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SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

陽光油砂有限公司*

(a corporation incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of the Province of Alberta, Canada with limited liability)
(HKEX: 2012)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL FIGURES

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the total loss and comprehensive loss attributable to the owners of the Corporation was approximately CAD 66.0 million, as compared to total income and comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the Corporation of approximately CAD 1.5 million in 2021.

As at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Corporation notes the following selected financial figures.

<i>For the twelve months ended December 31,</i>	2022	2021
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to owners of the Corporation (CAD \$000s)	(66,042)	1,475
Average Dilbit sales (bbl/day)	516.7	-

<i>(Canadian \$000s)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	542	312
Trade and other receivables	8,330	4,291
Exploration and evaluation assets	235,044	255,696
Property, plant and equipment	485,222	477,624
Total liabilities	637,710	579,357
Shareholders' equity	110,009	176,367

The quarterly results and the audited consolidated financial statements have been reviewed by the Corporation's Audit Committee and have been audited.

Hong Kong, March 24, 2023
Calgary, March 23, 2023

As at the date of this announcement, the Board consists of Mr. Kwok Ping Sun and Ms. Gloria Pui Yun Ho as executive directors; Mr. Michael John Hibberd, Ms. Linna Liu and Ms. Xijuan Jiang as non-executive directors; and Mr. Yi He, Mr. Alfa Li and Mr. Guangzhong Xing as independent non-executive directors.

*For identification purposes only

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.
(Incorporated in the Province of Alberta, Canada with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Sunshine Oilsands Ltd. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereafter collectively referred to as the “Group”) set out on pages 6 to 86, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (the “IAASB”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “*Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*” section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (“IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to the Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Group’s total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by approximately CAD511,583,000 as at December 31, 2022. This conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(CONTINUED)

Key audit matters (Continued)

Impairment assessment of Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E") Assets

Refer to note 10 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 25 and 26.

The key audit matter

As at December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the Group's E&E assets was approximately CAD235,044,000. Based on the impairment assessment, an impairment loss of CAD19,653,000 was recognised during the year ended December 31, 2022.

The management of the Company reviewed petroleum properties, which comprise different cash generating units ("CGUs"), for indicators of possible impairment or reversal of impairment by considering events or changes in circumstances. Such events and changes in circumstances included the economic impact on these CGUs resulting from fluctuation of crude oil prices, production costs and change in production and oil reserve volumes.

The management of the Company compared the carrying amount of each CGU with its recoverable amount, which was estimated by calculating the fair value less costs of disposal using a discounted cash flow forecast, to determine the amount of impairment or reversal of impairment, if any. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, the estimated future cash flows of contingent resources were discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate. The management of the Company applied critical judgment in determining the recoverable amount.

The preparation of discounted cash flow forecast involves the exercise of significant management judgement, particularly in estimating for the quantity of contingent resources, future commodity prices, production rates, operating expenses and development costs, as well as a discount rate. The management of the Company engages independent qualified reserves evaluators to evaluate the contingent resources associated with the E&E assets.

We have identified the impairment assessment of the E&E assets as a key audit matter because the amount is significant to the consolidated financial statements as a whole and involve the exercise of significant management judgement in estimating the inputs in the impairment assessment models, which a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures relating to the significant assumptions.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures were designed to perform, amongst others:

- Understanding the process and testing the design and implementation of the key controls over management's review on impairment assessment of E&E assets.
- Examining and challenging management's assessment of impairment indicators, specifically on status of the evaluation and development activities.
- Examining the methodology adopted by management in the impairment assessments with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards.
- Evaluating the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the independent qualified reserves evaluators engaged by the management, and the methodology used by the independent qualified reserves evaluators.
- Examining the impairment assessment prepared by the management of the Company, with involving our expert to assist us in assessing whether the management's discount rate and future commodity prices, by comparing it against market data and other external data.
- Considering the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in respect of the impairment assessment of petroleum properties and the key assumptions adopted with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards.

Based on the above procedures we have performed, we found management's impairment assessments of exploration and evaluation are supported by the available evidence.

Key audit matters (Continued)

Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment

Refer to note 11 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 27 to 28.

The key audit matter

As at December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment was approximately CAD485,222,000. Based on the impairment assessment, a reversal of CAD20,028,000 was recognised during the year ended 31 December 2022.

The management of the Company performed impairment assessment of the property, plant and equipment by determining recoverable amount with reference to the value-in-use calculations. The value-in-use calculations were based on discounted cash flows forecast, with the use of estimates on future selling prices for crude oil, future production profiles and in determining appropriate discount rates.

We have identified the impairment assessment of the property, plant and equipment as a key audit matter because the amount is significant to the consolidated financial statements as a whole and there is involvement of a significant degree of judgements and estimates made by the management of the Company.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

The audit procedures that we performed, amongst others, included:

- Understanding the process and testing the design and implementation of the key controls over management's review on impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment.
- Examining and challenging management's assessment of impairment indicators and the methodology adopted by management in the impairment assessments with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards.
- Evaluating the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the independent qualified reserves evaluators engaged by the Group, and the methodology used by the independent qualified reserves evaluators.
- Comparing the forecasted commodity prices used in the estimate of proved and probable reserves to those published by other reserve engineering companies.
- Comparing estimates of forecasted production, forecasted operating, royalty and capital cost assumptions used in the estimate of proved and probable reserves to historical results.
- Examining the impairment assessment prepared by the management of the Company, with involving our expert to assist us in assessing whether the management's discount rate, by comparing it against market data and other external data.
- Evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements in respect of the impairment assessment of the CGUs and the key assumptions adopted with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards.

Based on the above procedures we have performed, we found management's impairment assessments of property, plant and equipment are supported by the available evidence.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(CONTINUED)

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors of the Company and Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors of the Company determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Company are responsible for assessing the Group'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 the directors of the Company either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion, solely to you, as a body in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's directors' 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide audit committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, active taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with audit committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Fung Shing Bun, Spencer.

Prism Hong Kong and Shanghai Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Fung Shing Bun, Spencer
Practising Certificate Number: P07451
Hong Kong, March 24, 2023

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Notes	<u>2022</u> CAD'000	<u>2021</u> CAD'000
Assets			
<i>Current assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	7	8,330	2,290
Loan receivables	8	1,514	10,758
Cash and cash equivalents	9	542	312
		<u>10,386</u>	<u>13,360</u>
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Exploration and evaluation assets	10	235,044	255,696
Property, plant and equipment	11	485,222	477,624
Right-of-use assets	12(a)	5,720	5,515
Other receivables	7	-	2,001
Loan receivables	8	11,347	1,528
		<u>737,333</u>	<u>742,364</u>
Total assets		<u>747,719</u>	<u>755,724</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade payables, interest payables and accrued liabilities	13	233,330	52,148
Lease liabilities	12(b)	391	562
Loans from related companies	15	15,200	41,717
Other loans	14(a)	4,008	11,938
Senior notes	14(b)	269,040	-
		<u>521,969</u>	<u>106,365</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Interest payables	13	7,470	164,525
Lease liabilities	12(b)	811	233
Other loans	14(a)	12,230	1,626
Senior notes	14(b)	-	251,838
Loans from related companies	15	38,744	-
Loans from a shareholder	16	12,342	-
Provisions	17	44,144	54,770
		<u>115,741</u>	<u>472,992</u>
Total liabilities		<u>637,710</u>	<u>579,357</u>

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

(CONTINUED)

	Notes	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		CAD'000	CAD'000
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	18	1,315,265	1,315,265
Reserve for share-based compensation		76,416	76,416
Capital reserve		(4,453)	(4,453)
Exchange fluctuation reserve		(1,042)	(403)
Accumulated deficit		<u>(1,275,178)</u>	<u>(1,209,775)</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		111,008	177,050
Non-controlling interests		<u>(999)</u>	<u>(683)</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>110,009</u>	<u>176,367</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>747,719</u>	<u>755,724</u>
Going concern	3		
Commitments and contingencies	31		
Subsequent events	36		

The consolidated financial statements on pages 6 to 86 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on March 24, 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

David Yi He,
Independent Non-Executive Director

Kwok Ping Sun,
Executive Director

The accompanying notes form part of these annual consolidated financial statements.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Notes	<u>2022</u> CAD'000	<u>2021</u> CAD'000
Revenue	19	14,667	143
Other income	21	2,864	45,814
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		<u>20,028</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenue and income		<u>37,559</u>	<u>45,957</u>
Expenses			
Diluent costs		(6,984)	-
Transportation costs		(3,926)	(45)
Operating costs		(18,942)	(7,724)
Depletion and depreciation		(3,870)	(1,283)
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets		(19,653)	-
(Impairment loss) reversal of impairment loss on financial assets, net of reversal		(78)	38
General and administrative costs		(11,064)	(9,112)
Finance costs	22	(8,737)	(46,826)
Share-based compensation	27	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Total expenses		<u>(73,254)</u>	<u>(64,957)</u>
Other (loss) gain			
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net		<u>(30,010)</u>	<u>20,122</u>
(Loss) profit before income tax		(65,705)	1,122
Income tax expenses	28	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(Loss) profit for the year	23	<u>(65,705)</u>	<u>1,122</u>
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(65,403)	1,466
Non-controlling interests		<u>(302)</u>	<u>(344)</u>
		<u>(65,705)</u>	<u>1,122</u>

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(CONTINUED)

	Note	<u>2022</u> CAD'000	<u>2021</u> CAD'000
Other comprehensive expense			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements from functional currency to presentation currency		(653)	(8)
Other comprehensive expense for the year		(653)	(8)
Total comprehensive (expenses) income for the year		<u>(66,358)</u>	<u>1,114</u>
Total comprehensive (expenses) income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(66,042)	1,475
Non-controlling interests		(316)	(361)
		<u>(66,358)</u>	<u>1,114</u>
(Loss) earnings per share	24		
Basic and diluted (CAD cents)		<u>(26.86)</u>	<u>0.69</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these annual consolidated financial statements.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<u>Attributable to owners of the Company</u>							<u>Non-controlling interests</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Reserve for share- based compensation</u>	<u>Capital reserve</u>	<u>Exchange fluctuation reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>			
	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000 (note)	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000		
Balance as at January 1, 2022	1,315,265	76,416	(4,453)	(403)	(1,209,775)	177,050	(683)	176,367	
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(65,403)	(65,403)	(302)	(65,705)	
- Exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements from functional currency to presentation currency	-	-	-	(639)	-	(639)	(14)	(653)	
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	(639)	(65,403)	(66,042)	(316)	(66,358)	
Balance as at December 31, 2022	<u>1,315,265</u>	<u>76,416</u>	<u>(4,453)</u>	<u>(1,042)</u>	<u>(1,275,178)</u>	<u>111,008</u>	<u>(999)</u>	<u>110,009</u>	

The accompanying notes form part of these annual consolidated financial statements.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(CONTINUED)

Notes	Attributable to owners of the Company						Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Reserve for share-based compensation	Convertible bonds equity reserve	Capital reserve	Exchange fluctuation reserve	Accumulated deficit			
	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000
Balance as at January 1, 2021	1,296,814	76,411	4,170	-	(412)	(1,211,241)	165,742	(322)	165,420
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,466	1,466	(344)	1,122
Other comprehensive income (expense)									
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss									
- Exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements from functional currency to presentation currency	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	(17)	(8)
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	-	-	-	-	9	1,466	1,475	(361)	1,114
Conversion of convertible bond	14(c) 18,467	-	(4,170)	(4,453)	-	-	9,844	-	9,844
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments	27 -	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Share issue costs, net of deferred tax	18 (16)	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	(16)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	<u>1,315,265</u>	<u>76,416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,453)</u>	<u>(403)</u>	<u>(1,209,775)</u>	<u>177,050</u>	<u>(683)</u>	<u>176,367</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these annual consolidated financial statements.

