



NEW STRATUS ENERGY INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is meant to help readers understand key operational and financial events that influenced the results of New Stratus Energy Inc. ("New Stratus", "NSE", "our", "we", or the "Company") for the nine months ended September 30, 2023.

This MD&A is dated November 29, 2023, and should be read with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. Additional information, including the Company's previous MD&A, and audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022, and March 31, 2022, are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Information contained in the annual MD&A is not discussed in this MD&A if it remains substantially unchanged.

All dollar figures in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| BUSINESS OVERVIEW..... | 2 |
| CORPORATE STRATEGY | 2 |
| CORPORATE HISTORY AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT..... | 2 |
| CORPORATE PERFORMANCE | 5 |
| RESULTS OVERVIEW | 6 |
| GROSS PROFIT..... | 9 |
| OTHER EXPENSES AND INCOME..... | 9 |
| ASSETS AND LIABILITIES..... | 11 |
| ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE | 12 |
| LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES..... | 14 |
| SHARE CAPITAL..... | 17 |
| NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASUREMENTS | 19 |
| QUARTERLY INFORMATION..... | 21 |
| QUARTERLY RESULTS..... | 22 |
| OUTLOOK | 24 |
| RISKS AND UNCERTANTIES..... | 24 |
| OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS | 30 |
| TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES | 30 |
| CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES | 30 |
| COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES | 30 |
| ADVISORY ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS..... | 33 |
| GLOSSARY | 34 |



1. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

New Stratus Energy Inc. (“New Stratus”, the “Company” or “NSE”) is a publicly traded company domiciled in Canada. Its primary operations involve the acquisition, exploration, and development of oil and gas properties in Latin American countries and from January 14, 2022 to December 31, 2022, operated a production of oil and gas fields in Ecuador. The Company was incorporated on April 12, 2005, pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (“ABCA”) and is a reporting issuer in Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The common shares of the Company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol “NSE”.

The Company has changed its year end from March 31 to December 31 to align it with that of comparative companies and its subsidiary, which operates on a calendar fiscal year end in Ecuador, Spain, and Colombia. Accordingly, the current interim consolidated financial statements are prepared for a nine month-period from January 1 to September 30, 2023, and as a result, the comparative figures stated in the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and the related notes comparable with the same period in 2022.

The Company’s registered office is 1500, 850 2nd Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and its mailing address is 372 Bay Street, Suite 3100, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2W9.

Additional information related to Company and factors that could affect the Company's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR+ website www.sedarplus.ca.

2. CORPORATE STRATEGY

Management’s objective is to establish a production of approximately 50,000 boe/d within 3 to 5 years. This strategy involves the acquisition of production up to 15,000 boe/d and the utilization of management expertise to improve and grow organically acquired production.

NSE’s strategy focuses mainly on Latin America and recently is evaluating additional opportunities in Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela.

3. CORPORATE HISTORY AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Ecuador:

On January 14, 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of Petrolia Ecuador S.A. (previously Repsol Ecuador S.A.), which through its Branch the Corporation held an indirect 35% in service contracts (the “Service Contracts”) for Blocks 16 and 67 in Ecuador (the “Blocks”).

The Service Contracts signed between Petrolia Ecuador S.A., the other companies making up the Consortium and the Ecuador Ministry of Energy is a Service Oil Contract (“SOC”) where the Company was entitled to collect a fixed service tariff per each delivered barrel. The Company received the total service tariff when the Available Income was equal to or higher than the Tariff; otherwise, the Contractor



was entitled to collect only the Available Income. In this case, this difference “*carryforward*”, could be collected, depending on oil prices, until contract termination.

The Branch, is a branch of Petrolia Ecuador S.A., a Spanish incorporated company whose main activity is the production of hydrocarbons (crude oil, gas and other liquids) directly or through its participation in "associations or consortiums", through which it can manage in different locations one or several contractual areas within the territory of the Republic of Ecuador, with each "association or consortium" having the material and human resources (its own or third parties'). The Branch has been operating in the country since 2001, the year in which it signed the acquisition of the participation rights in the oil associations or consortiums for the management of Block 16 and Tivacuno Area.

The companies that signed a Joint operation agreement formed the Block 16 Oil Consortium and the Tivacuno Block Oil Consortium or Block 67 which are structured as follows: Petrolia Ecuador S.A. (35%); Overseas Petroleum and Investment Corp. (31%); Amodaimi – Oil Company, S.L. (20%); and CRS Resources Ecuador LDC. (14%).

On December 5, 2022, the Company announced that the Government of Ecuador informed the Corporation that it did not intend to fulfill its legal and contractual obligation to appoint the required negotiations committee for the extension and migration of the service contracts for Blocks 16 & 67.

As a direct result of the decision made by the Government of Ecuador, the Company has announced a formal claim through international arbitration under the terms contemplated in the service contract agreements.

Due to the event described above, on December 31, 2022, the Company transferred to the Ministry of Energy and Mines, at no cost and in good operational condition, all the facilities and infrastructure of Blocks 16 & 67, in accordance with the Hydrocarbons Law and regulations.

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Branch’s main objective is to manage the remaining administrative functions related to the Consortium reversion process obligations and its operating results are since this date disclosed as general and administrative expenses, together with the other corporate entities.

The Corporation has been approved as a qualified operator by the Ministry of Energy and Mines in Ecuador, thus allowing the Corporation to participate in bidding processes for development and exploration. The Corporation evaluated these opportunities as an approved bidder while it continues to pursue its legal demand against the Government of Ecuador under International arbitration.

In addition, NSE has also been evaluating various opportunities in Ecuador, including Petroecuador's competitive process, in which six exploratory blocks towards the northern part of the Ecuadorian Eastern Basin are being offered, Petrolia, the operator controlled 100% by NSE was officially qualified by Ecuadorian Ministry of Energy to participate in the process. Similarly, NSE has carried out the evaluation of three opportunities in the Eastern Basin, concluding that there is no interest in continuing the negotiation in two of them, while the evaluation of the other block alternative continues, due to changes in the Ecuadorian political environment, the Company does not expect to materialize any significant development before the end of the year.



Colombia:

On November 27, 2018, the Company entered into a farm-in agreement (the “Agreement”) with Montajes JM (“JM”) where NSE has the right to earn up to 100% interest in Montajes’ 100% owned Block VMM-18 (the “Project”), located at Cuenca Valle Medio del Magdalena in Colombia. The Project encompasses the exploration and development of hydrocarbons in the above-mentioned area. In Colombia, NSE is awaiting the ANH decision (National Hydrocarbons Agency) related to the Company’s application to mutually terminate the Exploration and Production (E&P) contract at VMM-18.

Two other properties were evaluated in Colombia, one of them with two blocks located in Valle Medio del Magdalena and the other in the Catatumbo Basin in the vicinity of Venezuela which, after a careful assessment, the Company decided to discontinue.

Venezuela

On August 2, 2023, the Company announced the signing of a MOU with GoldPillar International Fund SPC Ltd. (“GoldPillar”), a private entity organized and existing under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, which is in negotiations with Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. (“PDVSA”), the Venezuelan national oil company, to partner in mixed companies to develop oil and gas assets in Venezuela.

New Stratus will beneficially hold a 50% equity interest in GoldPillar which will in turn hold operatorship and equity positions in mixed companies (joint venture companies) with PDVSA ranging from 40% to 49.99%, including United States negotiations to up sanctions.

Under the arrangement with PDVSA, GoldPillar will advance the cash required to fund capital expenditures and operating expenses of the relevant mixed companies under the terms of business plans approved jointly with the Venezuelan authorities for each mixed company. Those advances will be reimbursed to GoldPillar through the mechanisms of assignment of volumes of crude oil and products specifically detailed in each mixed company joint venture agreement. Any funds to be advanced by GoldPillar to the relevant mixed company will be provided by NSE as shareholder financing to GoldPillar and such financing will be repaid to NSE prior to the distribution of any dividends to the shareholders of GoldPillar.

Finally, all proceeds of sales of crude and products on volumes approved by PDVSA, managed and attributable to GoldPillar will be used to reimburse capital expenditures and operational costs, as well as to pay dividends to shareholders of GoldPillar.

