is a general overview of the concession regime in Egypt applicable to the Corporation.

In Egypt, all petroleum resources are vested in the State, represented by the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum. Exploration and production rights to specified leases and licenses in Egypt are awarded by the Egyptian government through a variety of competitive bidding processes. Successful bidders for petroleum exploration blocks in Egypt are required to enter into individual production sharing contracts (also referred to as concession agreements) with EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, with respect to a specified area. Oil and gas concessions are granted in the form of a law and accordingly, each agreement is considered to be an individual Act of Parliament and therefore, requires its approval.

### *The Concession Agreement*

The terms of the concession agreements vary by agreement, but each agreement sets forth minimum work commitments. The agreement obligates the concession holder to carry out an exploration and development program over a specific time period and to spend a minimum amount of money to fulfill work obligations and develop any economic discoveries within the applicable concession area. The concession agreement will also set forth the various bonuses that the contractor may be required to pay to EGPC, EGAS, Ganope or the Egyptian Government, as applicable, upon the achievement of specified production milestones. The concession holder is required to obtain the written consent of EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum to any assignment of rights, duties or obligations under the concession agreement.

The contractor's share of all taxes and royalties are paid out of the government's share of production.

### *Exploration Phase*

Under the concession agreement, the contractor has the right to carry out exploration activities in the relevant area for an initial exploration phase of generally two to five years. Generally, the contractor may have the right to extend the exploration phase on two further occasions for additional terms of one to three years each. If no commercial discovery is made by the end of the exploration phase, the concession agreement will terminate. The applicable concession agreement sets forth the minimum exploration program and the minimum financial commitments to be invested by the contractor during each period of the exploration phase.

During the exploration phase, the contractor bears all risks until, in respect of each well, the formation of the operating company following a commercial discovery, at which point the contractor is entitled to recover its costs related to its exploration and development activities in accordance with certain cost recovery provisions included in the concession agreement.

Subject to the granting of any extensions, at the end of certain periods of the exploration phase, the contractor may be required to relinquish a certain amount of area under the concession. At the end of the final exploration period, the contractor is required to relinquish the remaining area, except for those parts where a commercial discovery has been made. The contractor may voluntarily relinquish exploration areas at any time before the end of the final exploration period.

### *Development Leases*

Upon a commercial discovery, if EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and the contractor agree to develop the relevant area and they agree upon the extent of the area, such area is then, subject to the approval of the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum, automatically converted to a development lease. The terms of the development lease are set out in the concession agreement. The term of any development lease is generally 15 to 20 years and the development lease may be extended optionally, generally in five year increments, pursuant to the concession agreement, provided that it may not be extended beyond 35 years from the date of commercial discovery. Any further extension requires approval of EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum. The contractor may continue to explore the areas within the applicable concession that are not subject to the development lease on the exploration terms set out in the concession agreement subject to the relinquishment obligations noted above and provided that the exploration phase is still valid. Upon the establishment of a development lease, EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable and the contractor agree on a development and production plan. EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and the contractor then endeavour to find markets capable of absorbing the production and, with respect to the local market, EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, advise the contractor of the potential outlets for the product. EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and the contractor will also agree on the extent of their respective responsibilities, including the minimum number of further wells required to be drilled by the contractor.

### *Cost Recovery and Production Allocation*

During the exploration phase, the contractor bears all risks and costs until a commercial discovery is made, at which point the contractor is entitled to recover a certain percentage annually of its costs related to its historic and ongoing exploration and development activities in proportion to its interest in the concession agreement. The contractor may recover a certain percentage of current and historical costs incurred in respect of the exploration and development of, and related operations in, the relevant site from a portion of the production produced at such site. A certain percentage of exploration, development and operating costs are recoverable by the contractor party from the total petroleum at a rate set out under the applicable concession agreement (i.e., the cost oil) in proportion to its working interest. EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, gradually becomes the owner of all assets that are charged to cost recovery by the contractor. Full title to fixed and movable assets generally passes from the contractor to EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, when its total cost has been recovered by the contractor in accordance with the provisions of the relevant concession agreement or at the time of relinquishment of the relevant concession agreement with respect to all assets chargeable to the operations whether recovered or not, whichever occurs earlier.

If, in any period, the recoverable expenditures exceed the amount recoverable from cost oil, the unrecovered portion of the expenditures can generally be carried forward to subsequent periods. Generally, to the extent that the value of all cost oil exceeds the actual recoverable costs and expenditures including any carry forward permitted under the terms of the relevant concession agreement, the value of such excess cost oil shall be paid by the contractor party to EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, in accordance with the terms of the relevant concession agreement.

### *Operating Company*

Upon commercial discovery, EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and the contractor are required to form an Egyptian joint operating company responsible for operating the relevant area subject to the development lease. The operating company is established as a private sector Egyptian company that is owned equally by EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and the relevant contractor. Once established, the joint operating company becomes responsible for operating more than one area that is the subject of a development lease between EGPC, EGAS or Ganope, as applicable, and such contractor. The joint operating company is responsible for managing operations, preparing a work program and a budget for future explorations and development of the discovery. If there is more than one contractor that is a shareholder in the joint operating company, each contractor is responsible for its share of the operating costs of the joint operating company, in proportion to its participating interest in the relevant concession agreement. The operating company acts as an agent of the concession parties and is a non-profit entity which cannot own any assets.

#### *The Exploration and Production Service Agreement in Egypt*

Although much less widely used, the alternative to the Concession Agreement described above is the Exploration and Production Service Agreement, EPSA, which is the agreement that governs the Meseda concession. This type of contract is superior to most Production Sharing contracts that characterize the MENA region.

#### *Exploration Phase*

Similar to the Concession Agreements, under the Exploration and Production Service Agreement, the contractor has the right to carry out exploration activities in the relevant area for an initial exploration phase of generally two to five years. Generally, the contractor may have the right to extend the exploration phase once for an additional term of one to three years each. If no commercial discovery is made by the end of the exploration phase then the service contract agreement will terminate. Similar to the concession agreement, the applicable service agreement sets forth the minimum exploration program and the minimum financial commitments to be invested by the contractor during each period of the exploration phase.

Unlike the concession agreement, the contractor bears all risks and costs during the exploration phase and in the development phase in the service agreement. In this type of agreement, however, the contractor is the sole operator and there will not be a need to form an operating company following a commercial discovery. The contractor, in the service contract agreement is not entitled to recover its costs related to its exploration and development activities. Instead, the contractor is entitled to a service fee equals to an agreed portion of the production on monthly basis.

Subject to the granting of any extensions, at the end of certain periods of the exploration phase, the contractor may be required to relinquish a certain amount of the area under the service agreement. At the end of the final exploration period, the contractor is required to relinquish the remaining area, except for those parts where a commercial discovery has been made. The contractor may voluntarily relinquish exploration areas at any time before the end of the final exploration period.

#### *Development Leases*

Upon a commercial discovery, if GPC and the contractor agree to develop the relevant area and they agree upon the extent of the area, such area is then, subject to the approval of the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum, automatically converted to a development lease. The terms of the development lease are set out in the service agreement. The term of any development lease is generally 10 years and the development lease may be extended optionally for another ten years, pursuant to the service agreement, provided that there is still commercial reserves in the development lease. The contractor may continue to explore the areas within the applicable service area that are not subject to the development lease on the exploration terms set out in the service agreement subject to the relinquishment obligations noted above and provided that the exploration phase is still valid. Upon the establishment of a development lease, GPC and the contractor agree on a development and production plan. The production is then delivered to GPC and the contractor then receives its share of the production. GPC pays the contractor for its share of the production based on the product market prices of the production month.

### **General Overview of Industry and Concession Structure in Cameroon**

#### ***Key Legislation***

Prior to March 1980, all fields were licensed under the terms of a straightforward concession agreement. Association agreements were established in March 1980, which was the same time that the state oil company was created. Fields onstream at the time of the change were subject to the new tax regime. In 1999, the government of Cameroon approved

a new petroleum code, which was designed to simplify the existing system. The new Cameroon Petroleum Code leaves the door open to both PSC and concession contracts and is flexible enough to facilitate changes either in government policy or external circumstances affecting the oil sector. The new code applies to all future licence awards and existing licence holders will have the opportunity to convert from the old-style contracts.

### *State Oil Company*

The state oil company, Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH), was established in March 1980. It participates in the form of joint ventures (association agreements) with the contractors. Historically, SNH has had a 50% non-operated stake in all permits. More recently, SNH has been offering terms where it takes a 20% to 25% stake - this was the case for the 2006 Licensing Round and is likely to be standard in future. During the exploration stage, and any subsequent development stage, SNH's share of costs is carried by the other partners.

SNH also has the right to become a shareholder in all contractor subsidiaries in Cameroon. SNH holds a 20% stake in all companies with equity production in Cameroon (Pecten Cameroon and Perenco Cameroon).

### *Licensing*

#### Prospecting Licence

This allows for geological and geophysical work to be carried out, but does not allow any drilling. The initial term is usually for two years with an optional renewal for a further two years. Signature bonuses are negotiable. Prospecting licences do not confer exclusive rights on their holder.

#### Exploration Licence

This allows exclusive rights for full exploration including drilling. Bids for licences must include a minimum work programme. Traditionally, the initial exploration term is for four years with three optional extensions of four years each (16 years in total). More recently, the licensing period has tended to be three years plus two options of two years (seven years in total). Area relinquishments of 50% at the first renewal and 25% at the second or third renewal have generally been required although this is open to negotiation. If a commercial discovery is made, a production licence must be applied for.