Note:

As at December 31, 2021, there was CAD4,453,000 included in capital reserve which represented the difference between the consideration of conversion 2020 CB for 113,924,051 new Class "A" common shares approximately CAD18,467,000 and liabilities component and equity component of 2020 CB of approximately CAD9,844,000 and CAD4,170,000 respectively.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Operating activities		
(Loss) profit before income tax	(65,705)	1,122
Adjustments for:	-	
Depletion and depreciation	3,870	1,283
Loss on disposal and written-off of property, plant and equipment	-	29
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (gain)	29,408	(18,902)
Income from waived of interest expense on senior notes, including yield maintenance premium	-	(39,528)
Income from over-provision of interest arising from other loans	-	(1,567)
Income recognised in relation to the bitumen royalty agreement	-	(4,385)
Interest income	(6)	(4)
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on financial assets, net of reversal	78	(38)
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets	19,653	-
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(20,028)	-
Finance costs	8,737	46,826
Share-based compensation	-	5
	(23,993)	(15,159)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(23,993)	(15,159)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(3,987)	(1,009)
Increase in trade payables and accrued liabilities	6,655	6,275
	(21,325)	(9,893)
Net cash used in operating activities	(21,325)	(9,893)
Investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(543)	(1,536)
Payments for exploration and evaluation assets	(1,053)	(1,276)
Interest received	6	4
	(1,590)	(2,808)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,590)	(2,808)

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(CONTINUED)

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Financing activities		
Proceeds from related companies' loans	11,099	15,300
Advance from a shareholder	11,792	-
Proceeds from other loans	1,969	492
Repayment of lease liabilities	(713)	(1,134)
Repayment of other loans	(284)	(1,229)
Payment for finance costs	(636)	(208)
Repayment of related companies' loans	(98)	(7,074)
Proceeds from bitumen royalty agreement	-	6,000
Payments for share issue costs	-	(16)
	23,129	12,131
Net cash generated from financing activities		
	214	(570)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
	312	838
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	16	44
	542	312
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		

The accompanying notes form part of these annual consolidated financial statements.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sunshine Oilsands Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta on February 22, 2007. Its ultimate controlling party is Mr. Kwok Ping Sun (“Mr. Sun”). The address of its principal place of business is 1100, 700 – 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0T8 and subsequently with effective from July 8, 2022, was changed to Suite 1910, 715-5th Ave SW, Calgary AB, T2P 2X6. The Company’s shares were listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“SEHK”) on March 1, 2012 pursuant to an initial public offering (“IPO”) and trades under the stock code symbol of “2012”. On November 16, 2012, the Company completed a listing of its common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and traded under the symbol of “SUO”. On September 30, 2015, the Company completed a voluntary delisting from the TSX. The Company continues to be a reporting issuer in Canada.

The Group is engaged in the evaluation and the development of oil properties for the future production of crude oil products in the Athabasca oilsands region in Alberta, Canada. Details of the subsidiaries are set out in note 33.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars (“CAD”) which is the same as the functional currency of the Company.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”)

In the current year, the Group has applied, for its first time, the following amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”) which are effective for the Group’s financial year beginning January 1, 2022.

Amendments to IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Amendments to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use
Amendments to IAS 37	Onerous contracts: Cost of fulfilling a contract
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRS 2018 - 2020 cycle

The application of other new and amendments to IFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group’s financial performance and position for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

New and amendments to IFRSs issued but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to IFRSs and interpretation that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 17 (including the June 2020 and December 2021 amendment to IFRS17)	Insurance Contracts ¹
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback ²
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture ³
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-current ²
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants ²
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies ¹
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates ¹
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined

The directors of the Company anticipate that, the application of the new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Details of fair value measurement are explained in the accounting policies set out below.

The significant accounting policies are set out below.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation (Continued)

Going concern assessment

As at December 31, 2022, the Group's total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by approximately CAD511,583,000. Notwithstanding the above results, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of the going concern basis is dependent upon the success of the Group's future operations, its ability to generate adequate cash flows in order to meet its obligations as and when fall due and its ability to refinance or restructure its borrowings such that the Group can meet its future working capital and financing requirements.

Also, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group will be able to finance its future financing requirements and working capital based on the following considerations:

- The ultimate controlling party, Mr. Sun, has agreed to provide financial support for the continuing operations of the Company so as to enable it to meet its liabilities when they fall due for the foreseeable future;
- The related companies have agreed to provide financial support for the continuing operations of the Company so as to enable it to meet its liabilities when they fall due for the foreseeable future and not call for any principal and accrued interest amounting approximately CAD63,843,000, until the Group is in a financial position to do so;
- The Shareholder has agreed to provide financial support for the continuing operations of the Company so as to enable it to meet its liabilities when they fall due for the foreseeable future and not call for any principal and accrued interest amounting approximately CAD12,837,000, until the Group is in a financial position to do so; and
- The directors of the Company have reviewed the Group's cash flow projections which cover a period of not less than twelve months for the twelve months ending December 31, 2023.

In view of the above, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that there will be sufficient financial resources available to the Group to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the directors of the Company have prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notwithstanding the above, significant uncertainties exist as to whether the directors of the Company will be able to achieve its plans and measures as described above. Whether the Group will be able to continue as a going concern would depend upon the Group's ability to generate adequate financing and operating cash flows in the near future and obtain the continuous financial support from its ultimate controlling parties and senior note holders.

Should the Group be unable to continue to operate as a going concern, adjustments would have to be made to write down the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities which might arise and to reclassify non-current assets and non-current liabilities as current assets and current liabilities respectively. The effect of these adjustments has not been reflected in these financial statements.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries.

Control is achieved where the Group has:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, power over the investee may be obtained through: (i) a contractual arrangement with other vote holders; (ii) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; (iii) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights; or (iv) a combination of the above, based on all relevant facts and circumstances.

The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control stated above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services to a customer. Specifically, the Group uses a five-step approach to recognise revenue:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group recognised revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to customers.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group’s performance as the Group performs;
- the Group’s performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Group’s performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer, excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, discounts and sales related taxes.

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of crude oil products is recognised based on the floating prices specified in contracts with customers and when control of the product transfers to the customer and collection is reasonably assured. The sales or transaction price of the Group’s crude oil products to customers are made pursuant to contracts based on prevailing commodity pricing and adjusted by quality and equalisation adjustments. The revenue is collected on the 25th day of the month following sales.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

Principal versus agent

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the Group is an agent).

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer.

The Group is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. In this case, the Group does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the customer. When the Group acts as an agent, it recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party.

Leasing

Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract or modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leasing (Continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date, the Group measures lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Lease liability is remeasured (and with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leasing (Continued)

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs, less lease incentives received. Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37 *Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. They are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

When the Group obtains ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term upon exercising purchase options, the carrying amount of the relevant right-of-use asset is transferred to property, plant and equipment.

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient for all leases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leasing (Continued)

Lease modification

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recorded in the respective functional currency (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates) at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. CAD) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

Fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation and retranslated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Retirement benefits costs and termination benefits

Payments to the defined contribution plans, state-managed retirement benefit schemes, the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the “MPF scheme”) and the Employee Provident Fund (the “EPF scheme”) and Canada Pension Plan (“CPP”) are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from “profit (loss) before taxation” as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of each reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either (i) the same taxable entity; or (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies IAS 12 *Income Taxes* requirements to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately. Temporary differences relating to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised at initial recognition and over the lease terms due to application of the initial recognition exemption. Temporary differences arising from subsequent revision to the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, resulting from remeasurement of lease liabilities and lease modifications, that are not subject to initial recognition exemption are recognised on the date of remeasurement or modification.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Oil and natural gas exploration and development expenditures

Exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) assets

E&E assets are those expenditures for an area where technical feasibility and commercial viability have not yet been determined. These costs include unproved property acquisition costs, geological and geophysical costs, E&E drilling, directly attributable general and administrative costs (including share-based compensation costs), borrowing costs, consequential operating costs net of revenues, and the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation associated with the assets. The costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalised as E&E assets until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated.

Pre-acquisition costs for oil and gas assets are recognised in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss when incurred. Acquisition of undeveloped mineral leases is initially capitalised as E&E assets and charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income upon the expiration of the lease, impairment of the asset or management’s determination that no further E&E activities are planned on the lease, whichever comes first. E&E assets can be further broken down into tangible and intangible assets. Intangible costs are all costs considered necessary to drill a well and ready a site prior to the installation of the production equipment. Tangible drilling costs are those incurred to purchase and install the production equipment and include production facilities.

The decision to transfer assets from E&E to development and producing assets (included in property, plant and equipment) occurs when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project is determined, based on proved and probable reserves being assigned to the project. If commercial reserves are found, exploration and evaluation intangible assets are tested for impairment and transferred to appraisal and development tangible assets as part of property, plant and equipment. No depreciation and/or amortisation is charged during the E&E phase.

Impairment

If no economically recoverable reserves are found upon evaluation, the E&E assets are tested for impairment and the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. If extractable reserves are found and, subject to further appraisal activity which may include the drilling of additional wells, are likely to be developed commercially, the costs continue to be carried as an intangible asset while progress is made in assessing the commerciality of the reserves. All such carried costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review as well as review for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. Lack of intent to develop or otherwise extract value from such discovery would result in the relevant expenditures being charged to the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. When economically recoverable reserves are determined and development is approved, the relevant carrying value is transferred to property, plant and equipment.

E&E assets are assessed for the indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The assessment for impairment is completed on a CGU basis. After impairment is assessed, any carrying amounts which exceed recoverable amounts, by CGU, on the E&E assets are written down to the recoverable amount through the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Oil and natural gas exploration and development expenditures (Continued)

Impairment (Continued)

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate 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, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprises mainly computers and office equipment and development and production assets (includes crude oil products assets). The initial cost of a property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the decommissioning obligation associated with the asset and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid, including the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less the total of accumulated depletion, depreciation and impairment losses.