Initial joint venture company:

The first joint venture between PDVSA and GoldPillar, through an existing mixed company, consists of 4 onshore fields located in the prolific Eastern Basin of Venezuela. The fields have produced almost 600 million boe since production began in 1959 and produced at a maximum rate of 60,000 boepd in 1960. Due to infrastructure erosion and lack of capital investment, production since 2017 has been minimal.

The current business case of these fields calls for infrastructure improvements and to begin producing the most prolific existing wells. Over the course of the new 27-year contract, operating expenses are expected to be approximately US\$709 million and capital expenditures are expected to be approximately US\$ 693 million, both of which are expected to be funded primarily through cashflow over the course of the 27-year



contract. The Corporation expects to release more detailed information, including cashflow estimates in connection with entering into definitive agreements with GoldPillar.

GoldPillar is expecting to obtain final approval from local authorities and to complete this transaction with PDVSA by the fourth quarter of 2023 with the objective to commence field activities by the end of 2023 or first quarter of 2024.

Other Countries:

NSE has expressed interest in analyzing the properties under PeruPetro (Peruvian National Agency) management and is awaiting their response. In addition, NSE was invited to a private process to evaluate two opportunities in northwestern Peru, near the border with Ecuador. The Company expects this process will take through the end of the year.

Likewise, NSE has been evaluating onshore opportunities in Mexico and has identified an operator with two neighboring producing blocks, interested in a partnership. NSE should start the negotiation within the next few weeks.

4. CORPORATE PERFORMANCE

The Company's operations involve the acquisition, exploration, and development of oil and gas properties, and, between January 14, 2022, and December 31, 2022, the operation and production of oil and gas deposits. These types of operations are subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to, the challenges of securing adequate capital; exploration, development and operational risks inherent in the oil and gas industry; changes in government policies and regulations; the ability to obtain the necessary environmental permitting; challenges in profitable production or, New Stratus' ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis; as well as global economic and commodity price volatility; all of which are uncertain.

Ecuador Blocks 16 and 67

On January 14, 2022, the Company acquired from Repsol 100% of the shares in Petrolia Ecuador S.A. (previously Repsol Ecuador S.A.), a Spanish incorporated company. Petrolia Ecuador S.A. operated until December 31, 2022, Blocks 16 and 67 Oil Consortiums under Service Contract agreements in Ecuador through its branch, Petrolia Ecuador S.A. (the "Branch").

The inspection of the operating conditions of Blocks 16 and 67 before contract termination (December 2022) was carried out satisfactorily and achieved an external certification by Bureau Veritas. (international independent certification company)

The ministry of Energy, based on the acceptance of the Control Agency, approved the 2023 Maintenance Plan (presented in 2020) and the list of spare parts (inventory) to be delivered as per original agreement, to EPP Petroecuador, for the operations of Blocks 16&67.



As mentioned above, on December 31, 2022, the Company transferred to the Ministry of Energy and Mines, at no cost and in good operational condition, all the facilities and infrastructure of Blocks 16 & 67, in accordance with the Hydrocarbons Law and regulations. Also, on the service contract termination date, the Company has concluded its contracts with all its employees, paying their severance as per the labor law and terminated all suppliers' contracts.

The hydrocarbon regulations stipulate that a minute (the "Single Act") shall be executed between the Ministry of Energy and the Company, reflecting the actual transfer of the operation of the Blocks and the delivery of all the facilities on the service contract termination date. This document shall also address the reversion process that was led by the hydrocarbons authorities and will summarize the activities carried out by five (5) commissions that were designated for technical, social - environmental, assets, legal and economic issues. All individual commissions have already signed off and no significant concern remains unsolved. The final Act was signed by the Ministry of Energy and the Company on July 26, 2023.

Four environmental audits have been approved by the Ministry of Environment during 2023 with no major findings. The audits required for environmental purposes under the law and the service contracts, including a specific environmental reversion audit. None of these audits have indicated the existence of any environmental liability. The Company is working with the environmental authorities to conclude certain minor administrative matters. See also Section 9 below "Environmental, Social and Governance."

During the entire calendar year 2022 the Company executed a portion of its Asset Retirement Obligation. As of December 31, 2022, some of these obligations and related activities remained outstanding. The Company expects that these activities will be carried out during 2023 and 2024. The costs estimated for these remaining obligations have been fully reflected in the Company's balance sheet as of September 30, 2023. The Company considers the provision of \$5.5 million recorded as of September 30, 2023, appropriate and, based on best industry standards, comply with all the Ecuadorian hydrocarbons regulations.

5. RESULTS OVERVIEW

Revenue and Income

As the acquisition of the Ecuadorian operation closed on January 14, 2022, the financial information for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, includes production for 8 ½ months.

As the Service Contract was terminated on December 31, 2022, no operating revenue was generated during the nine months ended September 30, 2023.



| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| Income | | |
| Provision of services | \$ - | \$ 84,991,006 |
| Operatos fees | | 397,807 |
| Other | - | 3,042,093 |
| | - | 88,430,906 |
| Operating costs and expenses: | | |
| Consumption of inventories and purchases | - | 8,445,103 |
| Emp loyee benefits | - | 9,473,096 |
| Services received, rental of machinery and vehicles | - | 8,548,054 |
| Other operating expenses | - | 11,881,752 |
| Operating expenses | - | 38,348,005 |
| Amortization and depreciation | - | 25,869,994 |
| Gross (loss) profit | - | 24,212,907 |
| General and administrative | 10,979,348 | 6,559,885 |
| Financial cost | 202,607 | 246,657 |
| Stock-based compensation | - | 1,015,044 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 259,338 | 1,203,556 |
| Acquisiton costs | - | 2,956,360 |
| Gain on acquisition | - | (18,010,552) |
| Write off exploration assets | - | 1,952,358 |
| Other income | (1,221,755) | (741,508) |
| Net (loss) income before income tax | \$ (10,219,538) | \$ 29,031,107 |
| Current income tax | (8,811) | (658,194) |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (10,228,349) | \$ 28,372,913 |

The Company generated a net loss of \$10.2 million (\$0.08/share) for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with net income of \$28.4 million (\$0.25/share) for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

The main item that explains the reduction in net income, in addition to the cancelation of the Service Contract mentioned above, for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, when compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2022, is the gain in acquisition of \$18.0 million related to the purchase of Petrolia Ecuador S.A. recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The gain was mainly generated by the difference between the valuation of the oil reserves as of the acquisition date and the purchase price. The Company also recorded during the same period \$3.0 million in acquisition costs related to the same transaction.

Operating expenses at September 30, 2023 decreased to \$Nil from \$38.3 million, for the comparative period. For periods ended before December 31, 2022, all costs associated with the Ecuadorian production. From January 1st, 2023, the Company has no operating revenues hence all expenses incurred by Petrolia Ecuador are now grouped as part of general and administrative expenses. This largely explains the significant increase in G&A between the nine months period ended September 30, 2023, and 2022. See also Section 7 below, "Other Expenses and Income" for a detailed geographical breakdown of these expenses.



Operational Highlights

As mentioned above, the main objective of Petrolia Ecuador S.A. since January 1st, 2023 had focused on completing all reversion activities related to the termination of the service contracts of blocks 16 and 67.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, New Stratus Energy generated \$Nil in service revenues, compared to \$85.0 million for the comparative period. The revenue generated during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, resulted from its oil production activities in Blocks 16 and 67 in Ecuador, and consolidated starting January 14, 2022. The average production for the period ended September 30, 2022, including partners' working interest was 15,139 bbl/d, of which Petrolia's share averaged 5,298 bbl/d.

Reserves and Exploration Update

Proved and probable oil reserves

The Company received an independent certified reserves evaluation report ("Reserve Report") from Petrotech Engineering Ltd. for the interests of Petrolia Ecuador S.A., a subsidiary of New Stratus Energy Inc. in Blocks 16 and 67 in the Oriente Basin of Ecuador, with total proved and probable ("2P") net 2P reserves of 1.2 million barrels of heavy oil. This report was prepared as of March 31, 2022. As the Service Contract establishes the relinquishment of the Block 16 and 67 to the Ecuadorian government on December 31, 2022, all reserves were fully depleted in the books of the Company as that date.