#### Production Licence

There are two types of licences covering production: an exploitation (mining) permit and an exploitation (mining) concession. The main difference is that the duration of a permit is less than that of a concession, and bonuses/rental are correspondingly cheaper. Permits are therefore more suitable for the exploitation of small discoveries.

A mining permit is valid for an initial term of four years with four optional renewal periods of four years each. Bonuses payable are US\$30,000 on issue, US\$40,000 on first renewal and US\$50,000 for subsequent renewals. A permit can be converted into a concession with a payment of US\$50,000. A yearly rental of US\$80/km<sup>2</sup> is payable (but not less than US\$3,300). A mining concession is valid for 25 years, renewable for an additional 25 years. A bonus of US\$410,000 is payable on issue and also at the time of any renewal, partition or amalgamation. A yearly rental of US\$165/km<sup>2</sup> is payable (but not less than US\$6,600).

#### Fiscal Terms

Under the terms of the 1999 Petroleum Code, all aspects of future contracts - which can be Production Sharing Contracts ("PSCs") or concessions - will be negotiable. Under the terms of the PSC that SDX is party to the contractors pay 100% of the exploration costs. If a discovery is made, the State is entitled to 25% of the licence and will pay its 25% share of the development and operating costs going forward. SDX and its partners will recover its exploration and development costs from a 60% Cost Oil Recovery allocation when production commences. Contractors' share of Profit Oil varies between 75% for R Factors <1 reducing to 35% for R Factors >2. Contractors are also required to pay local Corporation Tax at 40% on their annual taxable profits. A US\$1,000,000 Production Bonus is payable to the State when cumulative production reaches 50,000,000 barrels and a further production bonus of US\$3,000,000 is payable when cumulative production reaches 100,000,000 barrels

## STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-101, the following Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information for the Corporation set forth below is dated with an effective date of December 31, 2015 and a preparation date of February 19, 2016.

The Report on Reserves Data in the form of Form 51-101F2 and the Report of Management and Directors on Reserves Data and Other Information in the form of Form 51-101F3 are attached as appendixes "A" and "B" respectively, to this Annual Information Form.

### Disclosures of Reserves Data

#### *Reserve Report*

Degoyler and MacNaughton Canada Limited ("**D&M**"), an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm located in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has prepared a reserve report February 19, 2016 with an effective date of December 31, 2015 (the "**Reserve Report**") which evaluates the proved, probable and possible crude oil reserves attributable to SDX's participating interest in the NW Gemsa Concession and Block-H Meseda Production Services Agreement and the net present value of estimated future cash flow from such reserves based on forecasted price and cost assumptions. The reserves information contained in the Reserve Report was prepared and is presented in accordance with the requirements of NI 51-101.

In preparing the Reserve Report, D&M obtained basic information from SDX, which included land data, well information, geological information, reservoir studies, estimates of on-stream dates, contract information, current hydrocarbon product prices, operating cost data, capital budget forecasts, financial data and future operating plans. Other economic data required to conduct the evaluation and upon which the Reserve Report is based, were obtained from D&M's non-confidential files.

#### *Evaluation Information Contained in the Reserve Reports*

The following tables, based on the Reserve Report have been compiled by the Corporation and show the estimated share of SDX's crude oil, natural gas and NGL reserves in its NW Gemsa Concession and Block-H Meseda properties and the net present value of estimated future net revenue for these reserves, using forecast prices and costs as indicated. **All evaluations of the present value of estimated future net revenue in the Reserve Reports is in United States dollars and are stated after provision for estimated future capital expenditures but prior to indirect costs and do not necessarily represent the fair market value of the reserves. There is no assurance that the forecast prices and costs assumptions will be attained and variances could be material. The recovery and reserve estimates of the Corporation's crude oil reserves provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves and the future cash flows attributed to such reserves. The recovery and reserve estimates of SDX's reserves provided in the Reserve Report and reflected herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. Actual reserves may be greater or less than the estimates provided herein. See "Risk Factors".**

In general, estimates of economically recoverable crude oil reserves and the future net cash flows therefrom are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the properties, production rates, ultimate reserve recovery, timing and amount of capital expenditures, marketability of crude oil, royalty rates, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and future operating costs, all of which may vary materially from actual results. For those reasons, among others, estimates of the economically recoverable crude oil reserves attributable to any particular group of properties, classification of such reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net revenues associated with reserves may vary and such variations may be material. The actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures with respect to the reserves may vary from the information presented herein and such variations could be material. In addition, there is no assurance that the forecast price and cost assumptions contained in the Reserve Report will be attained and variances could be material. See "*Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements*" and "*Risk Factors*".

References to oil, gas, natural gas liquids, reserves (gross, net, proved, probable, developed, developed producing, developed non-producing, undeveloped) forecast prices and costs, operating, costs, development costs, future net revenue and future income tax expenses shall, unless expressly stated to be to the contrary, have the meaning attributed to such terms as set out in NI 51-101, CSA Notice 51-324 and the COGE Handbook and all forms referenced therein.

The estimates of reserves and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of reserves and future net revenue for all properties, due to the effects of aggregation. In certain of the tables set forth below, the columns may not add due to rounding. All dollar amounts expressed in the tables below are in US\$.

Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

**Disclosure provided herein in respect of BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 5.8 Mcf:1 Bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.**

Summaries of reserves and net present value of future net revenues presented on the basis of forecast prices and costs, all as more particularly set out in the tables entitled “*Summary of Pricing Assumptions as at December 31, 2015*”. All of SDX’s producing oil and gas properties are located in Egypt.

**SUMMARY OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015<sup>(1)</sup>**

Category	Light & Medium Crude Oil		Heavy Crude Oil		NGLs		Natural Gas	
	Gross <sup>(2)</sup>	Net <sup>(3)</sup>	Gross <sup>(2)</sup>	Net <sup>(3)</sup>	Gross <sup>(2)</sup>	Net <sup>(3)</sup>	Gross <sup>(2)</sup>	Net <sup>(3)</sup>
	(mbbls)	(mbbls)	(mbbls)	(mbbls)	(mbbls)	(mbbls)	(mmcf)	(mmcf)
Proved Developed Producing	430	199	2,610	999	14	7	490	226
Proved Developed Non-Producing	106	49	-	-	4	1	121	56
Proved Undeveloped	23	10	350	134	-	-	21	10
<b>Total Proved</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>292</b>
Probable	210	97	3,438	1,310	7	3	233	108
<b>Total Proved plus Probable</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>400</b>
Possible <sup>(4)</sup>	204	89	2,022	770	7	3	235	102
<b>Total Proved plus Probable plus Possible</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>502</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) The information contained herein has been derived from the Reserve Report.
- (2) Gross Reserves are the Corporation’s participating interest share before the deduction of royalties or their equivalent.
- (3) Net reserves are the Corporation’s participating interest share after the deduction of royalties. Net reserves in Egypt include SDX’s share of future cost recovery and production sharing oil after the Egyptian Government’s royalty interest but before reserves relating to income taxes payable. Under this method, a portion of the reported reserves will increase as oil prices decrease (and vice versa) as the barrels necessary to achieve cost recovery change with prevailing oil prices.
- (4) Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

**SUMMARY OF NET PRESENT VALUES OF FUTURE NET REVENUES  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015  
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS (in US\$ 000's)<sup>(1)</sup>**

<u>Reserve Category</u>	<u>Before Income Tax<sup>(2)</sup></u>					<u>After Income Tax<sup>(3)(4)</sup></u>				
	<u>Discounted at</u>					<u>Discounted at</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Proved Developed Producing	37,092	31,900	28,119	25,257	23,018	30,643	26,501	23,465	21,153	19,335
Proved Developed Non-Producing	3,099	2,780	2,516	2,292	2,103	3,098	2,780	2,515	2,292	2,103
Proved Undeveloped	2,362	1,757	1,295	939	661	1,878	1,344	938	626	383
<b>Total Proved</b>	<b>42,553</b>	<b>36,437</b>	<b>31,930</b>	<b>28,488</b>	<b>25,782</b>	<b>35,619</b>	<b>30,625</b>	<b>26,918</b>	<b>24,071</b>	<b>21,821</b>
Probable	59,572	46,135	36,935	30,354	25,473	47,110	36,515	29,242	24,027	20,153
<b>Total Proved plus Probable</b>	<b>102,125</b>	<b>82,572</b>	<b>68,865</b>	<b>58,842</b>	<b>51,255</b>	<b>82,729</b>	<b>67,140</b>	<b>56,160</b>	<b>48,098</b>	<b>41,974</b>
Possible	43,054	31,593	24,211	19,212	15,677	34,314	25,264	19,418	15,446	12,629
<b>Total Proved plus Probable plus Possible</b>	<b>145,179</b>	<b>114,165</b>	<b>93,076</b>	<b>78,054</b>	<b>66,932</b>	<b>117,043</b>	<b>92,404</b>	<b>75,578</b>	<b>63,544</b>	<b>54,603</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) The information contained herein has been derived from the Reserve Report.
- (2) "Before Tax" net present value of future net revenue has been calculated to consist of SDX's share of gross field revenue less (i) royalties paid to the government; and (ii) operating and capital expenditures
- (3) "After Tax" net present value of future net revenue has been calculated to consist of SDX's share of gross field revenue less (i) royalties paid to the government; (ii) operating and capital expenditures and (iii) Egyptian Corporation Tax on the Meseda concession only. Under the terms of the NW Gemsa Concession the Egyptian Corporation Tax liabilities of the JV partners is paid by the State from their share of the profit oil production.
- (4) Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