Turnaround costs

Turnaround costs, which are the costs related to the turnaround of a capital project, such as those costs incurred to ensure safety of the worksite and preservation of an asset that are not directly attributable to the development of an asset are expensed through the consolidated statements of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Maintenance and repairs

Major repairs and maintenance consist of replacing assets or substantial parts of an asset. Where an asset or substantial part of an asset is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the replacement will flow to the Group, the expenditure is capitalised and depreciated the decreasing charge over the remaining life of the asset. The net carrying value of the asset or substantial part being replaced is derecognised at the time the replacement is capitalised. All other maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depletion and depreciation

Depletion of development and production costs (crude oil products assets), included in property, plant and equipment, and production equipment are measured on the unit-of-production method based upon estimated proved plus probable recoverable oil and natural gas reserves before royalties in each CGU as determined by independent engineers.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depletion and depreciation (Continued)

Depreciation of office furniture, equipment, computers and vehicles included in property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a declining balance basis between 20% to 30% per year.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances and cash in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated on the statement of financial position of the Company at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (Continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or the CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a CGUs, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of CGUs, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of CGUs, with the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit or the group of CGUs. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit or the group of CGUs. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or the CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or the CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the cost of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) and (“FVTPL”).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group’s business model for managing them.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets subsequently at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses (“ECL”), through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including ECL, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the “Other income” line item (note 21).

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for ECL on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's operations.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

The Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 30 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over 12 months past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written-off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not 1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, 2) held-for-trading, or 3) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Modification of financial liabilities

A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the Group) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The Group considers that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Accordingly, such exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. The exchange or modification is considered as non-substantial modification when such difference is less than 10 per cent.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)

Non-substantial modifications of financial liabilities

For non-substantial modifications of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition, the carrying amount of the relevant financial liabilities will be calculated at the present value of the modified contractual cash flows discounted at the financial liabilities' original effective interest rate. Transaction costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial liabilities and are amortised over the remaining term. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss at the date of modification.

Convertible bonds

Convertible bonds contain liability and equity components

Convertible bonds issued by the Group that contain both the liability and conversion option components are classified separately into respective items on initial recognition in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. Conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is classified as an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is determined using the prevailing market interest of similar non-convertible debts. The difference between the gross proceeds of the issue of the convertible bonds and the fair value assigned to the liability component, representing the conversion option for the holder to convert the loan notes into equity, is included in equity ("convertible bonds equity reserve").

In subsequent periods, the liability component of the convertible bonds is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component, representing the option to convert the liability component into ordinary shares of the Company, will remain in "convertible bonds equity reserve" until the embedded option is exercised (in which case the balance stated in "convertible bonds equity reserve" will be transferred to share capital. Where the option remains unexercised at the expiry date, the balance stated in "convertible bonds equity reserve" will be released to the accumulated losses. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible bond are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are charged directly to equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability portion and amortised over the period of the convertible bond using the effective interest method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions including decommissioning costs are measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

Decommissioning costs and liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with site restoration and abandonment of tangible long-lived assets are initially measured at a fair value which approximates the cost the Group would incur in performing the tasks necessary to abandon the field and restore the site. Fair value is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at the present value of expected future cash outflows to satisfy the obligation as a liability, with a corresponding increase in the related asset, and is depleted using the unit-of-production method over the estimated remaining proved plus probable oil and gas reserves before royalties as appropriate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the effect of the passage of time on the liability for the decommissioning obligation (accretion expense) is recognised in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss as finance costs. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the obligation are charged against the obligation to the extent of the liability recorded. Any difference between the actual costs incurred upon settlement of the obligation and the recorded liability is recognised as a gain or loss in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss in the period in which the settlement occurs.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Share options issued to employees

Equity-settled share-based compensation to directors and employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments, less the fair value of the proceeds received on issuing the equity instruments at the issue date.

The fair value of the equity instruments, including share options or warrants, expected to vest as determined at the issue date of the equity-settled share-based compensation is expensed on a graded vesting basis over the vesting period, unless the services are directly attributable to qualifying assets, with a corresponding increase in reserve for share-based compensation.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to ultimately vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to reserve for share-based compensation.

When share options are exercised the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to share capital when the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will continue to be held in share options reserve.

The Group records compensation expense at the date of issue, based on fair value and management's best estimates.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions (Continued)

Share options issued to non-employees

Equity-settled share-based compensation transactions, with parties other than employees and directors, are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. The fair values of the goods or services received are recognised as expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity (reserve for share-based compensation), when the Company obtains the goods or when the counterparties render services, unless the goods or services qualify for recognition as assets or directly attributable to qualifying assets.

Fair value measurement

When measuring fair value except value in use of exploration and evaluation assets, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets for the purpose of impairment assessment, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Specifically, the Group categorised the fair value measurements into three levels, based on the characteristics of inputs, as follow:

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

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group determines whether transfer occur between levels of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on recurring basis by reviewing their respective fair value measurement.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported and disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimates, that management has made in applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, management has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the assumption that the Group will be able to operate as a going concern in the coming year, which is a critical judgement that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The assessment of the going concern assumption involves making a judgement by the directors of the Company, at a particular point of time, about the future outcome of events or conditions which are inherently uncertain. The directors of the Company consider that the Group has the capability to continue as a going concern and the major events or conditions, which may give rise to business risks, that individually or collectively may cast significant doubt upon the going concern assumption are set out in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The followings are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Oil and gas reserves

The process of estimating quantities of reserves is inherently uncertain and complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. Reserve estimates are based on, among other things, forecasts of production, prices, cost estimates and economic conditions.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Reserve estimates are critical to many accounting estimates including:

- determining whether or not an exploratory well has found economically recoverable reserves. Such determinations involve the commitment of additional capital to develop the field based on current estimates of production, prices and other economic conditions;
- calculating unit-of-production depletion rates. Proved plus probable reserves are used to determine rates that are applied to each unit-of-production in calculating depletion expense; and
- assessing development and production assets for impairment. Estimated future net cash flows used to assess impairment of the Group's development and production assets are determined using proved plus probable reserves.

Depletion and impairment of property, plant and equipment

The amounts recorded for depletion and impairment of property, plant and equipment are based on estimates. These estimates include proved and probable reserves, production rates, future oil prices, future development costs, remaining lives and periods of future benefits of the related assets and other relevant assumptions.

The Group's reserve estimates are evaluated annually pursuant to the parameters and guidelines stipulated under the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGEH"). Changes in reserve estimates impact the financial results of the Group as reserves and estimated future development costs are used to calculate depletion and are also used in impairment calculations.

The decision to transfer exploration and evaluation assets to property, plant and equipment is based on the estimated proved and probable reserves which are in part used to determine a project's technical feasibility and commercial viability.

For impairment testing, property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets are aggregated into CGUs, based on management's judgment in defining the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or groups of assets. CGUs are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risks and materiality.

The discount rate used to calculate the net present value of cash flows for impairment testing is based on estimates of market conditions, recent asset sales and an approximate company and industry peer group weighted average cost of capital. Changes in the general economic environment could result in significant changes to this estimate.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed for possible impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Determination as to whether and how much an asset is impaired involve management estimates and judgements such as future prices of oil and production profile. Management uses all readily available information in determining an amount that is a reasonable approximation of recoverable amount, including estimates basis on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of future oil prices and production profile.

Decommissioning costs

A provision is required to be recognised for the future retirement obligations associated with the Group's assets. The decommissioning provision is based on estimated costs, taking into account of the anticipated method and extent of restoration consistent with legal, regulatory and construction requirements, technological advances and the possible use of the site. Since these estimates are specific to the sites involved, there are many individual assumptions underlying the amount provided. These individual assumptions can be subject to change based on actual experience and a change in one or more of these assumptions could result in a materially different amount.

Allowance recognised in respect of trade and other receivables and loan receivables

The impairment provisions for trade and other receivables and loan receivables are based on assumptions about ECL. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the number of days that an individual receivable is outstanding as well as the Group's historical experience and forward-looking information at the end of the reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the result of the assessment and it may be necessary to make additional impairment charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2022, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and loan receivables are approximately CAD5,023,000 (2021: CAD2,279,000), CAD12,861,000 (2021: CAD12,286,000) respectively, with accumulated loss allowance on trade and other receivables and loan receivables of approximately CAD95,000 (2021: CAD163,000) and CAD933,000 (2021: CAD787,000) respectively.

Share-based compensation

The Company recognises compensation expense on options and stock appreciation rights ("SARs") granted. Compensation expense is based on the estimated fair value of each option, preferred share and stock appreciation right at its grant date, the estimation of which requires management to make assumptions about future volatility of the Company's stock price, future interest rates, future forfeiture rates and the timing with respect to exercise of the instruments. The effects of a change in one or more of these variables could result in a materially different fair value.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Income taxes

The calculation of deferred income taxes is based on a number of assumptions, including estimating the future periods in which temporary differences, tax losses and other tax credits will reverse. Tax interpretations, regulations, and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate are subject to change.

5. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt, which includes other loans and senior notes in note 14, loans from related companies in note 15 and loans from a shareholder in note 16, net of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 9 and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital, reserves and accumulated losses.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure regularly. As part of this review, the directors of the Company consider the cost of capital and risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the directors of the Company, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and issue of new debt.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>18,426</u>	<u>16,377</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>592,364</u>	<u>524,587</u>

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include trade and other receivables, loan receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, interest payables and accrued liabilities, loans from related companies, loans from a shareholder, other loans, senior notes and interest payables. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments included market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the Group's net loss. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits. There have been no changes over the prior year to the Group's objectives, policies or processes to manage market risks.

(a) Price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for crude oil products are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Group has not attempted to mitigate commodity price risk through the use of various financial derivative or physical delivery sales contracts.

(b) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risks primarily through loan receivables, loans from related companies, other loans, senior notes and bank balances that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. a currency other than the functional currency of the operations to which the transactions relate. The foreign currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Hong Kong dollar ("HK\$"), United States dollar ("US\$") and Renminbi ("RMB").

The following table details the Group's exposure as at the reporting date to currency risk arising from recognised assets or (liabilities) denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate.

	2022			2021		
	HK\$ CAD'000	US\$ CAD'000	RMB CAD'000	HK\$ CAD'000	US\$ CAD'000	RMB CAD'000
Assets						
Bank balances and cash	213	1	11	181	1	11
Loan receivables	12,861	-	-	12,286	-	-
Liabilities						
Loan from related companies	(35,645)	-	(18,204)	(20,533)	-	(21,089)
Loan from a shareholder	(12,342)	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	(16,238)	-	-	(13,564)	-	-
Senior notes	-	(269,040)	-	-	(251,838)	-
Interest payables	(5,976)	(176,942)	(4,482)	-	(169,886)	-
	(57,127)	(445,981)	(22,675)	(21,630)	(421,723)	(21,078)

The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging of significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Market risk (Continued)

(b) Currency risk (Continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% (2021: 5%) increase or decrease in the functional currencies of the relevant group entities against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% (2021: 5%) is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% (2021: 5%) change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the functional currency of the lender or the borrower. A negative number below indicates a decrease (2021: decrease) in post-tax profit (2021: post-tax profit) where respective functional currency weakened 5% (2021: 5%) against the relevant foreign currency. For a 5% (2021: 5%) strengthening of respective functional currency against the relevant foreign currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the post-tax profit (2021: post-tax profit) and the balances below would be positive.