The Reserve Report was prepared in accordance with the definitions, standards and procedures contained in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook and NI 51-101.

Exploration activities: Colombia - Block VMM-18

On November 27, 2018, the Company entered into a Farm-in Agreement with Montajes JM ("JM") where NSE has the right to earn up to 100% in Block VMM-18 (the "Project") owned by Montajes JM, the vendor will receive a 5% overriding royalty in the production in the block.

The VMM 18 is an E&P Contract with the Colombian National Hydrocarbons Agency ("ANH"), has a total area of 75,968 acres and is located in the Middle Magdalena Basin. The block is highly prospective for light and medium gravity oil, as are the surrounding oil fields. Management of the Company has identified several prospects and leads based on interpretation of the existing 2D and 3D seismic data. Analogous to nearby discoveries (Guaduas, Puli, and Toqui-Toqui), some of them in similar play-type, decreasing the risk of the prospects in the VMM-18 block, with nearby access to pipelines with extra capacity as well as a road transportation network to the export terminal.

The acquisition of the property requires the execution of an exploratory well, therefore an environmental study in the prospective area was required.

As part of these activities, the cartography of a large perforable structure was achieved, which is divided by side ramps into four compartments of NE-SW orientation (Northeast-Southwest). The company already placed on the maps the structure to be drilled in the first place, made the prognosis of the drilling of the same and made visits to the field to verify the routes of penetration to reach the site where the location would be built for the first well to be drilled in this large structure.



All activities that NSE committed have been completed except for the drilling of the exploratory well.

Concluded the environmental study, the Government environmental agency has concluded that large areas of the Block were environmentally sensitive hence materially limiting the area available for exploration work and rendering the feasibility of the project, both financially and operational ineffective. Accordingly, on September 26, 2022, the Company presented to ANH a request to enter into a mutual agreement among the parties to terminate the E&P Contract for Block VMM-18. Following this communication, the ANH has requested confirmation of restrictions imposed by the Colombian National Environmental Agency (“ANLA”), to which the Company provided detailed documentation on March 9, 2023. The Company is currently awaiting a reply from the ANH on its application.

The Company has written off all its previously capitalized expenditures on the property totaling \$2.2 million by December 31, 2022.

6. GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, was \$Nil, compared to \$24.2 million for the comparative period.

Gross profit decreased by \$24.2 million principally due to the cancelation of the Service Contract on December 31, 2022. The nine months ended September 30, 2022, included approximately 8 ½ months of production, as NSE acquired the Blocks only on January 14, 2022.

7. OTHER EXPENSES AND INCOME

Consolidated General and Administrative Expenses

The following schedule describe New Stratus’ general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, and September 30, 2022:

The following schedule describes the Company’s General and Administrative (“G&A”) consolidated expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, and September 30, 2022:

| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 | Change |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Insurances | \$ 48,961 | \$ 8,066 | \$ 40,895 |
| Legal and accounting | 433,411 | 607,363 | (173,952) |
| Management fees | 3,335,456 | 1,585,105 | 1,750,351 |
| Professional fees | 3,584,390 | 2,236,986 | 1,347,404 |
| Office and administration | 1,889,577 | 1,522,961 | 366,616 |
| Shareholders information and investor relations | 89,132 | 599,404 | (510,272) |
| Other purchase and services | 650,411 | - | 650,411 |
| Depletion and depreciation | 441,954 | - | 441,954 |
| Taxes | 506,056 | - | 506,056 |
| | \$ 10,979,348 | \$ 6,559,885 | \$ 4,419,463 |



The overall increase in general and administrative expenses (“G&A”) on September 30, 2023, when compares to the nine months ended September 30, 2022, is mainly the result of the reclassification of Petrolia Ecuador administrative expenses, previously classified as operating expenses, as G&A. The Company discloses from January 1st, 2023, all administrative expenses incurred by Petrolia Ecuador as generals and administration because of the non-operating role assumed by this subsidiary after the Service Contract with the Government of Ecuador terminated. The G&A attributable to Petrolia Ecuador for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, was approximately \$3.7 million, representing approximately 33% of the total G&A.

The following schedule segregates G&A expenses by division, for the nine months ended September 30, 2023:

| Nine months ended September 30, 2023 | Corporate | Colombia | Ecuador | Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Insurances | \$ 48,961 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 48,961 |
| Legal and accounting | 433,411 | - | - | 433,411 |
| Management fees | 1,373,142 | 1,142,461 | 819,853 | 3,335,456 |
| Professional fees | 2,381,631 | - | 1,202,759 | 3,584,390 |
| Office and administration | 1,271,494 | (10,524) | 628,606 | 1,889,576 |
| Shareholders information and investor relations | 89,132 | - | - | 89,132 |
| Other purchase and services | - | 155,660 | 494,751 | 650,411 |
| Depletion and depreciation | 190,176 | 250,758 | 1,020 | 441,954 |
| Taxes | - | - | 506,056 | 506,056 |
| | \$ 5,787,947 | \$ 1,538,355 | \$ 3,653,046 | \$ 10,979,348 |

The following schedule segregates G&A expenses by division, for the three months ended September 30, 2023:

| Three months ended September 30, 2023 | Corporate | Colombia | Ecuador | Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Insurances | \$ 24,021 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 24,021 |
| Legal and accounting | 241,873 | - | - | 241,873 |
| Management fees | 462,478 | 314,165 | 266,112 | 1,042,755 |
| Professional fees | 1,002,246 | - | 308,402 | 1,310,648 |
| Office and administration | 339,941 | (10,524) | 1,227,745 | 1,557,162 |
| Shareholders information and investor relations | 19,753 | - | - | 19,753 |
| Other purchase and services | - | 44,898 | 64,809 | 109,707 |
| Depletion and depreciation | 64,089 | 159,337 | 752 | 224,178 |
| Taxes | - | - | 60,613 | 60,613 |
| | \$ 2,154,401 | \$ 507,876 | \$ 1,928,434 | \$ 4,590,711 |

As outlined before, all G&A expenses for Ecuador, for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, were considered part of the subsidiary’s production cost hence included as an operating cost, a component in the determination of Gross Profit. For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, G&A expenses were mainly for the administrative activities related with the reversion process of the Blocks 16 & 67 to the Ecuadorian Ministry of Energy.



The increase in Colombian G&A was mainly related to the transfer of the execution of certain Colombian management fees and salaries previously paid by the corporate offices.

8. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

| Balances as of, | September 30, 2023 | December 31, 2022 | Change |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 30,394,113 | \$ 21,160,711 | \$ 9,233,402 |
| Current Assets | 53,606,129 | 52,167,695 | 1,438,434 |
| Total Assets | 54,252,705 | 70,226,882 | (15,974,177) |
| Current Liabilities | 8,743,021 | 34,171,960 | (25,428,939) |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | 20,725,841 | 335,154 | 20,390,687 |
| Total Liabilities | 29,468,862 | 34,507,114 | (5,038,252) |
| Working Capital | \$ 44,863,108 | \$ 17,995,735 | \$ 26,867,373 |

Cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash) position as September 30, 2023, increased to \$30.4 million, from \$21.2 million at December 31, 2022. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section 10 below for a more detailed analysis of the Company’s change in cash position.

The increase in current assets of \$1.4 million was significantly enhanced by certain tax receivables that as of December 31, 2022, were classified as long-term, and as of September 30, 2023, are expected to be recoverable in a period of less than a year.

NSE current assets position was also enhanced by the receipt of other tax claims awarded to the Consortium Block 16 on a final and definitive ruling by the National Court of Justice of Ecuador, regarding a previous year tax claim, which granted the Consortium the right to obtain a tax credit for \$19,7 million (US\$14.5 million). Due to the allocation mechanism among the partners in the Consortium, Petrolia is the sole beneficiary of the tax credit refund. Petrolia considers that the agreements and covenants entered into by the Company during past years related to this income tax credit require the recognition of a reserve for contractual responsibilities in the same amount refunded, hence affecting its long-term liability position.

