



Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of InPlay Oil Corp.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of InPlay Oil Corp. (the Company) as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022;
- the statements of profit and comprehensive income for the years then ended;
- the statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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Key audit matter

The impact of oil and natural gas reserves on net property, plant and equipment (PP&E) and recoverability of deferred tax assets (DTA)

Refer to note 3 – Summary of material accounting policy information, note 4 – Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions, note 5 – Property, plant and equipment, note 6 – Impairment and note 11 – Income tax to the financial statements.

The Company had \$405.5 million of PP&E as at December 31, 2023. Depletion and depreciation (D&D) expense was \$47.3 million for the year then ended. PP&E is depleted using the unit-of-production method based on estimated total proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves. The Company's oil and natural gas reserves are evaluated by its independent reserves evaluator (management's expert).

Oil and natural gas assets are grouped into one cash generating unit (CGU) for impairment testing. At the end of each reporting date, the Company considers various external and internal sources of information when assessing whether any indication exists that a CGU may be impaired or that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the CGU's recoverable amount. A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. When the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying value is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss, which is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

On December 31, 2023, there was an indicator of impairment as the Company's net assets were greater than its market capitalization. An impairment test was performed for the Company's CGU using the fair value less costs of disposal method based on the net present value of the after-tax future cash flows from the CGU's oil and natural

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:

- The work of management's expert was used in performing the procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of the proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves used to determine the recoverable amounts of the CGU, D&D expense and the recoverability of the DTA. As a basis for using this work, the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's expert was evaluated, the work performed was understood and the appropriateness of the work as audit evidence was evaluated. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and key assumptions used by management's expert, tests of the data used by management's expert and an evaluation of their findings.
- Tested how management determined the recoverable amounts of the Company's CGU and D&D expense, which included the following:
 - Evaluated the appropriateness of the methods used by management in making these estimates.
 - Tested the data used in determining these estimates.
 - Evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions used in developing the underlying estimates, including:
 - The discount rate, expected future rates of production, operating expenses and the timing and amount of future capital expenditures by considering current and past performance of the Company and whether these assumptions were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, as applicable.



Key audit matter

gas reserves prepared by the Company's Independent reserves evaluator. Based on the impairment test performed on the Company's CGU, it was determined that the recoverable amount was in excess of the carrying value, accordingly no impairment loss was recognized in the Company's statements of profit and comprehensive income.

Key assumptions developed by management used to determine the recoverable amounts of the CGU included the discount rates, estimated future commodity prices and operating expenses, expected future rates of production and the timing and amount of future capital expenditures.

The DTA balance was \$18.4 million as at December 31, 2023. The Company recognizes DTA only if it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. The recognition of DTA is based on the assumptions and estimations regarding future revenues and expenses and the probability that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Key assumptions developed by management used to determine the recoverability of the DTA included expected future rates of production, future commodity prices, operating expenses, development costs and corporate general and administrative expenses.

We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significant judgment made by management, including the use of management's expert, when estimating the proved and probable oil and gas reserves used to determine the recoverable amounts of the CGU, the D&D and the recoverability of the DTA; and (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures relating to the key assumptions, which included the discount rates, expected future rates of production, timing and amount of future capital expenditures, future commodity prices, operating expenses,

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- Future commodity prices by comparing those forecasts with third party industry forecasts.
- Recalculated the unit-of-production rates used to calculate D&D.
- Tested management's assessment of the recoverability of the DTA by evaluating (i) whether the expected future rates of production, future commodity prices, operating expenses, development costs and corporate general and administrative expenses assumptions were reasonable by considering the current and past performance of the Company and whether they were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit; and (ii) whether it is probable that the future taxable income will be available to utilize the Company's temporary differences and tax losses.



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
development costs and corporate and general administrative expenses.	

