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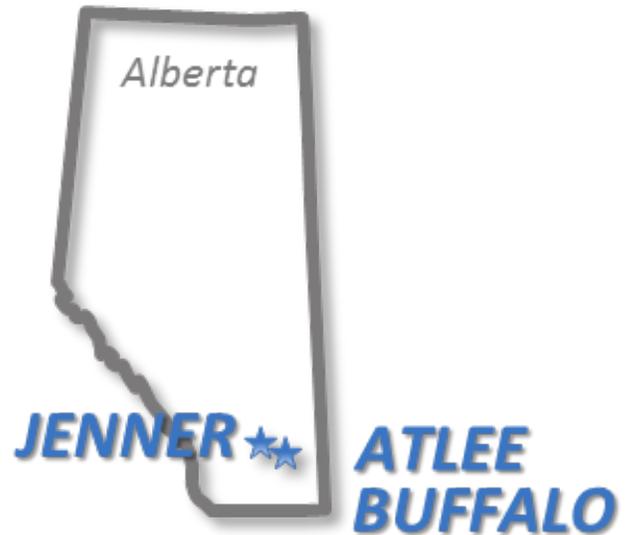
TSX-V: HME

# **H**emisphere energy corporation

## **2019** **ANNUAL REPORT**

## Corporate Summary

**H**emisphere Energy Corporation is a producing oil and gas company focused on developing conventional oil assets with low risk drilling opportunities. Hemisphere plans continual growth in production, reserves, and cash flow by focusing on existing assets with significant growth potential and executing strategic acquisitions. Hemisphere trades on the TSX Venture Exchange as a Tier 1 issuer under the symbol "HME".



## 2020 Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders

June 17, 2020 at 9:00am Pacific Daylight Time  
 Harper Grey LLP  
 3200 – 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia

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## 2019 FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

	Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
<b>OPERATING</b>		
<b>Average daily production</b>		
Oil (bbl/d)	1,607	1,062
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	342	287
NGL (bbl/d)	1	2
Combined (boe/d)	1,665	1,111
Oil and NGL weighting	97%	96%
<b>Average sales prices</b>		
Oil (\$/bbl)	\$ 53.30	\$ 45.26
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	1.87	1.76
NGL (\$/bbl)	42.05	54.75
Combined (\$/boe)	\$ 51.85	\$ 43.78
<b>Operating netback (\$/boe)</b>		
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	\$ 51.85	\$ 43.78
Royalties	6.38	7.60
Operating costs	9.81	11.15
Transportation costs	2.55	2.70
Operating field netback <sup>(1)</sup>	33.11	22.34
Realized commodity hedging (gain) loss	2.31	6.52
Operating netback <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 30.80	\$ 15.82
<b>FINANCIAL</b>		
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	\$ 31,511,084	\$ 17,756,439
Operating field netback <sup>(1)</sup>	20,123,062	9,060,315
Operating netback <sup>(2)</sup>	18,719,149	6,415,532
Cash flow provided by operating activities	10,496,875	2,230,071
Adjusted funds flow from operations <sup>(3)</sup>	13,088,551	2,012,847
Per share, basic and diluted	0.14	0.02
Net income (loss)	2,234,430	(4,853,569)
Per share, basic and diluted	0.02	(0.05)
Capital expenditures	10,947,329	16,057,316
Net debt <sup>(4)</sup>	31,982,764	35,446,384
Gross term loan <sup>(5)</sup>	\$ 34,418,200	\$ 35,458,800

## Notes:

- (1) Operating field netback per boe is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the Company's oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating expenses and transportation costs on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent basis.
- (2) Operating netback is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the operating field netback plus the Company's realized commodity hedging gain (loss) on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent basis.
- (3) Adjusted funds flow from operations, is a non-IFRS measure that represents cash generated by operating activities, before changes in non-cash working capital and adjusted for any decommissioning expenditures, and may not be comparable to measures used by other companies.
- (4) Net debt is a non-IFRS measure calculated as current assets minus current liabilities including term loan or bank indebtedness and excluding fair value of financial instruments and lease liabilities.
- (5) Gross term loan is calculated as the total USD draws on the term loan translated to Canadian Dollars at the period end exchange rate.

	As at December 31	
	2019	2018
<b>RESERVES</b>		
Proved (Moe) <sup>(1)</sup>	9,911.8	7,612.1
Proved plus Probable (Mboe) <sup>(1)</sup>	12,195.7	10,616.6
<b>COMMON SHARES</b>		
Common shares outstanding	88,902,302	89,793,302
Stock options outstanding	8,184,000	8,419,000
Warrants outstanding	13,750,000	13,750,000
Fully diluted shares outstanding	110,836,302	111,962,302
Weighted-average shares outstanding – basic	89,662,316	89,793,302
Weighted-average shares outstanding – diluted	90,362,590	89,793,302

## Note:

- (1) Reserves as attributed by the Company's independent reserves evaluator, McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd., in its report dated March 25, 2020 and effective as of December 31, 2019, prepared in accordance with the COGE Handbook and National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities.

## MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Fellow Hemisphere Shareholders,

First off, I hope everyone is safe, healthy, and managing these unprecedented times in the best possible manner. The last few months have been unsettling as COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on the global economy. The lockdown of citizens across the world to stop the spread of the virus, coupled with the oil price war between Saudi Arabia and Russia, has led to a substantial loss in demand for oil and has resulted in unbelievably low oil prices. We don't yet know the duration of the impact of these events but Hemisphere has taken numerous steps to protect its balance sheet, assets, staff, contractors, and community.

Looking back, 2019 was a tremendously successful year for Hemisphere Energy both operationally and financially. We achieved 50% production growth over the previous year to 1,665 boe/d (97% heavy crude oil and 3% conventional natural gas), grew our Proved Developed Producing reserves by 69% to \$116 million, brought in record revenue of over \$31.5 million, and achieved adjusted funds flow from operations of over \$13 million, which exceeded our capital spending by approximately 20%. Overall, 2019 represented a period of relatively stable oil prices which allowed Hemisphere the opportunity to execute its 11 well summer drilling program in southern Alberta and grow into the bigger and stronger company it is today.

As everyone knows, 2020 has been extremely volatile since its start. Hemisphere has had to rely on its ability to be nimble and prudent with its current corporate strategy. With low decline waterflood assets, we can more easily defer capital spending and growth until this time passes. As a junior company with extremely geographically focused and stable assets, we can more easily shut-in production if necessary, and restart it sooner than many bigger operators depending on constantly changing pricing and market outlook.

Hemisphere has an extensive hedge book through to June 30, 2021 currently valued at approximately \$8.9 million (as of April 22, 2020). We have always focused on maintaining exceptionally low-cost operations both in the field and in the office and will continue to look for additional efficiencies. Finally, Hemisphere has set itself apart from many other companies in the industry by having a very clean asset base with relatively few old or inactive wellbores, which can otherwise add significant fixed operational expenses and abandonment liabilities to the balance sheet. Taken together, these important factors will help Hemisphere weather the current storm of oil price volatility and come out the other side ready to move forward with growth.

The success that Hemisphere achieved in 2019 and the resilience we have shown thus far in 2020 is due to the commitment and perseverance of the entire Hemisphere team, which includes our operators in the field, consultants, contractors, and service companies we work closely with year after year. In the fall of 2019, we lost a close friend and colleague from our Hemisphere family, which has reminded us, in these times of uncertainty, to always enjoy the time, health, family, and friends that we have.

I want to thank everyone for their dedication and hard work, and I look forward to getting back to an oil price environment when we can all do what we love to do - explore and develop!

To all our shareholders, thank you for your continued confidence and support and please stay safe.

Best regards,

(Signed) "Don Simmons"  
Don Simmons, P.Geol.  
President & Chief Executive Officer  
April 23, 2020

*Please refer to the attached Management's Discussion and Analysis for Reader Advisories regarding, among other matters, forward-looking information, non-IFRS measures, analogous information, reserves advisories and original oil in place. This Message to Shareholders should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements of Hemisphere Energy Corporation together with Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2019, which can be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and is subject to the same cautionary statements as set out therein.*

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Dated as at April 23, 2020

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations and current financial position for the year ended December 31, 2019 for Hemisphere Energy Corporation ("Hemisphere" or the "Company") and should be read in conjunction with the audited Annual Financial Statements and related notes as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. These documents and additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, are available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) or the Company's website at [www.hemisphereenergy.ca](http://www.hemisphereenergy.ca).

The information in this MD&A is based on the audited annual financial statements which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

This MD&A contains non-IFRS measures and forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that this document should be read in conjunction with Hemisphere's disclosure under "Non-IFRS and additional IFRS Measures" and "Forward-Looking Statements" included at the end of this MD&A. All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

### Business Overview

Hemisphere produces oil and natural gas from its Jenner and Atlee Buffalo properties in southeast Alberta. The Company is headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia and is traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "HME".

#### Atlee Buffalo, Alberta

The Company owns and operates all of its wells in the Atlee Buffalo area. The property is accessible year-round and is located northeast of Brooks in southeastern Alberta. Hemisphere has a 100% working interest in 9,760 net acres.

#### Jenner, Alberta

Hemisphere owns and operates all of its wells and has a land position of 7,224 net acres in the Jenner area. The property is accessible year-round and is located 30 kilometers west of the Company's Atlee Buffalo property in southeastern Alberta.

### Operating Results

The Company generated adjusted funds flow from operations of \$13,088,551 (\$0.14/share) for the year ended December 31, 2019, as compared to \$2,012,847 (\$0.02/share) for the year ended December 31, 2018. For the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company generated adjusted funds flow from operations of \$4,334,995 (\$0.05/share) as compared to negative adjusted funds flow from operations of \$725,432 (\$0.01/share) for the fourth quarter of 2018. The increase in adjusted funds flow from operations for three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019 are primarily from the increases in production of 57% and 50% over the comparable three and twelve months in 2018 respectively, as well as an increase

in realized pricing, especially in the fourth quarter as discussed below under 'Average Benchmark and Realized Prices'.

The Company reported net income of \$2,234,430 (\$0.02/share) for the year ended December 31, 2019 as compared to a net loss of \$4,853,569 (\$0.05/share) for the year ended December 31, 2018. The increase in annual net income for 2019 of \$7,087,999 is primarily attributed to the increase in operating field netback of \$11,062,749 offset by an unrealized hedging loss increase of \$5,264,777. For the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company reported a net loss of \$2,543,542 (\$0.03/share) compared to a net income of \$25,333 (\$0.00/share) for the fourth quarter of 2018. This decrease of \$2,568,875 in the fourth quarter of 2019 is generally the result of increases in unrealized hedging losses of \$7,755,600 and impairment of \$1,333,679 offset by increases in operating field netback of \$5,261,048 and foreign exchange gain of \$1,611,833 over the comparable period in 2018.

### Production

By product	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Oil (bbl/d)	2,101	1,313	1,607	1,062
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	381	377	342	287
NGL (bbl/d)	2	2	1	2
Total (boe/d)	2,166	1,378	1,665	1,111
Oil and NGL weighting	97%	95%	97%	96%

In the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company's average daily production was 2,166 boe/d (97% heavy crude oil and 3% conventional natural gas). This represents a 57% increase in production from the fourth quarter of 2018. The Company's average daily production for the year ended December 31, 2019 increased by 50% to 1,665 boe/d (97% heavy crude oil and 3% conventional natural gas) from the year ended December 31, 2018. This increase in production can be attributed to 11 new wells drilled and placed on production in the third quarter of 2019, as well as the continued success and improvement of the base waterflood performance in the Upper Mannville F and G pools.

### Average Benchmark and Realized Prices

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Benchmark Prices</b>				
WTI (US\$/bbl) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 56.96	\$ 58.81	\$ 57.02	\$ 64.76
Exchange rate (Cdn\$/US\$)	1.3198	1.3221	1.3267	1.2957
WTI (C\$/bbl)	75.18	77.76	75.65	83.91
WCS (C\$/bbl) <sup>(2)</sup>	54.29	36.01	58.77	52.43
AECO natural gas (\$/Mcf) <sup>(3)</sup>	2.48	1.62	1.80	1.54
<b>Average realized prices</b>				
Crude oil (\$/bbl)	48.57	23.20	53.30	45.26
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	2.21	2.19	1.87	1.76
NGL (\$/bbl)	38.64	47.65	42.05	54.75
Combined (\$/boe)	\$ 47.53	\$ 22.78	\$ 51.85	\$ 43.78

Notes:

(1) Represents posting prices of West Texas Intermediate Oil.

(2) Represents posting prices of Western Canadian Select.

(3) Represents the Alberta 30 day spot AECO posting prices.

The Company's oil and natural gas sales and financial results are significantly influenced by changes in commodity prices in the fourth quarter. The West Texas Intermediate pricing ("WTI") at Cushing, Oklahoma is the benchmark reference price for North American crude oil prices. Canadian oil prices,

including Western Canada Select ("WCS") and Hemisphere's crude oil, are based on price postings, which is WTI-adjusted for transportation, quality, and the currency conversion rates from United States dollar ("USD") to Canadian dollar.