As described in Note 4 to the Company’s financial statements as of September 30, 2023, NSE has announced a formal arbitration claim under the terms contemplated in the service contract agreements; however, the Company, during the period of negotiations with the Ministry of Energy, aims to reach an amicable settlement on all the outstanding issues derived from the service contracts, including this fiscal year refund.

Total assets ended at \$54.3 million on September 30, 2023, a decrease from a \$70.2 million at December 31, 2022, mainly due to the following events:

- A decrease in trade receivables of approximately 9.1 million.
- A decrease in taxes receivable of approximately \$9.0 million
- A decrease in receivables from the Consortium partners of approximately \$ 6.9 million.
- An increase in cash of approximately \$ 9.2 million.

NSE current liabilities decreased by \$25.4 million of which its main component was trade and accounts payable for a change of \$21.6 million. The main components of this change were payments to Repsol on



the purchase of Petrolia and other related contingent for \$14.3 million, and other trade payables for approximately \$7.3 million.

Non-current liabilities increased by \$20.4 million the Company has recorded a provision of \$19.7 million related to a prior year tax claim that Petrolia considers that the agreements and covenants entered into require the recognition of a reserve for contractual responsibilities.

For the nine months period ended September 30, 2023, working capital increased by \$26.9 million, principally as a result of a strong cash position and the timing impact on Recoverable Taxes, that as of December 31, 2022 were classified as long-term assets and as September 30, 2023 included with current assets.

9. ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

NSE's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance includes information of its operations in Ecuador and how it helped to mitigate potential non-financial risks emanating from the oil fields.

The report complements information on our operations and financial performance above, in order to provide a holistic overview of our performance and priorities to ensure we had sustainable operation.

Environmental

The operation of Blocks 16 and 67 took place in an area of great environmental sensitivity, which partially coincides with the Yasuní National Park, located in the Amazon jungle of Ecuador.

After the work carried out by the socio-environmental subcommittee, environmental component, as part of the reversion process carried out on December 31, 2022, a report and minutes of this subcommittee were formalized, where a total of 67 pending issues were identified (47 by the Ministry of the Environment and 20 by Petrolia within term). By the end of September 30 of 2023, 70% of these points have been closed (mainly related to administrative aspects of compliance with the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Events of the operating period). Work continues on 30% of pending issues, among which there are 14 points related to responses from the Ministry of the Environment and 6 points to be addressed by PETROLIA within term.

As a result of the work of the commission, the commitment of Petrolia to carry out two field activities was also established.

The first commitment is related to the completion of the environmental remediation of an event that occurred back in July 2021 and that was duly reported to the authorities and timely managed by Petrolia. This remediation was being executed until December 2022. Starting January 2023, after the reversion process and once a new operator in Blocks 16 and 67 was in place, work has been done to resume the indicated remediation process, meeting the requirements of the new operator and the competent authorities. At present, the execution of this that activity restarted on October 2023 after approvals of the current operator.

The second commitment has to do with meeting the request of the Ministry of the Environment to monitor a series of locations within blocks 16 and 67, to rule out the existence of possible sources of contamination. Petrolia has completed the monitoring activities and all laboratory results have proven to comply with legal

regulations and permissible limits, confirming the non-existence of any environmental liability related with the operation of blocks 16 and 67 until December 31, 2022. In addition to these results, it should be noted that all the audits carried out in past years by independent companies and endorsed by the environmental regulator, concluded that there is no evidence of environmental liabilities (real or potential) in the operations of blocks 16 and 67 until the end of 2022, at which time the service contract ended.

Finally, regarding the environmental audits, during the first nine months of 2023, Petrolia completed the reports of all pending audits from 2022 (second quarter July - December 2022), which were timely delivered to the regulatory entity for analysis and subsequent approval. These audits did not reveal significant deviations or non-compliances. Work has also been done to respond to the observations made by the Ministry of the Environment in recent months to other environmental audits of past periods (this is part of the normal review and approval process for this type of audits). Until the third quarter of this year, three environmental audits have been approved with no major findings or non-conformities. Six additional audits are being reviewed by the Ministry of Environment are expected to be processed and approved during the remaining of this year at present, all Petrolia's obligations with respect to environmental audits are up to date and, as mentioned, awaiting the approval of the regulatory.

Social

Blocks 16 and 67 (Tivacuno) are located in the Waorani and Kichwa indigenous communities. To balance the opportunities that the communities have for a better quality of life, prior operators signed a collaboration agreement with N.A.W.E (Nacionalidad Waorani del Ecuador) in the Waorani community. The agreement focuses on four broad clusters: health, education, support to N.A.W.E. management and community leaders and, support to the development of communities.

For the year 2022, there was a budget assigned that is managed by Petrolia as operator for the Blocks 16 and 67 and indigenous communities N.A.W.E. and Kichwa, to ensure the goals planned are met. The resources given by Petrolia Ecuador S.A. and the Consortium partners promoted the community development and supply of several needs according to the Annual Operating Plan (POA) 2022. This plan was established in consensus with the Waorani Nationality of Ecuador (N.A.W.E.) within the framework of the Mutual Cooperation Agreement "Waemo Kewingi" 2015 – 2022.

In community issues, during the first nine months of 2023, the Annual Operating Plan 2022 (POA 2022) was closed, as well as the closing of the multiannual community agreement with the Waorani Nationality "Waemo Kewingi".

The two agreements closings were formally carried out with the authorities of the NAWA (Waorani Nationality of Ecuador) and the signed documents have been notarized.

As part of the commitments with communities embodied in the Single Act, the following are the projects to be fulfilled:

- Delivery of construction materials to Añangu community (Kichwa) for the construction of a point of control (security access). This project was concluded and duly informed to the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM).
- Construction of a Health Center in Guiyero community (Waorani). The project began on September 27th after a delay due to the strikes in the Blocks and blocked roads.



- On the other hand, as part of the corporate social responsibility, the donation of a bus to the Indillama community (Kichwa) was concluded in July. This bus is like the one donated in the past to Waorani communities.

10. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's principal liquidity and capital resource requirements include:

- Capital expenditures for exploration, production, and development, including growth plans.
- Costs and expenses relating to operations, commitments, and existing contingencies.
- M&A activities.

Liquidity

The Company funds its anticipated cash requirements and strategic objectives using current cash and working capital balances, cash flows from operations, and, if required, additional equity financing. In accordance with the Company's investment policy, available cash balances are held in current non-interest-bearing accounts and interest-bearing savings accounts. The Company regularly reviews its capital structure and liquidity sources with a focus on ensuring that capital resources will be sufficient to meet operational needs and other obligations.

The following schedule outlined the main drivers of the change in cash position for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2023:

| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Net income (loss) for the period | \$ (10,228,349) | \$ 28,372,913 |
| Changes in operating components of working capital | 18,501,112 | 12,030,400 |
| Net change in non-cash working capital items | 15,194,693 | (37,689,102) |
| | \$ 23,467,456 | \$ 2,714,211 |
| Investing activities | (13,911,042) | (1,750,682) |
| Financing activities | - | 3,858,197 |
| Foreign exchange impact on foreign currency denominated balances | (323,012) | (1,203,554) |
| Net change in cash position | \$ 9,233,402 | \$ 3,618,172 |

Operating Activities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, cash generated by operating activities was \$23.5 million, compared to \$2.7 million generated during the nine months ended September 30, 2022.



Changes in operating component of working capital:

| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Amortization and depreciation | 441,954 | 25,869,994 |
| Gain on acquisition | - | (18,010,552) |
| Write-off Colombia project | - | 1,952,358 |
| Payments of employee salaries & benefits | (1,359,861) | - |
| Payment of assets retirement obligations | (239,541) | - |
| Stock based compensation | - | 1,015,044 |
| Foreign exchange gain | 259,338 | 1,203,556 |
| Tax credit refund | 19,399,222 | - |
| Change in operating components of working capital | \$ 18,501,112 | \$ 12,030,400 |

The most significant changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 are:

The decrease of \$1.4 million in payments of salaries and benefits, resulting from the discontinuance of operations in Blocks 16 and 67 in Ecuador.