**TOTAL FUTURE NET REVENUES  
(UNDISCOUNTED)  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015  
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS (in US\$ 000's)**

<b>Aggregate SDX Properties</b>	<b>Proved Developed Producing</b>	<b>Proved Developed</b>	<b>Total Proved</b>	<b>Proved Plus Probable</b>	<b>Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible <sup>(2)</sup></b>
Revenue	58,483	61,715	68,952	146,964	198,500
Royalties	1,311	1,311	1,486	3,141	4,093
Operating Costs	19,077	19,196	21,166	35,690	43,281
Abandonment Costs	172	172	202	163	102
Development Costs	830	845	3,544	5,845	5,845
Future Net Revenue Before Income Tax <sup>(1)</sup>	37,092	40,191	42,553	102,125	145,179
Income Tax Expense <sup>(1)</sup>	6,449	6,449	6,934	19,396	28,136
Future Net Revenue After Income Tax <sup>(1)</sup>	30,643	33,741	35,619	82,729	117,043

**Notes:**

- (1) The Income Tax Expense represents the Egyptian Corporation Tax on the Meseda concession only. Under the terms of the NW Gemsa Concession the Egyptian Corporation Tax liabilities of the JV partners is paid by the State from their share of the profit oil production.
- (2) Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

**FUTURE NET REVENUE BY PRODUCTION GROUP  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015  
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS (IN US\$ 000'S)<sup>(1)</sup>  
FUTURE NET REVENUE (BEFORE INCOME TAX)  
DISCOUNTED AT 10%**

Reserve Category	Light and Medium Crude Oil	Heavy Crude Oil	Natural Gas Liquids	Total	Unit Value (US\$/boe) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Proved</b>	6,376	25,392	162	31,930	22.02
<b>Proved plus Probable</b>	9,379	59,245	240	68,865	23.92
<b>Proved plus Probable plus Possible<sup>(3)</sup></b>	12,203	80,559	314	93,076	24.76

**Notes:**

- (1) The information contained herein has been derived from the Reserve Report.
- (2) The US\$/boe values are based on the net reserves volumes.
- (3) Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

## Pricing Assumptions - Forecast Prices and Costs

The forecast cost and price assumptions assume changes in wellhead selling prices and take into account inflation with respect to future operating and capital costs. D&M has employed the following prices, exchange rates and inflation rate assumptions as of December 31, 2015 in estimating SDX's reserves data using forecast prices and costs.

<b>Benchmark Price Calendar Year</b>	<b>Brent Reference Price (US\$/Bbl)</b>	<b>Inflation Rates % Year</b>	<b>Heavy Crude Oil Price (US\$/bbl)</b>	<b>Light and Medium Crude Oil Price (US\$/bbl)</b>	<b>NGL Price (US\$/Bbl)</b>	<b>Gas Price (US\$/Mcf)</b>
2016	52.00	0.0	35.5	47.05	33.41	1.00
2017	60.10	2.0	41.1	54.38	38.61	1.00
2018	63.34	2.0	44.3	57.32	40.7	1.00
2019	69.86	2.0	48.9	63.21	44.88	1.00
2020	75.58	2.0	54.4	68.4	48.56	1.00
2021	80.41	2.0	57.9	72.76	51.66	1.00
2022	87.65	2.0	64.9	79.31	56.31	1.00
2023	89.40	2.0	66.2	80.9	57.44	1.00
2024	91.19	2.0	68.9	82.51	58.59	1.00
2025	93.01	2.0	70.2	84.17	59.76	1.00
2026	94.87	2.0	73.1	-	-	-
2027	96.77	2.0	74.5	-	-	-
2028	98.71	2.0	76.0	-	-	-
2029	100.68	2.0	77.5	-	-	-
2030	102.69	2.0	79.1	-	-	-

## Reconciliation of Changes in Gross Reserves

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the Corporation's total proved and probable reserves as at December 31, 2014 against such reserves as at December 31, 2015 based upon forecast price and costs assumptions.

### RECONCILIATION OF GROSS RESERVES <sup>(1)</sup> AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Light and Medium Oil			Heavy Oil			Natural Gas			Natural Gas Liquids			BOE		
	Proved (mmbbl)	Probable (mmbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (mmbbl)	Proved (mmbbl)	Probable (mmbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (mmbbl)	Proved (mmcf)	Probable (mmcf)	Proved Plus Probable (mmcf)	Proved (mmbbl)	Probable (mmbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (mmbbl)	Proved (mmbbl)	Probable (mmbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (mmbbl)
<b>December 31, 2014 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	1,551	641	2,192	3,233	2,453	5,686	1,520	1,222	2,742	52	41	93	5,098	3,346	8,444
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revisions <sup>(3)</sup>	(709)	(432)	(1,141)	586	985	1,571	(590)	(988)	(1,578)	(25)	(34)	(59)	(250)	348	99
Infill Drilling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors <sup>(5)</sup>	(13)	-	(12)	-	-	-	(16)	-	(17)	(1)	-	(1)	(17)	-	(16)
Production	(270)	-	(270)	(859)	-	(859)	(282)	-	(282)	(8)	-	(8)	(1,186)	-	(1,186)
<b>December 31, 2015</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>7,341</b>

#### Notes:

- (1) Gross Reserves are the Corporation's participating interest share before the deduction of royalties or their equivalent.
- (2) Opening balances are from the Ryder Scott report "Estimated Future Reserves and Income for the Concession Agreement For North West Gemsa Area Eastern Desert Egypt Escalated Parameters as of December 31, 2014" and the Sproule Report "Evaluation of the P&NG Reserves of Madison Petrogas Ltd. in Block H, West Gharib Concession Area, Egypt as of December 31, 2014".
- (3) Includes technical revisions due to reservoir performance, geological and engineering changes and working interest changes resulting from the timing of interest revisions.
- (4) Includes production attributable to any acquired interests from the acquisition date to effective date of the report and production realized from disposed interests from the opening balance date to the effective date of disposition.
- (5) Includes economic revisions related to price, royalty factor changes and change in economic limits.

### *Significant Factors and Uncertainties*

The following is a brief discussion presented in accordance with the requirements of NI 51-101 of the significant factors and uncertainties that affect the reserves data presented herein.

The process of estimating reserves is complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. The reserve estimates contained herein are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions and are evaluated by D&M. D&M is an independent engineering firm.

As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions.

Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserve estimates are accurate, reserve estimation is an inferential science. As a result, the subjective decisions, new geological or production information and a changing environment may impact these estimates. Revisions to reserve estimates can arise from changes in year-end oil and gas prices and reservoir performance. Such revisions can be either positive or negative. The reserve estimates of SDX's oil, NGL and natural gas reserves provided in this Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information are estimates only and there is no assurance or guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. Actual reserves may be greater or less than the estimates provided herein. See "*Risk Factors – Reserve Estimates*".

### *Future Development Costs*

The following table sets out the future development costs which have been deduced in estimating future net revenues attributable to proved reserves and proved plus probable reserves (using forecast prices and costs) as set out in the Reserve Report. The development costs were based on budget data and development plans provided by the Corporation and were not independently verified by D&M.

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENT COSTS  
(UNDISCOUNTED)  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015  
(in US\$ 000's)**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Proved Reserves</b>	<b>Proved plus Probable Reserves</b>
2016	1,035	1,170
2017	2,509	4,675
2018	-	-
2019	-	-
2020	-	-
Remaining	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>5,845</b>

The Corporation expects to fund future development costs noted above through the use of working capital, cash flow and debt and equity financing as required.

## Other Oil and Gas Information

### *Oil and Gas Properties and Wells*

#### NW Gemsa Concession

The Corporation has a 10% participating interest in the NW Gemsa Concession. See “*Principal Properties – NW Gemsa Concession*”.

#### Block-H Meseda

The Corporation has a 50% working interest and a 19.0-19.25% participating interest in the Block-H Meseda Production Services Agreement. See “*Principal Properties – Block-H Meseda*”.

#### Shukheir Marine Concession

The Corporation had a 100% participating interest in the Shukheir Marine Concession which was relinquished effective January 31, 2015. See “*Principal Properties – Shukheir Marine Concession*”.

#### South Ramadan Concession

The Corporation has a 12.75% participating interest in the South Ramadan Concession. See “*Principal Properties – South Ramadan Concession*”. No reserves have been attributed to this concession.

#### South Disouq Concession

The Corporation has a 55% participating interest in the South Disouq Concession. See “*Principal Properties – South Disouq Concession*”. No reserves have been attributed to this concession.

#### Bakassi West Concession

The Corporation has a 35% participating interest in the Bakassi West Concession. See “*Principal Properties – Bakassi West Concession*”. No reserves have been attributed to this concession.

## Oil Wells

The following table sets forth the number and status of wells in which the Corporation had a working interest as at December 31, 2015. All of the Corporation’s wells are located onshore.