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered



material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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



The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Alisa Sorochan.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta
March 12, 2024

Statements of Financial Position

AS AT DECEMBER 31,

(Thousands of Canadian dollars)	Note	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Accounts receivable and accrued receivables	20	19,113	22,497
Prepaid expenses and deposits		4,849	4,416
Inventory		8,885	6,843
Derivative contracts	20	206	1,876
Total current assets		33,053	35,632
Property, plant and equipment	5, 6	405,516	361,571
Exploration and evaluation	7	12,030	13,703
Right-of-use asset	8	3,931	314
Deferred tax	11	18,426	19,691
Total assets		472,956	430,911
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	20	31,365	37,509
Lease liability	8	304	320
Decommissioning obligation	10	3,593	3,848
Deferred share unit liability	14	378	754
Total current liabilities		35,640	42,431
Bank debt	9	47,161	29,210
Lease liability	8	3,821	-
Decommissioning obligation	10	91,982	86,211
Total long term liabilities		142,964	115,421
Total liabilities		178,604	157,852
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	12	266,701	263,280
Contributed surplus	14	19,530	18,237
Retained earnings (Deficit)		8,121	(8,458)
Total shareholders' equity		294,352	273,059
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		472,956	430,911

Commitments 22

The above Statements of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

(signed) "Steve Nikiforuk"
 Steve Nikiforuk
 Director

(signed) "Doug Bartole"
 Doug Bartole
 Director

Statements of Profit and Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

(Thousands of Canadian dollars, except
per share amounts)

	Note	2023	2022
Oil and natural gas sales	16	179,366	238,590
Royalties		(22,516)	(38,392)
Revenue		156,850	200,198
Gain (loss) on derivative contracts	16	1,970	(4,155)
Revenue and gain (loss) on derivative contracts		158,820	196,043
Operating expenses		49,576	43,740
Transportation expenses		3,130	3,920
Exploration and evaluation expenses	7	2,066	1,082
General and administrative expenses	17	10,295	9,511
Share-based compensation	14	3,444	2,141
Depletion and depreciation	5, 8	47,956	43,293
Finance expenses	18	8,386	6,459
Transaction and integration costs		-	291
Total expenses		124,853	110,437
Profit before tax		33,967	85,606
Deferred income tax expense	11	1,265	1,710
Profit and comprehensive income		32,702	83,896
PROFIT PER COMMON SHARE			
Basic	15	0.37	0.97
Diluted	15	0.36	0.92

The above Statements of Profit and Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Changes in Equity

(Thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)	Note	Number of Common Shares (net of shares in trust)	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings (Deficit)	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2021		86,214,751	262,524	16,580	(89,740)	189,364
Share-based compensation	14	-	-	2,065	-	2,065
Option exercises	14	935,550	1,366	(413)	-	953
Profit for the year		-	-	-	83,896	83,896
Dividends	13	-	-	-	(2,614)	(2,614)
Shares purchased and held in trust	12, 14	(97,300)	(304)	-	-	(304)
Repurchase of common shares	12	(100,400)	(306)	5	-	(301)
Balance at December 31, 2022		86,952,601	263,280	18,237	(8,458)	273,059
Share-based compensation	14	-	-	4,201	-	4,201
Option exercises	14	4,090,500	5,027	(1,579)	-	3,448
Profit for the year		-	-	-	32,702	32,702
Dividends	13	-	-	-	(16,123)	(16,123)
Shares purchased and held in trust	12, 14	(998,500)	(2,595)	-	-	(2,595)
Shares released from trust on vesting of share awards	12, 14	396,673	1,396	(1,396)	-	-
Repurchase of common shares	12	(133,509)	(407)	67	-	(340)
Balance at December 31, 2023		90,307,765	266,701	19,530	8,121	294,352

The above Statements of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

(Thousands of Canadian dollars)

2023

2022

Cash flows provided by (used in):

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Profit for the period		32,702	83,896
Non-cash items:			
Depletion and depreciation	5	47,956	43,293
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	16	1,670	(2,400)
Accretion on decommissioning obligation	10	2,951	1,516
Share-based compensation	14	3,174	1,417
Exploration expense	7	2,066	1,082
Deferred income tax expense	11	1,265	1,710
Decommissioning expenditures	10	(3,298)	(3,012)
Funds flow		88,486	127,502
Net change in non-cash working capital	19	(2,477)	(4,608)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities		86,009	122,894

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Principal portion of finance lease payments	8	(424)	(347)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	14	3,448	953
Dividends	13	(16,123)	(2,614)
Shares purchased and held in trust	14	(2,595)	(304)
Repurchase of common shares	12	(340)	(301)
Increase (decrease) in bank debt	9	17,951	(49,918)
Net cash flow provided by (used in) financing activities		1,917	(52,531)