	Effect in post-tax profit tax	
	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
HK\$	(2,199)	(833)
US\$	(17,170)	(16,236)
RMB	(873)	(813)

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances carried at prevailing market rates. The Group also exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate restricted bank balance and obligation under a finance lease. The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy. However, the management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider other necessary action when significant interest rate exposure is anticipated.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances is minimal due to short-term maturities, hence, no sensitivity analysis is prepared.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

As at December 31, 2022, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge all obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amounts of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The credit risk of the Group mainly arises from trade and other receivables, loan receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of these balances represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

In order to recognise the credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determination of monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts.

For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL on an collectively basis by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience, as well as the general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

For other non-trade related receivables, the Group has assessed whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout the reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating;
- external credit rating;
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating result of the borrower;
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the borrower; and
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Group and changes in the operating results of the borrower.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTSFOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****Credit risk (Continued)***The Group's exposure to credit risk*

In order to recognise credit risk, the Group has developed and maintained the Group's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the management uses other publicly available financial information and the Group's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising ECL
Performing	For financial assets where there has low risk of default or has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired (refer to as Stage 1)	12-month ECL
Doubtful	For financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired (refer to as Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
Default	Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred (refer to as Stage 3)	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written-off

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (Continued)

The Group's exposure to credit risk (Continued)

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Group's financial assets, as well as the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

	Notes	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	2022			2021		
				Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
				CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000
Trade receivables	7	Performing	Lifetime ECL	1,313	(9)	1,304	-	-	-
Other receivables	7	Performing	12-month ECL	3,805	(86)	3,719	2,442	(163)	2,279
Loan receivables	8	Performing	12-month ECL	13,794	(933)	12,861	13,073	(787)	12,286
					<u>(1,028)</u>			<u>(950)</u>	

The Group has concentration of credit risk as 94% and 100% (2021: 100% and 100%) of the total trade receivables was due from the Group's largest external customer and the top five largest external customers respectively as at December 31, 2022.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to plan that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, using either equity or debt proceeds.

The maturity analysis of the Group's financial liabilities is as follows:

	<u>Weighted average effective interest rate</u>	<u>Within one year or on demand</u>	<u>More than 1 year but less than 2 years</u>	<u>More than 2 years but less than 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>	<u>Total contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
		CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000
As at December 31, 2022							
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	N/A	53,400	-	-	-	53,400	53,400
Interest payables	10%	188,738	-	-	-	188,738	176,942
Interest payables	0%	2,973	6,223	1,262	-	10,458	10,458
Loans from a shareholder	10%	-	-	16,045	-	16,045	12,342
Loans from related companies	10%	16,744	31,613	16,091	-	64,448	53,944
Other loans	2%	4,397	-	12,230	-	16,627	16,238
Senior notes	10%	286,976	-	-	-	286,976	269,040
		<u>553,228</u>	<u>37,836</u>	<u>45,628</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>636,692</u>	<u>592,364</u>
Lease liabilities	9%	<u>473</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>1,202</u>
As at December 31, 2021							
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	N/A	52,148	-	-	-	52,148	52,148
Interest payables	N/A	-	-	164,525	-	164,525	164,525
Loans from related companies	10%	55,444	-	-	-	55,444	41,717
Other loans	1%	11,951	1,626	-	-	13,577	13,564
Senior notes	10%	-	-	293,235	-	293,235	251,838
		<u>119,543</u>	<u>1,626</u>	<u>457,760</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>578,929</u>	<u>523,792</u>
Lease liabilities	9%	<u>606</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>795</u>

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement objective and policies

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices or rates from observable current market transactions as input. The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Trade receivables	1,313	-
Other receivables (note a)	3,564	2,442
Deposits	241	1,500
Prepayments	3,307	512
	8,425	4,454
Less: loss allowance (note b and c)	(95)	(163)
	8,330	4,291
Analysed as:		
Current assets	8,330	2,290
Non-current assets	-	2,001
	8,330	4,291

As at December 31, 2022, the gross amount of trade receivables arising from contracts with customers amounted to approximately CAD1,313,000 (2021: nil).

The Group allows an average credit period of 30 days to its trade customers. The Group transacts with a number of oil and natural gas marketing companies, and the marketing companies typically remit amounts to the Group by the 25th day of the month following production.

The following is an ageing analysis of trade receivable, net of loss allowances, as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
0-30 days	1,304	-

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for ECL using the lifetime ECL for all trade receivables. To measure the ECL, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The ECL also incorporate forward looking information as follow:

	<u>Expected loss rate</u> %	<u>Gross carrying amount</u> CAD'000	<u>Loss allowance</u> CAD'000
As at December 31, 2022			
Not credit impaired - Doubtful	0.65%	1,313	9

The movement in the loss allowance for trade receivables is set out below:

	<u>2022</u> CAD'000	<u>2021</u> CAD'000
As at January 1	-	-
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	9	-
As at December 31	9	-

Note:

- (a) As at December 31, 2022, included in other receivables, amount of approximately CAD2,692,000 (net of allowance of approximately CAD64,000) (2021: CAD2,001,000 (net of allowance of approximately CAD143,000)) represented the amount due from Renegy Petroleum (Canada) Co., Ltd., which Mr. Kwok Ping Sun and Nobao Energy Holding (China) Company Limited* 挪寶能源控股(中國)有限公司 (“Nobao Energy (China)”), a company under the control of Mr. Sun, has conditionally acquired Changjiang Investment Group Co., Ltd.’s interest in. The amount is unsecured, interest-free and expect to be settle in October 2023.
- (b) The Group measures the loss allowance for other receivables at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The Group recognised 12-month ECL for other receivables based on the internal credit rating of receivables as follows:

	<u>Expected loss rate</u> %	<u>Gross carrying amount</u> CAD'000	<u>Loss allowance</u> CAD'000
As at December 31, 2022			
Performing	2.26%	3,805	86
As at December 31, 2021			
Performing	6.68%	2,442	163

* For identification purpose only

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Notes: (Continued)

(c) The movement in the loss allowance for other receivables is set out below:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
As at January 1	163	176
Reversal of loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	(77)	(13)
As at December 31	86	163

8. LOAN RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Analysed as:		
Current	1,604	11,447
Non-current	12,190	1,626
	13,794	13,073
Less: loss allowance (notes e and f)	(933)	(787)
	12,861	12,286

Notes:

(a) As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the loans provided to the related companies were interest-free and pledged as security for the borrowing. The following is an ageing analysis on the repayment schedule of loans receivables, net of loss allowances, presented based on their contractual maturity dates:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Within one year	1,514	10,758
After one year but within two years	-	1,528
After two years but within five years	11,347	-
As at December 31	12,861	12,286

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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8. LOAN RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Notes: (Continued)

- (b) During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, in determining the 12-month ECL for the loan receivables, the directors of the Company have taken into account the historical default experience, the financial position of the counterparties, value of collaterals as well as the future prospects of the industries in which the debtors operate, various external sources of actual and forecast economic information, as appropriate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets individually occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as well as the loss upon default in each case.
- (c) There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during both years.
- (d) An ageing analysis of the loan receivables as at the end of the reporting periods, based on the drawdown dates and net of loss allowance, is as follow:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
181-365 days	1,514	10,758
Over 1 year	11,347	1,528
As at December 31	12,861	12,286

- (e) The following is the analysis of the gross carrying amount and loss allowance of the loan receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
	%	CAD'000	CAD'000
As at December 31, 2022			
Performing	6.76%	13,794	933
As at December 31, 2021			
Performing	6.02%	13,073	787

- (f) The movement in the loss allowance for loan receivables is set out below:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
As at January 1	787	812
Loss allowance recognised (reversal of) in profit or loss during the year	146	(25)
As at December 31	933	787

Details of the balances denominated in a currency other than functional currency is disclosed in note 6(b).

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Bank balances carry interest at market rates which range from 0% to 0.3% (2021: 0% to 0.5%) per annum.

Details of the balances denominated in a currency other than functional currency is disclosed in note 6(b).

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	CAD'000
Balance as at January 1, 2021	256,195
Capital expenditures	1,276
Non-cash expenditures (note a)	(1,775)
Balance as at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	255,696
Capital expenditures	1,053
Non-cash expenditures (note a)	(2,052)
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets	(19,653)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	235,044

Note:

(a) Non-cash expenditures include changes in decommissioning obligations.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group assessed impairment for its E&E assets. For the purpose of impairment assessment, the recoverable amount of E&E assets was determined using judgement and internal estimates. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). FVLCD is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or CGU in an arms-length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. VIU is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or CGU and from the disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amount was based on the FVLCD model with reference to cash flow forecast provided by management of Company. Key assumptions for the FVLCD calculations relate to the estimation of cash flows which include forecasted crude oil prices, sales and gross margin, such estimation is based on the past performance of each cash generating units and management's expectations. The post-tax discount rate in measuring the FVLCD was 14% in relation to E&E assets.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group assessed E&E assets for any indicators of impairment due to higher commodity price sensitivity and changing interest rate expectations. Based on the impairment assessment, there was an impairment loss of approximately CAD19,653,000 (2021: nil) recognised during the year ended December 31, 2022.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Crude oil assets	Corporate assets	Total
	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000
Cost			
Balance as at January 1, 2021	899,427	5,882	905,309
Additions	1,536	-	1,536
Disposal and written-off	-	(100)	(100)
Non-cash expenditures (note a)	(5,479)	-	(5,479)
Exchange alignment	-	(7)	(7)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	895,484	5,775	901,259
Additions	513	30	543
Non-cash expenditures (note a)	(9,812)	-	(9,812)
Exchange alignment	-	45	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at December 31, 2022	<u>886,185</u>	<u>5,850</u>	<u>892,035</u>
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and impairment			
Balance as at January 1, 2021	418,578	4,906	423,484
Depletion and depreciation charge for the year	-	228	228
Elimination on disposal and written-off	-	(71)	(71)
Exchange alignment	-	(6)	(6)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	418,578	5,057	423,635
Depletion and depreciation charge for the year	3,104	60	3,164
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(20,028)	-	(20,028)
Exchange alignment	-	42	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at December 31, 2022	<u>401,654</u>	<u>5,159</u>	<u>406,813</u>
Carrying values			
As at December 31, 2022	<u>484,531</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>485,222</u>
As at December 31, 2021	<u>476,906</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>477,624</u>

Note:

(a) Non-cash expenditures include changes in decommissioning obligations.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Recoverable amounts for each CGU were estimated based on FVLCD methodology which is calculated using the present value of the CGUs' expected future cash flows (after-tax). The cash flow information was derived from a report on the Group's oil and gas reserves which was prepared by an independent qualified reserve evaluator, GLJ Petroleum Consultants ("GLJ"). As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the projected cash flows used in the FVLCD calculation reflect market assessments of key assumptions, including long-term forecasts of commodity prices, inflation rates, and foreign exchange rates (Level 3 fair value inputs). Cash flow forecasts are also based on GLJ's evaluation of the Group's reserves and resources to determine production profiles and volumes, operating costs, maintenance and future development capital expenditures. Future cash flow estimates are discounted using after-tax risk-adjusted discount rates. The after-tax discount rates applied in the impairment calculation as at December 31, 2022 was 14% (2021: 10%) based on the specific risk to the assets.