A tax claim refund of \$19.4 million relates to the ruling by the National Court of Justice of Ecuador, regarding a previous year tax claim, which granted the Consortium the right to obtain a tax credit for \$19.4 million (US\$14.5 million).

Net change in non-cash working capital items:

The most significant changes in non-cash working capital items, are described in the table below:

| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 | Change |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Trade and other receivables | \$ 9,311,159 | \$ (4,002,503) | \$ 13,313,662 |
| Accounts receivable from consortium partners | 6,892,209 | (23,080,889) | 29,973,098 |
| Recoverable taxes | 8,479,631 | (12,298,938) | 20,778,569 |
| Inventory | - | (1,038,919) | 1,038,919 |
| Advances to suppliers and others | 76,560 | (2,078,655) | 2,155,215 |
| Other asset | 69,740 | (404,423) | 474,163 |
| Trade and other payables | (8,403,687) | 9,071,669 | (17,475,356) |
| Taxes payables | (3,068,123) | 146,293 | (3,214,416) |
| Employee benefit obligations | 845,739 | 2,339,477 | (1,493,738) |
| Due to related parties | - | (15,081) | 15,081 |
| Other liability | 991,465 | 25,962 | 965,503 |
| Defined benefit obligations | - | (6,353,095) | 6,353,095 |
| Total net change in non-cash working capital | \$ 15,194,693 | \$ (37,689,102) | \$ 52,883,795 |



Investing Activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company incurred \$13.9 million in investing activities, principally represented by payments to Repsol on Petroliä's acquisition (\$10.5 million) and costs associated with such acquisition (\$3.4 million).

Financing activities:

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, New Stratus did not generated cash from financing activities. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company generated \$4.6 million from the exercise of warrants and options. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company also repurchased 2,154,400 common shares for \$1.6 million.

Common shares issued

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares.

No shares were issued during the nine months ended September 30, 2023

Available Sources of Liquidity

The Company's cash and cash equivalents position increased to \$30.4 million at September 30, 2023, compared to \$21.2 million at December 31, 2022.

The Company held \$510,539 in restricted cash as of September 30, 2023, and 2022, on letters of credit associated with project warranties and corporate credit cards.

Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company includes equity, comprised of issued capital stock, warrants, contributed surplus and deficit, in the definition of capital. NSE's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to further exploration on its properties. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity and warrants, or by securing strategic partners.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the period ended September 30, 2023.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares.

As of September 30, 2023, New Stratus had 122,913,523 common shares issued and outstanding with a book value of \$31,227,085.



Warrants:

As part of the July 30, 2021, financing, the Company issued 16,095,376 warrants valued at \$186,776. Each warrant entitle the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.45 until the second anniversary of the issuance of the warrant. The Company uses a Black-Scholes valuation methodology to value the warrants at the date of issuance for accounting purposes. The significant inputs into the model were share price of \$0.32, exercise price of \$0.45, volatility of 70%, dividend yield of 0%, an expected warrant life of two year and an annual risk-free interest rate of 0.45%. Volatility was estimated based on average volatility of a sample of peer companies with public pricing data available.

No warrants were issued, exercised or expired during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023.

On May 30, 2023, a total of 14,050,355 warrants expiring on July 21, 2023, and exercisable at \$0.45 were extended by an additional year to July 22, 2024. All other terms remain unchanged.

Subsequent to September 30, 2023, 175,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.45.

As of the date of this report there are 13,880,355 warrants outstanding at an average exercise price of \$0.45.

Stock based compensation:

The Company has a stock option plan for employees, officers, directors, and consultants. The Company uses a Black-Scholes valuation methodology to value the stock options at the date of award for accounting purposes. The maximum number of stock options reserved for issuance under the plan may not exceed 10 percent of the number of common shares issued and outstanding.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company did not grant new options and 265,000 options exercisable at \$0.65 were forfeited.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company granted 450,000 options exercisable at \$0.5 and 2,340,000 exercisable at \$0.65, both issues expiring within a period of five years from granting. No options were issued, expired or exercised during the nine months period ended September 30, 2023.

As of September 30, 2023, and the date of this report there are 11,790,000 stock options outstanding at an average exercise price of \$0.41.

Fully diluted shares information:

As at the date of this report there were:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Common shares | 123,088,523 |
| Stock based compensation | 11,790,000 |
| Warrants | 13,880,355 |
| Fully diluted number of shares | <u>148,758,878</u> |



Weighted average number of shares and dilutive effect:

| Periods ended September 30, | Three months | | Nine months | |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| <i>Weighted-average common share:</i> | | | | |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic | 122,913,523 | 119,439,740 | 122,913,523 | 115,307,293 |
| Effect of stock options & warrants | 7,863,802 | 12,116,461 | 7,863,802 | 12,116,461 |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding, diluted | 130,777,325 | 131,556,201 | 130,777,325 | 127,423,754 |

12. NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASUREMENTS

This MD&A uses various “non-GAAP financial measures” and “non-GAAP ratios” (as defined in NI 52-112), which are described in further detail below. Such measures are not standardized financial measures under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. Investors are cautioned that non-GAAP financial measures should not be construed as alternatives to or more meaningful than the most directly comparable GAAP measures as indicators of New Stratus Energy’s performance.

These measures facilitate management’s comparisons to the Company’s historical operating results in assessing its results and strategic and operational decision-making and may be used by financial analysts and others in the oil and gas industry to evaluate the Company’s performance. Further, management believes that such financial measures are useful supplemental information to analyze operating performance and provide an indication of the results generated by the Company’s principal business activities. Below is a description of each of these measures used in this MD&A.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. It is most comparable to net income before taxes as reported in the primary financial statements. For Management and Investors, adjusted EBITDA represents the operating results of the Company’s primary business, excluding the following items: restructuring, severance and other costs, certain non-cash items (such as impairments, foreign exchange, costs under terminated pipeline contracts and share-based compensation) and gains or losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. In addition, other unusual or non-recurring items are excluded from adjusted EBITDA, as they are not indicative of the underlying core operating performance of the Company.



The following table provides a reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA for the three months and nine months periods ended September 30, 2023, and September 30, 2022, respectively:

| Periods ended September 30, | Three months | | Nine months | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Net (loss) income Before Income Taxes | \$ (4,265,017) | \$(1,832,195) | \$ (10,219,538) | \$ 29,031,107 |
| <i>Add (deduct):</i> | | | | |
| Other income (expense) | (1,030,455) | (342,996) | (1,221,755) | (741,508) |
| Acquisition cost | - | - | - | 2,956,360 |
| Gain on acquisition | - | - | - | (18,010,552) |
| Foreign exchange loss (gain) | 269,087 | 716,799 | 259,338 | 1,203,556 |
| Stock-based compensation | - | 715,251 | - | 1,015,044 |
| Financial income | 435,674 | 297,801 | 202,607 | 246,657 |
| Depletion & Depreciation | - | 8,981,343 | - | 25,869,994 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ (4,590,711) | \$ 8,536,003 | \$ (10,979,348) | \$ 41,931,652 |
| Basic operating EBITDA income per share * | (0.04) | 0.07 | \$ (0.09) | \$ 0.36 |
| Fully diluted operating EBITDA income per share * | (0.04) | 0.06 | \$ (0.08) | \$ 0.33 |

* Basic and diluted adjusted EBITDA per share are non-GAAP ratios. It is calculated by dividing adjusted EBITDA by the weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding.

Working Capital

| Periods ended, | September 30, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Current Assets | \$ 53,606,129 | \$ 52,167,695 |
| Current Liabilities | \$ 8,743,021 | \$ 34,171,960 |
| Working capital | \$ 44,863,108 | \$ 17,995,735 |
| Working capital ratio | 6.13 | 1.53 |

Funds Flow Provided by Operations

Funds flow provided by operations is a non-GAAP financial measure. It is most comparable to cash from operating activities. Funds flow provided by operations is a measure of the Company's ability to finance its capital investment plans and meet its financial obligations. This measure is defined as cash from (used in) operating activities excluding settlement of asset retirement obligations and net change in non-cash working capital items.