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Capital expenditures – Property, plant and equipment	5	(84,358)	(77,314)
Capital expenditures – Exploration and evaluation	7	(108)	(289)
Property dispositions (acquisitions)		(327)	2
Corporate acquisitions, net of cash acquired		-	(180)
Net change in non-cash working capital	19	(3,133)	7,418
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		(87,926)	(70,363)

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		-	-

Interest paid in cash		5,435	4,943
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The above Statements of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

InPlay Oil Corp. (“**InPlay**” or the “**Company**”) is actively engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas properties, and the production and sale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. InPlay is a publicly traded company incorporated and domiciled in Alberta, Canada. InPlay’s common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “**TSX**”) and trade under the symbol IPO. InPlay’s corporate office is located at 2000, 350 - 7th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, its registered office is located at 2400, 525 - 8th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, and its petroleum and natural gas operations are located in the Province of Alberta.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2(a) Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“**IFRS Accounting Standards**”).

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2024.

2(b) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in note 20.

2(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency.

2(d) Function and nature of expenses

Expenses in the statements of profit and comprehensive income are presented as a combination of function and nature in conformity with industry practice. Transportation expenses, share-based compensation, depletion and depreciation, and impairment of property, plant and equipment are presented in separate lines by their nature, while operating expenses, general and administrative expenses and transaction and integration costs are presented on a functional basis. Significant general and administrative are presented by their nature in note 17.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3(a) Jointly arrangements

Many of the Company’s petroleum and natural gas operations are conducted under joint operating agreements whereby two or more parties jointly control the assets. These joint arrangements are classified as joint operations, and the financial statements include the Company’s ownership-interest share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of these joint operations.

3(b) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of the acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Transaction costs associated with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

3(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term investments with original maturities of less than 90 days.

3(d) Inventory

Inventory is primarily comprised of oil and gas field equipment. Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost consists of the costs incurred to purchase the inventory. Net realizable value is based on current market prices as at the date of the statements of financial position.

3(e) Financial instruments

InPlay recognizes a financial asset or liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. Financial assets and liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are classified as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine the classification of a financial asset. InPlay does not designate derivative instruments as hedges. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of financial instruments except for fair value through profit and loss items, in which case they are expensed as incurred.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Company classifies its derivative contracts as measured at FVTPL. All of the Company’s derivative contracts currently in place are derivatives not designated for hedge accounting and are therefore measured at FVTPL. Financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value charged immediately to the statements of profit and comprehensive income.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

The Company classifies its cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities at amortized cost. These financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition, which is typically the relevant transaction price unless the transaction contains a significant financing component. The contractual cash flows received from the financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest and are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows. These financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying values of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers its rights to receive contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

(iii) Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the valuation date. For financial instruments that have no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current market value of equivalent financial instruments and discounted cash flow analysis.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all accounts receivable and accrued receivables. The Company's accounts receivable and accrued receivables are the only financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9's expected credit loss model. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss is immaterial given the low risk associated with its collectability.

3(f) Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures

Expenditures incurred to explore for and evaluate oil and natural gas reserves may include costs to acquire unproven oil and natural gas properties or licenses to explore, drill exploratory wells, geological and geophysical costs to evaluate the underlying resource, and directly-attributable general and administrative costs. E&E expenditures are recognized and measured as follows:

(i) Prior to obtaining the right to explore

Expenditures are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

(ii) Subsequent to acquiring the right to explore, and before technical feasibility and commercial viability have been established

Expenditures incurred are accumulated on an area-by-area basis and are measured at cost as E&E assets. E&E assets are not subject to depletion and depreciation; however, E&E assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an E&E asset may exceed its recoverable amount. Any impairment loss is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

(iii) Upon demonstration of technical feasibility and commercial viability

An E&E asset is assessed for impairment, and any impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The carrying amount of the E&E assets, net of any impairment loss, is reclassified to property, plant and equipment.

3(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment carrying amounts are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and depletion, and accumulated impairment losses.

(i) Development and production expenditures

All costs directly associated with the development of oil and natural gas reserves are recognized as property, plant and equipment assets if the expenditures extend or enhance the recoverable reserves of the underlying assets. Such costs include property acquisitions, carrying amounts reclassified from E&E assets to property, plant and equipment, drilling and completion costs, gathering and processing infrastructure, capitalized decommissioning obligations, and directly attributable general and administration costs.