Location	Oil				Gas			
	Producing		Non-Producing <sup>(3)</sup>		Producing		Non Producing	
	Gross <sup>(1)</sup>	Net <sup>(2)</sup>	Gross <sup>(1)</sup>	Net <sup>(2)</sup>	Gross <sup>(1)</sup>	Net <sup>(2)</sup>	Gross <sup>(1)</sup>	Net <sup>(2)</sup>
NW Gemsa	15	1.5	6	0.6	-	-	-	-
Meseda	13	13	7	7	-	-	-	-
Total	28	14.5	13	7.6	-	-	-	-

#### Notes:

- (1) “Gross Wells” are all wells in which SDX has a participating interest.
- (2) “Net Wells” are SDX’s participating interest share of Gross Wells.
- (3) Non-Producing well count does not include water injectors.

The NW Gemsa concession has six wells (AASE-6, AASE-11, AASE-13, AASE-19ST2, Al Ola-2 and Geyad-2) which are non-producing and are suspended for reservoir management purposes. The wells have been shut-in for less than one year.

Block-H Meseda has 13 oil producing wells, 1 shut-in oil well, 1 active water injection well, and 1 shut-in water injection well.

### *Properties with No Attributable Reserves*

The South Ramadan Concession, South Disouq and Bakassi West Concessions do not have any attributed reserves as at December 31, 2015. There is a US\$2.9 million work commitment net to the Corporation for South Ramadan, consisting of its share in drilling one well and upgrading the facilities during the 10-year concession extension. See “*Principal Properties – South Ramadan Concession*”.

There is a US\$6 million work commitment net to the Corporation for South Disouq, consisting of its share of the work program. The Corporation has issued a combination of a US\$6 million bank guarantee and a US\$3 million production guarantee to secure its obligations. The US\$6 million bank guarantee has been replaced by the Corporation’s joint venture partner upon agreement by EGAS of the split between production guarantees and revenue pledges. See “*Principal Properties – South Disouq Concession*”.

### *Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Properties with No Attributable Reserves*

The significant uncertainties in respect of the South Ramadan and South Disouq Concessions include: the presence of commercial recoverable hydrocarbons, the deliverability of hydrocarbons discovered and the type and quality of hydrocarbons present. The Company does not anticipate any unusually high development costs or operating costs, the need to build a major pipeline or other major facility before production of reserves can begin, or contractual obligations to produce and sell a significant portion of production at prices substantially below those which could be realized but for those contractual obligations.

### *Forward Contracts*

The Corporation has not entered into any forward contracts or financial instruments other than as otherwise set out herein.

### *Additional Information Concerning Abandonment and Reclamation Costs*

Estimated future abandonment and reclamation costs related to properties evaluated have not been taken into account by D&M. Under the terms of the Concession Agreements, ownership in the facilities and wells is transferred to EGPC or Ganope through cost recovery. Therefore, future abandonment and reclamation costs have been assessed a zero value.

### *Tax Horizon*

In 2015, the Corporation did not pay any income taxes in Canada. SDX estimates that it will not be required to pay income taxes for the foreseeable future.

### *Exploration and Development Activities*

The following table sets out the number of exploration and development wells on a gross and net basis completed by the Corporation during the year ended December 31, 2015. Current exploration and development activities are focused on the NW Gemsa Concession in Egypt, and no wells were completed by the Corporation on the Shukheir Marine Concession, South Ramadan Concession or the South Disouq Concession during the year ended December 31, 2015.

**Year Ended December 31, 2015**

	<b>Exploratory</b>		<b>Development</b>	
	<b>Gross</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Net</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>Gross</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Net</b> <sup>(2)</sup>
Crude Oil	0	0	1	0.1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0
Service Well <sup>(3)</sup>	0	0	0	0
Dry / Abandoned	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) "Gross Wells" are wells in which SDX has a working interest.
- (2) "Net Wells" are SDX's working interest share of Gross Wells.
- (3) "Service Wells" include water injectors.

### Production Estimates

The following table sets out the estimated production (working interest before royalties) from the reserves of the Corporation in 2016 by product type associated with the future net revenue estimates reported in the Reserve Report.

#### SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION ESTIMATES BY PRODUCTION GROUP TOTAL PROVED AND PROBABLE RESERVES FOR YEAR 2016 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

Reserve Category	Light and Medium Oil (bbl/d)	Heavy Oil (bbl/d)	Natural Gas (mcf/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (bbl/d)
Total Proved Gross Daily Production	610	1,995	668	19
Probable Gross Daily Production <sup>(2)</sup>	57	79	59	2
<b>Total Proved plus Probable Gross Daily Production <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>667</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>TOTAL <sup>(1)</sup> (boe/d)</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>21</b>

#### Notes:

- (1) Barrels of Oil Equivalent (boe) have been reported based on natural gas conversion of 5.8 Mcf/1 bbl.  
(2) Gross production is Company interest before all royalty deductions.

The following table sets out the Corporation's share of average daily production volume, before deduction of royalties, the price received, royalties paid, production costs incurred and the resulting netback during the Corporation's most recently completed financial year.

Item	Quarter Ended 2015			
	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31
Oil sales (bbl/d)	652	674	719	993
Production service fee (bbl/d)	704	723	783	910
Total boe/d	1,356	1,397	1,502	1,826
Realized oil price (US\$/bbl)	38.70	45.91	57.44	48.83
Realized Service fee (US\$/bbl)	27.90	33.31	40.72	37.57
Net Realized price (US\$/bbl)	33.09	45.91	57.44	43.69
Royalties (US\$/bbl)	5.50	8.23	14.46	10.62
Operating costs (US\$/bbl)	19.90	11.41	4.89	8.65
Netback per barrel <sup>(1)</sup>	7.69	26.27	38.09	24.42

#### Note:

- (1) Netback is a non-GAAP measure that represents sales net of all operating expenses and government royalties. Management believes that netback is a useful supplemental to measure operating performance and provide an indication of the results generated by the Corporation's principal business activities prior to the consideration of other income and expenses. Management considers netback an important measure as it demonstrates the Corporation's profitability relative to current commodity prices. Netback may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

## RISK FACTORS

The exploration for, and the acquisition, development and production of, oil and natural gas reserves outside of Canada is a speculative activity that involves a high degree of financial and other risk. An investment in the securities of SDX is highly speculative due to the nature of the activities of SDX, its present stage of development and certain other factors. The business of SDX is subject to the risks normally encountered in the oil and natural gas industry such as the marketability of, and prices for, oil and natural gas, competition with companies having greater resources, acquisition, exploration and production risks, need for capital, fluctuations in the market price and demand for oil and natural gas and the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government. The success of further exploration or development projects cannot be assured. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of SDX. The following are certain risk factors related to SDX, its businesses, and the ownership of the securities of SDX which its shareholders should carefully consider as well as the risk factors set forth elsewhere in this Annual Information Form and in SDX's Management Discussion & Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2015, which is filed under the Corporation's profile on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Such risks may not be the only risks facing SDX. Additional risks not currently known may also impair SDX's business operations and results of operation.

### Foreign Operations

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

### Political and Economic Risks

SDX's activities in Egypt and Cameroon may be adversely affected in varying degrees by political or economic instability. Egypt has had a turbulent past. However, since Presidential elections in May 2014, when the country saw Mr. Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi sworn in as President, political and economic stability, and business confidence, has returned to Egypt. See "*General Developments of the Business – Developments in Egypt*". Cameroon has been comparatively stable and this stability is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

Any changes in oil and gas or investment regulations and policies or a shift in political attitudes in Egypt or Cameroon are beyond the control of SDX and may adversely affect its business and future financial results. Operations may be impacted in various degrees by such factors as government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, environmental legislation, land use, water use, land claims of local people and workplace safety.

Further changes in the political, economic and social conditions or other relevant policies of the Egyptian or the Government of Cameroon, such as changes in laws or regulations, export restrictions, expropriation of its assets or resource nationalization, and/or forced renegotiation or modification of SDX's existing contracts with EGPC or the Government of Cameroon could materially and adversely affect its business, financial conditions and results of operations. The petroleum sector in Egypt is governed by EGPC/GPC and EGAS, which report directly to the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum. Relatively recent events in Egypt have been unpredictable and further changes may adversely affect the assets and operations of the Corporation. The Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum and EGPC/GPC/EGAS may also experience personnel changes. Should such changes to the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum and/or EGPC/GPC/EGAS occur, the consequences and potential disruptions to the operations of the Corporation cannot be predicted. Although recent events in Cameroon have been more predictable, disruptions similar to those described above could also have an adverse effect on the assets and operations of the Corporation.

## **Exploration, Development and Production Risks**

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

Future oil and natural gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs and taxes, royalties or their equivalent. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

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

## **Project Risks**

SDX will manage a variety of small and large projects in the conduct of its business. Project delays may delay expected revenues from operations. Significant project cost over-runs could make a project uneconomic.

SDX's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas will depend upon numerous factors beyond SDX's control, including:

- the availability of processing capacity;
- the availability and proximity of pipeline capacity;
- the availability of storage capacity;
- the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the availability of alternative fuel sources;
- the effects of inclement weather;
- the availability of drilling and related equipment;
- unexpected cost increases;
- accidental events;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in regulations;
- political uncertainty;
- the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and
- the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

Because of these factors, SDX could be unable to execute projects on time, on budget or at all, and may not be able to effectively market the oil and natural gas that it produces.

### **Estimated and Actual Timing of Critical Events**

SDX is involved in development projects whose completion may be delayed beyond their anticipated completion dates. The projects of the Corporation may be delayed by project approvals from joint venture partners, timely issuances of permits and licenses by governmental agencies, weather conditions, manufacturing and delivery schedules of critical equipment, and other unforeseen events. Delays and differences between estimated and actual timing of critical events may adversely affect the Corporation's development projects and their ability to participate in development projects in the future.