The Company's combined average realized price increased by 109% from \$22.78/boe during the fourth quarter of 2018 to \$47.53/boe for the fourth quarter of 2019. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's combined average realized price increased by 18% to \$51.85/boe from \$43.78 in 2018. Despite lower WTI prices by 3% and 12% during the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019 as compared to the same periods in 2018, Hemisphere attained higher realized pricing primarily as a result of 51% and 12% higher WCS oil prices during the same comparable periods. Specifically, 2019 had stronger WCS differentials to WTI in the fourth quarter of 2019 compared to the fourth quarter of 2018, during which time the WCS differentials were unusually high due to excess supply, high Canadian crude oil storage inventories, and ongoing transportation constraints.

The Company's average realized natural gas price increased for the year ended December 31, 2019 by \$0.11/Mcf over the comparable period in 2018.

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company held derivative commodity contracts as follows:

Product	Type	Volume	Price	Index	Term
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$58.40	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – March 31, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$57.15	WTI-NYMEX	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	750 bbl/d	US\$23.80	WTI-NYMEX	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$16.95	WCS	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$15.25	WCS	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$14.35	WCS	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	750 bbl/d	US\$17.55	WCS	May 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	200 bbl/d	US\$50.67	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – August 31, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$55.85	WTI-NYMEX	July 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$15.30	WCS	July 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020
Crude oil	Collar	120 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$68.25	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020
Crude oil	Collar	200 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$67.05	WTI-NYMEX	September 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$54.85	WTI-NYMEX	October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020
Crude oil	Collar	275 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$65.50	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021
Crude oil	3-Way	350 bbl/d	US\$40.00(put)/US\$48.60(put)/US\$60(call)	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021
Crude oil	3-Way	625 bbl/d	US\$40.00(put)/US\$48.00(put)/US\$60(call)	WTI-NYMEX	April 1, 2021 – June 31, 2021

At December 31, 2019, the commodity contracts were fair valued as a liability of \$1,129,543 recorded on the balance sheet, and unrealized losses of \$1,162,462 and \$1,985,519 were recorded for the three months and year ended December 31, 2019, respectively (December 31, 2018 – unrealized gains of \$6,593,138 and \$3,279,258 respectively).

## Revenue

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Oil	\$ 9,388,453	\$ 2,802,944	\$ 31,257,434	\$ 17,539,990
Natural gas	77,547	76,040	234,123	184,511
NGL	6,078	7,856	19,527	31,938
Total	\$ 9,472,078	\$ 2,886,840	\$ 31,511,084	\$ 17,756,439

Revenue for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2019 increased by 228% and 78%, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2018. These increases are attributed to increases in production by 57%

and 50% and average realized prices of 109% and 18% respectively during the 2019 periods over the comparable periods in 2018.

### Operating Netback

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Operating netback</b>				
Revenue	\$ 9,472,078	\$ 2,886,840	\$ 31,511,084	\$ 17,756,439
Royalties	990,107	384,485	3,877,854	3,081,225
Operating costs	1,665,713	1,129,698	5,959,810	4,521,940
Transportation costs	531,928	349,376	1,550,357	1,092,959
Operating field netback <sup>(1)</sup>	6,284,329	1,023,282	20,123,062	9,060,315
Realized commodity hedging loss	165,651	371,319	1,403,913	2,644,783
<b>Operating netback<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 6,118,678</b>	<b>\$ 651,962</b>	<b>\$ 18,719,149</b>	<b>\$ 6,415,532</b>
<b>Operating netback (\$/boe)</b>				
Revenue	\$ 47.53	\$ 22.78	\$ 51.85	\$ 43.78
Royalties	4.97	3.03	6.38	7.60
Operating costs	8.36	8.91	9.81	11.15
Transportation costs	2.67	2.76	2.55	2.70
Operating field netback <sup>(1)</sup>	31.53	8.07	33.11	22.34
Realized commodity hedging loss	0.83	2.93	2.31	6.52
<b>Operating netback<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 30.70</b>	<b>\$ 5.14</b>	<b>\$ 30.80</b>	<b>\$ 15.82</b>

Notes:

- (1) Operating field netback is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the Company's oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating expenses and transportation costs on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent.
- (2) Operating netback is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the operating field netback plus the Company's realized commodity hedging gain (loss) on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent.

Royalties for the fourth quarter of 2019 were \$4.97/boe, representing a 64% increase over the fourth quarter of 2018. This increase was the result of exceptionally low benchmark oil prices during the comparable quarter in 2018, which directly impacts the Crown royalty par price. For the year ended December 31, 2019, royalties decreased by 16% from the comparable period in 2018, primarily as the result of Hemisphere's newly drilled 2019 wells being on royalty holiday.

Operating costs include all costs for gathering, processing, dehydration, compression, water processing and marketing of the oil, natural gas and NGLs, as well as additional costs incurred periodically for maintenance and repairs. Operating costs for the three months and year ended December 31, 2019 increased on an absolute basis by 47% and 32%, respectively, but decreased on a per boe basis by \$0.56 and \$1.34, representing a 6% and 12% decrease respectively over the same periods in 2018. The notable increase in absolute operating costs in the three months and year is the result of more operating wellbores and corresponding production, coupled with a higher volume of well workovers required during the period. The decrease in per boe costs for the three and twelve month period is due to more stable fixed operating costs and efficiencies from the higher production.

Transportation costs include all costs incurred to transport emulsion and oil and gas sales to processing and distribution facilities. Transportation costs were \$2.67/boe during the fourth quarter of 2019, which is a \$0.09/boe decrease from the comparable quarter in 2018. Transportation costs were \$2.55/boe for the year ended December 31, 2019, which represents a \$0.14/boe decrease from the same period in 2018. The Company's expansion of its facilities through 2018 and 2019 have led to a reduction in trucked emulsion, resulting in a decrease in trucking for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019 over the comparable periods in 2018.

Operating netback for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019 were \$30.70/boe and \$30.80/boe respectively, 497% and 95% higher than the comparable periods in 2018. This was due to a combination of higher realized pricing in 2019, lower overall royalties and operating expenses in 2019, and lower hedging losses during the three and twelve month periods as discussed above.

### Exploration and Evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenses generally consists of certain geological and geophysical costs, expiry of undeveloped lands, and costs of uneconomic exploratory wells. Exploration and evaluation expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$994,518 and \$896,300, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, exploration and evaluation expenses were \$1,047,447 and \$932,374, respectively.

### Depletion and Depreciation

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Depletion expense	\$ 1,539,348	\$ 1,268,969	\$ 5,617,663	\$ 4,455,421
Depreciation expense	28,355	1,370	109,871	5,480
Total	\$ 1,567,703	\$ 1,270,338	\$ 5,727,534	\$ 4,460,900
\$ per boe	\$ 7.87	\$ 10.02	\$ 9.42	\$ 11.00

The depletion rate is calculated using the unit-of-production method on Proved and Probable oil and natural gas reserves, taking into account the future development costs ("FDC") to develop and produce undeveloped and non-producing reserves.

Depletion and depreciation expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2019 decreased to \$7.87/boe from \$10.02/boe for the same period in 2018. For the year ended December 31, 2019, depletion and depreciation expenses decreased to \$9.42/boe from \$11.00/boe for the same period in 2018. The decrease in depletion expense for the periods ended December 31, 2019 as compared to the same periods in 2018 is due to amortization of production over a larger reserve base from the Company's December 31, 2019 independent engineer's evaluation report as prepared by McDaniel and Associates Consultants Ltd.

### Impairment

At December 31, 2019, the Company performed an assessment of potential impairment indicators on each of its Cash Generating Units (CGUs), and management determined that an impairment test on its petroleum and natural gas assets was required due to volatile and low commodity prices. It was determined that the carrying amount of Jenner exceeded its recoverable amount of \$7,705,533 for the year ended December 31, 2019 (year ended December 31, 2018 - \$11,682,760). Accordingly, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$2,908,641 as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - \$1,574,872). No impairment was recognized for Atlee Buffalo as its recoverable value exceeded the carrying amount.

The recoverable amounts were determined with fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow method and categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions in the determination of cash flows from reserves include crude oil and natural gas prices, loss factors and discount rates specific to the underlying composition of assets residing in each CGU.

## Capital Expenditures

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land and lease	\$ 18,617	\$ 22,846	\$ 129,263	\$ 46,061
Geological and geophysical	123,557	100,703	447,477	373,058
Drilling and completions	326,473	612,320	7,812,851	11,489,920
Investment in facilities	500,064	733,415	2,557,737	4,148,277
Total capital expenditures <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 968,711	\$ 1,469,284	\$ 10,947,329	\$ 16,057,316

Note:

(1) Total capital expenditures exclude decommissioning costs and non-cash items.

The development capital spent during the year ended December 31, 2019 included an eleven well drill program, expansion of the G pool battery, preparatory spending for a 2020 drilling program and the upsizing of pumps at several wells.

## General and Administrative Expense ("G&A")

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gross G&A	\$ 1,054,091	\$ 696,885	\$ 2,699,855	\$ 2,385,043
Capitalized G&A	(125,795)	(95,242)	(580,389)	(509,788)
Total	\$ 928,296	\$ 601,644	\$ 2,119,466	\$ 1,875,256
\$ per boe	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.75	\$ 3.49	\$ 4.62

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses increased by \$357,205 for the three months and \$314,812 for year ended December 31, 2019 over the comparable periods in 2018. The G&A costs increased due to increased activity resulting in higher consulting fees and staffing costs, offset somewhat by the adoption of IFRS 16 "Leases," on January 1, 2019, as discussed in the Changes in Accounting Policies section of this MD&A.

On a per boe basis, the G&A expenses reduced by \$0.09/boe and \$1.14/boe for the three months and year ended December 31, 2019 respectively, from the comparable periods in 2018. This is due to increased general and administrative costs being offset by increased production in 2019.

The Company capitalizes some general and administrative expenses which can be attributed to any costs incurred during the period relating to its development and exploration activities. For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019, capitalized general and administrative expenses increased by \$30,554 and \$70,602 over the respective comparable periods in 2018.

## Share-based Payments

Share-based payments are non-cash expenses which reflect the estimated value of stock options issued to directors, employees and consultants of the Company.

The Company uses a Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock option grants where the corresponding expense is recognized over the option vesting period. The total valuation of the vested options from grants in prior periods was \$71,918, of which \$9,052 was expensed as stock-based compensation and \$62,866 was capitalized in 2019.

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Share-based payments	\$ (108,027)	\$ 88,283	\$ 9,052	\$ 263,235
Capitalized costs	-	-	62,866	101,613
<b>Total share-based payments</b>	<b>\$ (108,027)</b>	<b>\$ 88,283</b>	<b>\$ 71,918</b>	<b>\$ 364,848</b>

### Finance Expense

	Three Months Ended December 30		Year Ended December 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Loan interest	\$ 843,425	\$ 874,503	\$ 3,464,170	\$ 2,664,211
Lease interest	10,555	-	45,073	-
Accretion of debt issuance costs	207,201	144,866	407,173	293,681
Amortization of deferred charges	(35,093)	(22,762)	144,407	202,332
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	37,233	34,586	148,932	138,345
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,063,321</b>	<b>\$ 1,031,194</b>	<b>\$ 4,209,755</b>	<b>\$ 3,298,569</b>
<b>\$ per boe</b>	<b>\$ 5.34</b>	<b>\$ 8.14</b>	<b>\$ 6.93</b>	<b>\$ 8.13</b>

Loan Interest for the three months and year ended December 31, 2019 decreased by \$31,078 and increased by \$799,958 over the respective periods in 2018. The increases in absolute dollars of the finance expenses for the current year are primarily a result of the higher carrying balance of the term loan in 2019 over the comparable periods in 2018. The finance expense per boe has decreased by 34% and 15% respectively over the three and twelve month comparable periods in 2018. This per boe decrease is due to the marginal increase in absolute costs being assessed over a larger production base in the three months and year ended December 31, 2019. The Company also recorded lease interest of \$10,555 and \$45,073 on right-of-use assets liability under the new IFRS 16 accounting policy, for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019.

Accretion expense represents the adjusted present value of the Company's decommissioning obligations which include the abandonment and reclamation costs associated with wells and facilities. During the three months and year ended December 31, 2019 accretion expense increased by 8% over the comparable periods in 2018 due to the additional abandonment and reclamation costs recorded for the new wells drilled.

### Tax Pools

The Company has approximately \$68 million (2018 - \$70 million) of tax pools available to be applied against future income for tax purposes. Based on available pools and current commodity prices, the Company does not expect to pay current income tax in 2019 and any taxes payable beyond 2019 will primarily be a function of commodity prices, capital expenditures and production volumes.

