



מודיעין אנרגיה | Modiin Energy

24 באוגוסט, 2023

מודיעין-אנרגיה – שותפות מוגבלת ("השותפות")

לכבוד	לכבוד
רשות ניירות ערך	הבורסה לניירות ערך בתל-אביב בע"מ
רח' כנפי נשרים 22	רח' אחוזת בית 2
ירושלים 95464	תל-אביב 6525216
<u>באמצעות מגנ"א</u>	<u>באמצעות מגנ"א</u>

ג.א.נ.,

הנדון: דוח עתודות ונתוני תזרים מהוון בפרויקט North Park Basin קולורדו, ארה"ב ("הפרויקט") או "הנכס"

בהמשך לדוח המידי של השותפות מיום 22.3.2023 (אסמכתא 2023-01-030252) בדבר דוח הערכת עתודות מוכחות, צפויות ואפשריות (Proved, Probable and Possible Reserves) ונתוני תזרים מהוון ביחס לחלקה בפרויקט ליום 31.12.2022 ("הדוח הקודם"), מתכבדת השותפות להודיע כי ביום 23.8.2023, קיבלה דוח הערכת עתודות מוכחות, צפויות ואפשריות (Proved, Probable and Possible Reserves) ונתוני תזרים מהוון, מעודכן, ביחס לחלקה של השותפות בפרויקט 50% (מתוך 100%), למעט ביחס לחלקה של השותפות בתוכנית הפיתוח לשנת 2023 שהינו 78% (מתוך 100%)¹, נכון ליום 31.7.2023 ("דוח העתודות המעודכן" או "הדוח"). הדוח מבוסס על תוכנית פיתוח² אשר הוצגה למעריך (כמוגדר להלן).

1. דוח עתודות בפרויקט

דוח העתודות נערך על ידי Ryder Scott Company, L.P., מעריך עתודות מומחה, מוסמך ובלתי תלוי (להלן: "RS" או "המעריך"), על פי כללי המערכת לניהול משאבי פטרוליום (SPE-PRMS)³ (להלן: "כללי ה-PRMS"). על-פי דוח העתודות המעודכן, חלקה של השותפות בעתודות הנפט והגז הטבעי בפרויקט, המסווגות כעתודות בהפקה (on production), עתודות מוכחות, צפויות ואפשריות נכון ליום 31.7.2023, הינו כמפורט להלן:

בדוח ציין המעריך, בין היתר, מספר הנחות והסתייגויות ובכללן, כי:

- 1) ההערכות בדוח, כמקובל בהערכת עתודות על-פי כללי ה-PRMS, אינן מותאמות לשקף סיכונים, כגון סיכונים טכניים ומסחריים וסיכונים פיתוח.
- 2) כמויות הגז הטבעי שנכללו בדוח הינן על בסיס גז שנמכר ("as sold basis"). הדוח אינו כולל גז שמיועד לשימוש עצמי לתפעול הפרויקט. הגז לתפעול הפרויקט לא נכלל כעתודות נכון למועד דיווח זה.

¹ לפרטים בדבר תוכנית הפיתוח של הפרויקט לשנת 2023 ראה דוח מידי מיום 16.7.2023 (אסמכתא 2023-01-080424).
² תוכנית הפיתוח לפרויקט הוכנה על ידי מפעיל הפרויקט, Fulcrum Energy Operating, LLC (להלן: "המפעיל" או "מפעיל הפרויקט" או "FEO") בשיתוף השותפות, Gondola Resources LLC (השותפה בפרויקט), תאגיד אשר למיטב ידיעת השותפות נשלט ע"י Fulcrum Energy Capital Funds (להלן: "Gondola") (לפרטים בדבר שיעורי החזקה ראה להלן). יצוין כי תוכנית הפיתוח המעודכנת שהוצגה למעריך ע"י השותפות ו-Gondola היא רב שנתית ותאושר בשלבים על פי התקדמות הפרויקט. התוכנית כוללת 147 קידוחים בשטח הפרויקט על פני 10 שנים, כאשר בשנת 2023 צפויות להיקדח 3 בארות ולהתבצע פעולת השלמה חוזרת (ReFrac) לצורך חידוש והגברת ההפקה מבאר קיימת, בשנת 2024 צפויות להיקדח 7 בארות ובשנת 2025 צפויות להיקדח 12 בארות ובשנים 2026 ו-2028 צפויות להיקדח 49 בארות נוספות. המפעיל והשותפות בוחנים אפשרות למעבר לתוכנית קידוחים רציפה לאורך כל השנה החל משנת 2028.
³ מערכת לניהול משאבי פטרוליום (SPE-PRMS) – "Petroleum Resources Management (2018)" כפי שפורסמה ע"י איגוד מהנדסי הפטרוליום (SPE), הארגון האמריקאי של גיאולוגים בתחום הפטרוליום (AAPG), המועצה העולמית לפטרוליום (WPC) ואיגוד מהנדסי הערכת הפטרוליום (SPEE). למילון המונחים המקצועיים הכלולים בדוח זה, ראה **נספח א'.**

גז טבעי (Natural Gas)			נפט גולמי (Oil)			סוגי עתודות ⁴
סך הכל השיעור המשוך למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות ⁶ (Net)	חלק השותפות (לפני תמלוגים)	סך הכל בנכס הנפט (Gross)	סך הכל השיעור המשוך למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות ⁵ (Net)	חלק השותפות (לפני תמלוגים)	סך הכל בנכס הנפט (Gross)	
MCF (אלפי רגל מעוקב)			MBL (אלפי חביות נפט)			
עד החזר הוצאות 24,505 לאחר החזר הוצאות 22,946	31,180	61,259	עד החזר הוצאות 18,110 לאחר החזר הוצאות 16,958	23,043	45,434	עתודות מוכחות 1P (Proved) (Reserves)
עד החזר הוצאות 14,149 לאחר החזר הוצאות 13,159	19,797	39,594	עד החזר הוצאות 14,233 לאחר החזר הוצאות 13,327	18,108	36,215	עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)
עד החזר הוצאות 38,654 לאחר החזר הוצאות 36,105	50,977	100,853	עד החזר הוצאות 32,343 לאחר החזר הוצאות 30,286	41,150	81,649	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved+) Probable (Reserves)
עד החזר הוצאות 5,535 לאחר החזר הוצאות 5,183	7,043	14,085	עד החזר הוצאות 3,693 לאחר החזר הוצאות 3,458	4,699	9,399	עתודות אפשריות (Possible) (Reserves)
עד החזר הוצאות 44,189 לאחר החזר הוצאות 41,288	58,020	114,938	עד החזר הוצאות 36,036 לאחר החזר הוצאות 33,744	45,849	91,048	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved+) Probable+ Possible (Reserves)

⁴ הכמויות בטבלה מעוגלות לצרכי נוחות, ועשויות שלא להסתכם עקב הפרשי עיגול.

⁵ חלק המשוך למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות (net) בטבלה הינו אחרי תשלום תמלוגים לצדדים שלישיים (בעלי זכויות הנפט ("Mineral Rights")) ותמלוג על לשותף הכללי (הזכאי על פי הסכם השותפות לתמלוג על בשיעור של 4.95% עד להחזר הוצאות ו- 9.95% לאחר החזר הוצאות). מועד החזר ההוצאות יחול להערכת השותפות לאחר הפקה כוללת של כ- 4.1 מיליון חביות נפט (חלק השותפות) בקטגוריית 1P. מאחר שמועד החזר ההוצאות מושפע, בין היתר, ממחירי הנפט, קצב ההפקה, עלויות ההפקה והפיתוח, ושיעור התמלוגים לצדדים שלישיים והקטגוריות השונות, ייתכן שכמות הנפט הכוללת שתימכר עד למועד החזר ההוצאות תהיה שונה מהותית מהמצוין לעיל.

⁶ ראו הערת שוליים 5.

- (3) הפעילות של השותפות כפופה לרמות שונות של בקרה ממשלתית ורגולציה. בקרה ממשלתית ורגולציה כאמור עשויות לכלול נושאים הקשורים לחזקה בקרקע, זכויות משפטיות להפקת ההידרוקרבונים, קידוח ושיטות הפקה, הגנת הסביבה, מדיניות שיווק ותמחור, תמלוגים, מיסים ואגרות שונות, כולל מס הכנסה, והם כפופים לשינויים, מעת לעת. שינויים כאמור עשויים לגרום לשינויים בכמויות ובעתודות שיופקו בפועל ובסכומי הכנסות שיתקבלו בפועל ביחס לכמויות שהוערכו.
- (4) ההערכות בדוח מבוססות על בדיקה מפורטת של הנכסים בהם יש לשותפות זכויות. עם זאת, לא בוצעה בחינת שטח של נכסים אלו, לרבות התפעול המכאני ומצבם של המתקנים ושל הבארות בשטח הפרויקט. ממצאי הדוח לא התחשבו בהתחייבויות סביבתיות פוטנציאליות שעשויות להיות קיימות, ולא נכללו עלויות בגין התחייבויות פוטנציאליות להחזר וניכוי נזקים, ככל שהיו, שנגרמו על ידי פעילויות קודמות בשטח.
- (5) הפרויקט יפותח בהתאם לתכנית הפיתוח שהוכנה, יתופעל באופן סביר, שום רגולציה או פיקוח ממשלתי לא תשפיע על היכולת של בעלות הזכויות בפרויקט לקבל את הכמויות, ותחזיותיהן בנוגע להפקה עתידית תהיינה דומות לתפקוד הפרויקט בפועל.
- (6) עקב הקשר הישיר הקיים בין תוכניות פיתוח לבין עתודות בקטגורית עתודות מוכחות (Proved Reserves), **ציין המעריך כי בסיווג זה נכללו אך ורק אותן כמויות שיוחסו לבארות לא מפותחות לגביהן שוכנע כי ייקדחו**. המעריך מציין בהקשר זה כי, על פי הכללים זמן סביר לתחילת פעילות פיתוח הינו כ- 5 שנים⁷ וכי השותפות הניחה את דעתו כי בכוונתה וביכולתה ביחד עם השותפים בפרויקט להתקדם בפיתוח המשאבים הכלולים בדוח זה וכי השותפות אינה מודעת לסוגיות משפטיות, רגולטוריות או פוליטיות העשויות למנוע זאת באופן משמעותי.

⁷ המעריך ציין כי על אף ש-5 שנים היא התקופה המומלצת ככלל אצבע, תקופות ארוכות יותר עשויות להתקבל לדוגמא במקרה בו פיתוח של נכס נדחה לפי שיקול דעתו של שותף בנכס למשל בגין סיבות מסחריות, חוזיות או שיקולים אסטרטגיים.

אזהרה בגין מידע צופה פני עתיד – הערכות המעריך בדבר עתודות הנפט והגז הטבעי בפרויקט, הינן מידע צופה פני עתיד כמשמעו בחוק ניירות ערך, התשכ"ח-1968 ("חוק ניירות ערך"). ההערכות לעיל מבוססות, בין היתר, על מידע גיאולוגי, גיאופיסי, הנדסי ואחר, שנתקבל מהקידוחים בפרויקט ומאת מפעיל הפרויקט, והינן בגדר הערכות והשערות בלבד של המעריך ואשר לגביהן לא קיימת כל וודאות. כמויות הנפט והגז טבעי שיופקו בפועל עשויות להיות שונות מההערכות וההשערות הנ"ל, בין היתר, כתוצאה מתנאים תפעוליים וטכניים ו/או משינויים רגולטוריים ו/או קבלת היתרים מרשויות מדינתיות ופדראליות ו/או מתנאי היצע וביקוש בשוק ו/או מתנאים מסחריים ו/או משינויים גיאופוליטיים ו/או כתוצאה מהביצועים בפועל של הבארות בפרויקט. ההערכות וההשערות הנ"ל, לרבות בקשר עם תוכנית הפיתוח ובכללן: אישור שלבי תכנית הפיתוח, מועד קידוחים, עלויותיהם, קצבי הפקה וכד', עשויות להתעדכן ככל שיצטבר מידע נוסף ו/או כתוצאה ממכלול של גורמים הקשורים בפרויקטים של חיפושים והפקה של נפט, לרבות כתוצאה מנתוני ההפקה מהבארות שבפרויקט בפועל.

עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves) הן העתודות הנוספות אשר אינן צפויות להיות מופקות באותה מידה כמו העתודות הצפויות (Reserves Probable). יש סיכוי של 10% שהכמויות שיופקו בפועל יהיו שוות או גבוהות מכמות העתודות המוכחות (Proved Reserves) בצירוף כמות העתודות הצפויות (Probable Reserves) ובצירוף כמות העתודות האפשריות (Possible Reserves).

2. נתוני תזרים מזומנים מהוון

א. בהתאם לדוח העתודות ולחישובי השותפות (הכוללים תמלוג על ודמי תפעול וניהול לשותף הכללי ומיסים), התזרים הצפוי המהוון הנקי לפרויקט לסה"כ העתודות המוכחות – Total Proved Probable and Possible Reserve (בניכוי תמלוג על ודמי תפעול וניהול לשותף הכללי ומס הכנסה בארה"ב), נכון ליום 31 ביולי 2023, הינו כמפורט להלן (באלפי דולר):

קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
עתודות מוכחות 1P (Proved Reserves)	448,029	247,024	149,335	96,337	65,088
עתודות מוכחות וצפויות 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	776,868	379,703	205,777	120,052	73,876
עתודות מוכחות צפויות ואפשריות 3P (Proved + Probable+Possibe Reserves)	850,435	404,742	214,013	122,130	73,702

ב. נתוני תזרים המזומנים המהוון מבוססים על הערכות והנחות שונות, שעיקריהן מפורטים להלן:

- ההנחות בתזרים לגבי מחירי הנפט שיימכר מהפרויקט מבוססות, על עקום ה- NYMEX לנפט גולמי מסוג West Texas Intermediate (WTI) לתאריך ה- 31.7.2023. מחיר המכירה מביא בחשבון עלות של \$4.75 לכל חבית מופקת, בגין הובלת הנפט המופק אל רוכש הנפט (בית הזיקוק) (להלן: "עלות שינוע") וזאת על פי החוזה הקיים עם רוכש הנפט המסתיים ביום 31.12.2023⁸ וההנחה היא כי הוא יחודש בתנאים דומים. לפרטים נוספים ראה באור 17ה'א' לדוחות הכספיים ליום 31.12.2022 (שפורסמו במסגרת הדוח התקופתי) (להלן: "הדוחות השנתיים").
- להלן טבלה המרכזת את מחירי הנפט בהם נעשה שימוש (לפני הפחתת עלויות שינוע כאמור). המחירים, מבוססים על עקום ה-WTI נכון ליום ה-31.7.2023, ומוצגים על פי הממוצע השנתי:

מחיר נפט (ממוצע) דולר/חבית ⁹	תקופה
79.6	8-12.2023
74.3	2024
70.1	2025
66.7	2026
63.9	2027
63.9	2028 והלאה

⁸ נכון למועד הדוח מנהלת מפעילת הפרויקט משא ומתן עם בית הזיקוק Sinclair Oil Corporation (להלן: "בית הזיקוק") לחידוש החוזה בתנאים דומים לחוזה הקיים.

⁹ מעוגל לעשרונית הקרובה.

2. במסגרת הפקת הנפט בפרויקט, מופק גז טבעי נילוה¹⁰. כיום נמכר הגז הטבעי המופק ללקוח יחיד. ההנחות בתזרים לגבי מחירי הגז הטבעי שיימכר מהפרויקט מבוססות על הסכם קיים לפיו מחיר יחידת גז טבעי יעמוד על כ- 0.48 דולר וההנחה כי ההסכם כאמור יחודש. לפרטים בדבר הסכם למכירת גז טבעי ראה באור 17ה' לדוחות השנתיים.
3. קצבי ההפקה שנכללו בתזרים המזומנים נערכו בהתאם לתחזיות של המעריך, אשר מבוססות על מידע בגין ביצועים היסטוריים של הבארות ונתונים נוספים שהועברו ממפעיל הפרויקט עד ליום 31.7.2023. ייתכן וקצבי ההפקה בפועל יהיו שונים מקצבי ההפקה שנכללו בדוח תזרים המזומנים.
4. כמויות החזויות למכירת נפט גולמי וגז טבעי, שהונחו בתזרים המזומנים, בכל אחת מהשנים מבוססות על פרופיל ההפקה מבארות קיימות ומבארות שעתידות להיות מפותחות.
5. עלויות התפעול שנלקחו בחשבון בתזרים מבוססות על נתונים משוערים שנתקבלו ממפעיל הפרויקט, המבוססות, בין היתר, על עלויות התפעול בפועל במהלך 2022 ושל המחצית הראשונה של שנת 2023, הכוללות עלויות המימון באופן ישיר לפרויקט, עלויות תחזוקת בארות והפקה וכן הוצאות תקורה, הנהלה וכלליות. עלויות התפעול בתזרים אינן מתואמות לשינויי אינפלציה. המעריך אישר כי עלויות התפעול שסופקו על-ידי השותפות הן סבירות.
6. ההשקעות ההוניות שנכללו בדוח תזרים המזומנים מבוססות ברובן על תוכנית הפיתוח לפרויקט שהוצגה למעריך הכוללת 147 קידוחים מתוכננים בתקופה של 10 שנים החל משנת 2023¹¹. אומדן ההשקעות ההוניות לשנים 2024 והלאה טרם אושר על ידי השותפים בפרויקט. ההשקעות ההוניות בתזרים אינן מותאמות לשינויי אינפלציה. המעריך אישר כי ההוצאות ההוניות שסופקו על-ידי השותפות והוערכו על ידי המפעיל הן סבירות, בהתבסס, בין היתר, על מידע שברשותו מפרויקטים דומים.¹²
7. בחישוב התזרים המהוון נלקח בחשבון מס הכנסה פדראלי בארה"ב בשיעור של 21% ומס הכנסה מדינתי בקולורדו, בשיעור של כ- 4.5%, שיעור תמלוגים ממוצע לצדדים שלישיים (בעלי זכויות הנפט ("Mineral Rights")) שנע בין 16.0% לבין 17.0%, מיסי הפקה בשיעור של כ-5.3% מההכנסות בניכוי תמלוגים לבעלי זכויות הנפט ושיעור תמלוג על לשותף הכללי של 4.95% לפני מועד החזר הוצאות ו-9.95% לאחר מועד החזר הוצאות.
8. בחישוב התזרים המהוון נלקח בחשבון דמי תפעול וניהול בשיעור של 2.5% המשולמים לשותף הכללי (בהתאם להסכם השותפות) מכל הוצאה ישירה הקשורה לנכס הנפט, מעל הוצאה (תפעולית והונית) שנתית של 12 מיליון דולר.
9. הכנסות ממכירות נפט וגז טבעי והתמלוגים הנובעים ממכירות נפט שיבוצעו בשנה מסוימת נלקחו בחשבון באותה שנה ללא תלות במועד התקבול ו/או התשלום בפועל.
10. הוצאות והשקעות המימון לשנה מסוימת נלקחו בחשבון באותה שנה ללא תלות במועד התשלום בפועל.
11. יצוין, כי התזרים אשר מיוחס לחלקה של השותפות בגין תשלומי מיסים, כפי שיפורט להלן, מתחשב בהפסדים המשוערים לצרכי מס של נכס הנפט שנבעו עד ליום 31.7.2023 (יובהר כי פרויקט קולורדו אינו נישום למס). תשלומי המיסים בתזרים המהוון אינם משכללים הפסדים צבורים של החברה הנכדה של השותפות בארה"ב, מימון והוצאות מטה אשר ניתנים לקיזוז כנגד הכנסה חייבת ועשויים להקטין את חבות המס בפועל.

¹⁰ נכון למועד פרסום הדוח, מפעיל הפרויקט, ביחד עם השותפות, פועל ליישום חלופות שונות לטיפול בגז טבעי מהפרויקט. יצוין כי נכון למועד פרסום הדוח, הפקת הגז היומית הממוצעת מהפרויקט עומדת על כ- 2.9mmcfד וכן פוטנציאל גז בקידוחים מושבתיים עומד על כ-1.6mmcfד. במהלך חודש אוגוסט 2023 נחתם הסכם עם הלקוח להתקנת מודולים נוספים בשטחי הפרויקט, אשר ייצרכו גז טבעי.

¹¹ ראה הערת שוליים 1.

¹² יצוין כי תנודתיות גבוהה במחירי הנפט וגידול במספר הקידוחים היבשתיים בארה"ב, עשויות להשפיע על גידול בעלויות הקידוחים בפועל, מעבר להערכות המעריך ו/או המפעיל.

12. עלויות הנטישה שנלקחו בחשבון בתזרים הינן עלויות שסופקו למעריך על ידי השותפות ומבוססות על הערכת מעריך חיצוני. עלויות נטישה בתזרים נכללו בתום תקופת ההפקה של באר (אומדן עלות נטישת באר הינה כ- 62.5 אלפי דולר, חלק השותפות). עלויות אלה אינן כוללת את שווי ניצולת המתקנים (Salvage Value) ואינן מותאמות לשינויי אינפלציה.