### **Delays in Business Operations**

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

### **Volatility of Commodity Prices**

Crude oil prices are unstable and are subject to fluctuation. The Corporation's revenues, profitability and rate of growth are substantially dependent upon the prevailing prices of, and demand for, oil and natural gas. Prices for oil and natural gas are subject to wide fluctuations in response to changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond the control of the Corporation. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- global energy policy, including (without limitation) the ability of OPEC to set and maintain production levels and influence prices for crude oil;
- political instability and hostilities;
- domestic and foreign supplies of crude oil;
- the overall level of energy demand;
- weather conditions;
- government regulations;
- taxes;
- currency exchange rates;
- the availability of refining capacity and transportation infrastructure;
- the effect of worldwide environmental and/or energy conservation measures;
- the price and availability of alternative energy supplies; and
- the overall economic environment.

Declines in oil and natural gas prices will adversely affect the Corporation's financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Oil and natural gas prices have decreased significantly since mid-2014. Any prolonged period of low crude oil or natural gas prices could result in a decision by the Corporation to suspend or slow exploration and development activities or reduce production levels. Any of such actions could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and ultimately on the market price of the Common Shares. In addition, any bank borrowings that may be made available to the Corporation in the future will be in part determined by the borrowing base of the Corporation. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce the Corporation's future potential borrowing base, therefore reducing the level of any bank credit that could be made available to the Corporation.

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

Lower commodity prices will also be a factor in the Corporation's efforts to raise additional capital. Management takes the availability of investment capital into consideration as it evaluates acquisition opportunities so as to minimize the possibility of becoming illiquid by acquiring assets that may require more capital than the Corporation can provide.

### **Prices, Markets, Customer concentration and Currency restrictions**

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas that may be produced, acquired or discovered by SDX is and will continue to be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. SDX's ability to market its oil and natural gas depends upon its ability to acquire space on pipelines that deliver natural gas to commercial markets. SDX is also affected by deliverability uncertainties related to the proximity of its reserves to gathering systems, pipelines and processing and storage facilities and related to operational problems affecting such pipelines and facilities as well as extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the oil and natural gas business.

Both oil and natural gas prices are unstable and are subject to fluctuation. Any material decline in prices could result in a reduction of SDX's net production revenue. The economics of producing from some wells may change as a result of lower prices or production volumes, which could result in reduced production of oil or gas and a reduction in the volumes of SDX's reserves. SDX might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. All of these factors could result in a material decrease in SDX's net production revenue and a reduction in its oil and gas acquisition, development and exploration activities. In addition, any potential bank borrowings that may be made available to SDX in the future, will be in part determined by SDX's borrowing base. A sustained material decline in prices will reduce SDX's potential borrowing base and therefore reduce the likelihood of bank credit lines being made available to SDX in the future.

In Egypt and Cameroon, producers of oil negotiate sales contracts directly with oil purchasers, with the result that the market determines the price of oil. The price depends in part on oil quality, prices of competing fuels, distance to market, the value of refined products and the supply/demand balance. All of SDX's production from the NW Gemsa Concession and from Block-H Meseda is sold to EGPC/GPC. The Corporation would be materially affected should EGPC/GPC be unable or unwilling to pay for the crude oil that it had acquired from SDX. The Corporation's cash flow and earnings could also be affected if EGPC/GPC delays in paying the amounts it owes to the Corporation beyond normal commercial periods and/or is only willing to pay for SDX's production in Egyptian Pounds. The availability of US dollars in Egypt has become increasingly scarce in recent times and many oil and gas companies are being forced to accept Egyptian Pound payments for their production. This issue could be particularly problematic for companies with US dollar denominated debt that is required to be serviced and repaid from cash flows generated in Egypt. Given that SDX has repaid all of its debt this is not an issue that impacts the Corporation at present, however if this shortage of US dollars continues in the future, it would restrict SDX's ability in attracting US dollar denominated debt to help finance capital expenditure programmes and may ultimately limit its ability to pay costs outside of Egypt such as corporate G&A.

### **Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products**

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

### **Title to Assets**

SDX has investigated the rights to explore and exploit the various oil and gas properties it holds or proposes to participate in and, to the best of its knowledge, those rights are in good standing. Although title reviews have been or will be done according to industry standards prior to the purchase of most oil and natural gas producing properties or the commencement of drilling wells, such reviews do not guarantee or certify that an unforeseen defect in the chain of title will not arise to defeat the claim of SDX which could result in a reduction of the revenue received by SDX. Further, no assurance can be given that applicable governments will not revoke, or significantly alter the conditions of, the applicable exploration and development authorizations and that such exploration and development authorizations will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. There is no certainty that such rights or additional rights applied for will be granted or renewed on terms satisfactory to SDX. There can be no assurances that claims by third parties against SDX's properties will not be asserted at a future date.

## **Reserve Estimates**

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

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

In accordance with applicable securities laws, D&M has used forecast price and cost estimates in calculating reserve quantities. Actual future net cash flows will be affected by other factors such as actual production levels, supply and demand for oil and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by oil and natural gas purchasers, changes in governmental regulation or taxation and the impact of inflation on costs. Actual production and cash flows derived therefrom will vary from the estimates contained in the Reserve Report and such variations could be material. The Reserve Report is based in part on the assumed success of activities SDX intends to undertake in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom contained in the Reserve Report will be reduced to the extent that such activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in such reports. The Reserve Report is effective as of a specific effective date and have not been updated and thus does not reflect changes in SDX's reserves and resources since that date.

## **Reserve Replacement**

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

## **Properties with no Attributed Reserves**

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

## **Relinquishment of Exploration Rights**

Pursuant to the NW Gemsa, South Ramadan, South Disouq and Bakassi West Concession Agreements and Block-H Meseda Production Service Agreement, SDX is required to relinquish certain exploration rights and a certain amount of area at the end of each exploration period, except for areas in which a discovery is made. A relinquishment of exploration

rights may affect the Corporation's exploration prospects and its ability to expand production in the relevant concession areas. The Corporation's drilling plans for these areas are subject to change based upon various factors, including drilling results, oil and natural gas prices, the availability and cost of capital, drilling and production costs, availability of drilling services and equipment, gathering system and pipeline transportation constraints and regulatory approvals. The Corporation relinquished its interest under the Shukheir Marine Concession effective January 31, 2015.

### **Expiration of Licences and Leases**

SDX's properties are held in the form of licenses, leases and production service agreements and the Corporation has working interests in these licenses, leases and production services agreements. If SDX or the holder of the license, lease or production services agreement fails to meet the specific requirement of a license, lease or production services agreement, then it may terminate or expire. There can be no assurance that any of the obligations required to maintain each license, lease or production services agreement will be met. The termination or expiration of SDX's licenses, leases or production services agreement or the working interests therein may have a material adverse effect on SDX's results of operations and business.

### **Reliance on Strategic Relationships**

SDX's existing business relies on strategic relationships such as joint ventures with local government bodies, other oil and gas companies and other overseas companies. There can be no assurances that these strategic relationships will continue to be maintained although at present management is not aware of any issues regarding its strategic relationships. SDX has;

- a 10% participating interest in the NW Gemsa Concession together with North Petroleum International Company S.A. (50% and operator) and Circle Oil PLC (40%). The terms of the relationship among SDX and its joint venture partners are governed by a joint operating agreement;
- a 50% participating interest/19.0-19.25% entitlement interest, in Block-H Meseda together with Dublin Petroleum International (50% and operator). The terms of the relationship among SDX and its joint venture partner is governed by a joint operating agreement;
- a 12.75% participating interest in the South Ramadan Concession together with GPC (a 50% owner and operator) and Pico (a 37.25% owner). The terms of the relationship among SDX and its joint venture partners are governed by a management committee;
- a 55% participating interest and operatorship in the South Disouq Concession together with IPR (a privately owned company) (45%). The terms of the relationship between SDX and its joint venture partner is governed by a joint operating agreement; and
- a 35% participating interest in the Bakassi West Concession together with Dana Petroleum (55% operator) and SoftRock Oil and Gas (10%). The terms of the relationship between SDX and its joint venture partner is governed by a joint operating agreement.

### **Operational Dependence**

Other companies operate certain of the assets in which SDX currently has a participating interest. As a result, SDX is dependent on such operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and will be largely unable to control the operations of those assets or their associated costs, which could adversely affect SDX's financial performance. SDX's return on assets operated by others will therefore depend upon a number of factors that may be outside of SDX's control, including the timing and amount of capital expenditures, the operator's expertise and financial resources, the approval of other participants, the selection of technology and risk management practices.

### **Reliance on Management and Key Personnel**

SDX's success depends in large measure on certain key personnel. The loss of the services of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on SDX. SDX does not have any key person insurance in effect for management. The contributions of the existing management team to the immediate and near term operations of SDX are likely to be of central importance. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of SDX.

## **Availability of Equipment, Qualified Personnel and Related Costs**

Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of drilling and related equipment (typically leased from third parties) and qualified personnel in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. Demand for such limited equipment and qualified personnel or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment and qualified personnel to SDX and may delay exploration and development activities. To the extent SDX is not the operator of its oil and gas properties, SDX will be dependent on such operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and will be largely unable to direct or control the activities of the operators. In addition, the costs of qualified personnel and equipment in the area where SDX's assets are located may be very high due to the lack of availability of, and demands for, such qualified personnel and equipment in the area. However, given the significant headcount reductions that have recently taken place throughout the oil and gas industry, and therefore the consequent increase in the number of qualified personnel available in the labour market, this type of risk is currently not as significant as was the case in recent years.