	Deduction Rate	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Canadian exploration expense (CEE)	100%	\$ 3,336,823	\$ 3,336,823
Canadian development expense (CDE)	30%	19,140,307	21,995,676
Canadian oil and gas property expense (COGPE)	10%	4,932,180	5,480,200
Non-capital losses carry forwards (NCL)	100%	37,947,967	36,314,261
Undepreciated capital cost (UCC)	20-55%	1,086,076	896,082
Share issuance costs and other	Various	1,140,239	1,465,252
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 67,583,592</b>	<b>\$ 69,488,294</b>

## Selected Annual Information

The following are highlights of the Company's financial data for the three most recently completed fiscal years:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
Average daily production (boe/d)	1,665	1,111	659
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	\$ 31,511,084	\$ 17,756,439	\$ 10,974,634
Operating netback <sup>(1)</sup>	18,719,149	6,415,532	4,913,240
Cash provided by operating activities	10,496,875	2,230,071	1,915,248
Adjusted funds flow from operations <sup>(2)</sup>	13,088,551	2,012,847	2,476,049
Per share, basic and diluted	0.14	0.02	0.03
Net income (loss)	2,234,430	(4,853,569)	(3,796,175)
Per share, basic and diluted	0.02	(0.05)	(0.04)
Average realized price (\$/boe)	51.85	43.78	45.62
Operating netback (\$/boe) <sup>(1)</sup>	30.80	15.82	20.42
Capital expenditures, including property acquisitions	10,947,329	16,057,316	8,689,241
Net debt <sup>(3)</sup>	31,982,764	35,446,384	18,558,361
Gross term loan <sup>(4)</sup>	34,418,200	35,458,800	18,868,500
Total assets	\$ 61,520,356	\$ 59,197,488	\$ 49,069,803

Notes:

- (1) Operating netback is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the operating field netback plus the Company's realized commodity hedging gain (loss) on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent basis.
- (2) Adjusted funds flow from operations is a non-IFRS measure that represents cash generated by operating activities, before changes in non-cash working capital and adjusted for any decommissioning expenditures, and may not be comparable to measures used by other companies.
- (3) Net debt is a non-IFRS measure calculated as current assets minus current liabilities including gross term loan or bank indebtedness and excluding fair value of financial instruments and lease liabilities.
- (4) Gross term loan is calculated as the total USD draws on the term loan translated to Canadian Dollars at the period end exchange rate.

## Summary of Quarterly Results

	2019				2018			
	Dec. 31 Q4 <sup>(1)</sup>	Sep. 30 Q3 <sup>(2)</sup>	Jun. 30 Q2 <sup>(3)</sup>	Mar. 31 Q1 <sup>(4)</sup>	Dec. 31 Q4 <sup>(5)</sup>	Sep. 30 Q3 <sup>(6)</sup>	Jun. 30 Q2 <sup>(7)</sup>	Mar. 31 Q1 <sup>(8)</sup>
Average daily production (boe/d)	2,166	1,738	1,367	1,379	1,378	1,150	1,053	858
Oil and natural gas revenue	9,472,078	8,207,658	7,396,095	6,435,252	2,886,840	5,856,762	5,618,915	3,393,921
Operating field netback <sup>(9)</sup>	6,284,329	5,206,705	4,357,767	4,274,261	1,023,282	3,239,217	3,279,840	1,517,979
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,530,061	3,803,907	2,536,247	626,659	231,079	2,192,827	413,989	(604,823)
Adjusted funds flow from (used in) operations <sup>(10)</sup>	4,334,995	3,558,673	2,559,898	2,634,985	(725,431)	1,387,470	1,251,089	99,720
Per share, basic and diluted	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	(0.01)	0.02	0.01	0.00
Net income (loss)	(2,543,542)	2,854,615	2,812,582	(889,224)	25,334	(236,344)	(2,253,163)	(2,389,393)
Per share, basic and diluted	(0.03)	0.03	0.03	(0.01)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Combined average realized price (\$/boe)	47.53	51.34	59.44	51.85	22.78	55.36	58.64	43.96
Operating netback (\$/boe) <sup>(11)</sup>	30.70	30.64	31.10	30.89	5.14	23.43	24.27	12.42

Notes:

- (1) The increases in revenue, netbacks and adjusted funds flow from operations are due to increases in production rates and realized commodity prices.
- (2) The increases in revenue, netbacks and adjusted funds flow from operations are due to increases in production rates.
- (3) The increases in revenue and netbacks are due to increases in realized commodity prices.
- (4) The increases in revenue, netbacks and adjusted funds flow from operations are due to increases in realized commodity prices.
- (5) The decreases in revenue, netbacks and adjusted funds flow from (used in) operations are due to a sharp decrease in realized commodity prices.
- (6) The increases in revenue and adjusted funds flow from operations are due to increases in production rates, while netbacks remained relatively the same due to the decrease in commodity prices.
- (7) The increases in revenue, netbacks and adjusted funds flow from operations are due to increases in production rates and commodity prices.
- (8) The decreases in netbacks and adjusted funds flow from operations are primarily due to the wider WCS/WTI differential and losses incurred from hedging contracts.
- (9) Operating field netback per boe is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the Company's oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating expenses and transportation costs on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent basis.
- (10) Adjusted funds flow from operations is a non-IFRS measure that represents cash generated by operating activities, before changes in non-cash working capital and may not be comparable to measures used by other companies.
- (11) Operating netback is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the operating field netback plus the Company's realized commodity hedging gain (loss) on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent basis.

## Outstanding Share Data

	April 23, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fully diluted share capital			
Common shares issued and outstanding	88,582,302	<b>88,902,302</b>	89,793,302
Stock options	8,184,000	<b>8,184,000</b>	8,419,000
Warrants	13,750,000	<b>13,750,000</b>	13,750,000
Total fully diluted shares outstanding	110,516,302	<b>110,836,302</b>	111,962,302

On June 27, 2019 the Company announced notice of a normal course issuer bid (NCIB) to purchase and cancel, from time to time, up to 8,016,731 common shares of the Company. The Company has since purchased and canceled 981,000 shares as at December 31, 2019, and an additional 320,000 shares as of the date of this report at an average cost of \$0.13 per share and \$0.17 per share, respectively.

The Company has the following stock options that are outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2019:

Exercise Price	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Balance Outstanding Dec. 31, 2018	Changes in the Year			Balance Outstanding Dec. 31, 2019	Balance Exercisable Dec. 31, 2019
				Granted	Exercised	Expired		
\$0.24	29-Jan-15	29-Jan-20	1,075,000	-	-	(75,000)	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$0.39	1-Mar-15	1-Mar-20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
\$0.08	11-Feb-16	11-Feb-21	1,685,000	-	(90,000)	-	1,595,000	1,595,000
\$0.08	12-Feb-16	12-Feb-21	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	125,000
\$0.25	21-Sep-17	21-Sep-22	5,034,000	-	-	(120,000)	4,914,000	4,914,000
\$0.28	2-Oct-17	2-Oct-22	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
\$0.25	01-Jan-18	01-Jan-23	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	166,667
\$0.12	01-Mar-19	01-Mar-24	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000
			8,419,000	50,000	(90,000)	(195,000)	8,184,000	8,100,667
Weighted-average exercise price			\$0.21	\$0.12	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.21	\$0.21

## Liquidity and Capital Management

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company.

The Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures. The Company also attempts to match its payment cycle with collection of crude oil and natural gas revenues on the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month.

In light of the current volatility in oil and gas prices and uncertainty regarding the timing for recovery in such prices as well as pipeline and transportation capacity constraints, management's ability to prepare financial forecasts is challenging. The economic climate may lead to adverse changes in cash flow, working capital levels or debt balances, which may also have a direct impact on the Company's liquidity and ability to generate profits in the future.

a) Financing

The Company's net cash provided by financing activities during the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019 were \$554,761 and \$357,859 respectively. These funds are primarily proceeds that the Company received from an additional draw on the term loan in 2019 of US\$500,000 (CAD\$661,000), net of debt issuance costs, offset by shares purchased under the NCIB, and lease liability payments in the periods.

b) Term Loan

On September 15, 2017, the Company entered into a first lien senior secured credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with a third-party lender (the "Lender") providing for a multi-draw, non-revolving term loan facility of a maximum aggregate principal amount of up to US\$35.0 million. Security granted by the Company under the Credit Agreement included a demand debenture for US\$75.0 million which provides for a first ranking security interest and floating and fixed charges over all of the real and personal property present and after acquired of the Company.

An initial commitment amount of US\$15.0 million (the "Term Loan") was granted at inception and on January 23, 2018 and June 1, 2018 the Company amended its credit agreement with its Lender to increase the commitment amount by US\$5.0 million and US\$10.0 million respectively. This brings the Company's aggregate amount committed by the Lender under the Term Loan to US\$30.0 million.

As at December 31, 2019 the Company has drawn US\$26.5 million (CAD\$34,418,200), and as of the date of this report, has paid back US\$1 million (CAD\$1,323,600). The Company's ability to access additional commitments in excess of US\$30.0 million is subject to approval of the Lender based on review and approval of the Company's future development plans.

The interest rate for the Term Loan is the three-month United States dollar London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") with a LIBOR floor of 1%, plus 7.50% payable quarterly, for a five-year term with a maturity date of September 15, 2022. In conjunction, the Company issued 13,750,000 warrants entitling the Lender to purchase one common share of Hemisphere at an exercise price of \$0.28/share prior to September 15, 2022.

The Term Loan is subject to certain quarterly financial and performance covenants from the quarter ended December 31, 2019 to the maturity date of the loan on September 15, 2022:

1. Interest coverage ratio shall not be less than 3.00 to 1.00.
2. Total leverage ratio shall not be more than 3.25 to 1.00.
3. Minimum average production shall not be less than 1,500 boe/d.
4. Proved developed producing coverage ratio, based on reserve reports internally prepared by Hemisphere, shall not be less than 1.00 to 1.00.
5. Total proved reserves coverage, based on reserve reports internally prepared by Hemisphere, shall not be less than 1.50 to 1.00.
6. The Company also has an annual financial covenant for its cash general and administrative costs for a base sum of \$2.725 million per annum for the year ending December 31, 2019.

Covenants table for the year ended December 31, 2019:

Ratio			Required	Actual December 31, 2019	
1.	Interest Coverage Ratio	Greater than	3.00	6.06	
2.	Total Leverage Ratio	Less than	3.25	1.67	
3.	Minimum Average Production	Greater than	1,500	2,166	Boe/d
4.	Proved Developed Producing Coverage Ratio	Greater than	1.00	1.71	
5.	Total Proved Reserves Coverage Ratio	Greater than	1.50	2.31	
6.	General and Administrative Costs	Less than	\$2.725	\$2.700	\$MM

At December 31, 2019 the Company was in compliance with the financial and performance covenants as noted in the table above. In the event of a covenant violation, this would represent a default under the Term Loan and, if not remedied or waived by the lender, would result in the right of the lender to demand repayment of all amounts owed.

Management's forecasts for 2020 and Q1 2021, based on current strip pricing, indicates a potential breach of certain of its financial and performance covenants as at June 30, 2020. In addition Management's forecasts indicate a potential breach of performance covenants related to reserves for the quarters ended September 30, 2020, December 31, 2020, and March 31, 2021. The Company has obtained covenant relief from its lender in respect of potential breaches for June 30, 2020 only, and not beyond that date.

Management's forecasts may change materially based upon actual prices received during the year, changes in future strip pricing, production volumes, operating costs, activity levels, cash flows, and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company.

The Company is adapting to the recent outbreak of the novel coronavirus and the related economic and social disruption, volatility in financial markets, potential disruption to global supply chains, and the ability to directly and indirectly staff the Company's day to day operations. The current challenging economic climate may lead to further adverse changes in cash flows, working capital levels and or debt balances, which may also have a direct impact on the Company's operating results and financial position. These and other factors may adversely affect the Company's liquidity and ability to generate income and cash flows in the future. The current volatility in commodity prices and uncertainty regarding the timing for recovery creates inherent challenges with the preparation of financial forecasts.

#### c) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- Ensure sufficient flexibility to achieve the Company's ongoing business objectives including the replacement of production, funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- Maximize shareholder return through enhancing the Company's share value.

As part of its capital management process the Company prepares budgets and forecasts, which are used by management and the Board of Directors to direct and monitor the strategy and ongoing operations and liquidity of the Company. Budgets and forecasts are subject to significant judgment and estimates relating to activity levels, future cash flows and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The capital structure of the Company is composed of shareholders' equity and the Term Loan. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, incurring additional indebtedness under the Term Loan, issuing new debt instruments, other financial or equity-based instruments, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

### Related Party Transactions

Compensation to key executive personnel, consisting of the Company's officers, directors and Chairman, was paid as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31		Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Salaries and wages	\$ 565,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 1,580,000	\$ 940,000
Share-based payments	-	-	71,918	137,499

### Commitments

The Company has a commitment to make monthly rental payments pursuant to the office rental agreement at its current location until May 31, 2023.

As at December 31, 2019, the gross balance of the Term Loan was \$34,418,200 (US\$26,500,000), exclusive of the debt issuance costs. The Term Loan matures on September 15, 2022.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Office Rental	\$ 76,428	76,428	76,428	31,845	261,129
Term Loan	-	-	34,418,200	-	35,418,200
Term Loan Interest	3,303,676	3,303,676	2,477,757	-	9,085,108
	\$ 3,380,104	3,380,104	36,972,385	31,845	43,764,437

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet transactions.

### Proposed Transactions

As of the effective date, there are no outstanding proposed transactions.

### Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's significant accounting estimates, judgments and policies are set out in Notes 2 and 3 of the audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and have been consistently followed in the preparation of the audited annual financial statements.

The preparation of these audited annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. A discussion of specific estimates and judgments employed in the preparation of the Company's financial statements is included in the Company's audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

An additional significant area of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgment in applying accounting policies that has a significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements is foreign exchange. Estimates of foreign exchange conversion to value US dollar dominated amounts into Canadian currency include the Term Loan, cash balances and hedging contracts.