ג. בהתאם להנחות שונות, שהעיקריות שבהן מפורטות לעיל, להלן הערכת התזרים המהוון, נכון ליום 31.7.2023, באלפי דולר, המשוך למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות של השותפות, מהעתודות שבפרויקט:

סך הכל תזרים מהוון מעתודות מוכחות מסוג 1P (Proved + Probable Reserves) ליום 31.7.2023 (באלפי דולר ביחס לחלקה של השותפות בנכס הנפט)															
שנה	כמות מכירות 100% מנכס הנפט		הכנסות	עלויות הפעלה	עלויות פיתוח	עלויות נטישה	תמלוגים שישולמו	דמי מפעיל ונייהול	סה"כ תזרים לפני היטל ומס הכנסה (מהוון ב-0%)	מסים	סה"כ תזרים מהוון אחרי מס				
	מכירות נפט (אלפי חביות)	מכירות גז טבעי (MMCF)									מהוון ב- 0%	מהוון ב- 5%	מהוון ב- 10%	מהוון ב- 15%	מהוון ב- 20%
8-12/2023	507	703	21,166	(3,044)	(16,179)	—	(4,533)	(563)	(3,153)	(930)	(4,082)	(4,041)	(4,002)	(3,965)	(3,930)
2024	1,217	1,958	48,682	(6,143)	(25,358)	—	(10,425)	(488)	6,270	(2,138)	4,132	3,879	3,653	3,449	3,265
2025	1,752	1,970	60,589	(5,893)	(39,613)	(1,188)	(12,975)	(838)	83	(2,661)	(2,578)	(2,305)	(2,072)	(1,871)	(1,697)
2026	2,662	2,602	84,991	(7,171)	(42,503)	(313)	(18,200)	(948)	15,857	(7,768)	8,089	6,889	5,911	5,106	4,439
2027	3,276	3,135	99,042	(8,381)	(59,000)	(188)	(23,838)	(1,386)	6,250	(14,952)	(8,702)	(7,058)	(5,780)	(4,777)	(3,979)
2028	5,015	4,815	150,641	(9,918)	(61,300)	(125)	(39,791)	(1,480)	38,026	(24,988)	13,038	10,071	7,874	6,223	4,968
2029	4,024	4,556	121,091	(8,725)	(1,600)	(125)	(31,986)	—	78,656	(19,340)	59,315	43,637	32,564	24,619	18,836
2030	3,008	3,847	90,746	(7,836)	(2,000)	(125)	(23,970)	—	56,815	(13,086)	43,729	30,638	21,825	15,783	11,572
2031	2,479	3,490	74,917	(7,251)	—	(63)	(19,789)	—	47,815	(10,063)	37,752	25,191	17,129	11,848	8,325
2032	2,138	3,248	64,702	(6,727)	—	—	(17,091)	—	40,884	(8,383)	32,502	20,655	13,406	8,870	5,973
2033	1,882	3,021	57,023	(6,267)	—	(188)	(15,062)	—	35,506	(7,643)	27,863	16,864	10,448	6,612	4,267
2034	1,699	2,808	51,488	(6,045)	—	(125)	(13,600)	—	31,717	(7,728)	23,989	13,828	8,178	4,950	3,061
2035	1,555	2,579	47,128	(5,899)	—	(125)	(12,449)	—	28,656	(6,834)	21,822	11,980	6,762	3,916	2,321
2036	1,437	2,378	43,494	(5,723)	—	—	(11,489)	—	26,282	(6,132)	20,150	10,535	5,677	3,144	1,786
2037 ואילך	12,783	20,148	383,242	(65,322)	—	(5,578)	(101,231)	—	211,111	(40,101)	171,010	66,261	27,764	12,428	5,882
סך הכל	45,434	61,259	1,398,943	(160,344)	(247,553)	(8,140)	(356,428)	(5,703)	620,775	(172,746)	448,029	247,024	149,335	96,337	65,088

הערה: יצוין כי בטבלאות התזרים המהוון, הנתונים לשנת 2023 הינם החל מחודש 2023. מידע בנוגע לנתוני ההפקה בפועל לתקופה 31.7.23-1.1.23, ראו סעיף מספר 5 לדיווח זה

סך הכל תזרים מהוון מעתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves) ליום 31.7.2023 (באלפי דולר ביחס לחלקה של השותפות בנכס הנפט)															
שנה	כמות מכירות 100% מנכס הנפט		הכנסות	עלויות הפעלה	עלויות פיתוח	עלויות נטישה	תמלוגים שישולמו	דמי מפעיל ונייהול	סה"כ תזרים לפני היטל ומס הכנסה (מהוון ב-0%)	מסים	סה"כ תזרים מהוון אחרי מס				
	מכירות נפט (אלפי חביות)	מכירות גז טבעי (MMCF)									מהוון ב- 0%	מהוון ב- 5%	מהוון ב- 10%	מהוון ב- 15%	מהוון ב- 20%
8-12/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028	—	—	—	—	(5,400)	—	—	(135)	(5,535)	33	(5,502)	(4,250)	(3,323)	(2,626)	(2,097)
2029	722	441	21,456	(281)	(65,400)	—	(5,667)	(1,600)	(51,493)	(4,116)	(55,608)	(40,909)	(30,529)	(23,081)	(17,659)
2030	3,036	1,881	90,247	(1,523)	(64,860)	—	(23,838)	(1,605)	(1,580)	(18,482)	(20,062)	(14,056)	(10,013)	(7,241)	(5,309)
2031	4,127	2,919	122,744	(2,496)	(55,400)	—	(32,422)	(1,329)	31,097	(25,242)	5,855	3,907	2,657	1,838	1,291
2032	4,036	3,452	120,183	(2,999)	(1,800)	—	(31,746)	—	83,638	(24,898)	58,740	37,329	24,229	16,031	10,795
2033	2,766	2,764	82,462	(2,597)	(2,000)	—	(21,782)	—	56,083	(16,952)	39,132	23,684	14,673	9,286	5,993
2034	2,207	2,473	65,851	(2,422)	(600)	—	(17,394)	—	45,435	(13,452)	31,983	18,436	10,903	6,600	4,082
2035	1,867	2,305	55,757	(2,321)	—	—	(14,728)	—	38,709	(11,324)	27,385	15,033	8,486	4,914	2,912
2036	1,637	2,161	48,926	(2,255)	—	—	(12,923)	—	33,748	(9,883)	23,865	12,477	6,723	3,724	2,115
2037 ואילך	15,819	21,198	472,926	(39,130)	—	(3,625)	(124,921)	—	305,251	(82,199)	223,052	81,028	32,635	14,271	6,665
סך הכל	36,215	39,594	1,080,552	(56,024)	(195,460)	(3,625)	(285,421)	(4,669)	535,352	(206,513)	328,839	132,679	56,441	23,715	8,788

סך הכל תזרים מהוון מעתודות מוכחות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves) ליום 31.7.2023 (באלפי דולר ביחס לחלקה של השותפות בנכס הנפט)															
סה"כ תזרים מהוון אחרי מס					מסים	סה"כ תזרים לפני היטל ומס הכנסה (מהוון ב-0%)	דמי מפעיל וניהול	תמלוגים שישולמו	עלויות נטישה	עלויות פיתוח	עלויות הפעלה	הכנסות	כמות מכירות 100% מנכס הנפט		שנה
מהוון ב-20%	מהוון ב-15%	מהוון ב-10%	מהוון ב-5%	מהוון ב-0%									מכירות נפט (אלפי חביות)	מכירות גז טבעי (MMCF)	
(3,930)	(3,965)	(4,002)	(4,041)	(4,082)	(930)	(3,153)	(563)	(4,533)	—	(16,179)	(3,044)	21,166	703	507	8-12/2023
3,265	3,449	3,653	3,879	4,132	(2,138)	6,270	(488)	(10,425)	—	(25,358)	(6,143)	48,682	1,958	1,217	2024
(1,697)	(1,871)	(2,072)	(2,305)	(2,578)	(2,661)	83	(838)	(12,975)	(1,188)	(39,613)	(5,893)	60,589	1,970	1,752	2025
4,439	5,106	5,911	6,889	8,089	(7,768)	15,857	(948)	(18,200)	(313)	(42,503)	(7,171)	84,991	2,602	2,662	2026
(3,979)	(4,777)	(5,780)	(7,058)	(8,702)	(14,952)	6,250	(1,386)	(23,838)	(188)	(59,000)	(8,381)	99,042	3,135	3,276	2027
2,872	3,597	4,551	5,821	7,536	(24,955)	32,491	(1,615)	(39,791)	(125)	(66,700)	(9,918)	150,641	4,815	5,015	2028
1,177	1,539	2,035	2,727	3,707	(23,456)	27,163	(1,600)	(37,653)	(125)	(67,000)	(9,006)	142,547	4,997	4,746	2029
6,263	8,542	11,812	16,582	23,667	(31,568)	55,235	(1,605)	(47,808)	(125)	(66,860)	(9,359)	180,992	5,728	6,044	2030
9,616	13,686	19,785	29,098	43,607	(35,306)	78,912	(1,329)	(52,211)	(63)	(55,400)	(9,747)	197,661	6,409	6,606	2031
16,767	24,901	37,634	57,984	91,242	(33,281)	124,522	—	(48,836)	—	(1,800)	(9,726)	184,884	6,700	6,174	2032
10,260	15,899	25,121	40,548	66,995	(24,594)	91,589	—	(36,844)	(188)	(2,000)	(8,864)	139,485	5,785	4,648	2033
7,143	11,550	19,080	32,264	55,973	(21,179)	77,152	—	(30,994)	(125)	(600)	(8,468)	117,339	5,281	3,905	2034
5,233	8,830	15,249	27,013	49,207	(18,157)	67,364	—	(27,177)	(125)	—	(8,220)	102,886	4,884	3,421	2035
3,901	6,868	12,400	23,012	44,015	(16,015)	60,030	—	(24,412)	—	—	(7,978)	92,420	4,539	3,073	2035
12,547	26,699	60,399	147,289	394,061	(122,300)	516,361	—	(226,151)	(9,203)	—	(104,452)	856,167	41,346	28,601	2037 ואילך
73,876	120,052	205,777	379,703	776,868	(379,260)	1,156,128	(10,372)	(641,849)	(11,765)	(443,013)	(216,368)	2,479,495	100,853	81,649	סך הכל

סך הכל תזרים מהוון מעתודות מוכחות מסוג (Possible Reserves) ליום 31.7.2023 (באלפי דולר ביחס לחלקה של השותפות בנכס הנפט)															
שנה	כמות מכירות 100% מנכס הנפט		הכנסות	עלויות הפעלה	עלויות פיתוח	עלויות נטישה	תמלוגים שישולמו	דמי מפעיל ונייהול	סה"כ תזרים לפני היטל ומס הכנסה (מהוון ב-0%)	מסים	סה"כ תזרים מהוון אחרי מס				
	מכירות נפט (אלפי חביות)	מכירות גז טבעי (MMCF)									מהוון ב- 0%	מהוון ב- 5%	מהוון ב- 10%	מהוון ב- 15%	מהוון ב- 20%
8-12/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2031	—	—	—	—	(4,860)	—	—	(122)	(4,982)	30	(4,952)	(3,304)	(2,247)	(1,554)	(1,092)
2032	518	391	15,406	(260)	(54,000)	—	(4,069)	(1,345)	(44,268)	(2,893)	(47,161)	(29,971)	(19,452)	(12,871)	(8,667)
2033	1,692	1,614	50,426	(1,128)	—	—	(13,320)	—	35,978	(10,479)	25,500	15,433	9,562	6,051	3,905
2034	975	1,177	29,116	(884)	(1,300)	—	(7,691)	—	19,241	(5,993)	13,248	7,636	4,516	2,734	1,691
2035	722	976	21,600	(794)	(500)	—	(5,706)	—	14,601	(4,413)	10,188	5,593	3,157	1,828	1,084
2036	588	888	17,589	(747)	—	—	(4,646)	—	12,195	(3,568)	8,627	4,510	2,430	1,346	765
2037 ואילך	4,904	9,040	147,219	(12,048)	—	(1,125)	(38,887)	—	95,159	(27,043)	68,116	25,141	10,270	4,543	2,141
סך הכל	9,399	14,085	281,356	(15,861)	(60,660)	(1,125)	(74,319)	(1,466)	127,926	(54,359)	73,567	25,039	8,236	2,078	(174)

סך הכל תזרים מהוון מעתודות מוכחות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves) ליום 31.7.2023 (באלפי דולר ביחס לחלקה של השותפות בנכס הנפט)															
סה"כ תזרים מהוון אחרי מס					מסים	סה"כ תזרים לפני היטל ומס הכנסה (מהוון ב-0%)	דמי מפעיל וניהול	תמלוגים שישולמו	עלויות נטישה	עלויות פיתוח	עלויות הפעלה	הכנסות	כמות מכירות 100% מנכס הנפט		שנה
מהוון ב- 20%	מהוון ב- 15%	מהוון ב- 10%	מהוון ב- 5%	מהוון ב- 0%									מכירות נפט (אלפי חביות)	מכירות גז טבעי (MMCF)	
(3,930)	(3,965)	(4,002)	(4,041)	(4,082)	(930)	(3,153)	(563)	(4,533)	—	(16,179)	(3,044)	21,166	703	507	8-12/2023
3,265	3,449	3,653	3,879	4,132	(2,138)	6,270	(488)	(10,425)	—	(25,358)	(6,143)	48,682	1,958	1,217	2024
(1,697)	(1,871)	(2,072)	(2,305)	(2,578)	(2,661)	83	(838)	(12,975)	(1,188)	(39,613)	(5,893)	60,589	1,970	1,752	2025
4,439	5,106	5,911	6,889	8,089	(7,768)	15,857	(948)	(18,200)	(313)	(42,503)	(7,171)	84,991	2,602	2,662	2026
(3,979)	(4,777)	(5,780)	(7,058)	(8,702)	(14,952)	6,250	(1,386)	(23,838)	(188)	(59,000)	(8,381)	99,042	3,135	3,276	2027
2,872	3,597	4,551	5,821	7,536	(24,955)	32,491	(1,615)	(39,791)	(125)	(66,700)	(9,918)	150,641	4,815	5,015	2028
1,177	1,539	2,035	2,727	3,707	(23,456)	27,163	(1,600)	(37,653)	(125)	(67,000)	(9,006)	142,547	4,997	4,746	2029
6,263	8,542	11,812	16,582	23,667	(31,568)	55,235	(1,605)	(47,808)	(125)	(66,860)	(9,359)	180,992	5,728	6,044	2030
8,524	12,132	17,538	25,793	38,655	(35,276)	73,931	(1,450)	(52,211)	(63)	(60,260)	(9,747)	197,661	6,409	6,606	2031
8,101	12,030	18,182	28,013	44,081	(36,174)	80,255	(1,345)	(52,906)	—	(55,800)	(9,985)	200,290	7,091	6,691	2032
14,165	21,950	34,683	55,981	92,495	(35,073)	127,568	—	(50,164)	(188)	(2,000)	(9,992)	189,911	7,399	6,340	2033
8,834	14,284	23,596	39,900	69,221	(27,173)	96,393	—	(38,685)	(125)	(1,900)	(9,352)	146,455	6,458	4,880	2034
6,317	10,658	18,406	32,606	59,395	(22,570)	81,965	—	(32,882)	(125)	(500)	(9,014)	124,486	5,860	4,144	2035
4,665	8,214	14,830	27,523	52,642	(19,583)	72,225	—	(29,058)	—	—	(8,725)	110,009	5,427	3,661	2036
14,688	31,242	70,668	172,430	462,177	(149,343)	611,521	—	(265,039)	(10,328)	—	(116,500)	1,003,387	50,386	33,506	2037 ואילך
73,702	122,130	214,013	404,742	850,435	(433,619)	1,284,053	(11,838)	(716,167)	(12,890)	(503,673)	(232,229)	2,760,851	114,938	91,048	סך הכל

אזהרה – יובהר כי נתוני תזרים מהוונים, בין אם חושבו בשיעור היוון מסוים או ללא שיעור היוון מייצגים ערך נוכחי אך לא דווקא מייצגים שווי הוגן.

אזהרה בגין מידע צופה פני עתיד – נתוני התזרימים המהוונים כאמור לעיל, הינם מידע צופה פני עתיד כמשמעו בחוק ניירות ערך. הנתונים לעיל מבוססים על הנחות שונות, ביניהן ביחס לכמויות הנפט והגז הטבעי שיופקו, קצב ומשך מכירות הנפט והגז הטבעי מהפרויקט, עלויות תפעוליות, הוצאות הוניות, הוצאות נטישה, שיעורי תמלוגים ומחירי המכירה ואשר לגביהן אין כל וודאות כי יתממשו. יצוין, כי כמויות הנפט והגז הטבעי, שיופקו בפועל, ההוצאות האמורות וההכנסות האמורות עשויות להיות שונות מהותית מההערכות וההשערות הנ"ל, בין היתר, כתוצאה מתנאים תפעוליים וטכניים ו/או משינויים רגולטוריים ו/או מתנאי היצע וביקוש בשוק הנפט ו/או הגז הטבעי ו/או מהביצועים בפועל של הבארות שבשטח הפרויקט ו/או כתוצאה ממחירי המכירה בפועל ו/או כתוצאה משינויים גיאופוליטיים שיחולו.

ד. להלן ניתוחי רגישות למחיר הנפט ולכמות מכירות הנפט, אשר הינם הפרמטרים העיקריים המרכיבים את התזרים המהוון של העתודות (מחיר הנפט וכמות מכירות הנפט) ליום 31.7.2023 (באלפי דולר), אשר בוצע על ידי השותפות¹³:

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%	רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
קיטון במחיר הנפט בשיעור של 10%						גידול במחיר הנפט בשיעור של 10%					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	528,795	298,228	185,512	123,783	86,949	עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	528,795	298,228	185,512	123,783	86,949
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	389,333	163,609	74,098	34,563	15,801	עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	389,333	163,609	74,098	34,563	15,801
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	918,128	461,837	259,610	158,345	102,750	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	918,128	461,837	259,610	158,345	102,750
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	89,428	32,436	12,077	4,225	1,092	עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	89,428	32,436	12,077	4,225	1,092
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	1,007,556	494,273	271,687	162,570	103,842	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	1,007,556	494,273	271,687	162,570	103,842

¹³ ניתוחי הרגישות להלן מתייחסים לשינוי במכירות הנפט הגולמי ולשינוי במחירי מכירת הנפט הגולמי בלבד, היות וכמויות הגז הטבעי והשפעת מכירתו בשלב זה על שווי העתודות הינה זניחה, ולכן לא בוצעו ניתוחי רגישות לכמות מכירות הגז הטבעי ו/או למחיר מכירת הגז הטבעי.

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%	רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
קיסון במחיר הנפט בשיעור של 15%						גידול במחיר הנפט בשיעור של 15%					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	567,047	322,116	202,146	136,249	96,783	עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	331,801	173,838	97,783	57,218	33,856
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	419,730	179,110	82,936	39,989	19,309	עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	238,335	86,528	30,146	7,588	(1,624)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	986,777	501,227	285,082	176,238	116,092	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	570,135	260,367	127,929	64,806	32,232
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	97,344	36,133	13,998	5,299	1,725	עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	49,768	13,942	2,474	(1,143)	(2,072)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	1,084,122	537,359	299,080	181,536	117,816	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	619,903	274,308	130,403	63,663	30,160

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%	רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
קיסון במחיר הנפט בשיעור של 20%						גידול במחיר הנפט בשיעור של 20%					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	607,544	347,917	220,394	150,078	107,774	עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	291,017	147,826	79,266	43,059	22,493
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	450,388	194,664	91,785	45,418	22,817	עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	211,245	73,312	22,950	3,369	(4,227)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	1,057,932	542,581	312,179	195,496	130,591	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	502,261	221,137	102,215	46,428	18,266
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	105,078	39,795	15,911	6,371	2,357	עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	41,913	10,262	558	(2,215)	(2,704)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	1,163,010	582,376	328,090	201,867	132,948	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	544,174	231,399	102,773	44,212	15,562

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%	רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
קיסון בכמות מכירות הנפט בשיעור של 10%						גידול בכמות מכירות הנפט בשיעור של 10%					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	514,371	288,308	177,929	117,578	81,639	עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	385,926	208,978	123,228	77,000	49,989
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	384,722	161,381	72,865	33,816	15,322	עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	272,779	103,956	40,019	13,617	2,256
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	899,092	449,688	250,794	151,394	96,961	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	658,705	312,935	163,247	90,618	52,244
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	88,318	31,940	11,824	4,085	1,009	עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	58,703	18,117	4,643	70	(1,357)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	987,410	481,628	262,618	155,478	97,970	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	717,408	331,051	167,891	90,688	50,888

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%	רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
קיסון בכמות מכירות הנפט בשיעור של 15%						גידול בכמות מכירות הנפט בשיעור של 15%					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	547,030	308,681	192,033	128,033	89,761	עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	350,729	186,774	107,642	65,272	40,737
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	412,838	175,777	81,089	38,870	18,590	עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	245,188	89,882	32,009	8,716	(899)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	959,867	484,457	273,122	166,903	108,351	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	595,917	276,655	139,651	73,988	39,838
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	95,661	35,384	13,617	5,088	1,600	עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	51,407	14,683	2,853	(932)	(1,948)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	1,055,529	519,841	286,739	171,990	109,951	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	647,324	291,338	142,505	73,056	37,891

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%	רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
קיסון בכמות מכירות הנפט בשיעור של 20%						גידול בכמות מכירות הנפט בשיעור של 20%					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	577,329	327,176	204,584	137,182	96,775	עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved) (Reserves)	315,472	164,538	91,983	53,427	31,334
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	441,089	190,203	89,321	43,926	21,858	עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	217,383	75,581	23,813	3,668	(4,168)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	1,018,418	517,379	293,905	181,108	118,634	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	532,854	240,119	115,796	57,094	27,166
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	102,968	38,822	15,409	6,091	2,191	עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	44,096	11,249	1,063	(1,934)	(2,539)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	1,121,386	556,201	309,314	187,199	120,825	סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	576,950	251,367	116,859	55,160	24,627

3. השוואה בין נתוני דוח העתודות המעודכן לדוח הקודם והסבר על הפערים בין דוח תזרים המזומנים המהווה לבין דוח תזרים המזומנים הקודם :

א. כמויות :

ההבדלים העיקריים בין אומדני העתודות על פי הדוח המעודכן לבין אלו שנכללו בדוח הקודם נובעים, בין היתר, מהתקדמות בתוכנית הפיתוח המתוכננת שהוצגה למעריך אשר סווגו בדוח הקודם בקטגוריות עתודות צפויות ועתודות אפשרויות לקטגוריות עתודות מוכחות. יצויין כי במהלך החודשים ינואר עד וכולל יולי 2023 הופקו כ- 504.2 אלף חביות נפט (100%).