The reversal is recognised in the profit or loss only to the extent that was previously recognised in the profit or loss. Any additional increase is accounted for as a revaluation and is recognised in other comprehensive income. Future depletion expenses are adjusted to allocate the CGU's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life. To determine the extent of any impairment or its reversal, estimates are made regarding the future after-tax cash flows generated from each CGU based on Sunshine's year end reserve report and the latest oil price forecasts (if applicable) as prepared by a third party – independent reserve engineer.

The Company identified indicators of impairment in its West Ells CGU primarily due to higher commodity price sensitivity and changing interest rate expectations. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group recognised a reversal of impairment loss recorded in previous years for the West Ells CGU with the amount of approximately CAD20,028,000.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

(a) Right-of-use assets

	<u>Leasehold land</u>	<u>Offices</u>	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000
Balance as at January 1, 2021	-	1,722	-	-	1,722
Additions	4,866	-	-	-	4,866
Depreciation	(118)	(937)	-	-	(1,055)
Exchange alignment	(4)	(14)	-	-	(18)
Balance as at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	4,744	771	-	-	5,515
Additions	-	556	287	147	990
Depreciation	(118)	(549)	(5)	(34)	(706)
Exchange alignment	(78)	(1)	-	-	(79)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	<u>4,548</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>5,720</u>

The right-of-use assets represented leases leasehold land, office premises, trucks and equipment (2021: leases leasehold land and office premises).

Additions to the right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to approximately CAD990,000 due to new leases in Canada of office premises, trucks and equipment (2021: CAD4,866,000 due to new lease of leasehold land over 40 years).

(b) Lease liabilities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Analysed as:		
Current	391	562
Non-current	811	233
	<u>1,202</u>	<u>795</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Amounts payable under lease liabilities		
Within one year	391	562
After one year but within two years	157	233
After two years but within five years	529	-
Over five years	125	-
	1,202	795
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)	(391)	(562)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	<u>811</u>	<u>233</u>

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Lease liabilities

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group had new lease agreement in respect of office premises, trucks and equipment, and recognised lease liabilities (2021: the Group did not have new lease agreement and recognised lease liabilities).

The lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, which is 10% for the office premises, trucks and equipment.

(c) Amount recognised in profit or loss

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	706	1,055
Interests on lease liabilities	97	123
Expense relating to short-term leases	178	7

(d) Others

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the total cash outflow for lease amount to approximately CAD891,000 (2021: CAD1,141,000).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, no lease agreement which not yet commenced is committed by the Group.

13. TRADE PAYABLES, INTEREST PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Trade payables	16,433	16,130
Interest payables (note a)	187,400	169,886
Other payables (notes b and c)	20,472	19,863
Accrued liabilities	16,495	10,794
	240,800	216,673
Analysed as:		
Current liabilities	233,330	52,148
Non-current liabilities	7,470	164,525
	240,800	216,673

Notes:

(a) The interest payables as at December 31, 2022 includes the interest payable relating to: i) senior notes of approximately CAD176,942,000 (2021: CAD164,525,000). ii) loan from related companies of approximately CAD9,899,000 (2021: CAD5,347,000); iii) loan from a shareholder of approximately CAD496,000 (2021: nil); and iv) other loans of approximately CAD63,000 (2021: CAD14,000) respectively.

(b) As at December 31, 2022, included in amount of other payables are approximately CAD1,820,000 (2021: CAD1,279,000) represented the amounts due to directors. The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and repayment on demand.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

13. TRADE PAYABLES, INTEREST PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Notes: (Continue)

(c) As at December 31, 2021 included in other payables are approximately CAD1,615,000 at amount received in advance from an independent third party, with principal amount of CAD6,330,000 in support of the development of the Group's production activities. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group has utilised full amount, of approximately CAD1,615,000.

The following is an aged analysis of trade payables based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Within 90 days	420	709
91 – 180 days	27	393
181 – 365 days	661	1,029
Over 365 days	15,325	13,999
	<u>16,433</u>	<u>16,130</u>

The average credit period granted by its suppliers of 30 days. The Group has financial risk management in place to ensure that all payables are settled within the credit timeframe.

Details of the balances denominated in a currency other than functional currency is disclosed in note 6(b).

14. DEBT

(a) Other loans

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Analysed as:		
Current	4,008	11,938
Non-current	12,230	1,626
	<u>16,238</u>	<u>13,564</u>

As at December 31, 2022, the balances are unsecured interest bearing of 0%-36% (2021: 0%-24%) per annum, and of which approximately CAD4,008,000 (2021: CAD11,938,000) have a maturity date by December 31, 2023 and approximately CAD12,230,000 (2021: CAD1,626,000) have a maturity date of June 1, 2025, August 11, 2025 and October 18, 2025, respectively.

Included in the above balance is approximately CAD13,966,000 (2021: CAD13,073,000) for which the Group and a related Hong Kong-based investment holding company entered into loan agreements and under which the Group provided RMB loan and received HK\$ loan from the investment holding company. The Group has to repay HK\$ to receive RMB from the investment holding company.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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14. DEBT (CONTINUED)

(b) Senior notes

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Balance as at January 1	251,838	252,911
Exchange alignment	17,202	(1,073)
Balance as at December 31	269,040	251,838

On August 8, 2014, the Company completed an offering of US\$200 million senior secured notes (the "Notes") at an offering price of US\$938.01 per US\$1,000 principal amount. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum and had a potential maturity date of August 1, 2017, if certain conditions were met as explained below.

The conditions were if by February 1, 2016, the Company had not: (1) received at least US\$50 million of net cash proceeds from one or more equity offerings; and (2) deposited, or caused to be deposited, cash in an amount sufficient to pay: (a) one year of interest payments on the aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding on February 1, 2016; and (b) the yield premium, then the final maturity date of the Notes would have been August 1, 2016. The Company did not meet these conditions by February 1, 2016, and as a result the final maturity date of the Notes was August 1, 2016 at which time the Company was negotiating forbearance with the noteholders.

On September 9, 2016, the Company and noteholders representing 96% of the outstanding Notes (the "Forbearing Holders") entered into a long-term forbearance agreement in respect of the Notes (the "Agreement"). On March 21, 2017, the Company entered into the Forbearance Reinstatement Agreement ("FRA") and a Note Exchange Agreement (the "NEA") with the Forbearing Holders. The Forbearing Holders agreed to waive the liability of the Company in relation to previous violations of terms listed on the Agreement and fully reinstate the Agreement, provided that the Company made the following payments on or before March 27, 2017:

- Payment of US\$2.8 million representing 20% of the yield maintenance premium originally due on August 1, 2016;
- Payment of US\$2.4 million representing 20% accrued interest and forbearance fee originally due on February 1, 2017. As of March 27, 2017, all the above cash commitment US\$5.2 million was paid;
- the Company agreed to repurchase and the Forbearing Holders agreed to sell up to US\$11.2 million of Senior Notes in exchange for common shares of the Company, pending on conditions.

Other payments contemplated in the FRA included:

- Payment of all legal professional fees by March 21, 2017, which was paid on March 21, 2017;
 - 80% of the yield maintenance premium to be repaid on August 1, 2017 in cash;
 - 80% of the accrued interest and forbearance fee of US\$9.6 million to be repaid on August 1, 2017 in cash;
- Make principal repayments to the Forbearing Holders of US\$5.0 million on April 30, 2017, US\$10.0 million on June 30, 2017 and the remaining amount on or before the maturity date of the bond on August 1, 2017.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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14. DEBT (CONTINUED)

(b) Senior notes (Continued)

On September 26, 2017, the Company and the Forbearing Holders confirmed the signing of the Amended and Restated Forbearance Agreement (the “Amended FA”). The principal terms of the Amended FA include:

- The Forbearance would be extended to August 1, 2018 (New York time), provided that;
- Repayment of US\$0.2 million upon signing the Amended FA, which was paid on September 26, 2017;
- Repayment of US\$1.8 million by October 30, 2017;
- Repayment of US\$5.0 million and US\$15.0 million on February 1, 2018 and May 1, 2018 respectively, if repayment is made prior to December 31, 2017, all accrued and unpaid interests incurred on the corresponding amount will be waived;
- The Company was to obtain financing of US\$5.0 million within 45 days after signing the Amended FA;
- The Company was to obtain financing of US\$5.0 million every quarter.

Some of the Company’s loan agreements are subject to covenant clauses, whereby the Company is required to meet certain criteria. The Company did not fulfill the minimum liquidity, quarterly financings and capital raise covenants as required in the Amended FA. Furthermore, Sunshine did not fulfill repayment requirements of US\$1.8 million on October 30, 2017, US\$5.0 million on February 1, 2018 and US\$15.0 million on May 1, 2018.

On August 1, 2018, the Company was required, amongst other matters, to repay notes principal, and any previous outstanding payment commitments. The Company did not fulfill the repayment requirements. On October 31, 2018 (Calgary time), the Company and the noteholders signed a Reinstatement and Amending Agreement (the “FRAA”). The principal terms of the FRAA include:

- The Forbearance was extended to August 1, 2019 (New York time);
- An interest of 10% per annum is incurred from the date hereof until August 1, 2019 (New York time);
- The Company is to obtain financing of at least US\$5.0 million by April 30, 2019 to maintain sufficient liquidity.

On April 24, 2020, the Company and the Forbearing Holders confirmed the signing of the Forbearance Reinstatement and Amending Agreement (the “FRAA”). The principal terms of the FRAA include:

- The FRAA covers the period from December 31, 2019 to August 31, 2021 (“Period of Forbearance”);
- Same as the Forbearance Reinstatement and Amending Agreement executed on November 1, 2018, all outstanding amounts (principal and interests) will continue to be accrued at an interest of 10% per annum until August 31, 2021, and during the Period of Forbearance, there will not be any forbearance fee and yield maintenance premium based on the initial Forbearance Agreement executed on September 12, 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the independent note holders (“Transferee Holders”) entered into note assignment and transfer agreements with the ultimate controlling party, Mr. Sun (the “Note transferee”), and agreed to assign the initial nominal principal amount of notes from the transferee Holders of approximately US\$188,658,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD240,200,000) to the Note transferee.