## **Substantial Capital Requirements**

SDX anticipates making substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. SDX's cash flow from its reserves may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times or to allow it to undertake or complete future drilling programs. From time to time, SDX may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause SDX to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations. If SDX's revenues from its reserves decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, SDX's ability to expend the necessary capital to replace its reserves or to maintain its production will be impaired. If SDX's cash flow from operations is not sufficient to satisfy its capital expenditure requirements, there can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available to meet these requirements or, if available, on favourable terms. The inability of SDX to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on SDX's financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

## **Environmental Risks**

SDX's current and future operations that are conducted in Egypt and Cameroon are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by the Egyptian and Cameroon governments. Should SDX initiate operations in other countries, such operations will be subject to environmental legislation in such jurisdictions. Current environmental legislation in Egypt and Cameroon provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil, condensate and natural gas operations. In addition, certain types of operations may require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. SDX's existing operations are subject to such environmental policies and legislation. Environmental legislation and policy is periodically amended. Such amendments may result in stricter standards and enforcement and in more stringent fines and penalties for non-compliance. Environmental assessments of existing and proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors, officers and employees. The costs of compliance associated with changes in environmental regulations could require significant expenditures, and breaches of such regulations may result in the imposition of material fines and penalties. In an extreme case, such regulations may result in temporary or permanent suspension of production operations. There can be no assurance that these environmental costs or effects will not have a materially adverse effect on SDX's future financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require SDX to incur costs to remedy such discharge. SDX is in material compliance with current environmental laws. No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of SDX will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect SDX's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

## **Environmental Requirements**

Environmental legislation in Egypt and Cameroon provides for restrictions and prohibitions on releases or emissions and regulation of the storage and transportation of various substances produced or utilized in association with certain oil industry operations. This legislation and associated regulations can affect the location and operation of wells and facilities and the extent to which exploration and development is permitted. Applicable environmental laws may impose remediation obligations with respect to property designated as a contaminated site upon certain responsible persons, which include persons responsible for the substance causing the contamination, persons who caused the release of the

substance and any past or present owner, tenant or other person in possession of the site. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such legislation may result in the suspension or revocation of necessary licences and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage, the imposition of fines and penalties or the issuance of clean-up orders. Environmental legislation and policy is periodically amended. Such amendments may result in stricter standards and enforcement and in more stringent fines and penalties for non-compliance. Environmental assessments of existing and proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors, officers and employees. The costs of compliance associated with changes in environmental regulations could require significant expenditures, and breaches of such regulations may result in the imposition of material fines and penalties. In an extreme case, such regulations may result in temporary or permanent suspension of production operations and associated activities.

### **Limitations of Insurance Risk**

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

### **Competition**

The Corporation operates in the highly competitive areas of oil and gas exploration, development and acquisition with a substantial number of other companies, including United States based and foreign companies doing business in Egypt and Cameroon. The Corporation faces intense competition from independent, technology-driven companies as well as from both major and other independent oil and gas companies in seeking oil and gas exploration and production licences in Egypt and Cameroon. This competition has increased recently in the current low oil price environment as the valuation of these assets has decreased and their attractiveness to acquirers has increased. The Corporation also faces competition in marketing oil and natural gas production, hiring skilled industry personnel and acquiring the equipment and expertise necessary to develop and operate properties.

### **Management of Growth**

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

### **Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Acquisitions and Dispositions**

SDX makes acquisitions and dispositions of businesses and assets in the ordinary course of business. Achieving the benefits of acquisitions, depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner as well as SDX's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Corporation. The integration of acquired businesses may require substantial management effort, time and resources and may divert management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters. Management continually assesses the value and contribution of services provided and assets required to provide such services. In this regard, non-core assets are periodically disposed of so that SDX can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such non-core assets, certain non-core assets of SDX, if disposed of, could be expected to realize less than their carrying value on the financial statements of the Corporation.

### **Capital Markets**

As a result of the uncertain global economic situation, the Corporation, along with all other oil and gas industry participants, may have reduced access to capital in the future. Although the business and the quality of the asset base of the Corporation has not deteriorated, the lending capacity of all financial institutions has diminished and risk premiums may increase in the future if this type of financing was sought. In addition to funds generated from internal operations, future capital expenditures may potentially be financed using external sources including bank borrowings and equity

sales. The ability of the Corporation to access these two external sources of finance is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of capital and debt markets and investor and bank appetite for investments and lending into the energy industry and into the Corporation in particular.

To the extent that external sources of capital become limited or unavailable or available only on onerous terms, the Corporation's ability to make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and its assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected as a result.

### **Global Financial Developments**

Global financial and commodity markets have experienced a sharp increase in volatility in the last several years. This has been, in part, the result of a significant reduction in commodity prices and the revaluation of assets and related securities on the balance sheets of international financial institutions. This has contributed to a reduction in liquidity among financial institutions and has reduced the availability of credit to those institutions and to the issuers who borrow from them. While central banks as well as foreign governments are attempting to restore much needed liquidity to the global economy, no assurance can be given that the combined impact of the significant revaluations and constraints on the availability of credit will not continue to materially and adversely affect the economies of various countries around the world. No assurance can be given that this stimulus will continue or that, if it continues, it will be successful or these economies will not be adversely affected by the inflationary pressures resulting from such stimulus or by central banks' efforts to slow inflation.

Further, market concerns about the economies of the United States and certain European Union countries and their ability to continue to borrow may adversely impact global capital markets. Some of these economies have experienced significantly diminished growth and some are experiencing or have experienced a recession. These market conditions and further volatility in capital markets may also adversely affect the prospects of the Corporation.

### **Foreign Investments**

All of the Corporation's oil investments are located outside of Canada. These investments are subject to the risks associated with foreign investment including tax increases, royalty increases, re-negotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and political uncertainty. The functional currency in the primary operating area is US dollars and the Corporation reports its financial results in US dollars.

### **Future Financing**

SDX will require future financing to fund its future exploration, development and operations. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to the Corporation when needed or on terms acceptable to it. SDX's inability to raise funding to support ongoing operations, to fund capital expenditures or acquisitions may limit SDX's growth or may have a material adverse effect upon SDX.

### **Issuance of Debt**

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

### **Regulatory**

Oil and natural gas operations (exploration, production, marketing and transportation) are subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government, which may be amended from time to time. Governments may regulate or intervene with respect to price, taxes, royalties and the exportation of oil and natural gas. Such regulations may be changed from time to time in response to economic or political conditions. The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the oil and natural gas industry could reduce demand for natural gas and crude oil and increase SDX's costs, any of which may have a material adverse effect on SDX's intended business, financial condition and results of operations. In order to conduct oil and gas operations, SDX will require licenses from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that SDX will be able to obtain all of the licenses and permits that may be required to conduct operations that it may wish to undertake. It is not expected that any

of these controls or regulations will affect the operations of the Corporation in a manner materially different from how they would affect other oil and natural gas companies of a similar size with operations in Egypt and Cameroon.

### **Litigation Risks**

In the normal course of SDX's operations, it may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions, relating to personal injuries, property damage, property taxes, land rights, the environment and contract disputes. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to SDX and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on SDX's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if SDX prevails in any such legal proceeding, the proceedings could be costly and time-consuming and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from the Company's business operations, which could adversely affect its financial condition.

### **Variations in Foreign Exchange Rates and Interest Rates**

The reporting and functional currency of the Corporation is United States dollars. Substantially all of the Corporation's operations are in Egypt and Cameroon while substantially all of its revenue is invoiced in United States dollars. As a result, the Corporation is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk on some of its activities primarily on exchange fluctuations between the Canadian dollar, the Egyptian pound, the British Pound Sterling and the United States dollar (the Corporation has no material exposure to fluctuations in the Central African CFA franc, the currency of Cameroon). However, the majority of capital expenditures are incurred in United States dollars and Egyptian pounds while oil revenues are received in United States dollars and Egyptian pounds. The Corporation seeks to match its Egyptian pounds collection and expense rates thereby reducing its exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Due to the closure of the Corporation's office in Calgary the extent to which it is exposed to fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar has substantially diminished. The Corporation is a TSX-V listed entity and Canadian domiciled and still has Canadian dollar expenses although the volume has decreased. With the opening of an administrative and head office in London the Corporation is now exposed to exchange fluctuations between the British Pound Sterling and United States dollar. Material fluctuations in the Great British pound may impact SDX's cash flow from operations.

To the extent that SDX determines to engage in risk management activities related to foreign exchange rates in the future, there is a credit risk associated with counterparties with which SDX may contract.

An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the amount SDX pays to service any future debt obligations that the Corporation establishes. Increased levels of interest payable could negatively impact the market price of the Corporation's Common Shares.

### **Dividends**

SDX has never paid a dividend nor made a distribution on any of its securities. Further, SDX may never achieve a level of profitability that would permit payment of dividends or making other forms of distributions to security holders. In any event, given the stage of SDX's development, it will likely be a long period of time before SDX could be in a position to make dividends or distributions to its investors. Any decision to pay dividends on the Common Shares will be made by the board of directors of SDX on the basis of SDX's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such future time. In this regard, the Corporation currently intends to retain earnings to finance expansion of its business and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. See "*Dividend Record*".