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

### Newly Adopted Accounting Standards

#### Adoption of IFRS 16 "Leases"

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16. The Company has applied the new standard using the modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach does not require restatement of prior period financial information as it recognizes the cumulative effect as an adjustment to opening deficit and applies the standard prospectively. Therefore, the comparative information in the financial statements has not been restated.

On adoption, management elected to use the following practical expedients permitted under the new standard:

- account for leases with a remaining term of less than twelve months as at January 1, 2019 as short-term leases;
- account for lease payments as an expense and not recognize a right-of-use asset (ROU asset) if the underlying asset is of a low dollar value; and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains terms to extend or terminate the lease.

IFRS 16 requires entities to recognize lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of IAS 17, "Leases". Under the principles of IFRS 16 these leases have been measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rates at January 1, 2019. Incremental borrowing rates as at January 1, 2019 is estimated at an average of 10.92%. The associated ROU assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability on January 1, 2019.

Adopting IFRS 16 impacted the Company's lease liabilities and ROU assets as follows, as at January 1, 2019:

- recorded lease liabilities of \$452,152; and
- recorded ROU assets of \$452,152

Adopting IFRS 16 impacted the Company's financial results for 2019 compared with what would have occurred had we not adopted the new accounting policy as follows:

	Three Months	Twelve Months
• decreased gross general and administrative costs by	\$17,721	\$70,884
• decreased production costs in the amount of	\$12,338	\$49,352
• increased DD&A expenses in the amount of	\$25,533	\$102,132
• increased finance expenses in the amount of	\$10,554	\$45,072

### Future Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has reviewed any new or revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. There are no standards or interpretations issued, but not yet adopted, that are anticipated to have a material effect on the reported earnings or net assets of the Company.

### Financial Instruments

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values. At December 31, 2019, the Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, reclamation deposits, term loan, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, reclamation deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of the term loan is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

#### a) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

b) Non-derivative financial instruments

*Financial assets*

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified into four main categories: loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; available for sale financial assets; or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs for instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in earnings.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

Loans, receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Gains and losses are recognized in earnings when the asset is derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income until the asset is derecognized or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative change in fair value previously reported in other comprehensive income is recognized in earnings.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in those fair values recognized in earnings.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to a third party.

Financial assets and liabilities are shown separately in the statement of financial position unless the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, in which case they are presented on a net basis.

*Impairment of financial assets*

A financial asset that is not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after initial recognition and has had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively for impairment in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

All impairment losses are recognized in earnings.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in earnings.

#### *Financial liabilities*

At initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price less any directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs for instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in earnings.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in those fair values recognized in earnings.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligation expires, is discharged, or cancelled. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized in earnings.

#### c) Financial derivative instruments

The Company may use financial derivative contracts in order to manage the exposure to market risks from fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company has not designated its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, and thus has not applied hedge accounting, even though the Company considers all derivative contracts to be economic hedges. As a result, all financial derivative contracts are

classified as fair value through profit or loss and are recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are recognized in earnings when incurred.

Physical delivery contracts are entered into for the purpose of delivery of oil in accordance with the Company's expected sale requirements, and therefore are not recorded in the statement of financial position. These contracts are recorded in revenue on their settlement dates.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized in earnings.

## Risks

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks that arise as a result of its exploration, development, production and financing activities. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things, volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas, general economic conditions in Canada, the US and globally and other factors described under "Risk Factors" in Hemisphere's most recently filed Annual Information Form which is available on the Company's website at [www.hemisphereenergy.ca](http://www.hemisphereenergy.ca) or on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Readers are cautioned that this list of risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive.

The following provides information about the Company's exposure to some risks associated with the oil and gas industry, as well as the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

### Business Risk

Oil and gas exploration and development involves a high degree of risk whereby many properties are ultimately not developed to a producing stage. There can be no assurance that the Company's future exploration and development activities will result in discoveries of commercial bodies of oil and gas. Whether an oil and gas property will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors including the particular attributes of the reserve and its proximity to infrastructure, as well as commodity prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, and the combination of these factors may result in an oil and gas property not being profitable.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. This risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint operators and oil and natural gas marketers, and reclamation deposits. The credit risk associated with reclamation deposits is minimized substantially by ensuring this financial asset is placed with major financial institutions with strong investment-grade ratings by a primary ratings agency. The credit risk associated with accounts receivable is mitigated as the Company monitors

monthly balances to limit the risk associated with collections. The Company does not anticipate any default. There are no balances over 90 days past due or impaired.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable		
Marketing receivables	\$ 2,773,405	\$ 168,284
Trade receivables	\$ 11,438	\$ 104,454
Receivables from joint ventures	6,809	14,431
Reclamation deposits	115,535	115,535
	<b>\$ 2,907,187</b>	<b>\$ 402,704</b>

The Company sells the majority of its oil production to a single oil marketer and, therefore, is subject to concentration risk which is mitigated by management's policies and practices related to credit risk, as discussed above. Historically, the Company has never experienced any collection issues with its oil marketer.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company.

The Company also prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures. The Company will also attempt to match its payment cycle with collection of crude oil and natural gas revenues on the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month.

In light of the current volatility in oil and gas prices and uncertainty regarding the timing for recovery in such prices as well as pipeline and transportation capacity constraints, management's ability to prepare financial forecasts is challenging. The economic climate may lead to adverse changes in cash flow, working capital levels or debt balances, which may also have a direct impact on the Company's liquidity and ability to meet debt covenants in the future.

A covenant violation is an event of default under the Term Loan and, if not remedied or waived by the lender, would result in the right of the lender to demand repayment of all amounts owed. At December 31, 2019 the Company was in compliance with the financial and performance covenants. Management's forecasts for 2020 and Q1 2021, based on current strip pricing, indicates a potential breach of certain of its financial and performance covenants as at June 30, 2020. In addition, Management's forecasts indicate a potential breach of performance covenants related to reserves for the quarters ended September 30, 2020, December 31, 2020, and March 31, 2021. The Company has obtained covenant relief from its lender in respect of the above potential breaches for June 30, 2020 only, and not beyond that date.

Management's forecasts may change materially based upon actual prices received during the year, changes in future strip pricing, production volumes, operating costs, activity levels, cash flows, and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company.

At December 31, 2019, the Company had net debt (current assets less current liabilities excluding fair value of financial instruments and lease liabilities) of \$31,982,764 (December 31, 2018 - \$35,446,384), which includes the gross term loan of \$34,418,200 (December 31, 2018 - \$35,458,800). The Company funds its operations through operating cash flows and the term loan, which has an additional US\$3.5 million of borrowing base committed by its lender at December 31, 2019 plus an additional US\$5 million of principle loan capacity. The Company's ability to access additional commitment funds is subject to approval of the Lender, based on review and approval of the Company's future development plans.

### **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates will affect the value of the financial instruments. Market risk is comprised of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, and other price risk.

#### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Borrowings under the Company's Term Loan are subject to variable interest rates. A one percent change in interest rates would have a \$344,000 annual effect on net income.

#### *Foreign currency risk*

The Company's functional and reporting currency is Canadian dollars. The Company does not sell or transact in any foreign currency; except i) the Company's commodity prices are largely denominated in USD, and as a result the prices that the Company receives are affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the USD and the Canadian dollar. The exchange rate effect cannot be quantified, but generally an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the USD will reduce the prices received by the Company for its crude oil and natural gas sales, and ii) the Company's Term Loan is denominated in USD and, as a result, the amount that the Company will be obligated to repay at the term of the loan will be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the USD and the Canadian dollar at that time. A one percent change in the foreign exchange rate would have a \$295,000 effect on the annual net income.

#### *Commodity price risk*

Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by global economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand, as well as the relationship between the Canadian dollar and the USD. Significant changes in commodity prices may materially impact the Company's adjusted funds flow from operations, and ability to raise capital. The Company has derivative commodity contracts in place as further disclosed within this MD&A.

#### *Other price risk*

Other price risk is the risk that the fair or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk, foreign currency risk or commodity price risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

*COVID-19 Risk*

The Company's business, operations and financial condition has been significantly adversely affected by COVID-19. Actions taken to reduce the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in volatility and disruptions in regular business operations, supply chains and financial markets, as well as declining trade and market sentiment. COVID-19 as well as other factors have resulted in the deepest drop in crude oil prices that global markets have seen since 1991. With the rapid spread of COVID-19 and additional oil supply expected to come on-stream over the near term, oil prices and global equity markets have deteriorated significantly and are expected to remain under pressure. The extreme supply / demand imbalance is anticipated to cause a reduction in industry spending in 2020. These events and conditions have caused a significant decrease in the valuation of oil and natural gas companies and a decrease in confidence in the oil and natural gas industry. COVID-19 also poses a risk on the financial capacity of the Company's contract counterparties and potentially their ability to perform contractual obligations. These difficulties have been exacerbated in Canada by political and other actions resulting in uncertainty surrounding regulatory, tax, royalty changes and environmental regulation.

**Non-IFRS Measures**

This document contains the terms "adjusted funds flow from (used in) operations," "operating netback", "operating field netback" and "net debt" which are not recognized measures under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies.

- a) The Company considers adjusted funds flow from operations to be a key measure that indicates the Company's ability to generate the funds necessary to support future growth through capital investment and to repay any debt. Adjusted funds flow from operations is a measure that represents cash generated by operating activities, before changes in non-cash working capital and adjusted for decommissioning expenditures, and may not be comparable to measures used by other companies. Adjusted funds flow from operations per share is calculated using the same weighted-average number of shares outstanding as in the case of the earnings per share calculation for the period.

A reconciliation of adjusted funds flow from operations to cash provided by operating activities is presented as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,530,060	\$ 231,078	\$ 10,496,875	\$ 2,230,071
Addback: Change in non-cash working capital	728,870	(956,509)	2,515,611	(217,224)
Adjust: Decommissioning obligation expenditures	76,065	-	76,065	-
Adjusted funds flow from (used in) Operations	\$ 4,334,995	\$ (725,431)	\$ 13,088,551	\$ 2,012,847
Per share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.02

- a) Operating field netback is a benchmark used in the oil and natural gas industry and a key indicator of profitability relative to current commodity prices. Operating field netback is calculated as oil and gas sales, less royalties, operating expenses and transportation costs on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent basis. These terms should not be considered an

alternative to, or more meaningful than, cash flow from operating activities or net income or loss as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Company's performance.

Operating netback is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the operating field netback plus the Company's realized commodity hedging gain (loss) on an absolute and per barrel of oil equivalent basis.

- a) Net debt is closely monitored by the Company to ensure that its capital structure is maintained by a strong balance sheet to fund the future growth of the Company. Net debt is used in this document in the context of liquidity and is calculated as the total of the Company's current assets less current liabilities, excluding the fair value of financial instruments, and including the gross term loan. There is no IFRS measure that is reasonably comparable to net debt.

The following table outlines the Company calculation of net debt:

	As at December 31	
	2019	2018
Current assets <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 4,301,975	\$ 2,258,590
Current liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	(1,866,538)	(2,246,174)
Gross term loan <sup>(2)</sup>	(34,418,200)	(35,458,800)
Net debt	\$ (31,982,764)	\$ (35,446,384)

Notes:

(1) Excluding fair value of financial instruments and lease liabilities.

(2) Gross term loan is calculated as the total USD draws on the term loan translated to Canadian Dollars at the period end exchange rate.

## Boe Conversion

Within this document, petroleum and natural gas volumes and reserves are converted to a common unit of measure, referred to as a barrel of oil equivalent ("boe"), using a ratio of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. Use of the term boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. The conversion ratio is based on an energy equivalent method and does not necessarily represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

## Forward-Looking Statements

In the interest of providing Hemisphere's shareholders and potential investors with information regarding the Company, including management's assessment of the future plans and operations of Hemisphere, certain statements contained in this MD&A (particularly the Message to Shareholders) constitute forward-looking statements or information (collectively "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "could", "plan", "intend", "should", "believe", "outlook", "potential", "target" and similar words suggesting future events or future performance. In particular, but without limiting the foregoing, this document (particularly the Message to Shareholders) contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following: volumes and estimated net present value of the future net revenue of Hemisphere's oil and natural gas reserves; future oil and natural gas prices; future operational activities; and plans for continued growth in the Company's production, reserves and cash flow; the compliance of the Company under its credit agreements, and the expectation for the increasing of the Company's reserves with continued successful waterflood operations. In addition, statements relating to "reserves" are deemed to be forward-looking statements as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and can be profitably produced in the future.