Funds flow provided by operations is not a standardized financial measure under the reporting framework used to prepare our financial statements and may not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers.

| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| Cash provided (used) by operating activities | \$ 23,467,456 | \$ 2,714,211 |
| Add (deduct): | | |
| Net change in non-cash working capital | 15,194,693 | (37,689,102) |
| Funds flow provided by operations | \$ 38,662,149 | \$ (34,974,891) |
| Funds flow provided by operations (per share basic) | \$ 0.31 | \$ (0.30) |
| Funds flow provided by operations (per share diluted) | \$ 0.30 | \$ (0.27) |



Capital Investment

Capital investment is a non-GAAP financial measure which the Company uses to describe its total capital costs associated with exploration activities as well as the acquisition of other equipment. The measure includes expenditures for Property, Plant and Equipment (“PPE”) and expenditures for exploration, production and development, including organic growth plans and can be found on the Company’s cash flow statement for the period.

| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Property, plant and equipment expenditure | \$ - | \$ (790,990) |
| Payment to Repsol | (7,139,042) | - |
| Total Capital Investment | \$ (7,139,042) | \$ (790,990) |

Free Funds Flow

Free Funds Flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. It is most comparable to cash from operating activities as reported in the primary financial statements. Free funds flow assists the Company in measuring its available funds after financing its capital programs. It is defined as operating activities excluding the settlement of asset retirement obligations and net change in non-cash working capital less capital investment. It demonstrates the Company’s ability to fund its return of capital, such as dividend payments or a normal-course issuer bid without accessing outside funds.

Free funds flow is not a standardized financial measure under the reporting framework used to prepare our financial statements and may not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers.

| Nine months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| Cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$ 23,467,456 | \$ 2,714,211 |
| (Add) deduct: | | |
| Net change in non-cash working capital | 15,194,693 | (37,689,102) |
| Funds flow provided by operations ¹ | 8,272,763 | 40,403,313 |
| Capital Investment | (7,139,042) | (790,990) |
| Free funds flow¹ | \$ 1,133,721 | \$ 39,612,323 |

(1) Funds flow provided by operations and Free funds flow are non-GAAP measures. Additional information regarding these non-GAAP measures are provided in the Non-GAAP and Other Measures section of this MD&A.



QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The schedule below highlights selected quarterly information for the Company's last eight fiscal quarters of operations.

| Three month-periods ended | 2023 | | | 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | September 30 | June 30 | March 31, | December 31, |
| Revenue | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 30,586,045 |
| Gross Profit | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,151,635 |
| Net income / (loss) | \$ (4,261,385) | \$ (2,733,720) | \$ (3,233,244) | \$ (7,896,009) |
| Basic income / (Loss) per share | \$ (0.03) | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.03) | \$ (0.06) |
| Basic weighted average number of shares | \$ 122,913,523 | \$ 122,913,523 | 122,913,523 | 122,904,436 |
| Total assets | \$ 54,252,705 | \$ 57,835,534 | \$ 54,252,705 | \$ 70,226,882 |

| Three month-periods ended | 2022 | | | 2021 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | September 30, | June 30, | March 31, | December 31, |
| Revenue | \$ 29,492,399 | \$ 33,226,400 | \$ 25,712,107 | \$ - |
| Gross Profit | \$ 4,415,835 | \$ 12,547,688 | \$ 7,249,384 | \$ - |
| Net income / (loss) | \$ (3,756,711) | \$ 14,012,354 | \$ 18,117,270 | \$ (1,848,213) |
| Basic income / (Loss) per share | \$ (0.03) | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.18 | \$ (0.02) |
| Basic weighted average number of shares | 119,439,730 | 112,749,344 | 61,105,445 | 80,214,054 |
| Total assets | \$ 113,178,928 | \$ 113,386,768 | \$ 104,177,863 | \$ 7,902,532 |



13. QUARTERLY RESULTS

Financial and Operating Highlights

| Three months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Income | | |
| Provision of services | - | 27,966,546 |
| Operatos fees | - | 139,602 |
| Other | - | 1,386,251 |
| | \$ - | \$ 29,492,399 |
| Operating costs and expenses: | | |
| Consumption of inventories and purchases | - | 3,452,816 |
| Employee benefits | - | 3,406,180 |
| Services received, rental of machinery and vehicles | - | 4,344,751 |
| Other operating expenses | - | 4,891,474 |
| Operating expenses | - | 16,095,221 |
| Amortization and depreciation | - | 8,981,343 |
| Gross (loss) profit | - | 4,415,835 |
| General and administrative | 4,590,711 | 2,908,817 |
| Financial cost | 435,674 | 297,801 |
| Stock-based compensation | - | 715,251 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 269,087 | 716,799 |
| Write off exploration assets | - | 1,952,358 |
| Other income | (1,030,455) | (342,996) |
| Net (loss) income before income tax | \$ (4,265,017) | \$ (1,832,195) |
| Current income tax | 3,632 | (1,924,516) |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (4,261,385) | \$ (3,756,711) |

For the three months ended September 30, 2023, New Stratus Energy generated \$Nil in service revenues, compared to \$29.5 million for the comparative period. The revenue generated during the three months ended September 30, 2022, resulted from its oil production activities starting January 14, 2022, in Blocks 16 and 67 in Ecuador. The average production for the three months period, including partners' working interest was 14,890 bbl/d, of which Petrolia's share averaged 5,212 bbl/d.

Oil production, net from auto consumption, generated \$28.0 million in revenue for New Stratus for the three months ended September 30, 2022, compared to \$Nil for the same period in 2023.

For the three months ending September 30, 2023, the Company generated net loss of \$4.3 million (\$0.03/share), compared with a net loss of \$3.8 million (\$0.03 /share) for the three months ending September 30, 2022.

Operating expenses decreased from \$16.1million to \$Nil. As mentioned above, since from January 1st, 2023, the Company has no operating revenues hence all expenses incurred by Petrolia Ecuador are grouped as part of General and Administrative expenses.



The following schedule provides a detail of the Company consolidated expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2023, and 2022.

| Three months ended September 30, | 2023 | 2022 | Change |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Insurances | \$ 24,021 | \$ 5,366 | \$ 18,655 |
| Legal and accounting | 241,873 | 200,608 | 41,265 |
| Management fees | 1,042,755 | 441,125 | 601,630 |
| Professional fees | 1,310,648 | 805,296 | 505,352 |
| Office and administration | 1,557,163 | 959,237 | 597,926 |
| Shareholders information and investor relations | 19,753 | 497,185 | (477,432) |
| Other purchase and services | 109,707 | - | 109,707 |
| Depletion and depreciation | 224,178 | - | 224,178 |
| Taxes | 60,613 | - | 60,613 |
| | \$ 4,590,711 | \$ 2,908,817 | \$ 1,681,894 |

As mentioned above, the overall increase in General and Administrative expenses (“G&A”) for the three months ended September 30, 2023, when compares to the three months ended September 30, 2022, relates to the reclassification of Petrolia Ecuador operating expenses to G&A. As Petrolia does not fulfill production’s role since January 1st, 2023, all its activities are mainly focused on decommissioning and administrative functions, hence representing a more administrative rather than a revenue producer nature.

The most significant items for the consolidated G&A expenses for the nine months period ended September 30, 2023, were management fees and salaries, professional fees, other purchase and services, and taxes.

14. OUTLOOK

After the closing of the acquisition of Petrolia Ecuador S.A. (previously Repsol Ecuador S.A.) that took place on January 14, 2022, the Ecuadorian Government decided not to extend the SOC to Petrolia, the Company executed the transfer of Blocks 16 and 67 (Tivacuno) to the Ministry of Energy and Mines on December 31, 2022. During 2023 and 2024, the Company will continue to execute remaining activities derived from Asset Retirement Obligations. In addition, Management continues to evaluate opportunities in Ecuador through the participation in new bidding processes in other Ecuadorian projects.

New Stratus has been evaluating different projects in the Sub-Andean Basins and will continue with these evaluations during the current year 2023.

Among the countries in which NSE’s primary targets are found are Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela.



These countries have a significant production history, extensive oil reserves and established infrastructure, as well as the presence of important service companies for the management of hydrocarbon exploration, production, and transportation operations.