ב. תוכנית הפיתוח של הפרויקט לשנת 2023 כוללת 3 קידוחי פיתוח ופעולת השלמה חוזרת בקידוח קיים לצורך חידוש והגברת ההפקה מקידוח זה (להלן ביחד: "תוכנית פיתוח 2023"). חלקה היחסי של השותפות בתוכנית פיתוח 2023 הינו 78% וחלק השותפות בתקציב תוכנית פיתוח 2023 מסתכם לסך של כ- 18.2 מיליון דולר. לפרטים אודות תוכנית פיתוח 2023 ראה דוח מידי מיום 16.7.2023 (אסמכתא 2023-01-080424). וזאת חלף תוכנית פיתוח שכללה בדוח הקודם 7 קידוחי פיתוח בעלות משוערת של כ- 23.3 מיליון (חלק השותפות) דולר ולפי שיעור החזקה בנכס הנפט של 50%.

ג. עודכנה תחזית מחיר הנפט הגולמי WTI. תחזית הנפט שנכללה בדוח העתודות המעודכן מבוססת על עקום הנפט הידוע ליום 31.7.2023 והחל מהשנה החמישית מחיר חבית הנפט הינו קבוע וללא התאמות נוספות.

ד. עודכנו סכומי ההשקעות ההוניות והתפעוליות הצפויות בהתאם לתוכנית הפיתוח של נכס הנפט וכפי שנתקבלו ממפעיל הפרויקט.

4. ניתוחי רגישות נוספים לתזרים המזומנים המהוון בפרויקט¹⁴ - רגישות רק לעלויות

להלן מובאים ניתוחי רגישות לתזרים המזומנים המהוון של השותפות מהפרויקט, בקשר עם עלויות הפיתוח (אלפי דולר) אשר עשויות להשתנות ביחס להערכת מפעיל הפרויקט:

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
גידול של 5% בעלויות הפיתוח					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved Reserves)	443,400	242,747	145,300	92,518	61,474
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	319,227	126,037	51,725	20,304	6,281
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	762,628	368,784	197,025	112,822	67,755
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	70,427	23,064	6,956	1,230	(745)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	833,055	391,848	203,981	114,052	67,010

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
גידול של 10% בעלויות הפיתוח					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved Reserves)	432,993	233,923	137,645	85,787	55,493
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	308,620	118,626	46,408	16,417	3,395
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	741,613	352,549	184,052	102,204	58,888
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	67,284	21,087	5,676	383	(1,317)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	808,896	373,636	189,728	102,586	57,571

¹⁴ בנוגע לניתוחי הרגישות האמורים, יצוין כי למעט השינוי בעלויות הפיתוח (להלן: "השקעות"), לא נערכו שינויים בפרמטרים אחרים של תזרים המזומנים החזוי. מובהר כי תחשיבי רגישות אלו ותזרימי המזומנים שבבסיסם, לא נבחנו על ידי מעריך העתודות של השותפות.

רגישות / קטגוריה	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 0%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 5%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 10%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 15%	שווי נוכחי בהוון של 20%
גידול של 15% בעלויות הפיתוח					
עתודות מוכחות P1 (Proved Reserves)	421,564	224,307	129,368	78,563	49,117
עתודות צפויות (Probable Reserves)	298,510	111,599	41,391	12,767	698
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 2P (Proved + Probable Reserves)	720,074	335,907	170,759	91,330	49,815
עתודות אפשריות (Possible Reserves)	64,138	19,110	4,395	(465)	(1,889)
סה"כ עתודות מסוג 3P (Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves)	784,212	355,017	175,154	90,865	47,926

5. נתוני הפקדה

להלן טבלה הכוללת את נתוני ההפקה של נפט¹⁵

2023				
הערות	רבעון 1	רבעון 2	1-31.7 ¹⁶	
סך הכל תפוקה בתקופה [באלפי חביות] – עבור ה-100% ¹⁷	222	210.6	71.6	
סך הכל תפוקה בתקופה [באלפי חביות] - המשויך למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות של התאגיד המדווח	111	105.3	35.8	
מחיר ממוצע ליחידת תפוקה המשויך למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות של התאגיד המדווח (בדולר ארה"ב לחבית) (bbl/דולר ארה"ב) ¹⁸	71.2	69.2	71.3	
תמלוגים (כל תשלום הנגזר מתפוקת הנכס המפיק לרבות מההכנסה ברוטו הנובעת מנכס הנפט) ממוצעים ששולמו ליחידת תפוקה (המשויכים למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות של צדדים שלישיים)	12	11.7	12	

¹⁵ הנתונים המובאים בטבלה לעיל ביחס לשיעור המשויך לבעלי הזכויות ההוניות של השותפות במחיר ממוצע ליחידת תפוקה, בתמלוגים ששולמו, בעלויות ההפקה ובתקבולים נטו, עוגלו עד שתי ספרות אחרי הנקודה העשרונית.

¹⁶ יצויין כי נתוני ההפקה לחודש יולי 2023 הינן נתונים משוערים ואינם מבוקרים או סקורים.

¹⁷ נתוני ההפקה אינם כוללים גז טבעי שנכון למועד הדיווח היקף המכירות זניח. במהלך החודשים ינואר עד וכולל יולי 2023 נמכרו כ-229 אלף יחידות גז (חלק השותפות) בתמורה לכ-110 אלפי דולר.

¹⁸ מחיר ממוצע ליחידת תפוקה מוצג בניכוי עלות שינוע של \$ 4.75 לחבית נפט.

2023					
הערות	¹⁶ 1-31.7	רבעון 2	רבעון 1		
	3.5	3.4	3.5	שותף כללי	התאגיד המדווח (בדולר ארה"ב לחבית) (bbl/דולר ארה"ב)
עלויות ההפקה כוללות, בין היתר, הוצאות תחזוקה שוטפת של בארות, עלויות רגולטוריות, דמי מפעיל, קבלני משנה, עלות הובלת מים ועוד.	26.1	26.4	20.1		עלויות הפקה ממוצעות ליחידת תפוקה (המשויכות למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות של התאגיד המדווח) (בדולר ארה"ב לחבית : bbl/דולר ארה"ב) ¹⁹
	29.7	27.7	35.6		תקבולים נטו ממוצעים ליחידת תפוקה (המשויכים למחזיקי הזכויות ההוניות של התאגיד המדווח) (בדולר ארה"ב לחבית) (bbl/דולר ארה"ב)
	0.08%	0.25%	0.24%		שיעור אזילה בתקופה המדווחת ביחס לסך כמויות הנפט בנכס (ב-%)

עלויות הפקה ממוצעות כוללות מיסי הפקה שמהוות כ-3 דולר לחבית נפט.

19

6. חוות דעת של המעריך

מצורף לדוח זה **כנספח ב'** דוח העתודות המעודכן וכן הסכמת המעריך להכללתו בדוח זה²⁰.

7. הצהרת הנהלה של השותף הכללי בשותפות

- (1) תאריך ההצהרה: 24.8.2023 ;
- (2) ציון שם התאגיד: מודיעין-אנרגיה - שותפות מוגבלת ;
- (3) המוסמך להעריך את המשאבים בשותפות, שמו ותפקידו: יניב פרידמן, מנכ"ל השותף הכללי והשותפות ;
- (4) הרינו לאשר, כי נמסרו למעריך כל הנתונים הנדרשים לצורך ביצוע עבודתו ;
- (5) הרינו לאשר, כי לא בא לידיעתנו כל מידע המצביע על קיום תלות בין המעריך לבין השותפות ;
- (6) הרינו לאשר, כי למיטב ידיעתנו המשאבים שדווחו הם האומדנים הטובים והעדכניים ביותר הקיימים ברשותנו ;
- (7) הרינו לאשר, כי הנתונים שנכללו בדוח זה נערכו לפי המונחים המקצועיים המנויים בפרק ז' לתוספת השלישית לתקנות ניירות ערך (פרטי התשקיף וטיוטת התשקיף – מבנה וצורה), התשכ"ט-1969, ובמשמעות הנודעת להם ב- Resources (2007) Petroleum Management System כפי שפרסמו איגוד מהנדסי הפטרולים (SPE), הארגון האמריקאי של גיאולוגים בתחום הפטרולים (AAPG), המועצה העולמית לפטרולים (WPC) ואיגוד מהנדסי הערכת הפטרולים (SPEE), כתוקפם בעת פרסום הדוח ;
- (8) הרינו לאשר כי לא נעשה שינוי בזהות המעריך שביצע הדוח הקודם.
- (9) הרינו מסכימים להכללת ההצהרה האמורה לעיל בדוח זה.

יניב פרידמן

מנכ"ל השותף הכללי

הרכב השותפים בפרויקט ושיעור אחזקותיהם (לא כולל את תוכנית הפיתוח לשנת 2023 וההשלמה החוזרת כאמור בדוח המידי מיום 16.7.2023) הינם כדלקמן:

50%	השותפות
40%	Gondola Resources, LLC
*10%	SG Gondola Holdings LLC

* הבהרה: SG Gondola Holdings LLC מחזיקה 10% בהפקה הקיימת (מהעתודות המוכחות והמפותחות) ; 42.5% מהקידוחים שהתווספו מהשלמת תוכנית הקידוחים של שנת 2022, על חשבון שיעור האחזקה של Gondola Resources LLC.

בכבוד רב,

מודיעין-אנרגיה ניהול (1992) בע"מ
השותף הכללי במודיעין-אנרגיה - שותפות מוגבלת
על ידי יניב פרידמן, מנכ"ל
וירון זוארס, סמנכ"ל כספים

²⁰ הנתונים בדוח העתודות של המעריך, אינם כוללים ניכוי מס, תמלוגים לצד קשור ודמי מפעיל לשותף הכללי.

נספח א' - מילון מונחים מקצועיים בתחום הנפט והגז

"איגוד מהנדסי הערכת פטרוליום (SPEE)" - Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers.

"איגוד מהנדסי פטרוליום (SPE)" - Society of Petroleum Engineers.

"אקספלורציה" - סך הפעולות הקשורות לחיפושי נפט וגז.

"הידרוקרבוניס" – פחמימנים ; שם כולל לנפט וגז שהם תרכובות המורכבות מפחמן ומימן.

"הפקת נפט" - הפקת נפט מתוך שדה נפט, וכל הפעולות הכרוכות בכך, לרבות טלטול, הטיפול בו והעברתו למיכלים, לצינורות או לבית זיקוק בשדה הנפט או בקרבנו.

"מאגר (Reservoir)" - שכבה או שכבות של סלע המתאפיינות בנקבוביות וחדירות גבוהות יחסית, המאפשרות קיבולת וזרימה של נוזלים וגז. לעתים משמש גם לתיאור שדה של נפט ו/או גז.

"מערכת לניהול משאבי פטרוליום (SPE-PRMS) – Petroleum Resources 2018 Management System - מערכת דיווח להערכת עתודות ומשאבי נפט, כפי שפורסמה על-ידי איגוד מהנדסי הפטרוליום (SPE), הארגון האמריקאי של גיאולוגים בתחום הפטרוליום (AAPG), המועצה העולמית לפטרוליום (WPC), איגוד מהנדסי הערכת הפטרוליום (SPEE), איגוד הגיאופיזיקאים לאקספלורציה (SEG), איגוד הפטרופיזיקאים ואנליסטים של לוגים (SPWLA) וארגון הפיזיקאים והמהנדסים האירופי (EAGE), וכפי שתתוקן מעת לעת.

"נכסי נפט" – החזקה, בין במשירין ובין בעקיפין, בהיתר מוקדם, ברישיון או בחזקה ; במדינה אחרת – החזקה, בין במשירין ובין בעקיפין, בזכות בעלת מהות דומה שהוענקה על ידי הגוף המוסמך לכך. כן יראו כנכס נפט זכות לקבלת טובות הנאה הנובעות מהחזקה, במשירין או בעקיפין, בנכס נפט או בזכות בעלת מהות דומה (לפי הענין).

"נפט" - נפט ניגר, בין נוזלי ובין אדי, לרבות שמן, גז טבעי, גזולין טבעי, קונדנסאטים ופחמימנים (הידרוקרבוניס) ניגרים להם, וכן אספלט ופחמימנים של נפט מוצקים אחרים כשהם מומסים בתוך נפט ניגר וניתנים להפקה יחד אתו.

"עתודות (Reserves)" – מוגדרות על-פי המערכת לניהול משאבי פטרוליום (SPE-PRMS) ככמויות של נפט הצפויות להיות ברות הפקה על-ידי יישום של תוכנית פיתוח על הצטברויות שנתגלו מיום מסוים ואילך תחת תנאים מוגדרים. על עתודות לענות על ארבעה תנאים : (1) עליהן להתגלות ; (2) ברות הפקה ; (3) מסחריות ; ו- (4) קיימות, בהתאם לפרויקט הפיתוח המיושם.

"פטרוליום (PETROLEUM)" ; "משאבים מנובאים (מנובאים) (PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES)" ;

"נתגלה (DISCOVERED)"; "תגלית (ממצא) (DISCOVERY)"; "רזרבות (עתודות) (RESERVES)"; "משאבים מותנים (CONTINGENT RESOURCES)"; "רזרבות (עתודות) מוכחות (PROVED)"; "רזרבות (עתודות) צפויות (PROBABLE RESERVES)"; "רזרבות (עתודות) אפשריות (POSSIBLE RESERVES)"; "אומדן כמויות נמוך (LOW ESTIMATE)"; "אומדן כמויות גבוה (HIGH ESTIMATE)"; "הטוב ביותר (BEST ESTIMATE)"; "אומדן כמויות גבוה (HIGH ESTIMATE)"; "משאבים מותנים בקטגוריית 1C,2C,3C (1C,2C,3C)"; "בהפקה (ON PRODUCTION)"; "אושר לפיתוח (APPROVED FOR DEVELOPMENT)"; "מוצדק לפיתוח (JUSTIFIED FOR DEVELOPMENT)"; "הצדקת פיתוח בבחינה (PENDING) DEVELOPMENT"; "תוכנית פיתוח הושעתה או בחינת אפשרויות פיתוח עלולה להתעכב באופן מהותי (DEVELOPMENT UNCLARIFIED OR ON HOLD)"; "נטישת באר (ABANDONMENT WELL)"; "פיתוח אינו מעשי (DEVELOPMENT NOT VIABLE)"; "קונדנסט (CONDENSATE)"; "קידוח יבש (DRY HOLE)"; "רזרבות (עתודות) בקטגוריה 1P/2P/3P (1P/2P/3P) - כמשמעות מונחים אלה במערכת לניהול משאבי פטרולים (SPE-PRMS).

"פיתוח" - קידוחו וצידו של שטח נכס נפט כדי לקבוע את כושר תפוקתו, להפיק ממנו נפט ולשווקו.

"קונדנסט" - תערובת פחמימנים הנמצאים במצב נוזלי בתנאי המאגר, אך יכולים להפוך לגז במעבר מהמאגר לפני השטח. קונדנסט משמש כתוסף בייצור תזקיקי נפט או כחומר בעירה בתעשיות כבדות (כגון: תעשיות מלט) או כחומר גלם בייצור תזקיקי נפט.

ראו:

<http://www.glossary.oilfield.slb.com/Terms/c/condensate.aspx>

"קידוח אופקי" - מקרה פרטי של קידוח אלכסוני שזווית הנטייה היא מעל 80°.

"קידוח הערכה" (Appraisal Well) - קידוח באר המבוצע כחלק מתכנית קידוחי הערכה אשר מטרתו לקבוע את הגודל הפיזי, משאבים וקצב הפקה סביר של שדה.

"שדה נפט" - קרקע על שכבותיה הגיאולוגיות שיש מתחתיה בידוע מאגר(י) נפט שניתן להפיק ממנו(הם) נפט בכמויות מסחריות.

"MMCF" - מיליוני רגל מעוקב גז.

"MBBL" - אלף חביות נפט.

"NGL / נוזלי גז טבעי" - פחמימנים המורכבים אך ורק מפחמן ומימן.

נספח ב' - דוח העתודות נכון ליום 31.7.2023

MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Estimated

Future Reserves and Income

Attributable to Certain

Leasehold Interests

Located in the


North Park Basin

Colorado

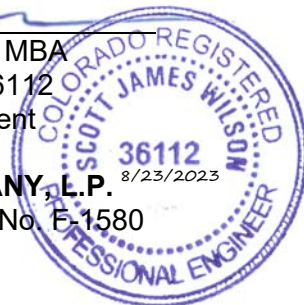
NYMEX Futures Strip Price and Constant Cost Parameters

As of

July 31, 2023


Scott J. Wilson, P.E., MBA
Colorado License 36112
Senior Vice President

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.
TBPELS Firm Registration No. E-1580





RYDER SCOTT COMPANY
PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS

TBPELS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-1580
633 17TH STREET SUITE 1700

DENVER, COLORADO 80202

TELEPHONE (303) 339-8110

August 23, 2023

Modiin Energy Limited Partnership
3 Azrieli Center,
Triangle Tower 45th floor
Tel Aviv 67023

Dear Mr. Friedman, CEO:

At your request, Ryder Scott Company, L.P. (Ryder Scott) has prepared an estimate of the proved, probable and possible reserves, future production and income attributable to certain leasehold interests of Modiin Energy Limited Partnership (Modiin) as of July 31, 2023. The subject properties are located in the state of Colorado. The reserves volumes included herein were estimated based on the definitions and disclosure guidelines contained in the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), World Petroleum Council (WPC), American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts (SPWLA), and European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE) 2018 Petroleum Resources Management System (SPE-PRMS), which were revised in June 2018. These definitions are in accordance with internationally recognized standards as stipulated by the Israel Securities Authority (ISA). The reserves volumes were estimated based on NYMEX Futures Strip price and constant cost parameters (SPE-PRMS forecast case), provided by Modiin and the operator. Such forecasts were based on projected escalations or other forward looking changes to current prices as noted. The income data for the reserves volumes were estimated using NYMEX Futures Strip prices as of July 31, 2023. The results of our third party study, completed on August 23, 2023, are presented herein.

The properties evaluated by Ryder Scott represent all of the total net proved, probable and possible liquid hydrocarbon reserves of Modiin in Colorado as of July 31, 2023. This report has been prepared for Modiin's use in filing with the ISA. In our opinion, the assumptions, data, methods, and procedures used in the preparation of this report are appropriate for such purpose.

The estimated reserves presented in this report, as of July 31, 2023, are related to hydrocarbon prices based on NYMEX Futures Strip price parameters. As a result of both economic and political forces, there is substantial uncertainty regarding the forecasting of future hydrocarbon prices. Consequently, actual future prices may vary considerably from the prices assumed in this report. The reserves volumes and the income attributable thereto have a direct relationship to the hydrocarbon prices actually received; therefore, volumes of reserves actually recovered and amounts of income actually received may differ significantly from the estimated quantities presented in this report. The results of this study are summarized as follows.

NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS

Estimated Net Reserves and Income Data

Certain Leasehold Interests of

Modiin Energy Limited Partnership

As of July 31, 2023

	Proved			
	Developed		Undeveloped	Total Proved
	Producing	Non-Producing		
<u>Net Reserves</u>				
Oil – Mbbl	1,668	437	17,146	19,251
Gas – MMcf	3,104	1,040	21,904	26,048
MBOE - Mbbl	2,185	610	20,797	23,592
<u>Income Data (\$M)</u>				
Future Gross Revenue	\$103,646	\$27,275	\$1,007,700	\$1,138,621
Deductions	<u>34,785</u>	<u>15,505</u>	<u>413,784</u>	<u>464,074</u>
Future Net Income (FNI)	\$ 68,861	\$11,770	\$ 593,916	\$ 674,547
Discounted FNI @ 10%	\$ 44,393	\$ 7,960	\$ 197,203	\$ 249,556

	Total Probable	Total Possible
<u>Net Reserves</u>		
Oil – Mbbl	15,129	3,926
Gas – MMcf	16,540	5,884
MBOE - Mbbl	17,886	4,907
<u>Income Data (\$M)</u>		
Future Gross Revenue	\$879,505	\$229,006
Deductions	<u>292,213</u>	<u>87,307</u>
Future Net Income (FNI)	\$587,292	\$141,699
Discounted FNI @ 10%	\$134,809	\$ 25,164

Liquid hydrocarbons are expressed in standard 42 U.S. gallon barrels and shown herein as thousands of barrels (Mbbl). All gas volumes are reported on an “as sold basis” expressed in millions of cubic feet (MMcf) at the official temperature and pressure bases of the areas in which the gas reserves are located. The net reserves volumes are also shown herein on an equivalent unit basis wherein natural gas is converted to oil equivalent using a factor of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas per one barrel of oil equivalent. MBOE means thousand barrels of oil equivalent. In this report, the revenues, deductions, and income data are expressed as thousands of U.S. dollars (\$M).

The estimates of the reserves, future production, and income attributable to properties in this report were prepared using the economic software package PHDWin Petroleum Economic Evaluation Software, a copyrighted program of TRC Consultants L.C. The program was used at the request of Modiin. Ryder Scott has found this program to be generally acceptable, but notes that certain summaries and calculations may vary due to rounding and may not exactly match the sum of the properties being summarized. Furthermore, one line economic summaries may vary slightly from the more detailed cash flow projections of the same properties, also due to rounding. The rounding differences are not material.

The future gross revenue is after the deduction of production taxes. The deductions incorporate the normal direct costs of operating the wells, ad valorem taxes, development costs, and certain abandonment costs. The future net income is before the deduction of state and federal income taxes and general administrative overhead, and has not been adjusted for outstanding loans that may exist nor does it include any adjustment for cash on hand or undistributed income.

Liquid hydrocarbon reserves account for 99 percent the total future gross revenue from proved, probable, and possible reserves reported herein (individually by category and in total). Natural gas reserves account for the remaining 1 percent the future gross revenue.

The discounted future net income shown above was calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent per annum compounded monthly. As requested by Modiin, future net income was discounted at five discount rates which were also compounded monthly. These results are shown in summary form as follows.

Discount Rate Percent	Discounted Future Net Income (\$M) As of July 31, 2023		
	Total Proved	Total Probable	Total Possible
0	\$674,547	\$587,292	\$141,699
5	\$394,237	\$271,320	\$ 58,188
10	\$249,556	\$134,809	\$ 25,164
15	\$167,576	\$ 70,171	\$ 11,171
20	\$117,628	\$ 37,489	\$ 4,965

The results shown above are presented for your information and should not be construed as our estimate of fair market value.

Reserves Included in This Report

At the request of Modiin, this report includes proved, probable and possible reserves, which conform to the definitions of reserves sponsored and approved by the SPE, WPC, AAPG, SPEE, SEG, SPWLA and EAGE as set forth in the 2018 SPE-PRMS and where applicable, based on NYMEX Futures Strip price and constant cost parameters (SPE-PRMS forecast case). The estimated quantities of reserves presented in this report, based on these parameters (SPE-PRMS forecast case), may differ significantly from the quantities which would be estimated using constant price parameters (SPE-PRMS constant case). Abridged versions of the SPE-PRMS reserves terms and definitions used herein are included as attachments to this report and entitled "PETROLEUM RESERVES and RESOURCES CLASSIFICATIONS and DEFINITIONS." Also refer to the full SPE-PRMS, which can be located at <https://www.spe.org/en/industry/reserves/> for the complete definitions and guidelines.

The various reserves development and production status categories, as described in this report, are also fully defined in the SPE-PRMS located in the website mentioned above. The developed proved non-producing reserves included herein consist of the shut-in status category.

No attempt was made to quantify or otherwise account for any accumulated gas production imbalances that may exist. The gas volumes presented herein do not include volumes of gas consumed in operations as reserves.

Reserves Classification

Recoverable petroleum resources may be classified according to the SPE-PRMS into one of three principal resources classifications: prospective resources, contingent resources, or reserves. The proved, probable, and possible reserves classifications are addressed in this report. The distinction between prospective and contingent resources depends on whether or not there exists one or more wells and other data indicating the potential for moveable hydrocarbons (e.g. the discovery status). Discovered petroleum resources may be classified as either contingent resources or as reserves depending on the chance that if a project is implemented it will reach commercial producing status (e.g. chance of commerciality - P_c). The distinction between various “classifications” of resources and reserves relates to their discovery status and increasing chance of commerciality. Commerciality is not solely determined based on the economic status of a project, which refers to the situation where the income from an operation exceeds the expenses involved in, or attributable to, that operation. Conditions addressed in the determination of commerciality also include technological, economic, legal, environmental, social, and governmental factors. While economic factors are generally related to costs and product prices, the underlying influences include, but are not limited to, market conditions, transportation and processing infrastructure, fiscal terms and taxes. At Modiin’s request, this report addresses the proved, probable and possible reserves attributable to the properties evaluated herein and not the resources (if any).

Reserves Uncertainty

All reserves estimates involve an assessment of the uncertainty relating the likelihood that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the estimated quantities determined as of the date the estimate is made. The uncertainty depends primarily on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. Estimates will generally be revised only as additional geologic or engineering data becomes available or as economic conditions change.

Reserves are “those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions.” The relative degree of uncertainty may be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal categories, either proved or unproved.

Proved oil and gas reserves are “those quantities of petroleum that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations.”

Unproved reserves are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves and may be further sub-categorized as probable and possible reserves to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability. Probable reserves are “those additional reserves that analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicates are less likely to be recovered than proved reserves but more certain to be recovered than possible reserves.” For probable reserves, it is “equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves” (cumulative 2P volumes). Possible reserves are “those additional reserves that analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicates are less likely to be recoverable than probable reserves.” For possible reserves, the “total quantities ultimately recovered from the project have a low probability to exceed the sum of the proved plus probable plus possible reserves” (cumulative 3P volumes).

The reserves included herein were estimated using deterministic methods and are presented as incremental quantities. Under the deterministic incremental approach, discrete quantities of reserves are estimated and assigned separately as proved, probable or possible based on their individual level of uncertainty. The reserves volumes and income quantities attributable to the different reserves categories that are included herein have not been adjusted to reflect these varying degrees of risk associated with them and thus are not comparable. Petroleum reserves under different categories such as proved, probable and possible should not be aggregated with each other without due consideration of the appreciable differences in the criteria associated with their categorization.

Moreover, estimates of reserves may increase or decrease as a result of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical risks. As a result, the estimates of oil and gas reserves have an intrinsic uncertainty. The reserves included in this report are therefore estimates only and should not be construed as being exact quantities. They may or may not be actually recovered, and if recovered, the revenues therefrom and the actual costs related thereto could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

Possible Effects of Regulation

Operations may be subject to various levels of governmental controls and regulations. These controls and regulations may include matters relating to land tenure and leasing, the legal rights to produce hydrocarbons, drilling and production practices, environmental protection, marketing and pricing policies, royalties, various taxes and levies including income tax and are subject to change from time to time. Such changes in governmental regulations and policies may cause volumes of reserves actually recovered and amounts of income actually received to differ significantly from the estimated quantities.

Estimates of reserves presented herein were based upon a detailed study of the properties in which Modiin owns an interest; however, we have not made any field examination of the properties. No consideration was given in this report to potential environmental liabilities that may exist nor were any costs included for potential liability to restore and clean up damages, if any, caused by past operating practices.

Methodology Employed for Estimates of Reserves

The estimation of reserves quantities involves two distinct determinations. The first determination results in the estimation of the quantities of recoverable oil and gas and the second determination results in the estimation of the uncertainty associated with those estimated quantities. The process of estimating the quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves relies on the use of certain generally accepted analytical procedures. These analytical procedures fall into three broad categories or methods: (1) performance-based methods, (2) volumetric-based methods and (3) analogy. These methods may be used individually or in combination by the reserves evaluator in the process of estimating the quantities of reserves. Reserves evaluators must select the method or combination of methods which in their professional judgment is most appropriate given the nature and amount of reliable geoscience and engineering data available at the time of the estimate, the established or anticipated performance characteristics of the reservoir being evaluated, and the stage of development or producing maturity of the property.

In many cases, the analysis of the available geoscience and engineering data and the subsequent interpretation of these data may indicate a range of possible outcomes in an estimate, irrespective of the method selected by the evaluator. When a range in the quantity of recoverable hydrocarbons is identified, the evaluator must determine the uncertainty associated with the incremental quantities of those

recoverable hydrocarbons. If the quantities are estimated using the deterministic incremental approach, the uncertainty for each discrete incremental quantity is addressed by the reserves category assigned by the evaluator. Therefore, it is the categorization of incremental recoverable quantities that addresses the inherent uncertainty in the estimated quantities reported.

Estimates of reserves quantities and their associated categories or classifications may be revised in the future as additional geoscience or engineering data become available. Furthermore, estimates of the recoverable quantities and their associated categories or classifications may also be revised due to other factors such as changes in economic conditions, results of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical or economic risks as previously noted herein.

The reserves for the properties included herein were estimated by performance methods, analogy, or a combination of methods. In general, reserves attributable to producing wells and/or reservoirs were estimated by performance methods. These performance methods include, but may not be limited to, decline curve analysis which utilizes extrapolations of historical production and pressure data available through July 2023 in those cases where such data were considered to be definitive. The data used in these analyses were furnished to Ryder Scott by Modiin, the operator, third party, or obtained from public data sources and were considered sufficient for the purpose thereof. In certain cases, producing reserves were estimated by analogy, or a combination of methods. These methods were used where there were inadequate historical performance data to establish a definitive trend.

Reserves attributable to non-producing and undeveloped status categories included herein were estimated by analogy or a combination of methods. The data utilized from the analogues were considered sufficient for the purpose thereof.

Assumptions and Data Considered for Estimates of Reserves

To estimate recoverable oil and gas reserves and related future net cash flows, we consider many factors and assumptions including, but not limited to, the use of reservoir parameters derived from geological, geophysical and engineering data which cannot be measured directly, economic criteria based on the cost and price assumptions as noted herein, and forecasts of future production rates. Under the SPE-PRMS Section 1.1.0.6, "reserves are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions."

Modiin and the operator have informed us that they have furnished us all of the material accounts, records, geological and engineering data, and reports and other data required for this investigation. In preparing our forecasts of future production and income, we have relied upon data furnished by the operator with respect to property interests owned, production and well tests from examined wells, normal direct costs of operating the wells or leases, other costs such as transportation and/or processing fees, ad valorem and production taxes, recompletion and development costs, development plans, abandonment costs, product prices, geological structure maps, and well logs. Ryder Scott reviewed such factual data for its reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of the data supplied by Modiin and the operator.

In summary, we consider the assumptions, data, methods and analytical procedures used in this report appropriate for the purpose hereof, and we have used all such methods and procedures that we consider necessary and appropriate to prepare the estimates of reserves herein.

Future Production Rates

For wells currently on production, our forecasts of future production rates are based on historical performance data. If no production decline trend has been established, future production rates were held constant, or adjusted for the effects of curtailment where appropriate, until a decline in ability to produce was anticipated. An estimated rate of decline was then applied until depletion of the reserves. If a decline trend has been established, this trend was used as the basis for estimating future production rates.

Test data and other related information were used to estimate the anticipated initial production rates for those wells or locations that are not currently producing. For reserves not yet on production, sales were estimated to commence at an anticipated date furnished by the operator. Wells or locations that are not currently producing may start producing earlier or later than anticipated in our estimates due to unforeseen factors causing a change in the timing to initiate production. Such factors may include delays due to weather, the availability of rigs, the sequence of drilling, completing and/or recompleting wells and/or constraints set by regulatory bodies.

The future production rates from wells currently on production or wells or locations that are not currently producing may be more or less than estimated because of changes including, but not limited to, reservoir performance, operating conditions related to surface facilities, compression and artificial lift, pipeline capacity and/or operating conditions, producing market demand and/or allowables or other constraints set by regulatory bodies.

Hydrocarbon Prices

The forecast hydrocarbon price parameters used in this report were specified by Modiin and are noted below. Estimates of future price parameters have been revised in the past because of changes in governmental policies, changes in hydrocarbon supply and demand, and variations in general economic conditions. The price parameters used in this report may be revised in the future for similar reasons.

Oil and Condensate

The NYMEX Futures Strip prices as of July 31, 2023 for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma are estimated to average \$79.57 for the remainder of 2023, \$74.26 for 2024, \$70.06 for 2025, \$66.69 for 2026, \$63.90 for 2027 and held constant after that.

Gas

Gas benchmark prices are held constant at \$0.50/mscf.

Product prices which were actually used for each property reflect adjustments for gravity, quality, local conditions, and/or distance from market, referred to herein as “differentials.” The differentials used in the preparation of this report were furnished to us by Modiin. The differentials furnished to us were accepted as factual data and reviewed by us for their reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of the data used by Modiin to determine these differentials.

The effects of derivative instruments designated as price hedges of oil quantities are not reflected in our estimated individual property evaluations.

Costs

Operating costs for the leases and wells in this report were furnished by the operator and are based on the operating expense reports and include only those costs directly applicable to the leases or wells. The operating costs for non-operated properties include the COPAS overhead costs that are allocated directly to the leases and wells under terms of operating agreements. The operating costs were reviewed by us for their reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of the operating cost data used by the operator. No deduction was made for loan repayments, interest expenses, or exploration and development prepayments that were not charged directly to the leases or wells.

Development costs were furnished to us by the operator and are based on authorizations for expenditure for the proposed work or actual costs for similar projects. The development costs furnished to us were accepted as factual data and reviewed by us for their reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of these costs. The estimated costs of abandonment were included and were provided to Modiin by a third party. The estimates of the net abandonment costs furnished were accepted without independent verification.

Because of the direct relationship between volumes of undeveloped reserves and development plans, we include in the undeveloped reserves category only those volumes assigned to undeveloped locations that we have been assured will definitely be drilled. In accordance with SPE-PRMS guidelines, "a reasonable time frame for the initiation of development depends on the specific circumstances and varies according to the scope of the project. While 5 years is recommended as a benchmark, a longer time frame could be applied where, for example, development of an economic project is deferred at the option of the producer for, among other things, market-related reasons, or to meet contractual or strategic objectives." Modiin has assured us of their intent, commitment, and ability to proceed with the development activities included in this report and that they are not aware of any legal, regulatory, or political obstacles that would significantly alter their plans. Furthermore, Modiin has assured us that for the evaluated properties, any development initiated beyond "a reasonable time frame" is in accordance with the above mentioned guidelines.

Current costs were held constant for the life of the properties.

Standards of Independence and Professional Qualification

Ryder Scott is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world since 1937. Ryder Scott is employee-owned and maintains offices in Houston, Texas; Denver, Colorado; and Calgary, Alberta, Canada. We have approximately eighty engineers and geoscientists on our permanent staff. By virtue of the size of our firm and the large number of clients for which we provide services, no single client or job represents a material portion of our annual revenue. We do not serve as officers or directors of any privately-owned or publicly-traded oil and gas company and are separate and independent from the operating and investment decision-making process of our clients. This allows us to bring the highest level of independence and objectivity to each engagement for our services.

Ryder Scott actively participates in industry related professional societies and organizes an annual public forum focused on the subject of reserves evaluations and SEC regulations. Many of our staff have authored or co-authored technical papers on the subject of reserves related topics. We encourage our staff to maintain and enhance their professional skills by actively participating in ongoing continuing education.

Prior to becoming an officer of the Company, Ryder Scott requires that staff engineers and geoscientists receive professional accreditation in the form of a registered or certified professional engineer's license or a registered or certified professional geoscientist's license, or the equivalent thereof, from an appropriate governmental authority or a recognized self-regulating professional organization. Regulating agencies require that, in order to maintain active status, a certain amount of continuing education hours be completed annually, including an hour of ethics training. Ryder Scott fully supports this technical and ethics training with our internal requirement mentioned above.

We are independent petroleum engineers with respect to Modiin. Neither we nor any of our employees have any financial interest in the subject properties and neither the employment to do this work nor the compensation is contingent on our estimates of reserves for the properties which were reviewed.

The results of this study, presented herein, are based on technical analysis conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott. The professional qualifications of the undersigned, the technical person primarily responsible for overseeing the evaluation of the reserves information discussed in this report, are included as an attachment to this letter.

Terms of Usage

This report was prepared for the exclusive use and sole benefit of Modiin Energy Limited Partnership and may not be put to other use without our prior written consent for such use. The data and work papers used in the preparation of this report are available for examination by authorized parties in our offices. Please contact us if we can be of further service.

Very truly yours,

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.
TBPELS Firm Registration No. F-1580



Scott J. Wilson, P.E., MBA
Colorado License 36112
Senior Vice President



SJW (GR)/vs

Professional Qualifications of Primary Technical Person

The conclusions presented in this report are the result of technical analysis conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott Company, L.P. Mr. Scott James Wilson was the primary technical person responsible for the estimate of the reserves, future production, and income presented herein.

Mr. Wilson, an employee of Ryder Scott Company L.P. (Ryder Scott) since 2000, is a Senior Vice President responsible for coordinating and supervising staff and consulting engineers of the company in ongoing reservoir evaluation studies worldwide. Before joining Ryder Scott, Mr. Wilson served in a number of engineering positions with Atlantic Richfield Company. For more information regarding Mr. Wilson's geographic and job specific experience, please refer to the Ryder Scott Company website at www.ryderscott.com.

Mr. Wilson earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in 1983 and an MBA in Finance from the University of Colorado in 1985, graduating from both with High Honors. He is a registered Professional Engineer by exam in the States of Alaska, Colorado, Texas, and Wyoming. He is also an active member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers; serving as co-Chairman of the SPE Reserves and Economics Technology Interest Group, and Gas Technology Editor for SPE's Journal of Petroleum Technology. He is a member and past chairman of the Denver section of the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers. Mr. Wilson has published several technical papers, one chapter in Marine and Petroleum Geology and two in SPEE monograph 4, which was published in 2016. He is the primary inventor on four US patents and won the 2017 Reservoir Description and Dynamics award for the SPE Rocky Mountain Region.

In addition to gaining experience and competency through prior work experience, several state Boards of Professional Engineers require a minimum number of hours of continuing education annually, including at least one hour in the area of professional ethics, which Mr. Wilson fulfills as part of his registration in four states. As part of his continuing education, Mr. Wilson attends internally presented training as well as public forums relating to the definitions and disclosure guidelines contained in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, and Final Rule released January 14, 2009 in the Federal Register. Mr. Wilson attends additional hours of formalized external training covering such topics as the SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE Petroleum Resources Management System, reservoir engineering and petroleum economics evaluation methods, procedures and software and ethics for consultants.

Based on his educational background, professional training and more than 35 years of practical experience in the estimation and evaluation of petroleum reserves, Mr. Wilson has attained the professional qualifications as a Reserves Estimator and Reserves Auditor set forth in Article III of the "Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information" promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers as of June 2019.

PETROLEUM RESERVES and RESOURCES CLASSIFICATIONS and DEFINITIONS

As Adapted From:

2018 PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SPE-PRMS)¹

Sponsored and Approved by:

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS (SPE)

WORLD PETROLEUM COUNCIL (WPC)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS (AAPG)

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM EVALUATION ENGINEERS (SPEE)

SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS (SEG)

SOCIETY OF PETROPHYSICISTS AND WELL LOG ANALYSTS (SPWLA)

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOSCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS (EAGE)

SECTION A - PREAMBLE - RESERVES

Reserves are those quantities of petroleum which are anticipated to be commercially recovered from known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. All reserve estimates involve some degree of uncertainty. The uncertainty depends chiefly on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. The relative degree of uncertainty may be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal classifications, either proved or unproved. Unproved reserves are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves and may be further sub-classified as probable and possible reserves to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability.

Estimation of reserves is done under conditions of uncertainty. The method of estimation is called deterministic if a single best estimate of reserves is made based on known geological, engineering, and economic data. The method of estimation is called probabilistic when the known geological, engineering, and economic data are used to generate a range of estimates and their associated probabilities. Identifying reserves as proved, probable, and possible has been the most frequent categorization method and gives an indication of the probability of recovery. Because of the differences in uncertainty, caution should be exercised when aggregating reserves of different categories.

Reserves estimates will generally be revised as additional geologic or engineering data becomes available or as economic conditions change.

Reserves may be attributed to either natural energy or improved recovery methods. Improved recovery methods include all methods for supplementing natural reservoir energy or altering natural forces in the reservoir to increase ultimate recovery. Examples of such methods are pressure maintenance, cycling, waterflooding, thermal methods, chemical flooding, and the use of miscible and immiscible displacement fluids. Other improved recovery methods may be developed in the future as petroleum technology continues to evolve.