*With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things: future capital expenditure levels; future oil and natural gas prices and differentials between light, medium and heavy oil prices; results from operations including future oil and natural gas production levels; future exchange rates and interest rates; Hemisphere's ability to obtain equipment in a timely manner to carry out development activities; Hemisphere's ability to market its oil and natural gas successfully to current and new customers; the impact of increasing competition; Hemisphere's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms; and Hemisphere's ability to add production and reserves through our development and exploitation activities.*

*Although Hemisphere believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, and the assumptions on which such forward-looking statements are made, are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements included in this MD&A, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which the forward-looking statements are based will occur. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not occur, which may cause Hemisphere's actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things, the following: volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas; general economic conditions in Canada, the U.S. and globally; and the other factors described under "Risk Factors" in Hemisphere's most recently filed Annual Information Form available on the Company's website at [www.hemisphereenergy.ca](http://www.hemisphereenergy.ca) or on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Readers are cautioned that this list of risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive.*

*The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this document. Except as expressly required by applicable securities laws, Hemisphere does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.*

### **Analogous Information**

*The information concerning analogue pools in this MD&A (particularly in the Message to Shareholders, included with the Annual Report) may be considered to be "analogous information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such information was obtained by Hemisphere management throughout the year ended December 31, 2019 from various public sources including information available to Hemisphere through the Alberta Energy Regulator. Management believes that the performance of such pools is analogous to the pools in which the Company has an interest at its Atlee Buffalo property area and is relevant as it may help to demonstrate the reaction of such pools to waterflood stimulations. Hemisphere is unable to confirm whether the analogous information was prepared by a qualified reserves evaluator or auditor or in accordance with National Instruments 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities and the COGE Handbook and therefore, the reader is cautioned that the data relied upon by Hemisphere may be in error and/or may not be analogous to the oil pools in which Hemisphere holds an interest.*

### **Reserves Advisories**

*It should not be assumed that the net present value of the estimated net revenues of the reserve presented in herein represent the fair market value of the reserves. There is no assurance that the forecast prices and costs assumptions upon which such estimates are made will be attained and variances could be material. The reserve estimates of Hemisphere's crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves and any estimated recovery factors provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. Actual crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves may be greater than or less than the estimates provided herein.*

### Original Oil in Place

*The reference to Original Oil-In-Place ("OOIP") in the Message to Shareholders is equivalent to Discovered Petroleum Initially-In-Place ("DPIIP"). DPIIP, as defined in the Canadian Oil and Gas Handbook, is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production. The recoverable portion of DPIIP includes production, reserves and contingent resources; the remaining portion of DPIIP is unrecoverable. It should not be assumed that any portion of the OOIP/DPIIP set forth in the presentation is recoverable other than the portion which has been attributed reserves by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. There is uncertainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the OOIP/DPIIP other than the portion that is attributed reserves. The OOIP/DPIIP set forth in the Message to Shareholders has been provided for the sole purpose of highlighting the potential recovery factors for the reservoirs in which the Company holds an interest. The OOIP/DPIIP volumes set forth in the Message to Shareholders are from the mapping of the reservoirs by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. (who is independent of Hemisphere) in connection with preparing the Company's reserve report effective as of December 31, 2019.*

## MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Hemisphere Energy Corporation:

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and the consistent presentation of all other financial information that is publicly disclosed. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies detailed in the notes to the financial statements and in accordance with IFRS and include estimates and assumptions based on management's best judgment. Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that relevant and reliable financial information is produced in a timely manner. Independent auditors appointed by the shareholders have examined the financial statements. Their report is presented with the financial statements. The Audit Committee, consisting of independent members of the Board of Directors, has reviewed the financial statements with management and the independent auditors. The Board of Directors has approved the financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Vancouver, British Columbia  
April 23, 2020

(signed) *"Don Simmons"*

Don Simmons, President & CEO

(signed) *"Dorlyn Evancic"*

Dorlyn Evancic, Chief Financial Officer

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Hemisphere Energy Corporation

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Hemisphere Energy Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018
- the statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended
- the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

We draw attention to note 2(a) in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company is forecasting a potential breach of certain term loan covenants. If the covenants are not met, the lender would have the right to immediately demand repayment of the amount owed on the term loan.

As stated in note 2(a) in the financial statements, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 2(a) in the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Other Information**

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

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

### ***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

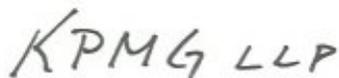
We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditors' report is John Waiand.



Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada

April 22, 2020

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*

	Note	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 1,179,516	\$ 1,780,658
Accounts receivable		2,791,652	287,169
Prepaid expenses		330,806	190,762
Fair value of financial instruments	5(c)	-	636,801
		<b>4,301,974</b>	<b>2,895,390</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Reclamation deposits	10	115,535	115,535
Fair value of financial instruments	5(c)	-	219,175
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	2,800,569	3,195,215
Property and equipment	9	53,900,623	52,226,110
Deferred charges	12	401,655	546,063
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>\$ 61,520,356</b>	<b>\$ 59,197,488</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 1,866,537	\$ 2,246,175
Current portion of lease liabilities	13	94,434	-
Fair value of financial instruments	5(c)	977,543	-
		<b>2,938,514</b>	<b>2,246,175</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Term loan	12	32,755,677	33,323,584
Lease liabilities	13	282,558	-
Fair value of financial instruments	5(c)	152,000	-
Decommissioning obligations	10	7,330,876	7,756,866
		<b>43,459,625</b>	<b>43,326,625</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Share capital	14	54,607,961	54,724,441
Contributed surplus		1,057,734	1,014,623
Warrant reserve	14(c)	1,043,136	1,043,136
Deficit		(38,648,100)	(40,911,337)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>18,060,731</b>	<b>15,870,863</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<b>\$ 61,520,356</b>	<b>\$ 59,197,488</b>
Future operations	[Note 2(a)]		
Commitments	[Note 16]		
Subsequent events	[Notes 12, 19]		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors

(signed) "Bruce McIntyre"

Bruce McIntyre, Director

(signed) "Don Simmons"

Don Simmons, Director

## STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*

	Note	Years Ended December 31	
		2019	2018
<b>Revenue</b>			
Oil and natural gas revenue	7	\$ 31,511,084	\$ 17,756,439
Royalties		(3,877,854)	(3,081,225)
		<b>27,633,230</b>	14,675,214
Realized loss on financial instruments		(1,403,913)	(2,644,783)
Unrealized (loss) gain on financial instruments	5(c)	(1,985,519)	3,279,258
<b>Net revenue</b>		<b>24,243,798</b>	15,309,689
<b>Expenses</b>			
Production and operating		7,510,167	5,614,899
Exploration and evaluation	8	1,047,447	932,374
Depletion and depreciation	9	5,727,534	4,460,900
General and administrative		2,119,466	1,875,256
Share-based payments	14(b)	9,052	263,235
Impairment of property and equipment	9	2,908,641	1,574,872
		<b>19,322,307</b>	14,721,536
<b>Results from operating activities</b>		<b>4,921,491</b>	588,153
Finance expense	11	(4,209,755)	(3,298,569)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		1,522,694	(2,143,153)
<b>Income (Loss) before tax</b>		<b>2,234,430</b>	(4,853,569)
Deferred tax recovery	18	-	-
<b>Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the Year</b>		<b>\$ 2,234,430</b>	<b>\$ (4,853,569)</b>
Net income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	14(d)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.05)

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*

	Note	Number common shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Warrant Reserve	Deficit	Total Equity
<b>Balance, December 31, 2017</b>		<b>89,793,302</b>	<b>\$ 54,724,441</b>	<b>\$ 649,775</b>	<b>\$ 1,043,136</b>	<b>\$ (36,057,768)</b>	<b>\$ 20,359,584</b>
Share-based payments	12(b)	-	-	364,848	-	-	364,848
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(4,853,569)	(4,853,569)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2018</b>		<b>89,793,302</b>	<b>\$ 54,724,441</b>	<b>\$ 1,014,623</b>	<b>\$ 1,043,136</b>	<b>\$ (40,911,337)</b>	<b>\$ 15,870,863</b>
<b>Balance, December 31, 2018</b>		<b>89,793,302</b>	<b>\$ 54,724,441</b>	<b>\$ 1,014,623</b>	<b>\$ 1,043,136</b>	<b>\$ (40,911,337)</b>	<b>\$ 15,870,863</b>
Stock Option Exercise		90,000	7,200	-	-	-	7,200
Share-based payments		-	-	71,918	-	-	71,918
Cancellation of Stock Options		-	-	(28,807)	-	28,807	-
Shares repurchased under NCIB		(981,000)	(123,680)	-	-	-	(123,680)
Net income for the period		-	-	-	-	2,234,430	2,234,430
<b>Balance, December 31, 2019</b>		<b>88,902,302</b>	<b>\$ 54,607,961</b>	<b>\$ 1,057,734</b>	<b>\$ 1,043,136</b>	<b>\$ (38,648,100)</b>	<b>\$ 18,060,731</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net income (loss) for the year	\$ 2,234,430	\$ (4,853,569)
Items not affecting cash:		
Accretion of debt issuance costs	407,173	293,681
Accretion of decommissioning costs	148,932	138,345
Amortization of deferred charges	144,407	202,332
Lease interest	45,073	-
Depletion and depreciation	5,727,534	4,460,900
Exploration and evaluation expense	1,047,447	932,374
Share-based payments	9,052	263,235
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial instruments	1,985,519	(3,279,258)
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign exchange	(1,569,657)	2,279,935
Impairment	2,908,641	1,574,872
Adjusted funds flow from operations	13,088,551	2,012,847
Decommissioning obligation expenditures	(76,065)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital	(2,515,611)	217,224
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>10,496,875</b>	<b>2,230,071</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Property and equipment expenditures	(2,183,864)	(12,398,208)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(8,763,465)	(3,659,109)
Changes in non-cash working capital	(508,551)	488,168
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(11,455,880)</b>	<b>(15,569,149)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Shares issued for stock options	7,200	-
Shares repurchased under NCIB	(123,679)	-
Proceeds from term loan (net of issue costs – Note 12)	594,575	13,746,745
Payment of lease liabilities	(120,233)	-
<b>Cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>357,863</b>	<b>13,746,745</b>
Net change in cash	(601,142)	407,667
Cash, beginning of year	1,780,658	1,372,991
<b>Cash, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 1,179,516</b>	<b>\$ 1,780,658</b>

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 17)

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*

### 1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Hemisphere Energy Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 6, 1978. The Company's principal business is the acquisition, exploration, development and production of petroleum and natural gas interests in Canada. It is a publicly traded company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "HME". The Company's head office is located at Suite 501, 905 Pender Street West, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 1L6. The Company has no subsidiaries.

### 2. Basis of Presentation

#### (a) Future operations

As at December 31, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all financial and performance covenants on its term loan (note 12). Management's forecast for 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, based upon current strip pricing, indicates a potential breach of certain financial and performance covenants. Management forecasts may change materially based upon actual prices received during the year, changes in future strip pricing and its future business plan. If these financial covenants are not met, the lender would have the right to immediately demand repayment of the amount owed on the term loan. This material uncertainty may cast significant doubt with respect to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the Company will continue its operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not reflect adjustments and classifications of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses which, would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

#### (b) Statement of compliance

These audited annual financial statements ("Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These Financial Statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 23, 2020

#### (c) Basis of presentation

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and share-based payments, which are stated at their fair values. These

policies have been applied consistently for all periods presented, other than as described in note 3.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(e) Use of estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Reserve estimation including engineering data, geological and geophysical data, projected future rates of production, commodity pricing, operating costs and timing of future expenditures, are subject to significant judgment and interpretation. These estimates are a critical part of many of the estimated amounts and calculations contained in the financial statements. These estimates are verified by third party professional engineers, who work with information provided by the Company to establish reserve determinations. These determinations are updated at least on an annual basis.

As part of its capital management process the Company prepares budgets and forecasts, which are used by management and the Board of Directors to direct and monitor the strategy and ongoing operations and liquidity of the Company. Budgets and forecasts are subject to significant judgment and estimates relating to activity levels, future cash flows and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company. See further discussions relating to liquidity in Notes 2, 5 and 12.

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements include:

- (i) Impairment testing – internal and external sources of information including petroleum and natural gas prices, expected production volumes, anticipated recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves and rates used to discount future cash flow estimates. Judgement is required to assess these factors when determining if the carrying amount of an asset is impaired, or in the case of previously impaired asset, whether the carrying amount of the asset has been restored.

- (ii) Depletion and depreciation – oil and natural gas reserves, including future prices, costs and reserve base to use on calculation of depletion.
- (iii) Decommissioning obligations – estimates relating to amounts, likelihood, timing, inflation and discount rates.
- (iv) Share-based payments – expected life of the options, risk-free rate of return and stock price volatility
- (v) Determinations of cash generating units ("CGUs") – geographic location, commodity type, reservoir characteristics and lowest level of cash inflows.
- (vi) Determining the technical feasibility and commercial viability of exploration and evaluation assets.
- (vii) Business combinations - estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed which includes assessing the value of petroleum and natural gas properties based upon the estimation of recoverable quantities of Proved and Probable reserves being acquired
- (viii) Provisions - exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.
- (ix) Deferred tax asset – the amounts recorded for deferred tax assets are based on estimates as to the timing of the reversal of temporary differences, substantially enacted tax rates, and the likelihood of tax assets being realized. The availability of tax pools and other deductions are subject to audit and interpretation by tax authorities.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Revenue

Revenues from the sale of crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas is recognized based on the consideration specified in contracts with customers. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of the product to the customer, which is generally when legal title passes to the customer which is when it is physically transferred to the pipeline or other transportation method agreed upon and collection is reasonably assured. Any revenues from processing activities are recognized over time as processing occurs, and are generally billed monthly.