Repairs and maintenance and operational expenditures that do not extend or enhance recoverable reserves are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

(ii) Impairment and reversals of impairment

Oil and natural gas assets are grouped into cash generating units (“CGUs”) for impairment testing. The Company has one CGU: West Central Alberta.

At the end of each reporting date, the Company considers various external and internal sources of information when assessing whether any indication exists that a CGU may be impaired or that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the CGU’s recoverable amount. A CGU’s recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal.

When the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying value is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss, which is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of a CGU, and the carrying value had been reduced in a prior period due to an impairment loss, the carrying amount of the CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount not exceeding the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior periods. That increase in carrying value is a reversal of an impairment loss, which is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3(h) Depletion and depreciation

The net carrying amount of oil and natural gas producing properties, including tangible equipment associated with these oil and natural gas properties, is depleted using the unit-of-production method based on estimated total proved and probable reserves taking into account the estimated future development and decommissioning expenditures required to produce these oil and natural gas reserves and salvage values of the tangible equipment. For other assets, depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line or declining basis over the assets’ estimated useful lives.

3(i) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an underlying asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments, variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, less any lease incentives receivable. These payments are discounted using the Company’s incremental borrowing rate when the rate implicit in the lease is not readily available. The Company uses a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

Lease payments are allocated between the liability and finance costs. The finance cost is charged to net income over the lease term. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in the future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or if there is a change in the assessment of whether the Company will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option that is within the control of the Company. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in the statements of profit and comprehensive income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or site on which it is located, less any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is depreciated, on a straight-line basis, over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term. The right-of-use asset may be adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability and impairment losses. Leases that have terms of less than twelve months or leases on which the underlying asset is of low value are recognized as an expense in the statements of profit and comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A lease modification will be accounted for as a separate lease if the modification increases the scope of the lease and if the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope. For a modification that is not a separate lease or where the increase in consideration is not commensurate, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Company will remeasure the lease liability using the Company's incremental borrowing rate, when the rate implicit to the lease is not readily available, with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset. A modification that decreases the scope of the lease will be accounted for by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, and recognizing a gain or loss in net income that reflects the proportionate decrease in scope.

3(j) Decommissioning obligations

The Company has regulatory obligations for the future decommissioning of the Company's oil and gas locations following the end of the assets' useful lives. Decommissioning activities include abandonment of wellbores, dismantling and decommissioning surface equipment and remediating site disturbance. Provision is made for the estimated costs of decommissioning and site restoration and capitalized in the relevant E&E asset or property, plant and equipment category.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's estimation of the amount and timing of expenditures using a liability-specific risk-free discount rate. Changes in the estimated timing of decommissioning and restoration or related cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision, and a corresponding adjustment to property, plant and equipment. The accretion on the decommissioning and restoration provision is classified as a finance cost.

3(k) Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the acquisition affects neither accounting, nor taxable, profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statements of profit and comprehensive income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if legally enforceable rights exist to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3(l) Share capital

Shares, consisting of common shares, are classified as equity.

When the Company repurchases its own common shares, share capital is reduced by the average carrying value of the shares repurchased. If the average carrying value of the shares exceeds the purchase price, the difference will be recognized as contributed surplus. If the purchase price exceeds the average carrying value of the shares, any previous contributed surplus related to such transactions is reversed. To the extent there is none, the difference is recognized as a reduction to retained earnings. Shares are cancelled upon repurchase.

Common shares, from time to time, are acquired in the open market by an independent trustee and are held in trust for the potential future settlement of award values and are netted out of share capital, including the cumulative purchase cost, until they are distributed for future settlements.

3(m) Profit per common share

Basic profit per common share is calculated by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted profit per common share is calculated using the treasury stock method by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for dilutive instruments.

3(n) Share-based compensation plans

The Company's share-based compensation plans include both cash-settled and equity-settled awards.

Liabilities associated with cash-settled awards are determined based on the fair value of the award at grant date and are subsequently revalued at each statement of financial position date. This valuation incorporates the share price and outstanding awards at the statement of financial position date. Share-based compensation expense is recognized in the statements of profit and comprehensive income over the vesting period with a corresponding increase or decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Share-based compensation expense associated with equity-settled awards is determined based on the fair value of the award at grant date and is recognized over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. At the time the awards are exercised, the associated contributed surplus amount is recognized in share capital.