¹ Petroleum Resources Management System prepared by the Oil and Gas Reserves Committee of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE); reviewed and jointly sponsored by the World Petroleum Council (WPC), the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts (SPWLA), and European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE), March 2007 and revised June 2018.

Reserves may be attributed to either conventional or unconventional petroleum accumulations under the SPE-PRMS. Petroleum accumulations are considered as either conventional or unconventional based on the nature of their in-place characteristics, extraction method applied, or degree of processing prior to sale. Examples of unconventional petroleum accumulations include coalbed or coalseam methane (CBM/CSM), basin-centered gas (low permeability), tight gas and tight oil (low permeability), shale gas, gas hydrates, natural bitumen (very high viscosity oil) and oil shale deposits. These unconventional accumulations may require specialized extraction technology and/or significant processing prior to sale. The SPE-PRMS acknowledges unconventional petroleum accumulations as reserves regardless of their in-place characteristics, the extraction method applied, or the degree of processing required.

Reserves do not include quantities of petroleum being held in inventory and may be reduced for usage, processing losses and/or non-hydrocarbons that must be removed prior to sale.

SPE-PRMS RESERVES DEFINITIONS

In March 2007, the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), World Petroleum Council (WPC), American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), and Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) jointly approved the “Petroleum Resources Management System” (“SPE-PRMS”); subsequently also supported by the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts (SPWLA), and European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE). SPE-PRMS was revised in June 2018. The SPE-PRMS consolidates, builds on, and replaces guidance previously contained in the 2000 “Petroleum Resources Classification and Definitions” and the 2001 “Guidelines for the Evaluation of Petroleum Reserves and Resources” publications.

The intent of the SPE, WPC, AAPG, SPEE, SEG, SPWLA, and EAGE in approving additional categories beyond proved reserves is to facilitate consistency among professionals using such terms. In presenting these definitions, none of these organizations are recommending public disclosure of reserves categorized as unproved. Public disclosure of the quantities categorized as unproved reserves is left to the discretion of the countries or companies involved and should not be construed as replacing guidelines for public disclosures under the guidelines established by regulatory and/or other governmental agencies.

Reference should be made to the full SPE-PRMS for the complete definitions and guidelines as the following definitions, descriptions and explanations rely wholly or in part on excerpts from the SPE-PRMS document (direct passages excerpted from the SPE-PRMS document are denoted in italics and footnoted with Section references herein).

RESERVES DEFINITIONS

Reserves. *Reserves are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Reserves must satisfy four criteria: they must be discovered, recoverable, commercial and remaining based on the development project(s) applied. Reserves are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or characterized by the development and production status.²*

² Table 1, “Reserves”, Definition & Guidelines

ADDITIONAL TERMS USED IN RESERVES EVALUATIONS (SPE-PRMS DEFINITIONS)

Improved recovery. Improved Recovery is the extraction of additional petroleum, beyond primary recovery, from naturally occurring reservoirs by supplementing the natural forces in the reservoir. It includes waterflooding and gas injection for pressure maintenance, secondary processes, tertiary processes and any other means of supplementing natural reservoir recovery processes. Improved recovery also includes thermal and chemical processes to improve the in-situ mobility of viscous forms of petroleum. (Also called enhanced recovery.)³

Improved recovery projects must meet the same Reserves technical and commercial maturity criteria as primary recovery projects.⁴ Similarly there should be an expectation that the project will be economically viable, which includes the requirement that there is evidence of firm intention to proceed with development within a reasonable time-frame⁵ (generally within 5 years; further delays should be clearly justified). If there is significant project risk, the forecast incremental recoveries should be classified as Contingent Resources.

The judgment on commerciality is based on pilot project results within the subject reservoir or by comparison to a reservoir with analogous rock and fluid properties and where a similar established improved recovery project has been successfully applied.⁶

Incremental recoveries through improved recovery methods that have yet to be established through routine, commercially successful applications are included as Reserves only after a favorable production response from the subject reservoir from either (a) a representative pilot or (b) an installed portion of the project, where the response provides support for the analysis on which the project is based. The improved recovery project's resources will remain classified as Contingent Resources Development Pending until the pilot has demonstrated both technical and commercial feasibility and the full project passes the Justified for Development "decision gate."⁷

The types of in-place petroleum resources defined as conventional and unconventional may require different evaluation approaches and/or extraction methods. However, the PRMS resources definitions, together with the classification system, apply to all types of petroleum accumulations regardless of the in-place characteristics, extraction method applied, or degree of processing required.⁸

A project is commercial when there is evidence of a firm intention to proceed with development within a reasonable time-frame. Typically, this requires that the best estimate case meet or exceed the minimum evaluation decision criteria (e.g., rate of return, investment payout time). There must be a reasonable expectation that all required internal and external approvals will be forthcoming. Also, there must be evidence of a technically mature, feasible development plan and the essential social, environmental, economic, political, legal, regulatory, decision criteria, and contractual conditions are met.⁹

A reasonable time-frame for the initiation of development depends on the specific circumstances and varies according to the scope of the project. While five years is recommended as a benchmark, a longer time-frame could be applied where justifiable; for example, development of economic projects that take longer than five years to be developed or are deferred to meet contractual or strategic objectives. In all cases, the justification for classification as Reserves should be clearly documented.¹⁰

³ Appendix A, "Improved Recovery"

⁴ Section 2.3.4.2

⁵ Table 1, "Reserves", Guidelines

⁶ Section 2.3.4.3

⁷ Section 2.3.4.4

⁸ Section 2.4.0.1

⁹ Appendix A, "Commercial"

¹⁰ Section 2.1.2.3

PROVED RESERVES (SPE-PRMS DEFINITIONS)

Proved oil and gas reserves. *Proved Reserves are those quantities of petroleum that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward from known reservoirs under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations. If deterministic methods are used, the term “reasonable certainty” is intended to express a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90% probability (P90) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate.*

The area of the reservoir considered as Proved includes:

- (1) the area delineated by drilling and defined by fluid contacts, if any, and*
- (2) adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can reasonably be judged as continuous with it and commercially productive on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data.¹¹*

In the absence of data on fluid contacts, Proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons (LKH) as seen in a well penetration unless otherwise indicated by definitive geoscience, engineering, or performance data. Such definitive information may include pressure gradient analysis and seismic indicators. Seismic data alone may not be sufficient to define fluid contacts for Proved. (see “2001 Supplemental Guidelines”, Chapter 8).

Reserves in undeveloped locations may be classified as Proved provided that:

- A. The locations are in undrilled areas of the reservoir that can be judged with reasonable certainty to be commercially mature and economically productive.*
- B. Interpretations of available geoscience and engineering data indicate with reasonable certainty that the objective formation is laterally continuous with drilled Proved locations.*

For Proved Reserves, the recovery efficiency applied to these reservoirs should be defined based on a range of possibilities supported by analogs and sound engineering judgment considering the characteristics of the Proved area and the applied development program.¹²

PROBABLE RESERVES (SPE-PRMS DEFINITIONS)

Probable oil and gas reserves. *Probable Reserves are those additional Reserves that analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicates are less likely to be recovered than Proved Reserves but more certain to be recovered than Possible Reserves. It is equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable reserves (2P). In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 2P estimate.*

Probable Reserves may be assigned to areas of a reservoir adjacent to Proved where data control or interpretations of available data are less certain. The interpreted reservoir continuity may not meet the reasonable certainty criteria. Probable estimates also include incremental recoveries associated with project recovery efficiencies beyond that assumed for Proved.¹³

¹¹ Table 3, “Proved Reserves”, Definition & Guidelines

¹² Table 3, “Proved Reserves”, Definition & Guidelines

¹³ Table 3, “Probable Reserves”, Definition & Guidelines

POSSIBLE RESERVES (SPE-PRMS DEFINITIONS)

Possible oil and gas reserves. *Possible Reserves are those additional reserves that analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicates are less likely to be recoverable than Probable Reserves. The total quantities ultimately recovered from the project have a low probability to exceed the sum of Proved plus Probable plus Possible (3P), which is equivalent to the high-estimate scenario. When probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10% probability (P10) that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 3P estimate.*

Possible Reserves may be assigned to areas of a reservoir adjacent to Probable where data control and interpretations of available data are progressively less certain. Frequently, this may be in areas where geoscience and engineering data are unable to clearly define the area and vertical reservoir limits of economic production from the reservoir by a defined, commercially mature project. Possible estimates also include incremental quantities associated with project recovery efficiencies beyond that assumed for Probable.¹⁴

SECTION B - PREAMBLE – RESERVES & RESOURCES

Reserves and resources classification systems are intended to provide a consistent approach to estimating petroleum quantities and evaluating projects and thereby allow the evaluator to follow the progression of changes in the exploration and production life cycle of a reservoir, field, or project that arise as a result of obtaining more technical information or as a result of a change in the economic status. Most systems incorporate terminology to describe the progression of a project from the delineation of an initial prospect, to the confirmation of the prospect through exploration drilling, onto the appraisal and development phase, and finally from initial production through depletion. *The evaluation elements consider the risk of geologic discovery and the technical uncertainties together with a determination of the chance of achieving the commercial maturation status of a petroleum project.¹⁵* These reserves and resources definitions thus provide the decision making framework to manage risk and uncertainty through the classification and categorization of the recoverable hydrocarbon volumes.

The term resources as used herein is intended to encompass all quantities of petroleum naturally occurring within the Earth's crust, both discovered and undiscovered (whether recoverable or unrecoverable), plus those quantities already produced. Further it includes all types of petroleum whether currently considered as conventional or unconventional resources.¹⁶

Reserves are a subset of resources and *are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Reserves must satisfy four criteria: discovered, recoverable, commercial, and remaining (as of the evaluation's effective date) based on the development project(s) applied.¹⁷*

All reserves and resources estimates involve some degree of uncertainty. The uncertainty depends chiefly on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. Estimates will generally be revised as additional geologic or engineering data becomes available or as economic conditions change. Commercial factors must also be considered in the classification of resources.

¹⁴ Table 3, "Possible Reserves", Definition & Guidelines

¹⁵ Section 1.0.0.1 A

¹⁶ Section 1.1.0.2

¹⁷ Section 1.1.0.6 A 1

Estimation of reserves and resources is done under conditions of uncertainty. The method of estimation is called deterministic if a single best estimate of reserves and resources is made based on known geological, engineering, and economic data. The method of estimation is called probabilistic when the known geological, engineering, and economic data are used to generate a range of estimates and their associated probabilities. Because of the differences in uncertainty, caution should be exercised when aggregating quantities of petroleum from different reserves categories and/or resources classifications.

Reserves and resources may be attributed to either natural energy or improved recovery methods. Improved recovery methods include all methods for supplementing natural reservoir energy or altering natural forces in the reservoir to increase ultimate recovery. Examples of such methods are pressure maintenance, cycling, waterflooding, thermal methods, chemical flooding, and the use of miscible and immiscible displacement fluids. Other improved recovery methods may be developed in the future as petroleum technology continues to evolve.

Reserves and resources may be attributed to either conventional or unconventional petroleum accumulations under the SPE-PRMS. Petroleum accumulations are considered as either conventional or unconventional based on the nature of their in-place characteristics, extraction method applied, or degree of processing prior to sale. Examples of unconventional petroleum accumulations include coalbed or coalseam methane (CBM/CSM), basin-centered gas (low permeability), tight gas and tight oil (low permeability), shale gas, gas hydrates, natural bitumen (very high viscosity oil) and oil shale deposits. These unconventional accumulations may require specialized extraction technology and/or significant processing prior to sale. The SPE-PRMS acknowledges unconventional petroleum accumulations as reserves and resources regardless of their in-place characteristics, the extraction method applied, or the degree of processing required.

Reserves and resources do not include quantities of petroleum being held in inventory and may be reduced for usage, processing losses and/or non-hydrocarbons that must be removed prior to sale.

SPE-PRMS RESOURCES DEFINITIONS

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Reference should be made to the full SPE-PRMS for the complete definitions and guidelines as the following definitions, descriptions and explanations rely wholly or in part on excerpts from the SPE-PRMS document (direct passages excerpted from the SPE-PRMS document are denoted in italics and footnoted with Section references herein). For convenience, Table 1: “Recoverable Resources Classes and Sub-Classes” from the SPE-PRMS has been reproduced in full and included as an attachment to this document.

The SPE-PRMS incorporates the petroleum initially-in-place as well as the recoverable and unrecoverable petroleum quantities into a common resources classification framework. *Petroleum is defined as a naturally occurring mixture consisting of hydrocarbons in the gaseous, liquid, or solid state.*¹⁸

The SPE-PRMS defines the major resources classes: Production, Reserves, Contingent Resources, and Prospective Resources, as well as Unrecoverable petroleum. The basic classification

¹⁸ Section 1.1.0.1

scheme requires establishment of criteria for a petroleum discovery and thereafter the distinction between commercial (Reserves) and sub-commercial projects (Contingent Resources) in known accumulations. Under this classification scheme, estimated recoverable quantities from accumulations that have yet to be discovered are termed Prospective Resources. Further, the SPE-PRMS includes all types of petroleum whether currently considered “conventional” or “unconventional”.

Figure 1 shown at the end of this document is a graphical representation of the SPE-PRMS resources classification system. The SPE-PRMS “classifies” reserves and resources according to project maturity and increasing *chance of commerciality* (vertical axis), *which is the chance that a project will be committed for development and reach commercial producing status*.¹⁹ It also “categorizes” reserves and resources according to the *range of uncertainty* (horizontal axis) *of the estimated quantities potentially recoverable from an accumulation by a project*.²⁰ The following definitions apply to the major subdivisions within the resources classification:

RESOURCES CLASSIFICATION (SPE-PRMS)

Recoverable petroleum resources as described herein may be classified into one of three principal resources classifications: Prospective Resources, Contingent Resources, or Reserves. The distinction between Prospective and Contingent Resources depends on whether or not there exists one or more wells and other data indicating the potential for moveable hydrocarbons (e.g. the discovery status). Discovered petroleum resources may be classified as either Contingent Resources or as Reserves depending on the chance that if a project is implemented it will reach commercial producing status (e.g. chance of commerciality). The distinction between various “classifications” of Resources and Reserves relates to their discovery status and increasing chance of commerciality as described herein.

TOTAL PETROLEUM-INITIALLY-IN-PLACE

*Total Petroleum-Initially-in-Place (PIIP) is all quantities of petroleum that are estimated to exist originally in naturally occurring accumulations, discovered and undiscovered, before production.*²¹

Total Petroleum-Initially-in-Place may be subdivided into Discovered Petroleum-Initially-in-Place and Undiscovered Petroleum-Initially-in-Place, with Discovered Petroleum-Initially-in-Place being limited to known accumulations.

It is recognized that not all of the Petroleum-Initially-in-Place quantities may constitute potentially recoverable resources since the estimation of the proportion which may be recoverable can be subject to significant uncertainty and will change with variations in commercial circumstances, technological developments and data availability.

Given the aforementioned constraints, a portion of the Petroleum-Initially-in-Place may need to be classified as Unrecoverable.

DISCOVERED PETROLEUM-INITIALLY-IN-PLACE

*Discovered PIIP is the quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations before production.*²²

¹⁹ Section 1.1.0.4

²⁰ Section 1.1.0.4

²¹ Section 1.1.0.5 A

²² Section 1.1.0.5 B

Discovered PIIP may be subdivided into Commercial and Sub-commercial categories, with the estimated potentially recoverable portion being classified as Reserves and Contingent Resources respectively, as defined below.

KNOWN ACCUMULATION

The SPE-PRMS defines an accumulation as *an individual body of naturally occurring petroleum in a reservoir*.²³ For an accumulation to be considered as “known”, it must have been discovered. Discovered is defined as *a petroleum accumulation where one or several exploratory wells through testing, sampling, and/or logging have demonstrated the existence of a significant quantity of potentially recoverable hydrocarbons and thus have established a known accumulation*.²⁴ The SPE-PRMS states that in this context, “significant” implies that there is evidence of a sufficient quantity of petroleum to justify estimating the in-place volume demonstrated by the well(s) and for evaluating the potential for technical recovery.²⁵ Known accumulations may contain Reserves and/or Contingent Resources.

RESERVES

Reserves are defined as those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Reserves must further satisfy four criteria: discovered, recoverable, commercial, and remaining (as of the evaluation’s effective date) based on the development project(s) applied.²⁶

Reserves are further categorized in accordance with the range of uncertainty and should be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or characterized by development and production status.²⁷ Reference should be made to the full SPE-PRMS for the complete definitions and guidelines.

CONTINGENT RESOURCES

Contingent Resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations, by the application of development project(s) not currently considered to be commercial owing to one or more contingencies. Contingent Resources have an associated chance of development. Contingent Resources may include, for example, projects for which there are currently no viable markets, or where commercial recovery is dependent on technology under development, or where evaluation of the accumulation is insufficient to clearly assess commerciality. Contingent Resources are further categorized in accordance with the range of uncertainty associated with the estimates and should be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or economic status.²⁸ Reference should be made to the full SPE-PRMS for the complete definitions and guidelines.

UNDISCOVERED PETROLEUM-INITIALLY-IN-PLACE

Undiscovered PIIP is that quantity of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be contained within accumulations yet to be discovered.²⁹

²³ Appendix A, “Accumulation”

²⁴ Appendix A, “Discovered”

²⁵ Appendix A, “Discovered”

²⁶ Section 1.1.0.6 A.1.

²⁷ Section 1.1.0.6 A.3

²⁸ Section 1.1.0.6 B.

²⁹ Section 1.1.0.6 C.

The estimated potentially recoverable portion of Undiscovered PIIP is classified as Prospective Resources, as defined below.

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES

Prospective Resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations by application of future development projects. Prospective Resources have both an associated chance of geologic discovery and a chance of development. Prospective Resources are further categorized in accordance with the range of uncertainty associated with recoverable estimates, assuming discovery and development, and may be sub-classified based on project maturity.³⁰ Reference should be made to the full SPE-PRMS for the complete definitions and guidelines.

UNRECOVERABLE

Unrecoverable Resources are that portion of either discovered or undiscovered PIIP evaluated, as of a given date, to be unrecoverable by the currently defined project(s). A portion of these quantities may become recoverable in the future as commercial circumstances change, technology is developed, or additional data are acquired. The remaining portion may never be recovered because of physical/chemical constraints represented by subsurface interaction of fluids and reservoir rocks.³¹

ADDITIONAL TERMS USED IN RESOURCES CLASSIFICATION (SPE-PRMS)

CHANCE OF COMMERCIALITY

The “Chance of Commerciality”, as denoted in the SPE-PRMS and as shown in Figure 1, is *the estimated probability that the project will achieve commercial maturity to be developed. For Prospective Resources, this is the product of the chance of geologic discovery and the chance of development. For Contingent Resources and Reserves, it is equal to the chance of development.³²*

The chance of commerciality is determined by the probability of a discrete event occurring. In the context of the SPE-PRMS, the discrete event is comprised of one of several conditions, as noted below, which impact the project’s commercial viability.

The commercial viability of a development project within a field’s development plan is dependent on a forecast of the conditions that will exist during the time period encompassed by the project. Conditions include technical, economic (e.g., hurdle rates, commodity prices), operating and capital costs, marketing, sales route(s), and legal, environmental, social, and governmental factors forecast to exist and impact the project during the time period being evaluated. While economic factors can be summarized as forecast costs and product prices, the underlying influences include, but are not limited to, market conditions (e.g., inflation, market factors, and contingencies), exchange rates, transportation and processing infrastructure, fiscal terms, and taxes.³³

A project may constitute the development of a well, a single reservoir, or a small field; an incremental development in a producing field; or the integrated development of a field or several fields together with the associated processing facilities (e.g., compression).³⁴ An accumulation or potential accumulation of petroleum is often subject to several separate and distinct projects that are at different

³⁰ Section 1.1.0.6 D.

³¹ Section 1.1.0.6 E.