The Company evaluates its arrangements with third parties and partners to determine if the Company is acting as the principal or as an agent. The Company is considered the principal in a transaction when it has primary responsibility for the transaction. If the Company acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as a principal in a transaction, then the revenue is recognized on a net basis, only reflecting the fee, if any, realized by the Company from the transaction.

#### (b) Jointly owned assets

Some of the Company's petroleum and natural gas activities involve jointly owned assets and are conducted under joint operating agreements. Accordingly the financial statements reflect the Company's proportionate share of joint assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

## (c) Property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets

## (i) Pre-exploration expenditures

Expenditures made by the Company before acquiring the legal right to explore in a specific area do not meet the definition of an asset and therefore are expensed as incurred.

## (ii) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred once the legal right to explore has been acquired are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. These costs include, but are not limited to, exploration license expenditures, leasehold property acquisition costs, evaluation costs, drilling costs directly attributable to an identifiable well, and directly attributable general and administrative costs. These costs are accumulated in cost centers by property and are not subject to depletion until technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability are considered to be determinable when Proved and Probable reserves have been identified. A review of each exploration license or field is carried out quarterly to ascertain whether Proved and Probable reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of Proved and Probable reserves, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are tested for impairment and reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to petroleum and natural gas properties.

## (iii) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment, which include petroleum and natural gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and impairment losses.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment, including petroleum and natural gas properties, are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognized in profit or loss.

## (iv) Capitalization of costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of property and equipment are recognized as petroleum and natural gas properties only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such capitalized

petroleum and natural gas properties generally represent costs incurred in developing Proved and/or Probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves, and are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(v) Depletion and depreciation

Depletion of petroleum and natural gas properties is determined using the unit-of-production method based on production volumes in relation to total estimated Proved and Probable reserves as determined annually by independent engineers and determined in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities. Natural gas reserves and production are converted at the energy equivalent of six thousand cubic feet to one barrel of oil.

The calculation of depletion and depreciation is based on total capitalized costs plus estimated future development costs of Proved and Probable non-producing and undeveloped reserves.

Proved and probable reserves are estimated using independent reserve engineer reports and represent the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible. There should be a 50 percent statistical probability that the actual quantity of recoverable reserves will be more than the amount estimated as Proved and Probable and a 50 percent statistical probability that it will be less. The equivalent statistical probabilities for the proved component of Proved and Probable reserves are 90 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Such reserves may be considered commercially viable if management has the intention of developing and producing them. Such intention is based upon:

- A reasonable assessment of the future economics of such production;
- A reasonable expectation that there is a market for all or substantially all the expected oil and natural gas production; and
- Evidence that the necessary production, transmission and transportation facilities are available or can be made available.

Reserves may only be considered Proved if supported by either actual production or conclusive formation tests. The area of reservoir considered Proved includes (a) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by as-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any, or both, and (b) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geophysical, geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of oil and natural gas controls the lower Proved limit of the reservoir.

Reserves that can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques such as fluid injection are only included in the Proved classification when successful testing by a pilot project, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or other reasonable evidence (such as, experience of the same techniques on similar reservoirs or reservoir simulation studies) provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

Depreciation of other equipment is provided for on a 20-30% declining balance basis. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

(vi) Impairment

Exploration and evaluation assets are grouped together with the Company's CGUs when they are assessed for impairment, both at the time of any triggering facts and circumstances as well as upon their eventual reclassification to developed and producing assets (petroleum and natural gas properties).

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to developing and producing assets, as part of the petroleum and natural gas properties, and also if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

For developed and producing assets, an impairment is recorded when the recoverable amount of a CGU is less than the respective carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants. Fair value less costs to sell can be determined by using observable market information or by using discounted future net cash flows of Proved and Probable reserves using forecasted prices and costs. Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the asset or CGU.

Judgment is required to assess when indicators of impairment or reversals exist and whether calculation of the recoverable amount of an asset is necessary. Management considers internal and external sources of information including petroleum and natural gas prices, expected production volumes, anticipated recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves and rates used to discount future cash flow estimates. Judgment is required to assess these factors when determining if the carrying amount of an asset is impaired, or in the case of previously impaired asset, whether the carrying amount of the asset has been restored.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill, if any, allocated to the

units and then to reduce carrying amounts of other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

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

(d) Decommissioning obligations

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is included as finance expense whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision.

(e) Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in Note 14(b). Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and are amortized over the vesting periods. The offset to the recorded cost is to Company's contributed surplus.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus is transferred to capital stock. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from contributed surplus. For those options that expire after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

(f) Share Capital and warrants

The Company uses the fair value method for valuing stock options, restricted and performance share awards, performance warrants and warrants. Under the fair value method, compensation costs attributable to all stock options, restricted and performance share awards, performance warrants and warrants granted are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus or warrants. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the date of grant and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of awards that vest. Performance share awards are also subject to a performance multiplier that is adjusted to reflect the final number of awards. The fair value of each option, performance warrant or warrant granted is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the grant date, the exercise price and expected life of the option, performance warrant or warrant, the price of the underlying security, the expected volatility, the risk-free interest rate and dividends, if any, on the underlying security. The fair value of each restricted and performance share

award is determined with reference to the trading price of the Company's common shares on the date of grant. Upon the exercise of the stock options, restricted and performance share awards, performance warrants and warrants, consideration received together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus or warrants is recorded as an increase to share capital and the contributed surplus or warrants balance is reduced.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, warrants and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(g) Flow-through shares and units

The Company, from time to time, may issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its petroleum and natural gas exploration activities. Canadian income tax law permits the Company to renounce to the flow-through shareholders the income tax attributes of certain petroleum and natural gas exploration and evaluation costs financed by such shares. A liability is recognized for any premium on the flow-through shares in excess of a regular common share and is subsequently reversed as the Company incurs qualifying the designated Canadian exploration or development expenses.

(h) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

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

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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

(i) Per share amounts

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing the income or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income or loss per share is determined by dividing the income or loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding adjusted for the effects of dilutive instruments such as options and warrants.

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of stock options and warrants. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding stock options and warrants. It assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

(j) Changes in accounting policies

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16, "Leases" ("IFRS 16"). The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach does not require restatement of prior period financial information as it recognizes the cumulative effect as an adjustment to opening deficit and applies the standard prospectively. Therefore, the comparative information in the Company's financial statements have not been restated. On adoption, management elected to use the following practical expedients permitted under IFRS 16:

- account for leases with a remaining term of less than twelve months as at January 1, 2019 as short-term leases;
- account for lease payments as an expense and not recognize a right-of-use asset if the underlying asset is of a low dollar value (less than US\$5 thousand); and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains terms to extend or terminate the lease.

The effect of initially applying the standard was a \$452,152 increase to right-of-use assets, with a corresponding lease liability recorded. The right-of-use asset was measured at the amount equal to the lease liability on January 1, 2019 with no impact on deficit.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 16 requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Key areas where management has made judgments, estimates, and assumptions related to the application of IFRS 16 are listed below:

- Incremental borrowing rate: The incremental borrowing rates are based on judgments including economic environment, term, currency, and the underlying risk inherent to the asset. The carrying balance of the right-of-use assets, lease obligations, and the resulting interest and depletion and depreciation expense, may

differ due to changes in the market conditions and lease term.

- Lease term: Lease terms are based on assumptions regarding extension terms that allow for operational flexibility and future market conditions.

The following accounting policy came into effect on January 1, 2019:

When the Company is a lessee, it recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of useful life of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amounts of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to nil.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in "property, plant and equipment" and lease obligations in "lease liabilities" in the statement of financial position.

(k) Future accounting pronouncements

At the date of these financial statements there are no standards and interpretations in issue but not yet adopted that are expected to have a material effect on the reported earnings or net assets of the Company.

#### 4. Financial Instruments

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values. At December 31, 2019, the Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, reclamation deposits, term loan, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, reclamation deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of the term loan is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date, which approximates the carrying value.

a) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

b) Non-derivative financial instruments

*Financial assets*

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified into four main categories: loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; available for sale financial assets; or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs for instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in earnings.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

Loans, receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Gains and losses are recognized in earnings when the asset is derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income until the asset is derecognized or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative change in fair value previously reported in other comprehensive income is recognized in earnings.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in those fair values recognized in earnings.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to a third party.

Financial assets and liabilities are shown separately in the statement of financial position unless the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, in which case they are presented on a net basis.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

A financial asset that is not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after initial recognition and has had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively for impairment in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

All impairment losses are recognized in earnings.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in earnings.

#### *Financial liabilities*

At initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price less any directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs for instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in earnings.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in those fair values recognized in earnings.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligation expires, is discharged, or cancelled. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized in earnings.

c) Financial derivative instruments

The Company may use financial derivative contracts in order to manage the exposure to market risks from fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company has not designated its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, and thus has not applied hedge accounting, even though the Company considers all derivative contracts to be economic hedges. As a result, all financial derivative contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are recognized in earnings when incurred.

Physical delivery contracts are entered into for the purpose of delivery of oil in accordance with the Company's expected sale requirements, and therefore are not recorded in the statement of financial position. These contracts are recorded in revenue on their settlement dates.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized in earnings.

## 5. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its exploration, development, production and financing activities such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of these risks. Management sets controls to manage such risks and monitors them on an ongoing basis pertaining to market conditions and the Company's activities.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. This risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint operators and oil and natural gas marketers, and reclamation deposits. The credit risk associated with reclamation deposits is minimized substantially by ensuring this financial asset is placed with major financial institutions with strong investment-grade ratings by a primary ratings agency. The credit risk associated with accounts receivable is mitigated as the Company monitors monthly balances to limit the risk

associated with collections. The Company does not anticipate any default. There are no balances over 90 days past due or impaired.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable		
Marketing receivables	\$ 2,773,405	\$ 168,284
Trade receivables	11,438	104,454
Receivables from joint ventures	6,809	14,431
Reclamation deposits	115,535	115,535
	<b>\$ 2,907,187</b>	<b>\$ 402,704</b>

The Company sells the majority of its oil production through one marketer and, therefore, is subject to concentration risk which is mitigated by management's policies and practices related to credit risk, as discussed above. The Company's key marketers are global companies with solid reputations, which the Company considers low risk of a collection concern.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company (see note 2(a)).

The Company also prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures. The Company will also attempt to match its payment cycle with collection of crude oil and natural gas revenues on the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month.

In light of the current volatility in oil and gas prices and uncertainty regarding the timing for recovery in such prices as well as pipeline and transportation capacity constraints, management's ability to prepare financial forecasts is challenging. The economic climate may lead to adverse changes in cash flow, working capital levels or debt balances, which may also have a direct impact on the Company's liquidity and ability to generate profits in the future (see note 12).

At December 31, 2019, the Company had net debt (current assets less current liabilities excluding fair value of financial instruments and lease liabilities, and including outstanding term loan) of \$31,982,764 (December 31, 2018 - \$35,446,384). The Company funds its operations through operating cash flows and the term loan. At December 31, 2019, the Company has an additional US\$3.5 million of borrowing base committed with its lender, which it can draw for future capital programs, subject to the lender's approval.

## (c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, other prices and interest rates will affect the value of the financial instruments. Market risk is comprised of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk.

## (i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Borrowings under the Company's Term Loan are subject to variable interest rates. A one percent change in interest rates would have a \$344,000 effect on net loss.

## (ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company does not sell or transact in any foreign currency; except; i) the Company's commodity prices are largely denominated in United States dollars ("USD"), and as a result the prices that the Company receives are affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the USD and the Canadian dollar. The exchange rate effect cannot be quantified, but generally an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the USD will reduce the prices received by the Company for its crude oil and natural gas sales. ii) the Company's Term Loan is denominated in USD, and as result the amount that the Company will be obligated to repay at the term of the loan will be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the USD and the Canadian dollar at that time. A 100 basis points change in the foreign exchange rate would have a \$295,000 effect on the annual net loss.

## (iii) Commodity price risk

Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by global economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand, as well as the relationship between the Canadian dollar and the USD. Significant changes in commodity prices may materially impact the Company's adjusted funds flow from operations and ability to raise capital. The Company does have hedging swap agreements in place as further disclosed herein.