Under this approach, NSE continues with the evaluation of projects with 2P reserves (proven and probable), as well as with an exploratory upside, in order to maximize the investments to be made by the Company and the return to its shareholders.

The Company also continues area discussions with the Colombian Ministry of Energy for its VMM-18 block, after concluding its seismic data reprocessing, as well as environmental work.

Also, as outlined above, on August 2, 2023, the Company announced the signing of a MOU with GoldPillar International Fund SPC Ltd. ("GoldPillar"), a private entity organized and existing under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and which is in negotiations with Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. ("PDVSA"), the Venezuelan national oil company, to partner in mixed companies to develop oil and gas assets in Venezuela.

15. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's business consists of the exploration, evaluation and development of its properties and is subject to certain risks. The risks described below are not the only risks facing the Company and other risks now unknown to the Company may arise or risks now thought to be immaterial may become material. No guarantee is provided that other factors will not affect the Company in the future. Many of these risks are beyond the control of the Company.

An investment in the Common Shares involves a number of risks. In addition to the other information contained in this MD&A, investors should give careful consideration to the following, factors, which are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this MD&A. If any of the following events described as risks or uncertainties actually occurs, the business, prospects, financial condition and operating results of the Company would likely suffer, possibly materially. In that event, the market price of the Common Shares could decline, and investors could lose all or part of their investment. Additional risks and uncertainties presently unknown, or that are not believed to be material at this time, may also impair or have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations. In addition to the risks described elsewhere and the other information contained in this MD&A, prospective investors should carefully consider each of and the cumulative effect of all of the following risk factors. References in the below Risk Factors to "we", "our" or "us" refer to the management of the Company.

Limited History of Operations

The Company has had a limited operating history upon which an evaluation of the Company, its current business and its prospects can be based. An investor should consider any purchase of the



Company's securities considering the risks, expenses and problems frequently encountered by all companies in the early stages of their corporate development.

Future Financing Requirements

The Company may need additional financing to continue in business and there can be no assurance that such financing will be available or, if available, will be on reasonable terms. To the extent financing is not available, business opportunities and potential acquisitions could be lost for the Company.

Dilution and Future Sales of Common Shares

The Company may issue additional shares in the future, which may dilute a shareholder's holdings in the Company. The Company's articles permit the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares issuable in series and shareholders will have no pre-emptive rights in connection with further issuances. The Directors of the Company have the discretion to determine the provisions attaching to any series of Preferred Shares and the price and terms of further issuances of Common Shares, subject to compliance with applicable corporate and securities laws and stock exchange regulations.

Risks Inherent in Acquisitions and Dispositions

It is part of the Company's corporate strategy to actively pursue the acquisition of exploration, development and production assets consistent with its acquisition and growth strategy. From time to time, the Company may also acquire securities of or other interests in companies with respect to which it may enter into acquisitions or other transactions. Acquisition transactions involve inherent risks, including but not limited to:

- Accurately assessing the value, strengths, weaknesses, contingent and other liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition candidates.
- Ability to achieve identified and anticipated operating and financial synergies.
- Unanticipated costs.
- Diversion of management attention from existing business.
- Potential loss of the Company's key employees or key employees of any business acquired.
- Unanticipated changes in business, industry or general economic conditions that affect the assumptions underlying the acquisition; and
- Decline in the value of acquired properties, companies or securities.

Any one or more of these factors or other risks could cause the Company not to realize the anticipated benefits of an acquisition of properties or companies and could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.



In addition, non-core assets may be periodically disposed of so the Company 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 the Company may realize less on disposition than their carrying value on the financial statements of the Company.

Exploration and Development of Oil and Gas Properties

New Stratus is engaged in oil and natural gas exploration, which is a high-risk venture with uncertain prospects for success and for which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. There is no assurance that expenditures made on future exploration or development activities by New Stratus will result in discoveries of oil or natural gas that are commercially or economically possible. It is difficult to project the costs of implementing any exploratory drilling program due to the inherent uncertainties of drilling. Even if commercial quantities of petroleum or natural gas are discovered, there is no assurance that production therefrom or development thereof will occur or be profitable. Natural resource prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors such as inflation, interest rates, demand, global or regional political and economic crisis and production costs in major producing regions. The aggregate effect of these factors, all of which are beyond New Stratus' control, is impossible to predict. No assurance can be given that commercial accumulations of oil and natural gas will be discovered as a result of the efforts of New Stratus and prospective investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity, and good faith of the management of New Stratus.

The future value of New Stratus is dependent on the success or otherwise of New Stratus' activities which are directed toward the exploration, appraisal and development of its assets. Exploration, appraisal and development of oil and gas reserves are speculative and involves a significant degree of risk. There is no guarantee that exploration or appraisal of the properties in which New Stratus holds rights will lead to a commercial discovery or, if there is commercial discovery, that New Stratus will be able to realize such reserves as intended. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into new reserves. If at any stage New Stratus is precluded from pursuing the exploration or development of its assets, New Stratus' business, financial condition and/or results of operations and, accordingly, the trading price of the common shares, is likely to be materially adversely affected.

Management of Growth

Any expansion of the Company's business may place a significant strain on its financial, operational, and managerial resources. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to implement and subsequently improve its operations and financial systems successfully and in a timely manner in order to manage any growth it experiences. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to manage growth successfully. An inability of the Company to manage growth successfully could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.



The Company may expand its operations through the acquisition of additional assets, businesses, products or technologies that it believes will complement its current or future business. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify, acquire or profitably manage additional assets or businesses or successfully integrate any acquired assets, businesses, products or technologies into the Company without substantial expenses, delays or other operational or financial problems. If a strategy of growth through acquisition is pursued, the failure of the Company to manage this strategy successfully could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Uninsured Risks Exist and May Affect Certain Values

The Company maintains insurance to cover normal business risks. In the course of exploration and development of its properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the Common Shares.

Key-Man and Liability Insurance Factors Should be Considered

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its key officers. The Company has not yet, purchased any "key-man" insurance with respect to any of its directors, officers, key employees and has no current plans to do so.

Although the Company may obtain liability insurance in an amount which management considers adequate, the nature of the risks for oil and gas companies is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might not elect to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition.

Ability to Attract and Retain Qualified Personnel

Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to the Company's success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of its properties is limited and competition for such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, they will require additional key financial, administrative and operations personnel. If the Company is not successful in attracting and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Factors Beyond Company's Control

The exploration and development of the Company's assets will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include government regulation, high levels of



volatility in market prices, availability of markets, availability of adequate transportation and processing facilities and the imposition of new or amendments to existing taxes and royalties. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Government Regulation

The oil and gas business is subject to regulation and intervention by governments in such matters as the awarding of exploration and production interests, the imposition of specific drilling obligations, environmental protection controls, control over the development and abandonment of fields (including restrictions on production) and possible expropriation or cancellation of contract rights, as well as with respect to prices, taxes, export quotas, 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 gas industry could reduce demand for oil and natural gas, increase the Company's costs and have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

The Company's activities are subject to extensive national, provincial, and local laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. The Company is required to obtain governmental permits and provide bonding requirements under environmental laws. All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation. These regulations include limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner, that will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, and more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Environmental laws and regulations are complex and have tended to become more stringent over time. These laws are continuously evolving. The Company is not able to predict the impact of any future changes in environmental laws and regulations on its future financial position due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate form such changes may take.

Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted.

Share Price Fluctuations

The market price of securities of many companies, particularly development stage companies, experience wide fluctuations in price that are not necessarily related to the operating performance or the underlying asset values of prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that fluctuations in the Company's share price will not occur.



Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

Securities of natural resource companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the relative attractiveness of particular industries. The Company's share price is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in commodity prices or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in quarterly earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to the Company's performance that may have an effect on the price of the Company's shares include the following:

- the extent of analyst coverage available to investors concerning the Company's business may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow its securities;
- limited trading volumes and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade the Company's shares; and
- the relatively small number of publicly held shares may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Company's shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value.