³² Appendix A, “Chance of Commerciality”

³³ Section 1.2.0.10

³⁴ Section 1.2.0.4

*stages of exploration or development. Thus, an accumulation may have recoverable quantities in several resources classes simultaneously.*³⁵

COMMERCIALITY APPLIED TO RESERVES

Discovered recoverable quantities (Contingent Resources) may be considered commercially mature, and thus attain Reserves classification, if the entity claiming commerciality has demonstrated a firm intention to proceed with development. This means the entity has satisfied the internal decision criteria (typically rate of return at or above the weighted average cost-of-capital or the hurdle rate). Commerciality is achieved with the entity's commitment to the project and all of the following criteria:

- A. Evidence of a technically mature, feasible development plan.*
- B. Evidence of financial appropriations either being in place or having a high likelihood of being secured to implement the project.*
- C. Evidence to support a reasonable time-frame for development.*
- D. A reasonable assessment that the development projects will have positive economics and meet defined investment and operating criteria. This assessment is performed on the estimated entitlement forecast quantities and associated cash flow on which the investment decision is made (see Section 3.1.1, Net Cash-Flow Evaluation).*
- E. A reasonable expectation that there will be a market for forecast sales quantities of the production required to justify development. There should also be similar confidence that all produced streams (e.g., oil, gas, water, CO₂) can be sold, stored, re-injected, or otherwise appropriately disposed.*
- F. Evidence that the necessary production and transportation facilities are available or can be made available.*
- G. Evidence that legal, contractual, environmental, regulatory, and government approvals are in place or will be forthcoming, together with resolving any social and economic concerns.*³⁶

*To be included in the Reserves class, a project must be sufficiently defined to establish both its technical and commercial viability as noted above (in Section 2.1.2.1). There must be a reasonable expectation that all required internal and external approvals will be forthcoming and evidence of firm intention to proceed with development within a reasonable time-frame. A reasonable time-frame for the initiation of development depends on the specific circumstances and varies according to the scope of the project. While five years is recommended as a benchmark, a longer time-frame could be applied where justifiable; for example, development of economic projects that take longer than five years to be developed or are deferred to meet contractual or strategic objectives. In all cases, the justification for classification as Reserves should be clearly documented.*³⁷

*For a project to be included in a Reserves class, there must be a high confidence in the commercial maturity and economic producibility of the reservoir as supported by actual production or formation tests. In certain cases, Reserves may be assigned on the basis of well logs and/or core analysis that indicate that the subject reservoir is hydrocarbon-bearing and is analogous to reservoirs in the same area that are producing or have demonstrated the ability to produce on formation tests.*³⁸

³⁵ Section 1.2.0.8

³⁶ Section 2.1.2.1

³⁷ Section 2.1.2.3

³⁸ Table 1 "Reserves", Guidelines

COMMERCIALITY APPLIED TO CONTINGENT RESOURCES

Potentially recoverable quantities from known accumulations that *are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable owing to one or more contingencies*³⁹ should be classified as Contingent Resources.

Based on assumptions regarding future conditions and the impact on ultimate economic viability, projects currently classified as Contingent Resources may be broadly divided into two groups:

- A. ***Economically Viable Contingent Resources*** are those quantities associated with technically feasible projects where cash flows are positive under reasonably forecasted conditions but are not Reserves because it does not meet the commercial criteria defined above (in Section 2.1.2.).
- B. ***Economically Not Viable Contingent Resources*** are those quantities for which development projects are not expected to yield positive cash flows under reasonable forecast conditions.⁴⁰

Unrecoverable Resources are that portion of either discovered or undiscovered PIIP evaluated, as of a given date, to be unrecoverable by the currently defined project(s).⁴¹

RESOURCES CATEGORIZATION (SPE-PRMS)

All estimates of the quantities of petroleum potentially recoverable from an accumulation classified as having Prospective or Contingent Resources or Reserves involve uncertainty. The relative degree of uncertainty may be conveyed by placing the estimated quantities into one of several “categories” as described herein.

RANGE OF UNCERTAINTY

The Range of Uncertainty, as denoted in the SPE-PRMS and as shown in Figure 1, reflects a range of estimated quantities potentially recoverable from an accumulation by a project. *Evaluators may assess recoverable quantities and categorize results by uncertainty using the deterministic incremental method, the deterministic scenario (cumulative) method, geostatistical methods, or probabilistic methods (see Section 4.2, Resources Assessment Methods). Also, combinations of these methods may be used.*⁴²

DETERMINISTIC METHODS (SPE-PRMS)

For estimates using Deterministic Methods, an evaluator chooses *an assessment method based on discrete estimate(s) made based on available geoscience, engineering, and economic data and corresponds to a given level of certainty.*⁴³

³⁹ Table 1, “Contingent Resources”, Definition

⁴⁰ Section 2.1.3.7.1

⁴¹ Section 1.1.0.6 E.

⁴² Section 2.2.2.1

⁴³ Appendix A, “Deterministic Method”

In the deterministic method, quantities are estimated by taking a discrete value or array of values for each input parameter to produce a discrete result. For the low-, best- and high-case estimates, the internally consistent deterministic inputs are selected to reflect the resultant confidence of the project scenario and the constraints applied for the resources category and resources class. A single outcome of recoverable quantities is derived for each deterministic increment or scenario. Two approaches are included in the deterministic method—the scenario (or cumulative) method and the incremental method—and should yield similar results.⁴⁴

RESERVES

For Reserves, the general cumulative terms low/best/high forecasts are used to estimate the resulting 1P/2P/3P quantities, respectively. The associated incremental quantities are termed Proved (P1), Probable (P2) and Possible (P3).⁴⁵

CONTINGENT RESOURCES

For Contingent Resources, the range of uncertainty is generally expressed in deterministic scenario (cumulative) terms or in terms of probability using probabilistic methods. *For Contingent Resources, the general cumulative terms low/best/high estimates are used to estimate the resulting 1C/2C/3C quantities, respectively. The terms C1, C2, and C3 are defined for incremental quantities of Contingent Resources.⁴⁶*

Should evaluators choose to characterize the range of uncertainty for Contingent in discrete incremental quantities, they should denote such quantities as such and provide sufficient detail in their report to allow an independent evaluator or auditor to clearly understand the basis for estimation and categorization of the recoverable quantities.

⁴⁴ Section 4.2.1.1

⁴⁵ Section 2.2.2.2

⁴⁶ Section 2.2.2.3

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES

For Prospective Resources, the range of uncertainty is generally expressed in deterministic scenario (cumulative) terms as low, best and high estimates or in terms of probability using probabilistic methods. *For Prospective Resources, the general cumulative terms low/best/high estimates also apply and are used to estimate the resulting 1U/2U/3U quantities. No specific terms are defined for incremental quantities within Prospective Resources.*⁴⁷

BEST ESTIMATE

To best communicate uncertainty in estimates of resources volumes, a range of potential results can be reported. However, if a single representative result is required to be reported, the "best estimate" should represent *the most realistic assessment of recoverable quantities. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability (P50) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate.*⁴⁸ The term "best estimate" is used here as a generic expression for the estimate considered being closest to the quantity that will actually be recovered from the accumulation between the date of the estimate and the time of abandonment. *The best estimate is generally considered to represent the sum of Proved and Probable estimates (2P) for Reserves or 2C when Contingent Resources are cited, when aggregating a field, multiple fields, or an entity's resources.*⁴⁹ *It should be noted that under the deterministic incremental method, discrete estimates are made for each category and should not be aggregated without due consideration of associated confidence.*⁵⁰ In the case of Contingent Resources and Prospective Resources, the best estimate would be represented by the 2C and 2U, respectively. If probabilistic methods are used, this term would generally be a measure of central tendency of the uncertainty distribution (most likely/mode, median/P50 or mean). The terms "Low Estimate" and "High Estimate" should provide a reasonable assessment of the range of uncertainty in the Best Estimate.

PROBABILISTIC METHODS (SPE-PRMS)

If probabilistic methods are used, these estimated quantities should be based on methodologies analogous to those applicable to the definitions of Reserves, Contingent Resources and Prospective Resources; therefore, in general, the resulting probabilities should correspond to the deterministic (cumulative) terms as follows:

- There should be at least a 90% probability (P90) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the 1P, 1C or 1U (Low Estimate).
- There should be at least a 50% probability (P50) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the 2P, 2C or 2U (Best Estimate).
- There should be at least a 10% probability (P10) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the 3P, 3C or 3U (High Estimate).

COMPARABILITY OF SIMILAR RESERVES AND RESOURCES CATEGORIES

As indicated in Figure 1, the 1C, 2C and 3C Contingent Resources estimates and the 1U, 2U and 3U Prospective Resources estimates of potentially recoverable volumes should reflect some comparability with the reserves categories of Proved (1P), Proved plus Probable (2P) and Proved plus Probable plus Possible (3P), respectively. *While there may be significant chance that sub-commercial and undiscovered accumulations will not achieve commercial production, it is useful to consider the range*

⁴⁷ Section 2.2.2.4

⁴⁸ Appendix A, "Best Estimate", Definition

⁴⁹ Section 2.2.2.10

⁵⁰ Section 2.2.2.11

of potentially recoverable quantities independent of such likelihood when considering what resources class to assign the project quantities.⁵¹

Without new technical information, there should be no change in the distribution of technically recoverable resources and the categorization boundaries when conditions are satisfied to reclassify a project from Contingent Resources to Reserves.⁵²

AGGREGATION

Petroleum quantities classified as Reserves, Contingent Resources, or Prospective Resources should not be aggregated with each other without a clear understanding and explanation of the technical and commercial risk involved with their classification. In particular, there may be a chance that accumulations containing Contingent Resources and/or Prospective Resources will not achieve commercial maturity.⁵³ Similarly, reserves and resources of different categories should not be aggregated with each other without due consideration of the significant differences in the criteria associated with their categorization.

⁵¹ Section 2.2.1.6

⁵² Section 2.2.2.6

⁵³ Section 4.2.6.1

RESOURCES CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (SPE-PRMS)

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of the SPE-PRMS resources classification framework. *The horizontal axis reflects the range of uncertainty of estimated quantities potentially recoverable from an accumulation by a project, while the vertical axis represents the chance of commerciality, which is the chance that a project will be committed for development and reach commercial producing status.*⁵⁴

Figure 1
SPE-PRMS
RESOURCES CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK

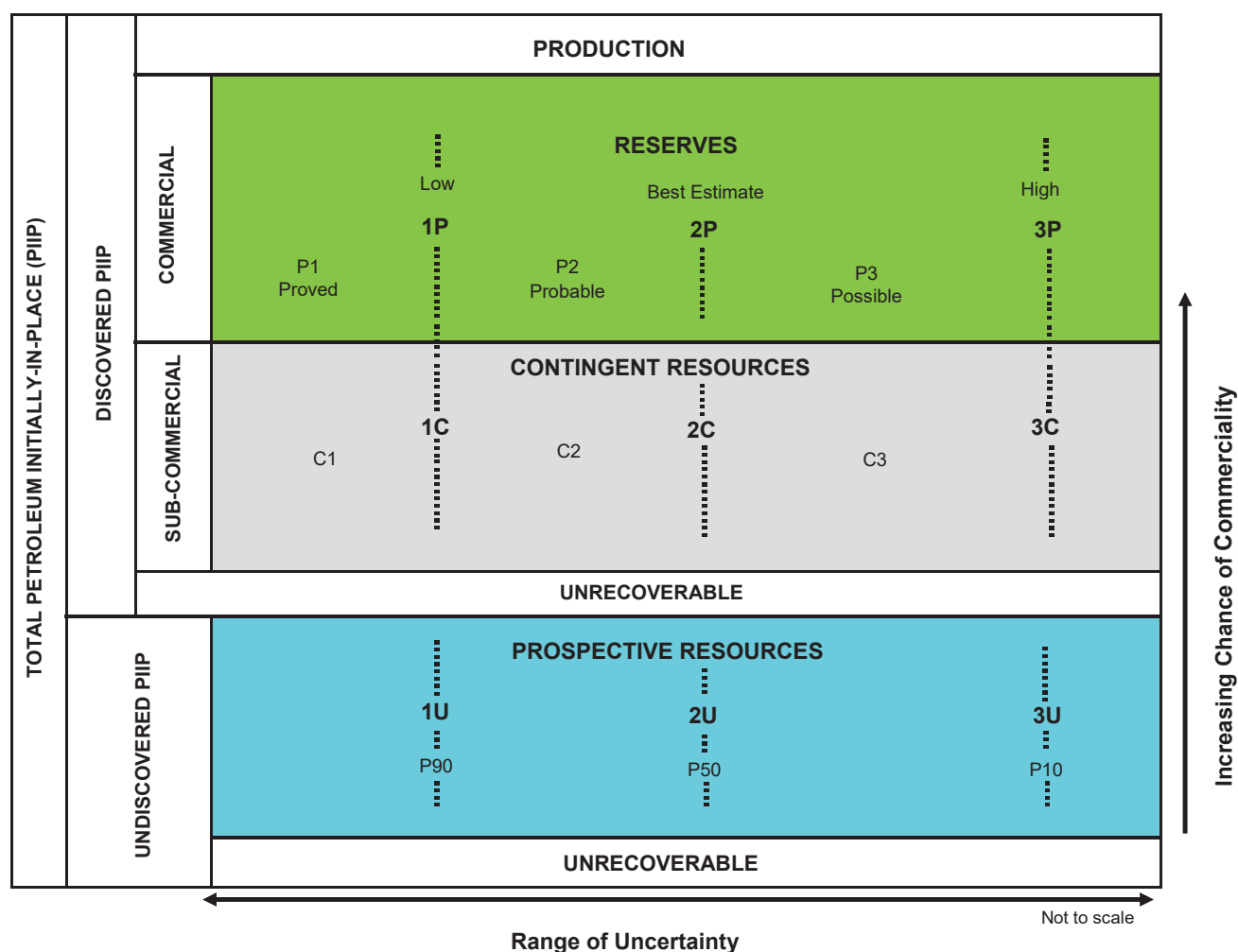


Figure 1.1-Resources classification framework

⁵⁴ Section 1.1.0.4

RESOURCES CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (SPE-PRMS)

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Figure 2 is a graphical illustration of the manner in which SPE-PRMS resources may be sub-classified according to project maturity levels and the associated actions (i.e., business decisions) required to move a project toward commercial production.⁵⁵

**Figure 2
SPE-PRMS
SUB-CLASSES BASED ON PROJECT MATURITY**

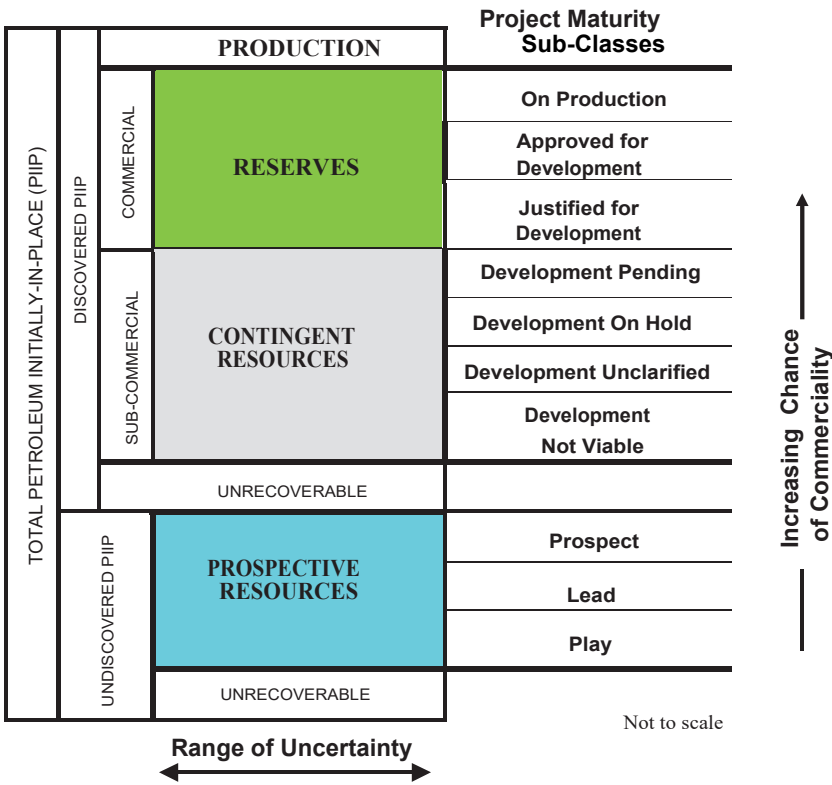


Figure 2.1—Sub-classes based on project maturity

⁵⁵ Section 2.1.3.5.1

Table 1—Recoverable Resources Classes and Sub-Classes¹

Class/Sub-Class	Definition	Guidelines
Reserves	Reserves are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions.	<p>Reserves must satisfy four criteria: discovered, recoverable, commercial, and remaining based on the development project(s) applied. Reserves are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or characterized by the development and production status.</p> <p>To be included in the Reserves class, a project must be sufficiently defined to establish its commercial viability (see Section 2.1.2, Determination of Commerciality). This includes the requirement that there is evidence of firm intention to proceed with development within a reasonable time-frame.</p> <p>A reasonable time-frame for the initiation of development depends on the specific circumstances and varies according to the scope of the project. While five years is recommended as a benchmark, a longer time-frame could be applied where, for example, development of an economic project is deferred at the option of the producer for, among other things, market-related reasons or to meet contractual or strategic objectives. In all cases, the justification for classification as Reserves should be clearly documented.</p> <p>To be included in the Reserves class, there must be a high confidence in the commercial maturity and economic producibility of the reservoir as supported by actual production or formation tests. In certain cases, Reserves may be assigned on the basis of well logs and/or core analysis that indicate that the subject reservoir is hydrocarbon-bearing and is analogous to reservoirs in the same area that are producing or have demonstrated the ability to produce on formation tests.</p>
On Production	The development project is currently producing or capable of producing and selling petroleum to market.	<p>The key criterion is that the project is receiving income from sales, rather than that the approved development project is necessarily complete. Includes Developed Producing Reserves.</p> <p>The project decision gate is the decision to initiate or continue economic production from the project.</p>
Approved for Development	All necessary approvals have been obtained, capital funds have been committed, and implementation of the development project is ready to begin or is under way.	<p>At this point, it must be certain that the development project is going ahead. The project must not be subject to any contingencies, such as outstanding regulatory approvals or sales contracts. Forecast capital expenditures should be included in the reporting entity's current or following year's approved budget.</p> <p>The project decision gate is the decision to start investing capital in the construction of production facilities and/or drilling development wells.</p>

Class/Sub-Class	Definition	Guidelines
Justified for Development	Implementation of the development project is justified on the basis of reasonable forecast commercial conditions at the time of reporting, and there are reasonable expectations that all necessary approvals/contracts will be obtained.	<p>To move to this level of project maturity, and hence have Reserves associated with it, the development project must be commercially viable at the time of reporting (see Section 2.1.2, Determination of Commerciality) and the specific circumstances of the project. All participating entities have agreed and there is evidence of a committed project (firm intention to proceed with development within a reasonable time-frame)) There must be no known contingencies that could preclude the development from proceeding (see Reserves class).</p> <p>The project decision gate is the decision by the reporting entity and its partners, if any, that the project has reached a level of technical and commercial maturity sufficient to justify proceeding with development at that point in time.</p>
Contingent Resources	Those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations by application of development projects, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable owing to one or more contingencies.	<p>Contingent Resources may include, for example, projects for which there are currently no viable markets, where commercial recovery is dependent on technology under development, where evaluation of the accumulation is insufficient to clearly assess commerciality, where the development plan is not yet approved, or where regulatory or social acceptance issues may exist.</p> <p>Contingent Resources are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or characterized by the economic status.</p>
Development Pending	A discovered accumulation where project activities are ongoing to justify commercial development in the foreseeable future.	<p>The project is seen to have reasonable potential for eventual commercial development, to the extent that further data acquisition (e.g., drilling, seismic data) and/or evaluations are currently ongoing with a view to confirming that the project is commercially viable and providing the basis for selection of an appropriate development plan. The critical contingencies have been identified and are reasonably expected to be resolved within a reasonable time-frame. Note that disappointing appraisal/evaluation results could lead to a reclassification of the project to On Hold or Not Viable status.</p> <p>The project decision gate is the decision to undertake further data acquisition and/or studies designed to move the project to a level of technical and commercial maturity at which a decision can be made to proceed with development and production.</p>

Class/Sub-Class	Definition	Guidelines
Development on Hold	A discovered accumulation where project activities are on hold and/or where justification as a commercial development may be subject to significant delay.	<p>The project is seen to have potential for commercial development. Development may be subject to a significant time delay. Note that a change in circumstances, such that there is no longer a probable chance that a critical contingency can be removed in the foreseeable future, could lead to a reclassification of the project to Not Viable status.</p> <p>The project decision gate is the decision to either proceed with additional evaluation designed to clarify the potential for eventual commercial development or to temporarily suspend or delay further activities pending resolution of external contingencies.</p>
Development Unclassified	A discovered accumulation where project activities are under evaluation and where justification as a commercial development is unknown based on available information.	<p>The project is seen to have potential for eventual commercial development, but further appraisal/evaluation activities are ongoing to clarify the potential for eventual commercial development.</p> <p>This sub-class requires active appraisal or evaluation and should not be maintained without a plan for future evaluation. The sub-class should reflect the actions required to move a project toward commercial maturity and economic production.</p>
Development Not Viable	A discovered accumulation for which there are no current plans to develop or to acquire additional data at the time because of limited production potential.	<p>The project is not seen to have potential for eventual commercial development at the time of reporting, but the theoretically recoverable quantities are recorded so that the potential opportunity will be recognized in the event of a major change in technology or commercial conditions.</p> <p>The project decision gate is the decision not to undertake further data acquisition or studies on the project for the foreseeable future.</p>
Prospective Resources	Those quantities of petroleum that are estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations.	Potential accumulations are evaluated according to the chance of geologic discovery and, assuming a discovery, the estimated quantities that would be recoverable under defined development projects. It is recognized that the development programs will be of significantly less detail and depend more heavily on analog developments in the earlier phases of exploration.
Prospect	A project associated with a potential accumulation that is sufficiently well defined to represent a viable drilling target.	Project activities are focused on assessing the chance of geologic discovery and, assuming discovery, the range of potential recoverable quantities under a commercial development program.
Lead	A project associated with a potential accumulation that is currently poorly defined and requires more data acquisition and/or evaluation to be classified as a Prospect.	Project activities are focused on acquiring additional data and/or undertaking further evaluation designed to confirm whether or not the Lead can be matured into a Prospect. Such evaluation includes the assessment of the chance of geologic discovery and, assuming discovery, the range of potential recovery under feasible development scenarios.
Play	A project associated with a prospective trend of potential prospects, but that requires more data acquisition and/or evaluation to define specific Leads or Prospects.	Project activities are focused on acquiring additional data and/or undertaking further evaluation designed to define specific Leads or Prospects for more detailed analysis of their chance of geologic discovery and, assuming discovery, the range of potential recovery under hypothetical development scenarios.