At December 31, 2019, the Company held derivative commodity contracts as follows:

Product	Type	Volume	Price	Index	Term	Dec. 31, 2019 Fair Value
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$58.40	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – March 31, 2020	(111,747)
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$57.15	WTI-NYMEX	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020	(105,497)
Crude oil	Swap	200 bbl/d	US\$50.67	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – August 31, 2020	(553,959)
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$55.85	WTI-NYMEX	July 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020	(90,617)
Crude oil	Collar	120 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$68.25	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020	(21,992)
Crude oil	Collar	200 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$67.05	WTI-NYMEX	September 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020	(19,009)
Crude oil	Swap	425 bbl/d	US\$54.85	WTI-NYMEX	October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020	(74,722)
Crude oil	Collar	275 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$65.50	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021	(18,999)
Crude oil	3-Way	350 bbl/d	US\$40.00(put)/US\$48.60(put)/US\$60(call)	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021	(51,971)
Crude oil	3-Way	625 bbl/d	US\$40.00(put)/US\$48.00(put)/US\$60(call)	WTI-NYMEX	April 1, 2021 – June 31, 2021	(81,030)
Total						(1,129,543)

At December 31, 2019, the commodity contracts were fair valued as a liability of \$1,129,543 and an unrealized loss of \$1,985,519 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

At December 31, 2018, the Company held derivative commodity contracts as follows:

Product	Type	Volume	Price	Index	Term	Dec. 31, 2018
						Fair Value
Crude oil	Swaption	150 bbl/d	US\$54.65	WTI-NYMEX	July 1, 2018 – February 28, 2019	108,442
Crude oil	Swap	250 bbl/d	US\$19.20	WCS	January 1, 2019 – March 31, 2019	(14,106)
Crude oil	Swap	200 bbl/d	US \$18.10	WCS	February 1, 2019 – March 31, 2019	22,939
Crude oil	Swap	250 bbl/d	US\$50.67	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019	418,910
Crude oil	Collar	130 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$74.50	WTI-NYMEX	March 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019	100,616
Crude oil	Swap	200 bbl/d	US\$50.67	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – August 31, 2020	106,961
Crude oil	Collar	120 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$68.25	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020	93,208
Crude oil	Collar	200 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$67.05	WTI-NYMEX	September 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020	42,525
Crude oil	Collar	275 bbl/d	US\$40.00-US\$65.50	WTI-NYMEX	January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021	(23,519)
Total						\$855,976

At December 31, 2018, the commodity contracts were fair valued as an asset of \$855,976 and an unrealized gain of \$3,279,258 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(iv) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

## 6. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- (a) To ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the Company's ongoing business objectives including the replacement of production, funding of future growth opportunities and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- (b) To maximize shareholder return through enhancing the Company's share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The capital structure of the Company is composed of shareholders' equity and the Term Loan. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, obtaining additional financing from the Company's term loan, issuing new debt instruments, other financial or equity-based instruments, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis. There were no changes to capital management during the year.

## 7. Revenue

The Company sells its production pursuant to variable-price contracts. The transaction price for variable-price contracts is based on a benchmark commodity price, adjusted for quality, location or

other factors whereby each component of the pricing formula can be either fixed or variable, depending on the contract terms. Under the contracts, the Company is required to deliver variable volumes of heavy oil, natural gas or natural gas liquids to the contract counterparty.

Production revenue is recognized when the Company gives up control of the unit of production at the delivery point agreed to under the terms of the contract. The amount of production revenue recognized is based on the agreed transaction price and the volumes delivered. Any variability in the transaction price relates specifically to the Company's efforts to transfer production and therefore the resulting revenue is allocated to the production delivered in the period to which the variability relates. The Company does not have any factors considered to be constraining in the recognition of revenue with variable pricing factors. Production revenues are normally collected on the business day nearest the 25th day of the month following production.

The Company's production revenues were primarily generated in its core areas of the Mannville oil play in the Atlee Buffalo and Jenner areas of southeastern Alberta. The Company's customers are oil and natural gas marketers and joint operations partners in the oil and natural gas business and are subject to normal credit risks. Concentration of credit risk is mitigated by management's policies and practices related to credit risk as discussed in note 5(a). As at December 31, 2019, production revenue sold to customers was comprised primarily of three marketers which account for \$2,773,405 of the accounts receivable balance.

The following table presents the Company's total revenues disaggregated by revenue source:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Oil	\$ 31,257,434	\$ 17,539,990
Natural gas	234,123	184,511
NGL	19,527	31,938
Total	\$ 31,511,084	\$ 17,756,439

## 8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets consist of the Company's exploration projects, which are pending the determination of Proved and Probable reserves. A transfer from exploration and evaluation assets to property, plant and equipment is made when reserves are assigned or the exploration project has been completed. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company transferred \$8,110,664 (December 31, 2018 - \$3,910,309) to property, plant and equipment, capitalized general and administrative expenses of \$345,524 (December 31, 2018 - \$173,487) to exploration and evaluation assets, and recognized exploration and evaluation expense of \$1,047,447 (December 31, 2018 - \$932,374), which relate to expired or uneconomic properties.

Cost	
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 4,894,108
Additions	3,659,109
Exploration and evaluation expense	(932,374)
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(4,425,628)
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 3,195,215
Additions	8,763,465
Exploration and evaluation expense	(1,047,447)
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(8,110,664)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2019</b>	<b>\$ 2,800,569</b>

## 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Petroleum and Natural Gas		Other Equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$	74,892,367	\$ 114,492	\$ 75,006,859
Additions		12,398,208	-	12,398,208
Decrease in decommissioning obligations		1,442,408	-	1,442,408
Capitalized share-based payments		101,614	-	101,614
Transfer from exploration and evaluation assets		4,425,628	-	4,425,628
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$	93,260,225	\$ 114,492	\$ 93,374,716
Right-of-use assets (note 3(j))		-	452,152	452,152
Additions		2,159,409	24,455	2,183,864
Change in decommissioning obligations		(498,857)	-	(498,857)
Capitalized share-based payments		62,865	-	62,865
Transfer from exploration and evaluation assets		8,110,664	-	8,110,664
<b>Balance, December 31, 2019</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>103,094,306</b>	<b>\$ 591,099</b>	<b>\$ 103,685,405</b>
<b>Accumulated Depletion, Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment</b>				
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$	35,020,142	\$ 92,693	\$ 35,112,835
Depletion and depreciation for the year		4,455,420	5,480	4,460,900
Impairment Loss		1,574,872	-	1,574,872
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$	41,050,434	\$ 98,173	\$ 41,148,607
Depletion and depreciation for the year		5,617,663	109,871	5,727,534
Impairment Loss		2,908,641	-	2,908,641
<b>Balance, December 31, 2019</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>49,576,738</b>	<b>\$ 208,044</b>	<b>\$ 49,784,782</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>				
December 31, 2018	\$	52,209,791	\$ 16,320	\$ 52,226,110
<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>53,517,568</b>	<b>\$ 383,055</b>	<b>\$ 53,900,623</b>

The Company's additions for property, plant and equipment included capitalized general and administrative expenses of \$227,070 and \$336,301 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The calculation for depletion at December 31, 2019 includes estimated future development costs of \$38,751,500 (December 31, 2018 - \$50,819,300) associated with the development of the Company's Proved plus Probable reserves.

At December 31, 2019, the Company performed an assessment of potential impairment indicators on each of its CGUs, and management determined that an impairment test on its petroleum and natural gas assets was required due to volatile and low commodity prices. It was determined that the carrying amount of Jenner exceeded its recoverable value of \$7,705,533 as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - \$11,682,760). Accordingly, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$2,908,641 as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - \$1,574,872). No impairment was recognized for Atlee Buffalo as its recoverable value exceeded the carrying amount.

The recoverable amounts were determined with fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow method and categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions in the determination of cash flows from reserves include crude oil and natural gas prices, loss factors and discount rates specific to the underlying composition of assets residing in each CGU. The pre-tax discount rates ranged from

12% to 30% depending on the nature of the reserves. The following tables show the future commodity price estimates used by the Company's independent reserves evaluator at December 31, 2019:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter
WTI (US\$/bbl)	61.00	63.75	66.18	67.91	69.48	71.07	72.68	74.24	+2%/yr
WCS (C\$/bbl)	57.57	62.35	64.33	66.23	67.97	69.72	71.49	73.20	+2.2%/yr
AECO(Cdn\$/MMbtu)	2.04	2.32	2.62	2.71	2.81	2.89	2.96	3.03	+2%/yr

At December 31, 2018, the Company performed an assessment of potential impairment indicators on each of its CGUs, and management determined that an impairment test on its petroleum and natural gas assets was required due to volatile and low commodity prices. It was determined that the carrying amount of Jenner exceeded its recoverable value of \$11,682,760 as at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$16,411,131). Accordingly, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$1,413,268 as at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$nil). It was also determined that the Company would impair its three non-core natural gas properties which were not assigned economic reserves. Accordingly, the Company recognized an impairment charge in aggregate of \$161,604 for the three natural gas properties as at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$nil). No impairment was recognized for Atlee Buffalo as its recoverable value exceeded the carrying amount.

The recoverable amounts were determined with fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow method and categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions in the determination of cash flows from reserves include crude oil and natural gas prices, loss factors and discount rates specific to the underlying composition of assets residing in each CGU. The pre-tax discount rates ranged from 10% to 15% depending on the nature of the reserves. The following tables show the future commodity price estimates used by the Company's independent reserves evaluator at December 31, 2018:

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter
WTI (US\$/bbl)	56.50	63.80	67.60	71.60	73.10	74.50	76.00	77.50	+2%/yr
WCS (C\$/bbl)	47.50	58.00	64.40	68.40	69.80	71.20	72.60	74.00	+2%/yr
AECO(Cdn\$/MMbtu)	1.85	2.20	2.55	3.05	3.20	3.30	3.35	3.40	+2%/yr

## 10. Decommissioning Obligations

The Company's decommissioning obligation is estimated based on its net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, estimated costs to reclaim and abandon these wells and facilities, and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years. The Company uses Alberta Energy Regulator guidelines for determining abandonment and reclamation estimates.

The Company estimates the total undiscounted and inflated amount of cash flows required to settle its decommissioning obligations as at December 31, 2019 is \$11,243,978 (December 31, 2018 - \$11,993,913). These payments are expected to be made over the next 47 years with the majority of costs to be incurred between 2030 and 2057. The discount factor, being the risk-free rate related to the liability, is 1.76% (December 31, 2018 - 1.92%). Inflation of 1.35% (December 31, 2018 - 2.10%) has also been factored into the calculation of amounts in the table below. The Company also has \$115,535 (December 31, 2018 - \$115,535) in various reclamation bonds for its properties held by the Alberta Energy Regulator and British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

The change in estimates for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 resulted from the decommissioning obligations being revalued at the year-end risk-free and inflation rates.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Decommissioning obligations, beginning of year	\$ 7,756,866	\$ 6,176,112
Increase in estimated future obligations	556,092	1,154,722
Change in estimate	(1,054,949)	287,687
Payment towards decommissioning obligations	(76,065)	-
Accretion expense	148,932	138,345
Decommissioning obligations, end of year	\$ 7,330,876	\$ 7,756,866

## 11. Finance Expenses

	Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Finance expense:		
Cash Interest expense	\$ 3,464,170	\$ 2,664,211
Lease interest	45,073	-
Amortization of deferred charges	407,173	293,681
Accretion of debt issuance costs	144,407	202,332
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	148,932	138,345
Total	\$ 4,209,755	\$ 3,298,569

## 12. Term Loan

On September 15, 2017, the Company entered into a first lien senior secured credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with a third-party lender (the "Lender") providing for a multi-draw, non-revolving term loan facility of a maximum aggregate principal amount of up to US\$35.0 million. Security granted by the Company under the Credit Agreement included a demand debenture for US\$75.0 million which provides for a first ranking security interest and floating and fixed charges over all of the real and personal property present and after acquired of the Company.

An initial commitment amount of US\$15.0 million (the "Term Loan") was granted at inception and on January 23, 2018 and June 1, 2018 the Company amended its credit agreement with its Lender to obtain an increased commitment of US\$5.0 million and US\$10.0 million respectively. This brings the Company's aggregate amount committed by the Lender under the Term Loan to US\$30.0 million.

As at December 31, 2019 the Company has drawn US\$26.5 million (CAD\$34,418,200 - at closing US exchange rate). The Company's ability to access additional commitment funds is subject to approval of the Lender based on review and approval of the Company's future development plans.

The interest rate for the Term Loan is the three-month United States dollar London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") with a LIBOR floor of 1%, plus 7.50% payable quarterly, for a five-year term with a maturity date of September 15, 2022. In conjunction, the Company issued 13,750,000 warrants entitling the Lender to purchase one common share of Hemisphere at an exercise price of \$0.28/share prior to September 15, 2022. The effective interest rate is 10.92%.

The below table summarizes the sum of issuance costs included in both the term loan and deferred charges as at December 31, 2019:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Term Loan</b>		
Term Loan, beginning of year	\$ 33,323,584	\$ 17,465,518
Principal amount of Term Loan issued	661,000	14,199,400
Foreign exchange adjustment	(1,569,655)	2,279,937
Transfer of debt issuance costs – cash	(66,425)	(534,379)
Transfer of debt issuance costs – warrants	-	(380,573)
Accretion of debt issuance costs	407,173	293,681
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 32,755,677</b>	<b>\$ 33,323,584</b>

Deferred Costs	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Deferred costs, beginning of year	\$ (546,063)	\$ (1,210,691)
Debt issuance costs – cash	-	81,724
Debt issuance costs – warrants	-	380,573
Amortization of deferred costs	144,407	202,332
<b>Deferred costs, end of year</b>	<b>\$ (401,656)</b>	<b>\$ (546,063)</b>

The Company has recognized a portion of the debt issuance costs and value allocated to the warrants (Note 14(c) against the Term Loan based on the proportion of the facility drawn, with the balance included in deferred charges. The portion recognized against the Term Loan will be accreted using the effective interest method (refer to effective interest rate above) through finance expense while the deferred charge balance is being straight-line amortized over the five-year term. As future draws are made under the term Loan, the unamortized proportion of the deferred charges will be transferred against the debt obligation and accreted also using the effective interest method.