### **Hedging**

From time to time SDX may enter into agreements to receive fixed prices on its oil and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline. However, if commodity prices increase beyond the levels set in such agreements, SDX will not benefit from such increases. Similarly, from time to time SDX may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of Canadian to United States dollars or British Pounds Sterling to United States dollars in order to offset the risk of cost escalation relating to general and administrative costs if the Canadian dollar or British Pound Sterling declines in value compared to the United States dollar.

## **Conflicts of Interest**

Certain directors of SDX are also directors of other oil and gas companies and as such may, in certain circumstances, have a conflict of interest requiring them to abstain from certain decisions. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies of the CBCA. See “*Conflicts of Interest*”.

## **Third Party Credit Risk**

SDX may be exposed to third party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current or future joint venture partners, marketers of its petroleum and natural gas production and other parties. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to SDX, such failures could have a material adverse effect on SDX and its cash flow from operations. In addition, poor credit and or liquidity conditions in the industry and of joint venture partners may impact a joint venture partner’s willingness to participate in SDX’s ongoing capital program, potentially delaying the program and the results of such program until SDX finds a suitable alternative partner.

## **Dilution**

SDX may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of SDX which may be dilutive.

## **Future Sales of Common Shares by the Corporation**

The Corporation may issue additional Common Shares in the future which may dilute a shareholder’s holdings in the Corporation. The Corporation’s articles permit the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of preference shares and shareholders will have no pre-emptive rights in connection with such further issuances. The directors of the Corporation have the discretion to determine the provisions attaching to any series of preferred shares and the price and the terms of issue of further issuances of Common Shares. Additional Common Shares will be issued by the Corporation on the exercise of options under the Corporation’s stock option plan and upon the exercise of outstanding common share purchase warrants.

## **Changes in Legislation**

The return on an investment in securities of SDX is subject to changes in the tax laws and government incentive programs in Egypt, Cameroon and Canada. There can be no assurance that such laws or programs will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the Corporation or the holding and disposing of the securities of the Corporation.

## **Forward-Looking Information May Prove Inaccurate**

Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate. Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties are found in this Annual Information Form under the heading “*Forward-Looking Statements*”.

## **Assessments of Value of Acquisitions**

Acquisitions of oil and gas properties or companies are based in large part on engineering, environmental and economic assessments made by the acquirer, independent engineers and consultants. These assessments include a series of assumptions regarding such factors as recoverability and marketability of oil and gas, future prices of oil and gas and operating costs, environmental restrictions and capital expenditures and royalties and other government levies which will be imposed over the producing life of the reserves. Many of these factors are subject to change and are beyond the control of the Corporation. In particular, the prices of, and markets for, oil and natural gas products may change from those anticipated at the time of making such assessment. In addition, all such assessments involve a measure of geologic, engineering, environmental and regulatory uncertainty that could result in lower production and reserves or higher operating or capital expenditures than anticipated. Although select title and environmental reviews are conducted prior to any purchase of resource assets, such reviews cannot guarantee that any unforeseen defects in the chain of title will not arise to defeat the Corporation’s title to certain assets or that environmental defects, liabilities or deficiencies do not exist or are greater than anticipated. Such deficiencies or defects could adversely affect the value of the assets of the Corporation’s securities.

## **Income Taxes**

As the Corporation is engaged in the oil and natural gas business its operations are subject to certain unique provisions of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and applicable provincial income tax legislation relating to characterization of costs incurred in their businesses which affects whether such costs are deductible and, if deductible, the rate at which they may be deducted for the purposes of calculating taxable income. SDX will file all required income tax returns and believes that it will be in full compliance with the provisions of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and all applicable provincial tax legislation. However, such returns are subject to reassessment by the applicable taxation authority. In the event of a successful reassessment of the Corporation, whether by re-characterization of costs or otherwise, such reassessment may have an impact on current and future taxes payable.

SDX will also be subject to various tax regimes in foreign countries that are subject to changes in legislation and interpretation. The Corporation will file foreign income and other tax returns as are required and believes it will be in full compliance with the relevant foreign legislations.

## **DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL**

The Corporation's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in one or more series. There are currently 37,642,074 Common Shares issued and outstanding as at the Effective Date of this Annual Information Form. In addition, the Corporation has 2,650,000 stock options and 610,743 warrants issued and outstanding.

### **Common Shares**

The holders of the Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend at and to vote at meetings of holders of Common Shares on the basis of one vote per Common Share, to receive dividends declared on the Common Shares, subject to the rights of the holders of shares of the Corporation ranking prior to the Common Shares, to receive pro rata the remaining property of the Corporation upon dissolution in equal rank with the holders of other Common Shares of the Corporation, and such other rights, privileges and restrictions normally attached to common shares.

### **Preference Shares**

The board of directors may issue preference shares at any time and from time to time in one or more series. The board of directors has the authority to determine the price, number, designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions, including dividend rights, of each series without further vote or action by shareholders. With respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation, the preference shares rank in priority to the Common Shares. At the Effective Date, there are no preference shares issued.

## **MARKET FOR SECURITIES**

SDX's Common Shares are listed and posted on the Exchange under the trading symbol "SDX". The following table sets out the monthly high and low closing prices and the total monthly trading volumes on the Exchange for the indicated periods:

<b>Period</b>	<b>High (\$)</b>	<b>Low (\$)</b>	<b>Volume</b>
<b>2015</b>			
January	0.04	0.025	8,458,880
February	0.035	0.025	2,609,230
March	0.03	0.02	4,801,012
April	0.03	0.02	5,324,866
May	0.035	0.02	33,963,079
June	0.03	0.02	9,637,640
July	0.02	0.015	5,344,955
August	0.025	0.015	6,422,902
September	0.02	0.015	3,897,205
October	1.05	0.51	676,859
November	0.66	0.58	275,087
December	0.69	0.43	857,843
<b>2016</b>			
January	0.45	0.31	345,601
February	0.55	0.435	358,883
March	0.68	0.36	1,178,536
April 1 - 15	0.37	0.3	204,801

Other than as set forth below, there were no securities of the Corporation that are not listed or quoted on a marketplace issued during the year ended December 31, 2015.

<b>Type of Securities</b>	<b>Date Issued</b>	<b>Number of Securities Issued</b>	<b>Issue Price</b>
Stock Options	November 30, 2015	2,650,000	N/A <sup>(1)</sup>
Warrants	July 27, 2012	610,743	N/A <sup>(2)</sup>

**Note:**

- (1) The stock options were issued with an exercise price of CDN\$0.63, vest annually over the next three years and expire on November 30, 2021.
- (2) The warrants have an exercise price of CDN\$1.68 and expire on July 27, 2016.

**DIVIDEND POLICY**

The Corporation has not declared or paid any cash dividends or distributions since its incorporation. Other than pursuant to the Exchange's policies and applicable corporate law, there are no restrictions on the Corporation that would prevent it from paying a dividend. However, the Board of Directors intends to retain future earnings for reinvestment in the Corporation's business and, therefore, has no current intention to declare or pay dividends on the Common Shares for the foreseeable future. The Corporation's dividend policy will be reviewed from time to time in the context of its earnings, financial condition and other relevant factors.

**ESCROWED SECURITIES**

The Corporation is not aware of any securities being held in escrow as at December 31, 2015.

## DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets out, as of the date hereof, for each of the Corporation's directors and executive officers, the person's name, municipality of residence, position within the Corporation, principal occupation and how long they have served as a director or officer of the Corporation.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position(s) with the Corporation	Director Since	Principal Occupation in the Last Five (5) Years
Paul Welch London, U.K.	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	September 12, 2013	President and Chief Executive Officer of SDX from April 15, 2013 to present; Chief Executive Officer of Chariot Oil and Gas from October 2009 to December 2012; Regional Manager of Pioneer Natural Resources from February 2004 to May 2009.
Mark Reid London, U.K.	Chief Financial Officer		Chief Financial Officer of SDX from November 16, 2015 to present; CFO of Chariot Oil and Gas Limited from April 2012 to May 2015. CFO of Aurelian Oil and Gas PLC from September 2009 to April 2012.
Paul Moase <sup>(1)</sup> Toronto, Ontario	Director	October 7, 2009	2006 to present, independent Business Advisor; from 2004 to 2006 Managing Director of MGI Securities Capital Markets.
Michael Doyle Calgary, Alberta	Non-Executive Chairman	October 1, 2015	Mr. Doyle is considered financially literate for purposes of National Instrument 52-110 – <i>Audit Committees</i> . He has extensive experience with financial reports and has served on the audit committee of a variety of public and private companies, including NYSE listed Equal Energy.
David Mitchell <sup>(2)</sup> Calgary, Alberta	Non-Executive Director	October 1, 2015	Mr Mitchell is a successful oil and gas executive with a 34 year proven track record in the international arena with BP and Nexen. Mr Mitchell had a number of roles at BP including 2 years working for BP Exploration Egypt based in Cairo. He went on to work for Nexen International where he was responsible for global new ventures, business development, project execution and budgets. Mr Mitchell received his BSc Honours, Geology from the University of London and his MPhil Mining Engineering from the University of Nottingham, UK. Mr Mitchell was appointed CEO of Madison PetroGas on joining in 2008, prior to the merger with SDX Energy.
David Richards <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> Calgary, Alberta	Non-Executive Director	October 1, 2015	David Richards is the President and Managing Director of Network Capital Management, Inc., a private investment management company investing primarily in energy related companies and special situations that he founded in 1997. Before Network Capital, Mr. Richards served as a senior tax partner in the Calgary division of Arthur Andersen & Co. from 1993 to 1995. In this role, he advised clients on various complex accounting issues, including mergers, acquisitions and financial due diligence. Prior to joining this firm, Mr. D. Richards was the Partner-in- Charge of PricewaterhouseCoopers' ("PWC") Calgary taxation operations from 1990 to 1993 and was admitted to PWC's partnership in 1986. As a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants, Mr. Richards has extensive accounting expertise and a great understanding of mergers, acquisitions, purchase investigations, restructurings and financial engineering. In the past, Mr. Richards has served as a director for various companies, including Boardwalk REIT, Alliance Atlantis Movie Distribution Income Fund, Valiant Energy Inc. Bear Ridge Resources Inc., and Canada Fluorspar Inc. He currently serves as a director of Wilmington Capital Management Inc.