PETROLEUM RESERVES STATUS DEFINITIONS and GUIDELINES

As Adapted From:

2018 PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SPE-PRMS)

Sponsored and Approved by:

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS (SPE)

WORLD PETROLEUM COUNCIL (WPC)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS (AAPG)

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM EVALUATION ENGINEERS (SPEE)

SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS (SEG)

SOCIETY OF PETROPHYSICISTS AND WELL LOG ANALYSTS (SPWLA)

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOSCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS (EAGE)

RESERVES

Reserves status categories define the development and producing status of wells and reservoirs. The SPE-PRMS Table 2 defines the reserves status categories as follows:

DEVELOPED RESERVES (SPE-PRMS DEFINITIONS)

Developed Reserves are expected quantities to be recovered from existing wells and facilities.

Reserves are considered developed only after the necessary equipment has been installed, or when the costs to do so are relatively minor compared to the cost of a well. Where required facilities become unavailable, it may be necessary to reclassify Developed Reserves as Undeveloped. Developed Reserves may be further sub-classified as Producing or Non-Producing.

Developed Producing

Developed Producing Reserves are expected quantities to be recovered from completion intervals that are open and producing at the effective date of the estimate.

Improved recovery reserves are considered producing only after the improved recovery project is in operation.

Developed Non-Producing

Developed Non-Producing Reserves include shut-in and behind-pipe Reserves.

Shut-In

Shut-in Reserves are expected to be recovered from:

- (1) completion intervals that are open at the time of the estimate but which have not yet started producing;*
- (2) wells which were shut-in for market conditions or pipeline connections; or*
- (3) wells not capable of production for mechanical reasons.*

Behind-Pipe

Behind-pipe Reserves are expected to be recovered from zones in existing wells that will require additional completion work or future re-completion before start of production with minor cost to access these reserves.

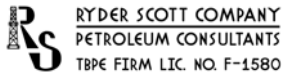
In all cases, production can be initiated or restored with relatively low expenditure compared to the cost of drilling a new well.

UNDEVELOPED RESERVES (SPE-PRMS DEFINITIONS)

Undeveloped Reserves are quantities expected to be recovered through future significant investments.

Undeveloped Reserves are to be produced:

- (1) from new wells on undrilled acreage in known accumulations;*
- (2) from deepening existing wells to a different (but known) reservoir;*
- (3) from infill wells that will increase recovery, or*
- (4) where a relatively large expenditure (e.g. when compared to the cost of drilling a new well) is required to*
 - (a) recompleting an existing well or*
 - (b) installing production or transportation facilities for primary or improved recovery projects.*



MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
ESTIMATED NET RESERVES AND INCOME DATA
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NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023

GRAND SUMMARY

GRAND SUMMARY							TOTAL PROVED ALL CATEGORIES		
INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	REVENUE INTEREST				PRODUCT PRICES			DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M COMPOUNDED MONTHLY	
	Expense Interest	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)		
								0.00%	674,547
								5.00%	394,237
								10.00%	249,556
								15.00%	167,576
								20.00%	117,628

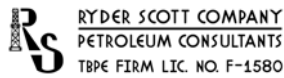
Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	63	507	0	703	234	0	313	74.82	0.00	0.47
2024	68	1,217	0	1,958	579	0	898	69.51	0.00	0.47
2025	61	1,752	0	1,970	769	0	878	65.31	0.00	0.48
2026	67	2,662	0	2,602	1,138	0	1,130	61.94	0.00	0.48
2027	79	3,276	0	3,135	1,388	0	1,346	59.15	0.00	0.48
2028	97	5,015	0	4,815	2,111	0	2,045	59.15	0.00	0.48
2029	95	4,024	0	4,556	1,695	0	1,935	59.15	0.00	0.48
2030	94	3,008	0	3,847	1,268	0	1,636	59.15	0.00	0.48
2031	94	2,479	0	3,490	1,046	0	1,483	59.15	0.00	0.48
2032	91	2,138	0	3,248	903	0	1,380	59.15	0.00	0.48
2033	89	1,882	0	3,021	795	0	1,283	59.15	0.00	0.48
2034	87	1,699	0	2,808	718	0	1,192	59.15	0.00	0.48
2035	87	1,555	0	2,579	657	0	1,095	59.15	0.00	0.48
2036	87	1,437	0	2,378	606	0	1,008	59.15	0.00	0.48
2037	85	1,327	0	2,189	559	0	926	59.15	0.00	0.48
Sub-Total		33,979	0	43,299	14,466	0	18,546	60.37	0.00	0.48
Remainder		11,456	0	17,960	4,785	0	7,502	59.15	0.00	0.48
Total Future		45,434	0	61,259	19,251	0	26,048	60.06	0.00	0.48
Cumulative		8,291	0	9,928						
Ultimate		53,725	0	71,187						

Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	17,542	0	147	0	17,689	453	0	4	17,232
2024	40,253	0	422	0	40,676	1,039	0	11	39,626
2025	50,202	0	418	0	50,620	1,295	0	11	49,314
2026	70,466	0	540	0	71,006	1,818	0	14	69,174
2027	82,100	0	644	0	82,744	2,118	0	17	80,609
2028	124,877	0	979	0	125,856	3,222	0	25	122,609
2029	100,241	0	926	0	101,167	2,586	0	24	98,557
2030	75,030	0	783	0	75,813	1,936	0	20	73,857
2031	61,879	0	711	0	62,589	1,596	0	18	60,975
2032	53,393	0	663	0	54,056	1,378	0	17	52,662
2033	47,024	0	617	0	47,641	1,213	0	16	46,412
2034	42,444	0	573	0	43,017	1,095	0	15	41,907
2035	38,848	0	526	0	39,374	1,002	0	14	38,359
2036	35,854	0	485	0	36,338	925	0	13	35,401
2037	33,078	0	445	0	33,523	853	0	11	32,658
Sub-Total	873,231	0	8,879	0	882,110	22,529	0	229	859,351
Remainder	283,058	0	3,607	0	286,665	7,303	0	93	279,269
Total Future	1,156,289	0	12,486	0	1,168,775	29,832	0	322	1,138,621

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M						FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Total	Undiscounted		Discounted @ 10.00 %
							Annual	Cumulative	
2023	3,044	727	0	16,179	0	19,950	-2,718	-2,718	-2,805
2024	6,143	1,672	0	25,358	0	33,172	6,454	3,736	6,598
2025	5,893	2,080	1,188	39,613	0	48,774	540	4,276	1,199
2026	7,171	2,918	313	42,503	0	52,904	16,270	20,546	12,593
2027	8,381	3,401	188	59,000	0	70,969	9,640	30,186	7,026
2028	9,918	5,173	125	61,300	0	76,516	46,093	76,279	27,620
2029	8,725	4,158	125	1,600	0	14,608	83,949	160,228	46,750
2030	7,836	3,116	125	2,000	0	13,076	60,781	221,009	30,600
2031	7,251	2,572	63	0	0	9,886	51,089	272,098	23,260
2032	6,727	2,222	0	0	0	8,948	43,713	315,811	18,009
2033	6,267	1,958	188	0	0	8,413	37,999	353,810	14,168
2034	6,045	1,768	125	0	0	7,938	33,968	387,779	11,464
2035	5,899	1,618	125	0	0	7,642	30,716	418,495	9,382
2036	5,723	1,494	0	0	0	7,217	28,184	446,679	7,793
2037	5,503	1,378	0	0	0	6,881	25,778	472,456	6,451
Sub-Total	100,525	36,255	2,563	247,553	0	386,895	472,456		220,105
Remainder	59,819	11,782	5,578	0	0	77,179	202,090	674,547	29,451
Total Future	160,344	48,037	8,140	247,553	0	464,074	674,547		249,556

Life of summary is: 37.02 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.



MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
ESTIMATED NET RESERVES AND INCOME DATA
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NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023

GRAND SUMMARY

INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	REVENUE INTEREST			PRODUCT PRICES			PROVED PRODUCING	DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M
	Expense Interest	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)	COMPOUNDED MONTHLY
								0.00% 68,861
								5.00% 53,589
								10.00% 44,393
								15.00% 38,331
								20.00% 34,027

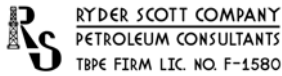
Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	35	342	0	509	143	0	213	74.82	0.00	0.47
2024	33	606	0	1,033	253	0	432	69.51	0.00	0.47
2025	21	393	0	703	164	0	294	65.31	0.00	0.48
2026	18	298	0	561	124	0	234	61.94	0.00	0.48
2027	15	247	0	483	103	0	202	59.15	0.00	0.48
2028	15	211	0	402	88	0	168	59.15	0.00	0.48
2029	13	183	0	351	77	0	147	59.15	0.00	0.48
2030	13	165	0	317	69	0	133	59.15	0.00	0.48
2031	13	149	0	288	62	0	120	59.15	0.00	0.48
2032	12	136	0	263	57	0	110	59.15	0.00	0.49
2033	12	123	0	238	51	0	99	59.15	0.00	0.49
2034	11	114	0	221	47	0	92	59.15	0.00	0.49
2035	11	107	0	208	44	0	87	59.15	0.00	0.49
2036	11	100	0	196	42	0	82	59.15	0.00	0.49
2037	11	94	0	184	39	0	77	59.15	0.00	0.49
Sub-Total		3,268	0	5,959	1,365	0	2,489	63.71	0.00	0.48
Remainder		726	0	1,474	303	0	615	59.15	0.00	0.49
Total Future		3,993	0	7,433	1,668	0	3,104	62.88	0.00	0.48
Cumulative		5,452	0	5,603						
Ultimate		9,445	0	13,036						

Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	10,703	0	100	0	10,803	276	0	3	10,524
2024	17,614	0	203	0	17,817	454	0	5	17,358
2025	10,732	0	141	0	10,873	277	0	4	10,592
2026	7,707	0	113	0	7,820	199	0	3	7,618
2027	6,102	0	97	0	6,200	157	0	3	6,040
2028	5,209	0	81	0	5,290	134	0	2	5,153
2029	4,531	0	70	0	4,601	117	0	2	4,483
2030	4,075	0	63	0	4,139	105	0	2	4,032
2031	3,688	0	58	0	3,746	95	0	1	3,649
2032	3,347	0	54	0	3,401	86	0	1	3,313
2033	3,032	0	49	0	3,080	78	0	1	3,001
2034	2,809	0	45	0	2,854	72	0	1	2,781
2035	2,632	0	42	0	2,674	68	0	1	2,605
2036	2,476	0	40	0	2,516	64	0	1	2,451
2037	2,321	0	38	0	2,358	60	0	1	2,297
Sub-Total	86,979	0	1,193	0	88,172	2,244	0	31	85,897
Remainder	17,918	0	301	0	18,219	462	0	8	17,749
Total Future	104,897	0	1,493	0	106,391	2,706	0	39	103,646

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M						FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Total	Undiscounted Annual	Discounted Cumulative	Discounted @ 10.00 %
2023	1,602	444	0	486	0	2,532	7,992	7,992	7,824
2024	3,078	732	0	0	0	3,811	13,547	21,539	12,426
2025	2,120	447	875	0	0	3,441	7,151	28,690	5,920
2026	1,626	321	63	0	0	2,010	5,608	34,298	4,203
2027	1,463	255	63	0	0	1,780	4,260	38,557	2,891
2028	1,297	217	125	0	0	1,640	3,514	42,071	2,155
2029	1,172	189	0	0	0	1,361	3,122	45,193	1,734
2030	1,128	170	125	0	0	1,423	2,609	47,802	1,311
2031	1,069	154	0	0	0	1,223	2,426	50,228	1,104
2032	990	140	0	0	0	1,130	2,183	52,412	899
2033	906	127	63	0	0	1,095	1,906	54,318	711
2034	868	117	0	0	0	985	1,795	56,113	606
2035	851	110	63	0	0	1,023	1,582	57,694	483
2036	836	103	0	0	0	939	1,512	59,206	418
2037	822	97	0	0	0	918	1,379	60,585	345
Sub-Total	19,826	3,624	1,375	486	0	25,312	60,585		43,028
Remainder	8,037	749	688	0	0	9,473	8,276	68,861	1,364
Total Future	27,863	4,373	2,063	486	0	34,785	68,861		44,393

Life of summary is: 37.02 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.



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NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023

GRAND SUMMARY

INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	Expense Interest	REVENUE INTEREST			PRODUCT PRICES			PROVED NON-PRODUCING	
		Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)	DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M	
								COMPOUNDED MONTHLY	
								0.00%	11,770
								5.00%	9,442
								10.00%	7,960
								15.00%	6,935
								20.00%	6,178

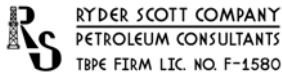
Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	21	68	0	113	28	0	47	74.82	0.00	0.46
2024	21	180	0	500	75	0	209	69.51	0.00	0.46
2025	15	123	0	334	51	0	139	65.31	0.00	0.46
2026	12	97	0	263	41	0	110	61.94	0.00	0.45
2027	12	80	0	203	33	0	85	59.15	0.00	0.45
2028	10	69	0	169	29	0	70	59.15	0.00	0.44
2029	10	61	0	147	26	0	61	59.15	0.00	0.44
2030	9	54	0	123	23	0	51	59.15	0.00	0.44
2031	9	47	0	110	20	0	46	59.15	0.00	0.45
2032	7	37	0	89	16	0	37	59.15	0.00	0.49
2033	5	29	0	61	12	0	25	59.15	0.00	0.49
2034	4	26	0	54	11	0	22	59.15	0.00	0.49
2035	4	25	0	51	10	0	21	59.15	0.00	0.49
2036	4	23	0	46	10	0	19	59.15	0.00	0.49
2037	3	19	0	34	8	0	14	59.15	0.00	0.49
Sub-Total		939	0	2,296	391	0	957	63.38	0.00	0.46
Remainder		110	0	198	46	0	83	59.15	0.00	0.49
Total Future		1,049	0	2,494	437	0	1,040	62.93	0.00	0.46
Cumulative		2,839	0	4,326						
Ultimate		3,888	0	6,819						

Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	2,129	0	22	0	2,151	55	0	1	2,095
2024	5,233	0	96	0	5,328	135	0	2	5,191
2025	3,339	0	63	0	3,402	86	0	2	3,314
2026	2,513	0	50	0	2,563	65	0	1	2,497
2027	1,974	0	38	0	2,012	51	0	1	1,960
2028	1,709	0	31	0	1,740	44	0	1	1,695
2029	1,513	0	27	0	1,541	39	0	1	1,501
2030	1,335	0	22	0	1,358	34	0	1	1,323
2031	1,156	0	21	0	1,177	30	0	1	1,146
2032	923	0	18	0	941	24	0	0	917
2033	706	0	12	0	718	18	0	0	699
2034	643	0	11	0	654	17	0	0	637
2035	608	0	10	0	618	16	0	0	602
2036	563	0	10	0	572	15	0	0	558
2037	463	0	7	0	470	12	0	0	458
Sub-Total	24,807	0	439	0	25,246	640	0	11	24,594
Remainder	2,711	0	40	0	2,752	70	0	1	2,681
Total Future	27,519	0	479	0	27,997	710	0	12	27,275

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M						FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Total	Undiscounted		Discounted @ 10.00 %
							Annual	Cumulative	
2023	1,191	88	0	0	0	1,280	815	815	803
2024	1,944	219	0	0	0	2,163	3,028	3,844	2,775
2025	1,330	140	313	0	0	1,783	1,532	5,375	1,267
2026	1,123	105	250	0	0	1,479	1,018	6,394	770
2027	966	83	125	0	0	1,174	786	7,180	535
2028	880	72	0	0	0	951	744	7,924	456
2029	826	63	125	0	0	1,014	487	8,410	269
2030	754	56	0	0	0	809	513	8,924	258
2031	662	48	63	0	0	773	374	9,297	171
2032	499	39	0	0	0	538	379	9,676	156
2033	336	30	125	0	0	490	209	9,885	78
2034	310	27	125	0	0	462	176	10,061	60
2035	305	25	63	0	0	393	209	10,270	63
2036	289	24	0	0	0	312	245	10,515	68
2037	219	19	0	0	0	239	219	10,734	55
Sub-Total	11,635	1,038	1,188	0	0	13,860	10,734		7,785
Remainder	1,282	113	250	0	0	1,645	1,035	11,770	175
Total Future	12,917	1,151	1,438	0	0	15,506	11,770		7,960

Life of summary is: 24.72 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.



**MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
ESTIMATED NET RESERVES AND INCOME DATA
ATTRIBUTABLE TO CERTAIN LEASEHOLD INTERESTS
NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023**

GRAND SUMMARY

INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	REVENUE INTEREST			PRODUCT PRICES			PROVED UNDEVELOPED
	Expense Interest	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
							DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M COMPOUNDED MONTHLY
							0.00% 593,916
							5.00% 331,206
							10.00% 197,204
							15.00% 122,310
							20.00% 77,424

Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	7	97	0	81	63	0	53	74.82	0.00	0.48
2024	14	430	0	425	250	0	258	69.51	0.00	0.48
2025	25	1,236	0	933	553	0	445	65.31	0.00	0.48
2026	37	2,267	0	1,779	973	0	786	61.94	0.00	0.48
2027	52	2,949	0	2,450	1,251	0	1,060	59.15	0.00	0.48
2028	72	4,735	0	4,243	1,994	0	1,806	59.15	0.00	0.48
2029	72	3,779	0	4,057	1,593	0	1,727	59.15	0.00	0.48
2030	72	2,789	0	3,407	1,177	0	1,452	59.15	0.00	0.48
2031	72	2,283	0	3,091	964	0	1,317	59.15	0.00	0.48
2032	72	1,965	0	2,896	830	0	1,233	59.15	0.00	0.48
2033	72	1,731	0	2,722	732	0	1,158	59.15	0.00	0.48
2034	72	1,559	0	2,533	659	0	1,077	59.15	0.00	0.48
2035	72	1,424	0	2,320	602	0	987	59.15	0.00	0.48
2036	72	1,314	0	2,136	555	0	907	59.15	0.00	0.48
2037	71	1,215	0	1,970	512	0	834	59.15	0.00	0.48
Sub-Total		29,772	0	35,044	12,709	0	15,100	59.91	0.00	0.48
Remainder		10,620	0	16,288	4,437	0	6,804	59.15	0.00	0.48
Total Future		40,392	0	51,332	17,146	0	21,904	59.72	0.00	0.48
Cumulative		0	0	0						
Ultimate		40,392	0	51,332						

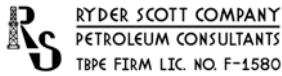
Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	4,710	0	25	0	4,735	122	0	1	4,613
2024	17,406	0	124	0	17,530	449	0	3	17,078
2025	36,131	0	214	0	36,345	932	0	6	35,407
2026	60,246	0	377	0	60,623	1,554	0	10	59,059
2027	74,023	0	509	0	74,532	1,910	0	13	72,609
2028	117,959	0	867	0	118,826	3,043	0	22	115,761
2029	94,196	0	829	0	95,025	2,430	0	21	92,573
2030	69,620	0	697	0	70,317	1,796	0	18	68,503
2031	57,035	0	632	0	57,667	1,471	0	16	56,179
2032	49,123	0	592	0	49,714	1,267	0	15	48,432
2033	43,287	0	556	0	43,843	1,117	0	14	42,712
2034	38,991	0	517	0	39,508	1,006	0	13	38,489
2035	35,609	0	474	0	36,083	919	0	12	35,152
2036	32,814	0	435	0	33,249	847	0	11	32,392
2037	30,294	0	401	0	30,695	782	0	10	29,903
Sub-Total	761,444	0	7,248	0	768,692	19,645	0	187	748,860
Remainder	262,429	0	3,266	0	265,695	6,771	0	84	258,840
Total Future	1,023,873	0	10,514	0	1,034,387	26,416	0	271	1,007,700

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M					FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Undiscounted		Discounted @ 10.00 %
					Total	Annual	Cumulative	
2023	250	195	0	15,693	16,138	-11,525	-11,525	-11,432
2024	1,121	720	0	25,358	27,199	-10,121	-21,646	-8,604
2025	2,443	1,494	0	39,613	43,550	-8,142	-29,789	-5,988
2026	4,421	2,492	0	42,503	49,416	9,643	-20,145	7,620
2027	5,951	3,063	0	59,000	68,015	4,595	-15,551	3,601
2028	7,741	4,884	0	61,300	73,925	41,836	26,285	25,008
2029	6,727	3,906	0	1,600	12,233	80,341	106,625	44,747
2030	5,954	2,890	0	2,000	10,844	57,658	164,284	29,031
2031	5,520	2,370	0	0	7,890	48,289	212,572	21,985
2032	5,238	2,043	0	0	7,281	41,151	253,723	16,953
2033	5,025	1,802	0	0	6,827	35,884	289,607	13,379
2034	4,868	1,624	0	0	6,491	31,997	321,605	10,798
2035	4,743	1,483	0	0	6,226	28,926	350,531	8,836
2036	4,598	1,367	0	0	5,965	26,427	376,957	7,307
2037	4,462	1,262	0	0	5,723	24,179	401,137	6,051
Sub-Total	69,064	31,593	0	247,066	347,723	401,137		169,292
Remainder	50,500	10,920	4,640	0	66,060	192,780	593,916	27,912
Total Future	119,564	42,513	4,640	247,066	413,783	593,916		197,204

Life of summary is: 32.04 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.