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14. DEBT (CONTINUED)

(b) Senior notes (Continued)

On August 8, 2021, the Company and the Forbearing Holder confirmed the signing of the Forbearance Reinstatement and Amending Agreement (the “FRAA”). The principal terms of the FRAA include:

- The FRAA covers the period from September 1, 2021 to August 31, 2023 (“Period of Forbearance”);
- Same as the Forbearance Reinstatement and Amending Agreement executed on April 24, 2020, all outstanding amounts (principal and interests) will continue to be accrued at an interest of 10% per annum until August 31, 2023, and during the Period of Forbearance, there will not be any forbearance fee and yield maintenance premium based on the initial Forbearance Agreement executed on September 12, 2016.

The directors of the Company believe the entering into of the FRAA is in the interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole in view that the FRAA will provide the Company with additional time to repay or refinance the indebtedness owned by the Company to the Noteholders under the Notes, whilst at the same time the financing cost has been substantially lowered to a reasonable market level.

Details of the balances denominated in a currency other than functional currency is disclosed in note 6(b).

(c) Convertible bond

On April 1, 2020, the Company and Prime Union Enterprises Limited (“Prime Union”), a company wholly-owned by Mr. Sun, entered into a Subscription Agreement (“Subscription Agreement”) for a convertible bond (“2020 CB”) with a principal amount of HK\$72,000,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD12,660,000 at the issuance date). The 2020 CB will mature on March 31, 2022. The coupon interest of 2020 CB is 8% per annum and payable at maturity. The 2020 CB is convertible into 113,924,051 conversion shares at any time between the date of issue of the convertible bonds and the maturity date at the bondholder’s option at initial conversion price of HK\$0.632 per conversion share. The Subscription Agreement has been approved by the independent shareholders at the Special General Meeting on May 25, 2020. The subscription was completed on June 15, 2020. The entire proceeds used for financing general working capital and repayment of debts.

On February 3, 2021, the Company announced that Prime Union proposed for converting all the convertible bonds of 2020 CB into a total of 113,924,051 new Class “A” common shares at the conversion price of HK\$0.632 per share (“Proposed Conversion”). The Proposed Conversion was passed by the ordinary resolution at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on March 5, 2021. The new shares rank pari passu with the existing shares in all respects.

The Proposed Conversion and the Whitewash Waiver has been approved by the independent shareholders at the Special General Meeting on March 5, 2021. On April 7, 2021, the conversion was completed and 113,924,051 new shares were duly allotted and issued to the Subscriber.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

14. DEBT (CONTINUED)

(c) Convertible bond (Continued)

The movement of liability component and equity component of the 2020 CB is as follows:

	Liability component	Equity component
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Liability component as at December 31, 2020 and January 1, 2021	9,306	4,170
Conversion of convertible bond	(9,844)	(4,170)
Effective interest expenses	757	-
Exchange difference	(219)	-
	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021	-	-

As at December 31, 2021, there was CAD4,453,000 included in capital reserve which represented the difference between the consideration of conversion 2020 CB for 113,924,051 new Class "A" common shares approximately CAD18,467,000 and liabilities component and equity component of 2020 CB of approximately CAD9,844,000 and CAD4,170,000 respectively.

15. LOAN FROM RELATED COMPANIES

<u>Related companies</u>	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Prime Union Enterprises Limited (note b)	33,951	23,120
Jiangxi Nobao Electrical Company Limited*		
江西挪寶電器有限公司 (note b)	12,919	8,855
Others (note b)	7,074	9,742
	53,944	41,717
Analysed as:		
Current	15,200	41,717
Non-current	38,744	-
	53,944	41,717

Notes:

- (a) As at December 31, 2022, the Company had loans from related companies which are unsecured, interest bearing at 10% per annum, and of which approximately CAD53,944,000 are due range from 3 months to 3 years. (2021: CAD41,717,000 are due on demand).
- (b) The director of the Company, Mr. Sun is also the common director of related companies.

Details of the balances denominated in a currency other than functional currency is disclosed in note 6(b).

* For identification purpose only

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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16. LOANS FROM A SHAREHOLDER

As at December 31, 2022, the loans from a shareholder were classified as non-current liabilities, the Group obtained loans from a shareholder of approximately HK\$10,369,000 (equivalent to CAD1,801,000) and approximately HK\$60,685,000 (equivalent to CAD10,541,000) (2021: nil), which were unsecured, interest bearing at 10% per annum and expected to be settled in March and August 2025.

Details of the balances denominated in a currency other than functional currency is disclosed in note 6(b).

17. PROVISIONS

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
<u>Decommissioning obligations, non-current</u>		
Balance, as at January 1	54,770	61,148
Effect of changes in discount rate	(11,864)	(7,254)
Unwinding of discount rate	1,238	876
	<u>44,144</u>	<u>54,770</u>
Balance, as at December 31	<u>44,144</u>	<u>54,770</u>

As at December 31, 2022, the Group's estimated total undiscounted cash flows required to settle asset decommissioning obligations was approximately CAD73,003,000 (2021: CAD74,840,000). Expenditures to settle asset decommissioning obligations were estimated to be incurred up to 2040. Decommissioning costs are based on estimated costs to reclaim and abandon crude oil products properties and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years, discounted using an annual risk-free rate from 3.17% to 3.92% (2021: 0.99% to 1.89%) per annum and inflated using an inflation rate of 2.0% (2021: 2.0%) per annum.

18. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorised share capital is as follows:

- an unlimited number of Class "A" and Class "B" voting common shares without par value; and
- an unlimited number of Class "C", Class "D", Class "E" and Class "F" non-voting common shares without par value; and
- an unlimited number of Class "G" and Class "H" non-voting preferred shares.

	Number of shares	Issued amount
		CAD '000
<u>Issued and fully paid</u>		
As at January 1, 2021	129,554,630	1,296,814
Issue of shares upon conversion of convertible bond	113,924,051	18,467
Share issue costs, net of deferred tax	-	(16)
	<u>243,478,681</u>	<u>1,315,265</u>
As at December 31, 2021, January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022	<u>243,478,681</u>	<u>1,315,265</u>

Note:

- (a) Common shares consist of fully paid Class "A" common shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

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19. REVENUE

Revenue represents revenue arising on sales of crude oil products. An analysis of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of IFRS 15		
- Crude oil products sales	15,629	144
- Royalties	<u>(962)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
	<u>14,667</u>	<u>143</u>

All revenue from contracts with customers is derived from Canada and recognised at a point in time.

Revenues associated with the sale of crude oil products are recognised at a point in time when control of goods have transferred, which is generally when title passes from the Group to the customer. Revenues are recorded net of crown royalties. Crown royalties are recognised at the time of production. The royalty rate at West Ells is based on price sensitive royalty rates set by the Government of Alberta. The applicable royalty rates change dependent upon whether a project is pre-payout or post-payout, with payout being defined as the point in time when a project has generated enough net revenues to recover its cumulative costs. The royalty rate applicable to pre-payout oil sands operations starts at 1% of crude oil products sales and increases for every dollar that the WTI crude oil products price in Canadian dollars is priced above CAD55 per barrel, to a maximum of 9% when the WTI crude oil products price is CAD120 per barrel or higher. The West Ells project is currently in pre-payout.

Revenue is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of its standalone selling price and measured at the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration and represents amounts receivable for goods or services provided in the normal course of business. The price is allocated to each unit in the series as each unit is substantially the same and depicts the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

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20. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision maker (the “CODM”), for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods provided. No operating segments identified by the CODM has been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

For management purpose, the Group operates in one business unit based on their products, and has one reportable and operating segment: mining, production and sales of crude oil products. The directors of the Company monitor the revenue of its business unit as a whole based on the monthly sales and delivery reports for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Information about geographical area

As all of the Group’s revenue is derived from the customers based in the Canada (country of domicile) and majority of the Group’s non-current assets are located in Canada, no geographical information is presented.

Information about major customers

Revenue from customers contributing over 10% of the total revenue, before royalty, of the Group is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD’000	CAD’000
Customer A	<u>15,287</u>	<u>144</u>

For the year ended December 31,2022, Customer A contributed 97.8% of the Group’s revenue (2021: 100%) and five largest customers in aggregate contributed to 100% of the Group’s revenue (2021:100%). To the best knowledge of the directors, neither the directors, their associates, nor any shareholders, who owned more than 5% of the Company’s issued share capital, had any beneficial interest in any of the Group’s five largest customers for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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21. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Income recognised in relation to the bitumen royalty agreement (note 31(c))	2,824	4,715
Government grants (note)	34	-
Bank interest income	6	4
Income from waived of interest expense on senior notes, including yield maintenance premium (note 35(c))	-	39,528
Income from over-provision of interest arising from other loan	-	1,567
	<u>2,864</u>	<u>45,814</u>

Note: During the year ended December 31, 2022, the government grants are recognised of approximately CAD34,000 (2021: nil) in respect of COVID-19-related subsidies which related to Employment Support Scheme provided by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the Anti-Epidemic Fund. Government grants has been recognised as other income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises the staff costs for which the government grants are intended to compensate. The Group recognised as other income for the year as the Group fulfilled all the relevant granting criteria.

22. FINANCE COSTS

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Interest on:		
- Senior notes, including yield maintenance premium	1,710	41,130
- Other loans	651	222
- Leases liabilities	97	123
- Convertible bonds	-	757
- Loans from a shareholder	496	-
- Loans from related companies	4,499	3,718
- Others	46	-
Unwinding of discounts on provisions	1,238	876
	<u>8,737</u>	<u>46,826</u>

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23. LOSS (PROFIT) FOR THE YEAR

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Loss for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):		
Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (note 25)	2,332	2,658
Salaries, wages, allowances and other benefits (note a)	7,307	1,570
Contributions to retirement benefits scheme (excluding directors', chief executive's and supervisors' emoluments) (note a)	489	92
Total staff costs (note 25)	10,128	4,320
Auditor's remuneration	795	423
Depletion and depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,164	228
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	706	1,055
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(68)	(13)
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on loan receivables	146	(25)
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets	19,653	-
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(20,028)	-
Loss on disposal and written-off of property, plant and equipment	-	29

Note:

- a) The amount of approximately CAD5,364,000 and CAD2,432,000 are included in operating costs and general and administrative costs respectively for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021: nil and CAD1,662,000 respectively).

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24. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company is based on the following data:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	CAD'000	CAD'000
<u>(Loss) earnings</u>		
(Loss) profit attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share for the year	<u>(65,403)</u>	<u>1,466</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Number of shares</u>		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>243,478,681</u>	<u>213,515,095</u>

The computation of diluted earnings per share does not assume the exercise of the Company's share-based compensation because the exercise price of those share-based compensation was higher than the average market price for shares for both 2022 and 2021.