The Term Loan is subject to certain quarterly financial and performance covenants from the quarter ended December 31, 2019 to the maturity date of the loan on September 15, 2022:

1. Interest coverage ratio shall not be less than 3.00 to 1.00.
2. Total leverage ratio shall not be more than 3.25 to 1.00.
3. Minimum average production shall not be less than 1,500 boe/d.
4. Proved developed producing coverage ratio, based on reserve reports internally prepared by Hemisphere, shall not be less than 1.00 to 1.00.
5. Total proved reserves coverage, based on reserve reports internally prepared by Hemisphere, shall not be less than 1.50 to 1.00.
6. The Company also has an annual financial covenant for its cash general and administrative costs for a base sum of \$2.725 million per annum for the year ending December 31, 2019.

Covenants table for the year ended December 31, 2019:

Ratio	Covenant	Required	Actual December 31, 2019
1.	Interest Coverage Ratio	Greater than 3.00	6.06
2.	Total Leverage Ratio	Less than 3.25	1.67
3.	Minimum Average Production	Greater than 1,500	2,166 Boe/d
4.	Proved Developed Producing Coverage Ratio	Greater than 1.00	1.71
5.	Total Proved Reserves Coverage Ratio	Greater than 1.50	2.31
6.	General and Administrative Costs	Less than \$2.725	\$2.700 \$MM

At December 31, 2019 the Company is in compliance with the financial and performance covenants as noted in the table above. In the event of a covenant violation, this would represent a default under the Term Loan and, if not remedied or waived by the lender, would result in the right of the lender to demand repayment of all amounts owed.

Management's forecasts for 2020 and Q1 2021, based on current strip pricing, indicates a potential breach of certain of its financial and performance covenants as at June 30, 2020. In addition, Management's forecasts indicate a potential breach of performance covenants related to reserves for the quarters ended September 30, 2020, December 31, 2020, and March 31, 2021. The Company has obtained covenant relief from its lender in respect of potential breaches for June 30, 2020 only, and not beyond that date (see note 2(a)).

Management's forecasts may change materially based upon actual prices received during the year, changes in future strip pricing, production volumes, operating costs, activity levels, cash flows, and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company.

The Company is adapting to the recent outbreak of the novel coronavirus and the related economic and social disruption, volatility in financial markets, potential disruption to global supply chains, and the ability to directly and indirectly staff the Company's day to day operations. The current challenging economic climate may lead to further adverse changes in cash flows, working capital levels and or debt balances, which may also have a direct impact on the Company's operating results and financial position. These and other factors may adversely affect the Company's liquidity and ability to generate income and cash flows in the future. The current volatility in commodity prices and uncertainty regarding the timing for recovery creates inherent challenges with the preparation of financial forecasts.

### 13. Lease Liabilities

The Company has lease liabilities for contracts related to financing facilities, surface leases, vehicles and office equipment. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The discount rate used for the period ended December 31, 2019 was 10.92%. The following table summarizes lease liabilities at December 31, 2019:

	<b>December 31, 2019</b>
Balance, January 1, 2019	\$ 452,152
Interest expense	45,073
Lease payments	(120,233)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2019</b>	<b>\$ 376,992</b>
Current Portion	\$ 94,434
Long-term portion	282,558

### 14. Share Capital

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued and outstanding

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had 88,902,302 (December 31, 2018 – 89,793,302) common shares issued and outstanding.

- In March 2019, 90,000 shares were issued on the exercise of stock options.
- On June 27, 2019 the Company announced notice of a normal course issuer bid (NCIB) to purchase and cancel, from time to time, up to 8,016,731 common shares of the Company. The Company has since purchased and canceled 981,000 shares for \$123,679 as at December 31, 2019, for an average cost of \$0.13.

(b) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan in place and is authorized to grant stock options to officers, directors, employees and consultants whereby the aggregate number of shares

reserved for issuance may not exceed 10% of the issued shares at the time of grant and 5% of the issued shares to each optionee. Stock options are non-transferable and have a maximum term of five years. Stock options terminate no later than 90 days (30 days for investor-related services) upon termination of employment or employment contract and one year in the case of retirement, death or disability. The grant price is determined using the closing price of the Company's shares from the day prior to the grant.

Details of the Company's stock options as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

Exercise Price	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Balance Outstanding Dec. 31, 2018	Changes in the Year			Balance Outstanding Dec. 31, 2019	Balance Exercisable Dec. 31, 2019
				Granted	Exercised	Expired		
\$0.24	29-Jan-15	29-Jan-20	1,075,000	-	-	(75,000)	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$0.39	1-Mar-15	1-Mar-20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
\$0.08	11-Feb-16	11-Feb-21	1,685,000	-	(90,000)	-	1,595,000	1,595,000
\$0.08	12-Feb-16	12-Feb-21	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	125,000
\$0.25	21-Sep-17	21-Sep-22	5,034,000	-	-	(120,000)	4,914,000	4,914,000
\$0.28	2-Oct-17	2-Oct-22	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
\$0.25	01-Jan-18	01-Jan-23	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	166,667
\$0.12	01-Mar-19	01-Mar-24	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000
			8,419,000	50,000	(90,000)	(195,000)	8,184,000	8,100,667
Weighted-average exercise price			\$0.21	\$0.12	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.21	\$0.21

Exercise Price	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Balance Outstanding Dec. 31, 2017	Changes in the Year			Balance Outstanding Dec. 31, 2018	Balance Exercisable Dec. 31, 2018
				Granted	Exercised	Expired		
\$0.24	29-Jan-15	29-Jan-20	1,075,000	-	-	-	1,075,000	1,075,000
\$0.39	1-Mar-15	1-Mar-20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
\$0.08	11-Feb-16	11-Feb-21	1,685,000	-	-	-	1,685,000	1,685,000
\$0.08	12-Feb-16	12-Feb-21	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	125,000
\$0.25	21-Sep-17	21-Sep-22	5,034,000	-	-	-	5,034,000	3,356,000
\$0.28	2-Oct-17	2-Oct-22	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	100,000
\$0.25	01-Jan-18	01-Jan-23	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	83,333
			8,169,000	250,000	-	-	8,419,000	6,524,333
Weighted-average exercise price			\$0.21	\$0.25	-	-	\$0.21	\$0.20

Share-based payments are non-cash expenses which reflect the estimated value of stock options issued to directors, employees and consultants of the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded total share-based payments of \$71,918, compared to \$364,848 for the same period in 2018.

In March of 2019 the Company granted 50,000 stock options to a consultant at an exercise price of \$0.12 each, all of which vested immediately. The Company uses a Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock option grants and the factors used were; volatility 66.18%, risk free rate 1.86%, expected life 5 years and forfeiture rate of 5%.

The fair value of the granted stock options was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Expected life (years)	5.00	5.00
Interest rate	1.86%	1.86%
Volatility	66.18%	66.18%
Fair value at grant date	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.14

The weighted-average exercise price for stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$0.12 (year ended December 31, 2018 - \$0.25). The forfeiture rate has been estimated at 5% (December 31, 2018 - 5%).

(c) Share purchase warrants

On September 15, 2017, the Company issued 13,750,000 warrants to a third-party lender in conjunction with its Term Loan (Note 12). Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of Hemisphere at an exercise price of \$0.28 per share prior to September 15, 2022. The exercise price of the warrants represented a 40% premium to the 30-day volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of Hemisphere's common shares at market close on September 14, 2017. The warrants are subject to a forced exercise clause which applies upon a 30-day VWAP equaling or exceeding \$1.40 per share. The warrants are non-transferable.

The Company ascribed a value to the warrants of \$1,428,954 by comparing the fair value of the Term Loan both with and without the warrant feature determining the difference in value to be related to the warrants. The effective rates have been disclosed in Note 12. Further, a deferred tax liability of \$385,818 was incurred with regard to the warrants that is applied against the recorded warrant reserve.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had 13,750,000 outstanding and exercisable share purchase warrants.

(d) Income (Loss) per share

	2019	2018
Net income (loss) for the year	\$ 2,234,430	\$ (4,853,569)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic	89,662,316	89,793,302
Dilutive stock options and warrants	700,274	-
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted	90,362,590	89,793,302
Income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.05)

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company had dilutive stock options of 700,274. For the comparable periods in 2018 the Company incurred a loss; therefore, dilutive stock options and share purchase warrants were nil.

## 15. Related Party Transactions

Compensation to key executive personnel, consisting of the Company's officers, directors and Chairman, was paid as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,580,000	\$ 940,000
Share-based payments	71,918	137,499

## 16. Commitments

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Office Rental	\$ 76,428	76,428	76,428	31,845	261,129
Term Loan	-	-	34,418,200	-	34,418,200
Term Loan Interest	3,303,676	3,303,676	2,477,757	-	9,085,108
	\$ 3,380,104	3,380,104	36,972,385	31,845	43,764,437

The Company has a commitment to make monthly rental payments pursuant to the office rental agreement until May 30, 2023.

## 17. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Provided by (used in):		
Accounts receivable	\$ (2,504,483)	\$ 1,081,039
Prepaid expenses	(140,042)	23,485
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(379,638)	(399,132)
Total changes in non-cash working capital	\$ (3,024,162)	\$ 705,392
Provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ (2,515,611)	\$ 217,224
Investing activities	(508,551)	488,168
Total changes in non-cash working capital	\$ (3,024,162)	\$ 705,392

Cash interest paid on the Company's debts during the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$3,464,170 compared to \$2,664,211 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

## 18. Income Taxes

The reconciliation of income tax computed at the current statutory tax rate of 26.75% (year ended December 31, 2018 – 27%) to income tax expense is:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Income (loss) before tax	\$ 2,234,430	\$ (4,853,569)
Statutory income tax rate	26.75%	27%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	597,710	(1,310,464)
Non-deductible items	11,792	79,205
Other	6,550	2,679
Effect of change in tax rate	381,935	24
Change in deferred tax asset	(997,987)	1,228,556
Deferred tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

The combined deferred tax rate has decreased from 27% to 26.75% as a result of the decrease in the Alberta tax rate from 12% to 11% effective July 1, 2019.

The tax affected items that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax asset at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are presented below:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets		
Non-capital losses	\$ 5,018,368	\$ 4,460,192
Share issue costs	14,790	-
Decommissioning obligations	1,832,719	2,094,354
Financial instruments	282,386	-
Lease liability	94,248	-
Term loan	-	12,774
	<b>7,242,511</b>	<b>6,567,320</b>
Deferred income tax liability		
Property and equipment	(6,983,214)	(6,336,206)
Financial instruments	-	(231,114)
Term loan	(259,297)	-
	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

The Company assessed the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits of tax pools in excess of the carrying amount of assets and has not recognized a deferred tax asset in respect of the following deductible temporary differences.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Net-capital loss carryforwards	95,333	95,333
Non-capital losses	17,874,495	19,795,031
Share & Debt issue costs	-	101,171
Debt issue cost	815,957	1,098,959
	<b>\$ 18,785,785</b>	<b>\$ 21,090,494</b>

As at December 31, 2019, the Company has non-capital losses of approximately \$37,947,967 that may be applied to reduce future Canadian taxable income, expiring as follows:

Available to		
2026	\$	546,873
2027		340,994
2028		215,784
2029		311,713
2030		323,389
2031		556,859
2032		1,736,206
2033		2,540,111
2035		7,173,180
2036		7,644,779
2037		6,040,309
2038		9,091,551
2039		1,426,219
	<b>\$</b>	<b>37,947,967</b>

## 19. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the year end, the Company entered into the following commodity price contracts:

Product	Type	Volume	Price	Index	Term
Crude oil	Swap	750 bbl/d	US\$23.80	WTI-NYMEX	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$16.95	WCS	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$15.25	WCS	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$14.35	WCS	April 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	750 bbl/d	US\$17.55	WCS	May 1, 2020 – June 30, 2020
Crude oil	Swap	100 bbl/d	US\$15.30	WCS	July 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020

# Hemisphere

energy corporation

## OFFICERS

**Don Simmons, P.Geol.**  
*President & Chief Executive Officer*

**Dorlyn Evancic, CPA, CGA**  
*Chief Financial Officer*

**Ian Duncan, P.Eng.**  
*Chief Operating Officer*

**Andrew Arthur, P.Geol.**  
*Vice President, Exploration*

**Ashley Ramsden-Wood, P.Eng.**  
*Vice President, Engineering*

## BANKER

**Alberta Treasury Branches**  
*Calgary, Alberta*

## AUDITOR

**KPMG LLP**  
*Calgary, Alberta*

## TRANSFER AGENT

**Computershare Investor Services Inc.**  
*Vancouver, British Columbia*

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Charles O'Sullivan, B.Sc., Chairman<sup>(2)</sup>**

**Frank Borowicz, QC, CA (Hon)<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

**Bruce McIntyre, P.Geol.<sup>(1)(3)</sup>**

**Don Simmons, P.Geol.<sup>(3)</sup>**

**Gregg Vernon, P.Eng.<sup>(2)</sup>**

**Richard Wyman, B.Sc., MBA<sup>(1)(3)</sup>**

*(1) Audit Committee*

*(2) Compensation & Corporate Governance Committee*

*(3) Reserves Committee*

## LEGAL COUNSEL

**Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP**  
*Calgary, Alberta*

**Harper Grey LLP**  
*Vancouver, British Columbia*

## INDEPENDENT ENGINEER

**McDaniel Associates & Consultants Ltd.**  
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