Table 5



MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
ESTIMATED NET RESERVES AND INCOME DATA
ATTRIBUTABLE TO CERTAIN LEASEHOLD INTERESTS
NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023

GRAND SUMMARY

INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	REVENUE INTEREST						PRODUCT PRICES			TOTAL PROBABLE (All UNDEVELOPED)	
	Expense Interest	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)	DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M COMPOUNDED MONTHLY			
								0.00%		587,292	
								5.00%		271,320	
								10.00%		134,809	
								15.00%		70,171	
								20.00%		37,489	

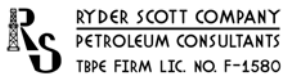
Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2029	20	722	0	441	302	0	184	59.15	0.00	0.48
2030	40	3,036	0	1,881	1,268	0	786	59.15	0.00	0.48
2031	58	4,127	0	2,919	1,724	0	1,219	59.15	0.00	0.48
2032	58	4,036	0	3,452	1,686	0	1,442	59.15	0.00	0.48
2033	58	2,766	0	2,764	1,155	0	1,155	59.15	0.00	0.48
2034	58	2,207	0	2,473	922	0	1,033	59.15	0.00	0.48
2035	58	1,867	0	2,305	780	0	963	59.15	0.00	0.48
2036	58	1,637	0	2,161	684	0	903	59.15	0.00	0.48
2037	58	1,459	0	2,003	610	0	837	59.15	0.00	0.48
Sub-Total		21,855	0	20,400	9,130	0	8,522	59.15	0.00	0.48
Remainder		14,360	0	19,195	5,999	0	8,019	59.15	0.00	0.48
Total Future		36,215	0	39,594	15,129	0	16,540	59.15	0.00	0.48
Cumulative		0	0	0						
Ultimate		36,215	0	39,594						

Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2029	17,838	0	89	0	17,927	460	0	2	17,464
2030	75,025	0	377	0	75,402	1,936	0	10	73,456
2031	101,968	0	585	0	102,553	2,631	0	15	99,907
2032	99,720	0	692	0	100,412	2,573	0	18	97,822
2033	68,343	0	554	0	68,897	1,763	0	14	67,119
2034	54,522	0	496	0	55,018	1,407	0	13	53,599
2035	46,123	0	462	0	46,585	1,190	0	12	45,383
2036	40,444	0	433	0	40,877	1,043	0	11	39,822
2037	36,052	0	402	0	36,454	930	0	10	35,514
Sub-Total	540,035	0	4,091	0	544,125	13,933	0	106	530,087
Remainder	354,824	0	3,849	0	358,672	9,154	0	99	349,419
Total Future	894,858	0	7,939	0	902,798	23,087	0	205	879,505

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M						FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Total	Undiscounted		Discounted @ 10.00 %
							Annual	Cumulative	
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	5,400	0	5,400	-5,400	-5,400	-3,275
2029	281	737	0	65,400	0	66,418	-48,954	-54,354	-26,724
2030	1,523	3,099	0	64,860	0	69,482	3,974	-50,380	2,631
2031	2,496	4,215	0	55,400	0	62,111	37,796	-12,583	17,756
2032	2,999	4,127	0	1,800	0	8,926	88,896	76,312	36,754
2033	2,597	2,832	0	2,000	0	7,429	59,691	136,003	22,292
2034	2,422	2,261	0	600	0	5,284	48,315	184,318	16,309
2035	2,321	1,915	0	0	0	4,235	41,148	225,466	12,576
2036	2,255	1,680	0	0	0	3,935	35,888	261,354	9,926
2037	2,206	1,498	0	0	0	3,704	31,810	293,163	7,962
Sub-Total	19,100	22,364	0	195,460	0	236,923	293,163		96,204
Remainder	36,924	14,741	3,625	0	0	55,290	294,128	587,292	38,605
Total Future	56,024	37,105	3,625	195,460	0	292,214	587,292		134,809

Life of summary is: 35.37 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.



MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
ESTIMATED NET RESERVES AND INCOME DATA
ATTRIBUTABLE TO CERTAIN LEASEHOLD INTERESTS
NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023

GRAND SUMMARY**PROVED + PROBABLE
(2P) SUMMARY**

INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	Expense Interest	REVENUE INTEREST			PRODUCT PRICES			DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M COMPOUNDED MONTHLY	
		Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)		
								0.00%	1,261,838
								5.00%	665,557
								10.00%	384,366
								15.00%	237,747
								20.00%	155,117

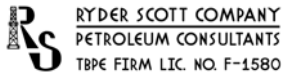
Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	63	507	0	703	234	0	313	74.82	0.00	0.47
2024	68	1,217	0	1,958	579	0	898	69.51	0.00	0.47
2025	61	1,752	0	1,970	769	0	878	65.31	0.00	0.48
2026	67	2,662	0	2,602	1,138	0	1,130	61.94	0.00	0.48
2027	79	3,276	0	3,135	1,388	0	1,346	59.15	0.00	0.48
2028	97	5,015	0	4,815	2,111	0	2,045	59.15	0.00	0.48
2029	115	4,746	0	4,997	1,996	0	2,119	59.15	0.00	0.48
2030	134	6,044	0	5,728	2,537	0	2,421	59.15	0.00	0.48
2031	152	6,606	0	6,409	2,770	0	2,702	59.15	0.00	0.48
2032	149	6,174	0	6,700	2,589	0	2,822	59.15	0.00	0.48
2033	147	4,648	0	5,785	1,950	0	2,437	59.15	0.00	0.48
2034	145	3,905	0	5,281	1,639	0	2,225	59.15	0.00	0.48
2035	145	3,421	0	4,884	1,437	0	2,058	59.15	0.00	0.48
2036	145	3,073	0	4,539	1,290	0	1,911	59.15	0.00	0.48
2037	143	2,786	0	4,192	1,169	0	1,763	59.15	0.00	0.48
Sub-Total		55,834	0	63,698	23,596	0	27,068	59.90	0.00	0.48
Remainder		25,815	0	37,154	10,784	0	15,521	59.15	0.00	0.48
Total Future		81,649	0	100,853	34,380	0	42,588	59.66	0.00	0.48
Cumulative		8,291	0	9,928						
Ultimate		89,940	0	110,781						

Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	17,542	0	147	0	17,689	453	0	4	17,232
2024	40,253	0	422	0	40,676	1,039	0	11	39,626
2025	50,202	0	418	0	50,620	1,295	0	11	49,314
2026	70,466	0	540	0	71,006	1,818	0	14	69,174
2027	82,100	0	644	0	82,744	2,118	0	17	80,609
2028	124,877	0	979	0	125,856	3,222	0	25	122,609
2029	118,079	0	1,015	0	119,094	3,046	0	26	116,021
2030	150,055	0	1,160	0	151,215	3,871	0	30	147,314
2031	163,846	0	1,296	0	165,142	4,227	0	33	160,882
2032	153,113	0	1,355	0	154,469	3,950	0	35	150,483
2033	115,367	0	1,171	0	116,538	2,976	0	30	113,531
2034	96,966	0	1,069	0	98,035	2,502	0	28	95,506
2035	84,971	0	989	0	85,959	2,192	0	26	83,742
2036	76,297	0	918	0	77,215	1,968	0	24	75,223
2037	69,130	0	847	0	69,977	1,784	0	22	68,172
Sub-Total	1,413,265	0	12,970	0	1,426,235	36,462	0	335	1,389,438
Remainder	637,882	0	7,456	0	645,338	16,457	0	192	628,688
Total Future	2,051,147	0	20,425	0	2,071,573	52,920	0	527	2,018,126

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M					FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Undiscounted		Discounted @ 10.00 %
						Annual	Cumulative	
2023	3,044	727	0	16,179	0	-2,718	-2,718	-2,805
2024	6,143	1,672	0	25,358	0	6,454	3,736	6,598
2025	5,893	2,080	1,188	39,613	0	540	4,276	1,199
2026	7,171	2,918	313	42,503	0	52,904	16,270	12,593
2027	8,381	3,401	188	59,000	0	70,969	9,640	7,026
2028	9,918	5,173	125	66,700	0	81,916	40,693	24,344
2029	9,006	4,895	125	67,000	0	81,026	34,995	20,025
2030	9,359	6,215	125	66,860	0	82,559	64,755	33,231
2031	9,747	6,787	63	55,400	0	71,997	88,885	41,015
2032	9,726	6,349	0	1,800	0	17,875	132,609	54,763
2033	8,864	4,790	188	2,000	0	15,841	97,690	36,459
2034	8,468	4,029	125	600	0	13,222	82,284	27,772
2035	8,220	3,533	125	0	0	11,878	71,864	21,958
2036	7,978	3,174	0	0	0	11,152	64,072	17,718
2037	7,709	2,876	0	0	0	10,585	57,587	14,413
Sub-Total	119,625	58,618	2,563	443,013	0	623,818	765,620	316,310
Remainder	96,743	26,523	9,203	0	0	132,469	496,219	68,056
Total Future	216,368	85,142	11,765	443,013	0	756,287	1,261,838	384,366

Life of summary is: 37.02 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.



MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
ESTIMATED NET RESERVES AND INCOME DATA
ATTRIBUTABLE TO CERTAIN LEASEHOLD INTERESTS
NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023

GRAND SUMMARY

GRAND SUMMARY							TOTAL POSSIBLE (ALL UNDEVELOPED)		
INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	REVENUE INTEREST			PRODUCT PRICES			DISCOUNTED		
	Expense Interest	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)	FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M	
								COMPOUNDED MONTHLY	
								0.00%	141,699
								5.00%	58,188
								10.00%	25,164
								15.00%	11,171
								20.00%	4,965

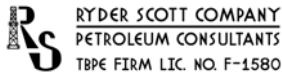
Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2032	18	518	0	391	216	0	163	59.15	0.00	0.48
2033	18	1,692	0	1,614	707	0	674	59.15	0.00	0.48
2034	18	975	0	1,177	407	0	492	59.15	0.00	0.48
2035	18	722	0	976	302	0	408	59.15	0.00	0.48
2036	18	588	0	888	245	0	371	59.15	0.00	0.48
2037	18	499	0	843	208	0	352	59.15	0.00	0.48
Sub-Total		4,993	0	5,888	2,086	0	2,460	59.15	0.00	0.48
Remainder		4,406	0	8,197	1,841	0	3,424	59.15	0.00	0.48
Total Future		9,399	0	14,085	3,926	0	5,884	59.15	0.00	0.48
Cumulative		0	0	0						
Ultimate		9,399	0	14,085						

Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2032	12,793	0	78	0	12,872	330	0	2	12,540
2033	41,807	0	324	0	42,131	1,079	0	8	41,044
2034	24,090	0	236	0	24,326	622	0	6	23,699
2035	17,851	0	196	0	18,047	461	0	5	17,581
2036	14,517	0	178	0	14,695	375	0	5	14,316
2037	12,319	0	169	0	12,488	318	0	4	12,166
Sub-Total	123,378	0	1,181	0	124,559	3,183	0	30	121,345
Remainder	108,869	0	1,644	0	110,512	2,809	0	42	107,661
Total Future	232,247	0	2,824	0	235,071	5,992	0	73	229,006

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M						FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Total	Undiscounted		Discounted @ 10.00 %
							Annual	Cumulative	
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2031	0	0	0	4,860	0	4,860	-4,860	-4,860	-2,187
2032	260	529	0	54,000	0	54,789	-42,249	-47,109	-17,076
2033	1,128	1,732	0	0	0	2,860	38,184	-8,925	14,316
2034	884	1,000	0	1,300	0	3,184	20,515	11,590	6,960
2035	794	742	0	500	0	2,036	15,546	27,136	4,749
2036	747	604	0	0	0	1,351	12,965	40,100	3,587
2037	718	513	0	0	0	1,231	10,935	51,035	2,738
Sub-Total	4,531	5,119	0	60,660	0	70,310	51,035		13,086
Remainder	11,330	4,542	1,125	0	0	16,997	90,664	141,699	12,078
Total Future	15,861	9,661	1,125	60,660	0	87,307	141,699		25,164

Life of summary is: 36.37 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.



MODIIN ENERGY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
ESTIMATED NET RESERVES AND INCOME DATA
ATTRIBUTABLE TO CERTAIN LEASEHOLD INTERESTS
NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS
NORTH PARK ASSETS
AS OF JULY 31, 2023

GRAND SUMMARY**PROVED + PROBABLE + POSSIBLE
(3P) SUMMARY**

INITIAL FINAL REMARKS	REVENUE INTEREST			PRODUCT PRICES			DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET INCOME - \$M COMPOUNDED MONTHLY	
	Expense Interest	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Products	Gas	Oil/Cond (\$/bbl)	Plt. Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)	
							0.00%	1,403,538
							5.00%	723,745
							10.00%	409,530
							15.00%	248,918
							20.00%	160,082

Year	Number of Wells	ESTIMATED 8/8THS PRODUCTION			COMPANY NET PRODUCTION			AVERAGE PRICES		
		Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (Mbbbl)	Plant Products (Mgal)	Sales Gas (MMcf)	Oil/Cond. (\$/bbl)	Plt Prod. (\$/gal)	Gas (\$/Mcf)
2023	63	507	0	703	234	0	313	74.82	0.00	0.47
2024	68	1,217	0	1,958	579	0	898	69.51	0.00	0.47
2025	61	1,752	0	1,970	769	0	878	65.31	0.00	0.48
2026	67	2,662	0	2,602	1,138	0	1,130	61.94	0.00	0.48
2027	79	3,276	0	3,135	1,388	0	1,346	59.15	0.00	0.48
2028	97	5,015	0	4,815	2,111	0	2,045	59.15	0.00	0.48
2029	115	4,746	0	4,997	1,996	0	2,119	59.15	0.00	0.48
2030	134	6,044	0	5,728	2,537	0	2,421	59.15	0.00	0.48
2031	152	6,606	0	6,409	2,770	0	2,702	59.15	0.00	0.48
2032	167	6,691	0	7,091	2,805	0	2,985	59.15	0.00	0.48
2033	165	6,340	0	7,399	2,657	0	3,112	59.15	0.00	0.48
2034	163	4,880	0	6,458	2,047	0	2,717	59.15	0.00	0.48
2035	163	4,144	0	5,860	1,738	0	2,465	59.15	0.00	0.48
2036	163	3,661	0	5,427	1,535	0	2,281	59.15	0.00	0.48
2037	161	3,285	0	5,035	1,377	0	2,115	59.15	0.00	0.48
Sub-Total		60,827	0	69,587	25,682	0	29,527	59.83	0.00	0.48
Remainder		30,221	0	45,351	12,625	0	18,945	59.15	0.00	0.48
Total Future		91,048	0	114,938	38,306	0	48,473	59.61	0.00	0.48
Cumulative		8,291	0	9,928						
Ultimate		99,339	0	124,866						

Year	COMPANY FUTURE GROSS REVENUE (FGR) - \$M					PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M			FGR AFTER PRODUCTION TAXES - \$M
	From Oil/Condensate	From Plant Products	From Gas	Other	Total	Oil/ Condensate	Plant Prod./ Other	Gas	
2023	17,542	0	147	0	17,689	453	0	4	17,232
2024	40,253	0	422	0	40,676	1,039	0	11	39,626
2025	50,202	0	418	0	50,620	1,295	0	11	49,314
2026	70,466	0	540	0	71,006	1,818	0	14	69,174
2027	82,100	0	644	0	82,744	2,118	0	17	80,609
2028	124,877	0	979	0	125,856	3,222	0	25	122,609
2029	118,079	0	1,015	0	119,094	3,046	0	26	116,021
2030	150,055	0	1,160	0	151,215	3,871	0	30	147,314
2031	163,846	0	1,296	0	165,142	4,227	0	33	160,882
2032	165,906	0	1,434	0	167,340	4,280	0	37	163,023
2033	157,174	0	1,495	0	158,669	4,055	0	39	154,575
2034	121,056	0	1,305	0	122,361	3,123	0	34	119,204
2035	102,822	0	1,184	0	104,006	2,653	0	31	101,323
2036	90,815	0	1,096	0	91,910	2,343	0	28	89,539
2037	81,450	0	1,016	0	82,465	2,101	0	26	80,338
Sub-Total	1,536,644	0	14,150	0	1,550,794	39,645	0	365	1,510,783
Remainder	746,750	0	9,100	0	755,850	19,266	0	235	736,349
Total Future	2,283,394	0	23,250	0	2,306,644	58,912	0	600	2,247,132

Year	DEDUCTIONS - \$M					FUTURE NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES - \$M		
	Operating Costs	Ad Valorem Taxes	Abandonment Costs	Development Costs	Other	Undiscounted		Discounted @ 10.00 %
						Annual	Cumulative	
2023	3,044	727	0	16,179	0	19,950	-2,718	-2,805
2024	6,143	1,672	0	25,358	0	33,172	6,454	6,598
2025	5,893	2,080	1,188	39,613	0	48,774	540	1,199
2026	7,171	2,918	313	42,503	0	52,904	16,270	12,593
2027	8,381	3,401	188	59,000	0	70,969	9,640	7,026
2028	9,918	5,173	125	66,700	0	81,916	40,693	24,344
2029	9,006	4,895	125	67,000	0	81,026	34,995	20,025
2030	9,359	6,215	125	66,860	0	82,559	64,755	33,231
2031	9,747	6,787	63	60,260	0	76,857	84,025	38,828
2032	9,985	6,878	0	55,800	0	72,663	90,360	37,687
2033	9,992	6,521	188	2,000	0	18,701	135,874	50,775
2034	9,352	5,029	125	1,900	0	16,406	102,799	34,732
2035	9,014	4,275	125	500	0	13,914	87,409	26,706
2036	8,725	3,778	0	0	0	12,503	77,036	21,306
2037	8,426	3,389	0	0	0	11,816	68,522	17,151
Sub-Total	124,156	63,738	2,563	503,673	0	694,128	816,655	329,396
Remainder	108,074	31,065	10,328	0	0	149,467	586,883	80,134
Total Future	232,229	94,803	12,890	503,673	0	843,595	1,403,538	409,530

Life of summary is: 37.02 years.

These data are part of a Ryder Scott report and are subject to the conditions in the text of the report.

Appendix 1

NYMEX FUTURES STRIP PRICE AND CONSTANT COST PARAMETERS

Summary of Gross Future Volumes
and
Working interest volumes before the deduction of royalties
and
Net reserves

in Certain Leasehold Interests of
Modiin Energy Limited Partnership
As of July 31, 2023

	Proved			
	Developed		Undeveloped	Total Proved
	Producing	Non-Producing		
<u>Gross 8/8 volumes</u>				
Oil – Mbbl	3,993	1,049	40,392	45,434
Gas – MMcf	7,433	2,494	51,332	61,259
MBOE - Mbbl	5,232	1,465	48,948	55,644
<u>Volumes attributable to Modiin's Working Interest before royalty</u>				
Oil – Mbbl	1,997	525	20,522	23,043
Gas – MMcf	3,717	1,247	26,217	31,180
MBOE - Mbbl	2,616	732	24,891	28,239
<u>Net Reserves</u>				
Oil – Mbbl	1,668	437	17,146	19,251
Gas – MMcf	3,104	1,040	21,904	26,048
MBOE - Mbbl	2,185	611	20,796	23,592

	Total Probable	Total Possible
<u>Gross 8/8 volumes</u>		
Oil – Mbbl	36,215	9,399
Gas – MMcf	39,594	14,085
MBOE - Mbbl	42,814	11,746
<u>Volumes attributable to Modiin's Working Interest before royalty</u>		
Oil – Mbbl	18,107	4,699
Gas – MMcf	19,797	7,043
MBOE - Mbbl	21,407	5,873
<u>Net Reserves</u>		
Oil – Mbbl	15,129	3,926
Gas – MMcf	16,540	5,884
MBOE - Mbbl	17,885	4,907



RYDER SCOTT COMPANY
PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS

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Tel Aviv 67023

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ENGINEERS

As independent consultants, the undersigned hereby grants permission to Modiin Energy Limited Partnership (the "Partnership") to use our report dated August 23, 2023 in public reports to be filed with the Israel Security Authority (ISA) and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE). This report sets forth our estimates of proved, probable, and possible reserves and future cashflows, as of July 31, 2023, to the interests in certain oil properties located in Colorado, USA.

Very truly yours,

Ryder Scott Company, L.P.

Denver, Colorado
August 23, 2023