<b>Name and Municipality of Residence</b>	<b>Position(s) with the Corporation</b>	<b>Director Since</b>	<b>Principal Occupation in the Last Five (5) Years</b>
Barrie Wright <sup>(1) (2)</sup> (3) Calgary, Alberta	Non-Executive Director	October 1 2015	Mr. Wright has a broad range of general financial and accounting experience gained from performing executive and Board of Director roles at a variety of oil, gas and technology companies over the last 23 years. In addition, Mr. Wright completed the Canadian Securities Course.

**Notes:**

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Reserve Committee.
- (3) Member of the Compensation Committee.

As at the Effective Date, the directors and executive officer of the Corporation, as a group, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, 6,606,555 Common Shares or approximately 17.55% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. This information, as to the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, controlled, or directed, not being within the knowledge of the Corporation, has been furnished by the respective directors and executive officers of the Corporation individually.

*Cease Trade Orders*

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or executive officer of the Corporation (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons) is, as of the Effective Date, or was within ten years before the Effective Date, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Corporation), that: (a) was subject to a cease trade order (including a management cease trade order), an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, in each case that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (collectively, an “**Order**”), that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (b) was subject to an Order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

*Bankruptcies*

To the knowledge of the Corporation, other than as set out herein, no director or executive officer of the Corporation (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons), or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to affect materially the control of the Corporation: (a) is, as of the Effective Date, or has been within the ten years before the Effective Date, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (b) has, within the ten years before the Effective Date, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

On February 2007, Mr Michael Doyle became a director and took on the role of chairman at Vanquish Oil and Gas Corporation, a private Canadian oil and gas company that was in financial difficulties. Shortly thereafter, he assumed the role of COO in order to better assess and best mitigate damage to all of the stakeholders of the company. After discussion and negotiation with the secured creditor, the company entered into voluntary receivership on 27 March 2007. In 2013 Mr Michael Doyle became an investor and a director of Brevia Energy Inc. The company was an Alberta oil and gas producer. Mr Doyle resigned as a director in January 2016, and the company entered into a voluntary receivership in January of 2016

*Penalties or Sanctions*

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or executive officer of the Corporation (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons), or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to affect materially the control of the Corporation, has been subject to: (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities

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

### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

There are potential conflicts of interest to which the directors and officers of SDX will be subject in connection with the operations of SDX. In particular, certain of the directors and officers of SDX are involved in managerial or director positions with other oil and gas or investment companies whose operations may, from time to time, be in direct competition with those of SDX or with entities which may, from time to time, provide financing to, or make equity investments in, competitors of SDX. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies available under the CBCA. The CBCA provides that in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the director will disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and will refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided in the CBCA.

### **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS**

To the knowledge of the Corporation, there are no outstanding legal proceedings material to the Corporation to which the Corporation is or was a party to, or in respect of which any of its properties are or were subject of during the year ended December 31, 2015, nor are there any such proceedings known to be contemplated.

There were no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the year ended December 31, 2015, no other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Corporation that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision, and no settlement agreements entered into by the Corporation with a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the year ended December 31, 2015.

### **INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS**

Other than as set forth herein, the directors and executive officers of the Corporation are not aware of any material interest, direct or indirect, of any director, executive officer, principal shareholder of the Corporation, or any associate or affiliate thereof, in any transaction within the last three years, or in any proposed transaction, that has materially affected or will materially affect the Corporation.

### **INTERESTS OF EXPERTS**

Other than as disclosed herein, there is no person or Corporation whose profession or business gives authority to a statement made by such person or Corporation and who is named as having prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under NI 51-102 by SDX during, or related to, our most recently completed financial year.

To the Corporation's knowledge, no registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Corporation or of one of the Corporation's associates or affiliates: (i) were held by D&M or by its "designated professionals" (as defined in Form 51-102F2) when D&M prepared the Reserve Report; (ii) were received by D&M or its designated professionals after D&M prepared the Reserve Report; or (iii) is to be received by D&M or its designated professionals.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has advised that they are independent with respect to the Corporation within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

In addition, none of the aforementioned persons or companies, nor any director, officer or employee of any of the aforementioned persons or companies, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of SDX or of any associate or affiliate of SDX.

### **MATERIAL CONTRACTS**

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business or as otherwise disclosed herein, there have been no material contracts entered into by the Corporation within the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year that are still in effect except as follows:

1. Concession Agreement for Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation between The Arab Republic of Egypt and the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation and Kriti Oil and Gas S.A. in the North West Gemsa Area, Eastern

Desert, Arab Republic of Egypt. See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Acquisition of NW Gemsa Concession Interest*”.

2. Production Services Agreement dated June 8, 2009 between General Petroleum Company (SAE) and Dublin Petroleum Limited in Sub-Area (A) West Gharib Blocks G,H, Arab Republic of Egypt. See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Acquisition of Madison*”.
3. Concession Agreement for Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation dated September 21, 1981, between The Arab Republic of Egypt and the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation and Total Proche Orient S.A. in the South Ramadan Area, Offshore Gulf of Suez, Arab Republic of Egypt. See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – South Ramadan Acquisition*”.
4. Concession Agreement for Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation between The Arab Republic of Egypt and the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company and SDX Energy Inc. in the South Disouq Area, Nile Delta, Arab Republic of Egypt. The agreement was ratified by the Egyptian government on March 19, 2014. See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – South Disouq Acquisition*”.
5. Production Sharing Contract for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons between The Republic of Cameroon and Dana Petroleum Cameroon Limited, Madison Cameroon Oil and Gas Limited and SoftRock Oil & Gas Limited dated June 12 2012. See “*General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Acquisition of Madison*”.

All of the aforementioned material contracts are available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

#### **AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR**

The Corporation’s auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP which is independent in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

TMX Equity Transfer Services, at its principal offices in Calgary, Alberta and Toronto, Ontario is the transfer agent and registrar of the Common Shares of the Corporation.

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information relating to the Corporation can be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Additional information, including directors’ and officers’ remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Corporation’s securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Corporation’s information circular for the Corporation’s most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors. Additional financial information is contained in the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements and the related management’s discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year.

**APPENDIX A  
FORM 51-101F2**

**REPORT ON RESERVES DATA  
BY  
INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES  
EVALUATOR OR AUDITOR**

To the Board of Directors of SDX Energy Inc. (the “Company”):

1. We have evaluated the Company’s reserves data as at December 31, 2015. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2015, estimated using forecast prices and costs.
2. The reserves data are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the reserves data based on our evaluation.
3. We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook as amended from time to time (the “**COGE Handbook**”) maintained by the society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter).
4. Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions presented in the COGE Handbook.
5. The following table shows the net present value of future net revenue (before deduction of income taxes) attributed to proved plus probable reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Company evaluated for the year ended December 31, 2015 and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have evaluated and reported on to the Company’s management:

<b>Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator</b>	<b>Effective Date of Evaluation Report</b>	<b>Location of Reserves (Country or Foreign Geographic Area)</b>	<b>Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue (before income taxes, 10% discount rate) (USD 000’s)</b>			
			<b>Audited</b>	<b>Evaluated</b>	<b>Reviewed</b>	<b>Total</b>
DeGolyer and MacNaughton Canada Limited	December 31, 2015	Egypt	N/A	\$68,865	N/A	\$68,865

6. In our opinion, the reserves data respectively evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are in accordance with the COGE Handbook, consistently applied. We express no opinion on the reserves data that we reviewed but did not audit or evaluate.
7. We have no responsibility to update our reports referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after the effective date of our reports.

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

Executed as to our report referred to above:

DeGolyer and MacNaughton Canada Limited, Calgary, Alberta, dated February 19, 2016

DEGOLYER and MACNAUGHTON CANADA LIMITED

*Signed "Nahla R. Boury"*  
Nahla R. Boury, P.Eng.

**APPENDIX B  
FORM 51-101F3**

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

Management of SDX Energy Inc. (the “**Company**”) are responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Company’s oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data, which are estimates of proved reserves, probable reserves and possible reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2015, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

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

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

- a) reviewed the Company’s procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;
- b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation; and
- c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

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

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

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

(signed) “*Paul Welch*”  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Paul Welch  
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) “*Mark Reid*”  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Reid  
Chief Financial Officer

(signed) “*David Mitchell*”  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Mitchell  
Director

(signed) “*Barrie Wright*”  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Barrie Wright  
Director

April 29, 2016