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25. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND OTHER STAFF COSTS

The directors' emoluments and other staff costs are broken down as follows:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
<u>Directors' emoluments (note a)</u>		
Directors' fees	366	387
Salaries and allowances	1,960	2,260
Contribution to retirement benefits scheme	6	6
Share-based compensation	-	5
	2,332	2,658
<u>Other staff costs</u>		
Salaries and other benefits	7,307	1,570
Contribution to retirement benefits scheme	489	92
	7,796	1,662
Total staff costs	10,128	4,320

(a) Directors' emoluments

Details of the directors' emoluments are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Name of Director	Director's fees	Salaries and allowances	Contribution to retirement benefits scheme	Total
	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000
<i>Executive Directors</i>				
Mr. Sun	52	855	3	910
Gloria Ho	42	600	3	645
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>				
Michael Hibberd	46	505	-	551
Xijuan Jiang	42	-	-	42
Linna Liu	39	-	-	39
<i>Independent Non-Executive Directors:</i>				
Yi He	54	-	-	54
Guangzhong Xing	46	-	-	46
Alfa Li	45	-	-	45
	366	1,960	6	2,332

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25. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND OTHER STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Directors' emoluments (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Director's fees</u> CAD'000	<u>Salaries and allowances</u> CAD'000	<u>Contribution to retirement benefits scheme</u> CAD'000	<u>Share- based payments</u> CAD'000	<u>Total</u> CAD'000
<i>Executive Directors</i>					
Mr. Sun	50	855	3	-	908
Gloria Ho	45	600	3	-	648
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>					
Michael Hibberd	49	805	-	-	854
Xijuan Jiang	45	-	-	-	45
Linna Liu	37	-	-	-	37
<i>Independent Non- Executive Directors:</i>					
Yi He	60	-	-	3	63
Guangzhong Xing	50	-	-	2	52
Alfa Li	51	-	-	-	51
	<u>387</u>	<u>2,260</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2,658</u>

Note: The remuneration includes remuneration received from the Group by directors in his/her capacity as an employee of the subsidiaries.

Mr. Sun is also the chief executive of the Company and his emoluments disclosed above include those for services rendered by him as the Chief Executive.

No directors and chief executive of the Company waived or agreed to waive the emolument paid by the Group during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

No emoluments were paid by the Group to the directors of Company as an inducement for joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the years end December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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25. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND OTHER STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Five highest paid individuals

The five highest paid individuals include three (2021: three) directors of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022. The emoluments of the remaining two (2021: two) non-director individuals are as follows:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Salaries and other emoluments	852	672
Contribution to retirement benefit scheme	7	6
	859	678

The emoluments fell within the following bands:

	2022	2021
	Number of individuals	Number of individuals
HK\$1,000,001 (equivalent to approximately CAD172,000) to HK\$1,500,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD259,000)	-	1
HK\$1,500,001 (equivalent to approximately CAD259,000) to HK\$2,000,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD345,000)	-	1
HK\$2,000,001 (equivalent to approximately CAD345,000) to HK\$2,500,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD432,000)	1	-
HK\$2,500,001 (equivalent to approximately CAD432,000) to HK\$3,000,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD518,000)	1	-
	1	-

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26. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME

The Group operates the MPF Scheme under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs, capped at HK\$1,500 (equivalent to CAD250) per month, to the MPF Scheme, in which the contribution is matched by employees.

As stipulated by rules and regulations in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), subsidiaries in the PRC are required to contribute to a state-managed retirement plan for all its employees at a certain percentage of the basic salaries of its employees. The state-managed retirement plan is responsible for the entire pension obligations payable to all retired employees. Under the state-managed retirement plan, the Group has no further obligations for the actual pension payments or post-retirement benefits beyond the annual contributions.

The Group operates the CPP Scheme for all qualifying employees in Canada. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributes 5.25% of relevant payroll costs, capped at CAD292,000 per annually, to the CPP Scheme, in which the contribution is matched by employees.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the total cost charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of approximately CAD495,000 (2021: CAD98,000) represents contributions payable to these schemes by the Group in respect of the respective accounting period.

27. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

(a) Employee stock option plan

Post-IPO Stock Option Plan

On January 26, 2012, the Post-IPO Stock Option Plan was approved and adopted by shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting. The Post-IPO Stock Option Plan was effective immediately prior to the Company's IPO closing and listing on the SEHK, March 1, 2012. The maximum number of Class "A" common shares that may be reserved for issuance pursuant to the Post-IPO Stock Option Plan is 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares, less the maximum aggregate number of shares underlying the options already granted pursuant to the Pre-IPO Stock Option Plan. The Post-IPO Stock Option Plan was amended at the Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders on June 13, 2013. As a result of the amendment, Options granted under the Post-IPO Stock Option Plan have an exercise price that is determined by the Board of Directors but is not less than the higher of: the closing price on the TSE or the SEHK (whichever is higher) on the option offer date, which must be a business day; the volume weighted average trading price (VWAP) of the shares on TSE or the SEHK (whichever is higher) for the five trading days immediately preceding the option offer date; and the average closing price of the shares on the TSE or the SEHK (whichever is higher) for the five trading days immediately preceding the option offer date.

There was no share options granted for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

27. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Movements in stock options

The following reconciles the stock options outstanding at the beginning and end of each year:

	2022		2021	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise prices CAD	Number of options	Weighted average exercise prices CAD
Balance, as at January 1	6,580,000	1.96	9,056,001	2.70
Expired	(80,000)	2.50	(2,476,001)	4.87
Balance, as at December 31	6,500,000	1.96	6,580,000	1.96
Exercisable, as at December 31	6,500,000	1.96	6,580,000	1.96

As at December 31, 2022, stock options outstanding had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 0.55 years (2021: 1.53 years).

(c) Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the years presented as follows:.

	2022			2021		
	Expensed CAD'000	Capitalised CAD'000	Total CAD'000	Expensed CAD'000	Capitalised CAD'000	Total CAD'000
Stock options	-	-	-	5	-	5

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

28. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

(a) Current income tax

No provision for income tax was made for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 as the Group had no assessable profits for both years.

Reconciliation between income tax expenses and accounting loss at combined federal and provincial income tax rate:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
(Loss) profit before income tax	(65,705)	1,122
Tax at the domestic income tax rate at 23% (2021:23%)	(15,112)	258
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,639	333
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purposes	(2)	(9,453)
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences not recognised	926	278
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	6,609	8,471
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(60)	113
Income tax	-	-

(b) Deferred income tax

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has not recognised deferred income tax due to the unpredictability of future profit streams of the respective group entities. The components of the net deferred income tax asset not recognised are as follows:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
<u>Deferred tax assets (liabilities)</u>		
E&E assets and property, plant and equipment (note)	(71,242)	(92,923)
Decommissioning liabilities	10,153	13,806
Share issue costs	27	62
Tax losses (note)	246,680	334,917
	185,618	255,862

Note:

During the year ended December 31, 2022, an amount of tax losses and tax allowance in respect of E&E assets and PPE of approximately CAD94,816,000 and CAD17,612,000 was deducted from the deferred tax assets (liabilities) as, the directors of the Company was in the view that the corresponding amount was ineligible to be allowed in certain tax jurisdiction.

Unrecognised tax losses will expire in 20 years from the year of origination.

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29. DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Company did not recommend or declare the payment of any dividend in respect of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, during the year, the Group entered into the following material related party transactions.

(a) Trading transactions

- (i) For the year ended December 31, 2022, a consulting company, to which a director of the Company is related, charged the Group approximately CAD517,000 (2021: CAD500,000) for management and advisory services. The outstanding amount of CAD2,510,000 and CAD1,993,000 on December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively was included in accounts payable.
- (ii) On April 1, 2020, the Company and a company wholly owned by Mr. Kwok Ping Sun entered into a Subscription Agreement for convertible bonds (“CB”) in an aggregate principal amount of HK\$72,000,000. With an initial conversion price of HK\$0.632 per share, a maximum of 113,924,051 new Class “A” common shares will be allotted and issued upon the full conversion of the CB. The CB interest rate is 8% per annum and matures in two years. The Subscription has been approved by the independent shareholders at the Special General Meeting on May 25, 2020. The subscription was completed on June 15, 2020. The entire proceeds was used for financing general working capital and repayment of debts.

On October 1, 2020, the Company has received notice for conversion from the Subscriber. The Conversion and the Whitewash Waiver has been approved by the independent shareholders at the Special General Meeting on March 5, 2021. The Whitewash Waiver has been conditionally granted by Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission on March 5, 2021. On April 7, 2021, the Conversion was completed and 113,924,051 new shares were duly allotted and issued to the Subscriber.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of the directors of the Company and other key management executives is determined by the Compensation Committee and consists of the following amounts:

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Directors' fees	366	387
Salaries and allowances	2,812	2,738
Contribution to retirement benefit scheme	13	12
Share-based compensation	-	5
	3,191	3,142

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Commitments

	2022	2021
	CAD'000	CAD'000
Capital expenditure in respect of the acquisition of drilling machinery contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements	97	251

Note: The Group has an annual obligation for oil sands mineral lease rentals and surface lease rentals. Annual payment is approximately CAD1,500,000.

(b) Litigations

The Group received a demand notice from the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo ("RMWB") in relation to the 2016-2022 municipal property taxes of approximately CAD13,724,000. The Group was also charged with overdue penalties of approximately CAD10,969,000. Since then the Group was in active negotiation with RMWB for a settlement plan with proposals to waive overdue penalties. As at the date of this report, the Group believes that notices issued by RMWB relating to property taxes did not comply with relevant legislation and the Group has sought judicial review to determine the effect of non-compliant tax notices on RMWB's property tax claim.

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Litigations (Continued)

The Group is involved in various claims including claims described above and actions arising in the course of operations and is subject to various legal actions, pending claims and exposures. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance. Unfavorable outcome were to occur against such claims or pending claims, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the Group's consolidated net income or loss in the period in which the outcome is determined. Accruals for litigation, claims and assessments are recognised if the Group determines that the loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Group believes it has made adequate provision of approximately CAD6,267,000 for such claims. While fully supportable in the Group's view, some of these positions, if challenged may not be fully sustained on review. From time to time, the Group receives liens or claims on accounts payable balances, and the Group continues to work toward resolution of any liens or claims. As at December 31, 2022, the Group had incurred approximately CAD818,000 Builders' liens (not related to mineral leases) against them during the ordinary course of business.