Conflicts of Interest

There are potential conflicts of interest which the directors and officers of the Company may be subject in connection with the operations of the Company. Some of the directors and officers of the Company may be, or may become, engaged in the oil and gas industry, and situations may arise where directors, officers and promoters be in direct conflict with the Company. Such conflicts must be disclosed in accordance with and are subject to such other procedures and remedies as apply under, the ABCA and the applicable statutes of the jurisdictions of in Company of the Company.

16. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements at December 31, 2022, or September 30, 2023, nor have any such arrangements been entered into by the Company as of the date of this MD&A.



17. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company's key management personnel include its directors and officers. Key management personnel were compensated as follows:

| Periods ended September 30, | Three months | | YTD | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Salaries and management fees | \$444,414 | \$327,723 | 1,281,713 | 813,820 |
| Director fees | 30,753 | 37,300 | 122,489 | 71,993 |
| Consulting fees paid to a director | 58,479 | \$ 41,910 | 114,411 | 69,528 |
| Share based payments | - | 318,919 | - | 828,330 |
| Total | \$533,645 | \$725,851 | \$1,518,612 | \$1,783,670 |

On August 23, 2023, the Company and its Chief Midstream and Downstream officer entered into an agreement to terminate the original Officer's contract, signed on February 1st, 2022. As compensation for bridging the original agreement, NSE agreed to indemnify the departing officer the amount of US\$151,500, payable in twelve equal quarterly installments of \$12,625. The departing officer will continue to act as an independent business development consultant for a monthly fee of US\$4,500.

18. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements and related note 3 for the three months ended December 31, 2022, wherein a more detailed discussion of accounting estimates is presented.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Block VMM-18

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement executed in respect of the VMM-18 E&P contract, New Stratus should fund an exploration commitment for the second phase of the VMM 18 E&P Contract. As per the contract and a recent extension by ANH, NSE has to perform a drill an exploration well valued at \$4,063,200 (US\$3,000,000). The Company is awaiting a response from the ANH with respect to the Company's request to enter into a mutual agreement among the parties to terminate the E&P Contract for Block VMM-18 as well as the reassessment by the ANH of the area restrictions imposed during the environmental assessment by the ANLA. (See also Note 9 - Exploration and Evaluation Assets) and avoid the potential liability related with the company's obligation to drill an exploration well.



Consulting agreements

The Company is obligated under a consulting agreement in the amount of \$6,760 (US\$5,000) per month until May 31, 2026.

Executive compensation

On July 1, 2021, the Company entered into employment agreements with its senior executives which contain clauses requiring additional payments up to \$2,100,000 to be made upon the occurrence of a change of control. As the triggering event has not occurred, the contingent payment has not been provided for in these consolidated financial statements.

State Oil Company of Ecuador Petroecuador EP

Shushufindi Agreement: As recommended by the Comptroller General's Office, within the special examination of the contracting process and development of the mutual cooperation agreement with Petroproduccion to increase crude oil production and reserves in the Shushufindi field, EP Petroecuador issued invoices for \$4,073,900 (US\$3,013,240) and initiated a coercive process for collection, proceeding to seize the invoiced amount. The Branch has challenged the procedures initiated by Petroproducción.

Auca Process, Yulebra, Culebra: EP Petroecuador claims payment of \$1,381,789 (US\$1,022,033) for information provided to Repsol YPF Ecuador S.A. within a failed bidding process called by EP Petroecuador. Repsol YPF Ecuador S.A. paid the cost of the bidding conditions, which included access to the "data room" and all the information available for this purpose. After several judicial resolutions (both from the Superior Court and the National Court of Justice), the process had to be sent to the District Court of Administrative Disputes in the Metropolitan District of Quito for resolution, however such request was denied. The Company has filed an extraordinary protection action before the Constitutional Court, which pending for resolution.

Law 122 payment request: On August 14, 2023, EP Petroecuador issued an official letter, granting a period of 15 business days for the payment of \$ 22,457,725 (US\$ 16,610,743.04). EP PETROECUADOR claims that such amount has not been withheld when performing the tariff payments on a former Tivacuno Service contract that ended in 2011. An administrative claim before EP PETROECUADOR and a special tax action before the Tax Court have been filed by Petrolia Ecuador S.A. (The Company is responsible for 35% of the amounts mentioned above.)

Other Special Examination Reports of the Comptroller General's Office

Friction Reducing Chemicals: On May 31, 2005, the Office of the Comptroller General of the State issued audit assessments against the Contractor of the Block 16 Participation Contract for \$3,486,283 (US\$2,578,612) for the purchase and use of friction reducing chemicals. On November 23, 2006, the Branch, on behalf of the Contractor of the Participation Contract of Block 16, filed a challenge before the Contentious Administrative Court. (The Company is responsible for 35% of the amounts mentioned above.)



Solidarity Contribution on profits

On October 7, 2019, the Internal Revenue Service of Ecuador issued payment liquidations No. 172010906502280204 and 172010906502280280 for the Block 16 and Block 67 Consortiums respectively, for the concept of solidarity contribution on profits created by the Organic Law of Solidarity and Citizen Co-responsibility. The difference assessed by the Internal Revenue Service for solidarity contribution amounts to \$2,803,484 (US\$2,073,583) plus \$560,695 (US\$414,715) for surcharge and \$1,382,694 (US\$1,022,703) for interest for the Oil Consortium Block 16 while for the Oil Consortium Block Tivacuno amounts to \$249,723 (US\$184,706) plus \$49,944 (US\$36,941) for surcharge and \$155,723 (US\$115,180) for interest. (The Company is responsible for 35% of the amounts mentioned above.)

On November 12, 2019, the Consortiums filed administrative claims before the Internal Revenue Service, however, the same were denied on August 17, 2020. On November 11, 2020, both Consortiums filed the respective claims before the District Tax Litigation Court. On August 25, 2021, the District Tax Litigation Court ruled in favor of the Block 67 Consortium, however, due to a recourse filed by the Internal Revenue Service the case is being analyzed by the National Court of Justice.

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Entity has not recorded provisions for the aforementioned concepts.

Labor cases

Petrolia has been notified between August and September of 2023 with three judicial actions from former employees, all of them requesting additional compensation to the severance payments done by the Company on December 31, 2022, when the Service Contracts were terminated. The amount claimed by the former employees totals \$170,813 (US\$126,341). The company has responded these claims before the Labor judges. (The Company is responsible for 35% of the amounts mentioned above.)

20. ADVISORY ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from actual future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made. Readers are also advised to consider such forward-looking statements while considering the risks set forth below.

Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes "forward-looking information" under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect



to future acquisitions; the extension of the term of the Blocks and entering into a production sharing contract with the Government of Ecuador in respect of the Blocks instead of the Service Operating Contracts; the potential of the Company's properties; the future of commodity prices; success of exploration activities; cost and timing of future exploration and development; requirements for additional capital; and other statements relating to the financial and business prospects of the Company.

Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "believes", or variations of such words and phrases. Forward-looking information may also be identified in statements where certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made.

Forward-looking information is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to risks related to: the timing and progress of oil and gas exploration; future acquisitions; the government regulation of operations; permits and authorizations; expectations regarding the Company's ability to raise capital; expenditures to be made by the Company to meet certain work commitments; environmental risks; and potential title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage.

In addition, the Company has also made certain assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable. These assumptions include but are not limited to the legislative and regulatory environment; the impact of increasing competition; the success and timely completion of planned exploration and development projects; that general business and economic conditions will not change in a materially adverse manner; anticipated results of exploration, development and production activities; and the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms.

Although management of the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, other factors could also cause materially different results. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.



21. GLOSSARY

| Term/Abbreviation | Definition |
|-------------------|--|
| ANH | Colombian National Hydrocarbons Agency |
| ANLA | National Authority for Environmental Licenses |
| boe/d | Barrel of oil equivalent per day |
| bbl/d | Barrel of oil per day |
| E&P | Exploration and production |
| Farm-in agreement | An agreement between two operators, one of which owns the interest in a piece of land where oil or gas has been discovered |
| OCP | The OCP crude oil pipeline is Ecuador's second largest pipeline |
| PSC | Production Sharing Contract |
| SOC | Service Contract |
| WTI | West Texas Intermediate |
| | United States Dollars |