The group received a judgment from the Court of the State of New York, New York County (the "Judgment") that the Company shall pay the Non-forbearing holder all the amounts due and owing on the Senior Notes issued under the notes indenture dated 8 August 2014 (including principal and interests) in an aggregate amount of approximately US\$15,481,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD20,967,000). As at the date of this report, the Company has filed a motion to vacate the default judgment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Bitumen Royalty Agreement

On August 31, 2021 (Calgary time), the Company entered into a royalty agreement with Burgess Energy Holdings L.L.C. (“Burgess”), pursuant to which, the Company has granted to Burgess a royalty interest in the bitumen within, upon, under or produced from the royalty lands owned by the Company and/or its affiliates (“Bitumen Royalty Agreement”), free and clear of any and all encumbrances for an aggregate consideration of CAD20,000,000. Up to year ended December 31, 2022, an cumulative amount of approximately CAD7,539,000 (2021: CAD6,330,000) has been settled.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, an amount of approximately CAD2,824,000 (2021: CAD4,715,000) was recognised in other income (note 21) in accordance with terms set out in the Bitumen Royalty Agreement.

Pursuant to Royalty Agreement, the royalty interest entitled Burgess to share a percentage of the Company’s produced oil of that month (the “royalty share of bitumen”) when average daily WCS of the month rise to US\$60/bbl or above. The percentage that Burgess can share from the Company’s produced oil of the month is calculated based on the following:

- a) When the WCS price is below US\$60/bbl, the royalty rate is 0%;
- b) When the WCS price is US\$60/bbl, the royalty rate is 2.5% and thereafter proportionally increases up to a maximum of 15%, when the WCS price rises to US\$100/bbl or above.

The bitumen involved under the Royalty Agreement covered all Royalty Lands owned by the Company. Thus far, West Ells is the only project that has been put into operation.

Burgess has the option of either receiving the Royalty in cash or in kind.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, royalty amounts of CAD259,000, net of withholding tax were paid by the Company in accordance with Royalty Agreement.

The directors of the Company considered that the possibility of outflow in royalty interest expenses was remote. No provision for potential liabilities in respect of the royalty interest expense has been made in the consolidated financial statements.

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32. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	Notes	<u>2022</u> CAD'000	<u>2021</u> CAD'000
Assets			
<i>Current assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	(a)	8,074	2,049
Loan receivables		1,514	10,758
Cash and cash equivalents		322	295
		<u>9,910</u>	<u>13,102</u>
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Exploration and evaluation assets		235,044	255,696
Property, plant and equipment		485,053	477,542
Right-of-use assets		1,172	740
Investment in subsidiaries		-*	-*
Other receivables	(a)	-	2,001
Loan receivables		11,347	1,528
Amounts due from subsidiaries	(c)	14,871	12,116
		<u>747,487</u>	<u>749,623</u>
Total assets		<u><u>757,397</u></u>	<u><u>762,725</u></u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade payables, interest payables and accrued liabilities	(b)	233,024	50,354
Lease liabilities		391	526
Loans from related companies		14,246	32,458
Other loans		4,008	11,938
Senior notes		269,040	-
Amount due to subsidiaries	(c)	2,756	2,577
		<u>523,465</u>	<u>97,853</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Interest payables		5,241	164,525
Lease liabilities		811	233
Loans from related companies		30,260	-
Loans from a shareholder		12,342	-
Other loans		12,230	1,626
Senior notes		-	251,838
Provisions		44,144	54,770
		<u>105,028</u>	<u>472,992</u>
Total liabilities		<u><u>628,493</u></u>	<u><u>570,845</u></u>

* The amount shown as zero due to rounding less than CAD1,000.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

32. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

	Notes	<u>2022</u> CAD'000	<u>2021</u> CAD'000
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		1,315,265	1,315,265
Reserve for share-based compensation	(d)	76,416	76,416
Capital reserve	(d)	(4,453)	(4,453)
Accumulated deficit	(d)	<u>(1,258,324)</u>	<u>(1,195,348)</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>128,904</u>	<u>191,880</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>757,397</u>	<u>762,725</u>

Notes:

- (a) Included As at December 31, 2022, included in other receivables, amount of approximately CAD2,692,000 (net of allowance of approximately CAD64,000) (2021: CAD2,001,000 (net of allowance of approximately CAD143,000)) represented the amount due from Renergy Petroleum (Canada) Co., Ltd., which Mr. Kwok Ping Sun and Nobao Energy (China), a company under the control of Mr. Sun, has conditionally acquired Changjiang Investment Group Co., Ltd.'s interest in. The amount is unsecured, interest-free and expect to be settled in October 2023.
- (b) Included in the amount of other payables as at December 31, 2022, approximately CAD1,820,000 (2021: CAD1,279,000) represented the amounts due to directors. The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and repayment on demand.
- (c) The amounts due from (to) subsidiaries are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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32. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Notes: (Continued)

(d) Reserves movement of the Company is as follows:

	Convertible bonds equity reserve	Reserve for share-based compensation	Capital reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total
	CAD'000	CAD'000	CAD'000 (note)	CAD'000	CAD'000
As at January 1, 2021	4,170	76,411	-	(1,199,893)	(1,119,312)
Profit and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	4,545	4,545
Conversion of convertible bond (note 14(c))	(4,170)	-	(4,453)	-	(8,623)
Recognition of share- based payments (note 27(c))	-	5	-	-	5
As at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	-	76,416	(4,453)	(1,195,348)	(1,123,385)
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	(62,976)	(62,976)
As at December 31, 2022	-	76,416	(4,453)	(1,258,324)	(1,186,361)

Note:

As at December 31, 2021, there was CAD4,453,000 included in capital reserve which represented the difference between the consideration of conversion 2020 CB for 113,924,051 new Class "A" common shares approximately CAD18,467,000 and liabilities component and equity component of 2020 CB of approximately CAD9,844,000 and CAD4,170,000 respectively.

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33. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

Details of the Company's subsidiaries as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation / establishment / operation	Class of shares held	Issued and fully paid ordinary share capital / registered capital	Percentage of equity interest and voting power attributable to the Company				Principal activities
				Direct		Indirect		
				2022	2021	2022	2021	
Sunshine Oilsands (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Ordinary	HK\$1	100%	100%	-	-	Provision of corporate management services and act as holding investment
Boxian Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands	Ordinary	US\$1	100%	100%	-	-	Pursuing new investment opportunities
Sang Xiang Petroleum & Chemical (Shanghai) Limited *桑祥石油化工有限公司 (上海)有限公司 (note a)	PRC	Registered capital	RMB10,000,000	-	-	100%	100%	Pursuing new investment opportunities
Sang Xiang Petroleum & Chemical (Hebei) Limited *桑祥石油化工有限公司 (河北)有限公司 (note a)	PRC	Registered capital	US\$102,000,000	-	-	51%	51%	Inactive

Notes:

(a) The nature of legal entity established in PRC is limited liability company. The registered capital is not paid.

None of the subsidiaries has issued any debt securities outstanding at the end of both years or at any time during both years.

* For identification purpose only

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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34. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash change. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Interest payables	Lease liabilities	Senior notes	Other loans	Loans from a shareholder	Loans from related companies	Total
	CAD'000 (note 13)	CAD'000 (note 12(b))	CAD'000 (note 14(b))	CAD'000 (note 14(a))	CAD'000 (note 16)	CAD'000 (note 15)	CAD'000
Balance as at January 1, 2022	169,886	795	251,838	13,564	-	41,717	477,800
<i>Changes in cash items:</i>							
Addition	-	-	-	1,969	11,792	11,099	24,860
Repayment	(636)	(713)	-	(284)	-	(98)	(1,731)
<i>Changes in non-cash items:</i>							
Accrued interest	7,402	97	-	-	-	-	7,499
Lease adjustment	-	990	-	-	-	-	990
Unrealised exchange loss	10,748	34	17,202	989	550	1,369	30,892
Exchange realignment	-	(1)	-	-	-	(143)	(144)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	<u>187,400</u>	<u>1,202</u>	<u>269,040</u>	<u>16,238</u>	<u>12,342</u>	<u>53,944</u>	<u>540,166</u>

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**34. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
(CONTINUED)**

	<u>Interest payables</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>Senior notes</u>	<u>Other loans</u>	<u>Convertible bonds</u>	<u>Loans from related companies</u>	<u>Total</u>
	CAD'000 (note 13)	CAD'000 (note 12(b))	CAD'000 (note 14(b))	CAD'000 (note 14(a))	CAD'000 (note 14(c))	CAD'000 (note 15)	CAD'000
Balance as at January 1, 2021	184,972	1,794	252,911	14,362	9,306	33,008	496,353
<i>Changes in cash items:</i>							
Addition	-	-	-	492	-	15,300	15,792
Repayment	(208)	(1,134)	-	(1,229)	-	(7,074)	(9,645)
<i>Changes in non-cash items:</i>							
Waive of interest on senior note	(39,528)	-	-	-	-	-	(39,528)
Accrued interest	45,070	123	-	-	757	-	45,950
Over-provision of interest in previous year	(1,567)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,567)
Conversion of convertible bond	-	-	-	-	(9,844)	-	(9,844)
Unrealised exchange (gain) loss	(18,853)	-	(1,073)	(61)	(219)	683	(19,523)
Exchange realignment	-	12	-	-	-	(200)	(188)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	<u>169,886</u>	<u>795</u>	<u>251,838</u>	<u>13,564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,717</u>	<u>477,800</u>

35. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

- a) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the 2020 CB was converted and 113,924,051 new shares were duly allotted and issued to the Subscriber.
- b) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the independent note holders (“Transferee Holders”) entered into note assignment and transfer agreements with the ultimate controlling party, Mr. Sun (the “Note transferee”), and agreed to assign the initial nominal principal amount of notes from the transferee Holders of approximately US\$188,658,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD255,518,000) to the Note transferee.
- c) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company and the Forbearing Holders entered into an interest waiver agreement pursuant to which the Forbearing Holders agree to unconditionally and irrevocably waive the accrued interest for 2022 on the outstanding amounts (principal and interests) under the Forbearance Reinstatement and Amending which amounted to US\$31,500,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD41,042,000) (2021: US\$31,500,000 (equivalent to approximately CAD39,528,000)). Save as the Waiver of Interest, all other terms and conditions as stipulated in the FRAA remain unchanged.

SUNSHINE OILSANDS LTD.

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36. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 31, 2023, the Group received a judgment from the Court of the State of New York, New York County (the “Judgment”) that the Company shall pay the Non-forbearing holder all the amounts due and owing on the Senior Notes issued under the notes indenture dated 8 August 2014 (including principal and interests) in an aggregate amount of US\$15,481,000 (equivalent to CAD20,967,000). The Company is now actively seeking legal advice on appeal and state of execution of the Judgment and will adopt all effective measures to safeguard the interests of all the shareholders, the stakeholders and the Company.

On February 16, 2023, the Group and the Forbearing Holder entered into an interest waiver agreement (the “Interest Waiver Agreement”) pursuant to which the Forbearing Holder agrees to unconditionally and irrevocably waive the interest accrued between January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 (the “Waiver of Interest”). Based on the Forbearance Reinstatement and Amending Agreement (“FRAA”) dated August 8, 2021, the waived interest calculated at 10.0% per annum on the outstanding amounts (principal and interests) amounted to approximately US\$31,500,000. Save as the Waiver of Interest, all other terms and conditions as stipulated in the FRAA remain unchanged.