3(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs is recognized when control of the product is transferred, which is, generally, when title passes to the customer in accordance with the terms of the sales contract. These sales contracts represent a series of distinct transactions. The Company considers its performance obligations under these contracts to be satisfied and control to be transferred when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- InPlay has transferred title and physical possession of the commodity to the buyer;
- InPlay has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the commodity to the buyer; and
- InPlay has the present right to payment.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. Payment terms for InPlay's sales contracts are on the 25th of the month following delivery. InPlay does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a result, the Company does not adjust its revenue transactions for the time value of money.

The Company sells its production of crude oil, natural gas and NGLs pursuant to variable price contracts. The transaction price for variable price contracts is based on the commodity price, adjusted for quality,

location and other factors. The amount of revenue recognized is based on the agreed transaction price with any variability in transaction price recognized in the same period. Fees associated with marketing, transportation and other items are based on fixed price contracts.

Revenue from the production of oil, natural gas and NGLs from properties in which InPlay has an ownership interest with other producers is recognized on a net working interest basis.

The Company applies a practical expedient of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have an original expected duration of one year or less and it does not have any long-term contracts with unfulfilled performance obligations. In addition, the Company also applies a practical expedient of IFRS 15 that allows any incremental costs of obtaining contracts with customers to be recognized as an expense when incurred rather than being capitalized where the expected amortization period is one year or less.

3(p) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

3(q) Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received. If a grant is received before it is certain whether compliance with all conditions will be achieved, the grant is recognized as a deferred liability until such conditions are fulfilled. When the conditions of a grant relate to income or expense, it is recognized in the statements of profit and comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditures are incurred or income is earned as a credit to the corresponding expense. When the conditions of a grant relate to an underlying asset, it is recognized as a reduction to the carrying amount of the related asset and amortized into income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the underlying asset through Depletion and depreciation.

3(r) Changes in accounting policies

The following accounting policies were adopted during the year ended December 31, 2023.

(i) IAS 12 “Income Taxes”

The Company has adopted, as of January 1, 2023, the amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes as issued by the IASB in May 2021. These amendments require entities to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The impact of this amendment did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

(ii) IAS 8 - "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

Amendments to IAS 8 ‘Definition of accounting estimates’ clarifies the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. The amendments also clarify how measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates should be used. The impact of this amendment did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

3(s) Future accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

The Company has reviewed the following reporting and accounting standard that has been issued, but is not yet effective:

(i) IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”), to clarify its requirements for the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statements of financial position. This will be effective on January 1, 2024. The impact of this amendment is currently being assessed by the Company including what additional disclosure may be required.

In October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, which specify the classification and disclosure of a liability with covenants. This will be effective on January 1, 2024. The impact of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

4(a) Significant judgements in applying accounting policies

The judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements are as follows:

(i) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company’s policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires management to make certain judgements as to the nature of the expenditures and the technical and commercial feasibility of the underlying resource property.

E&E assets remain capitalized as long as sufficient progress is being made in assessing whether the recovery of the petroleum products is technically feasible and commercially viable. The concept of "sufficient progress" is a judgmental area, and it is possible to have E&E assets remain classified as such for several years while additional E&E activities are carried out or the Company seeks government, regulatory or internal approval for development plans. E&E assets are subject to ongoing technical, commercial and Management review to confirm the continued intent to establish the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the discovery. When Management is making this assessment, changes to project economics, expected capital expenditures and production costs, results of other operators in the region and access to infrastructure and potential infrastructure expansions are important factors.

(ii) Identification of CGUs

A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The classification of assets into CGUs requires judgement with respect to similarity of sales points, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type and similarity of exposures to market risks.

(iii) Impairment / reversal of impairment of non-financial assets

Judgement is required to select, consider and interpret various external and internal sources of information to assess when impairment or reversal of impairment indicators exist.

4(b) Major sources of estimation uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are as follows:

(i) Estimation of oil and natural gas reserves

Depletion and depreciation of property, plant and equipment costs, and amounts used in impairment calculations are based on estimates of oil and natural gas reserves. At least once per year, the Company's independent reserves evaluator prepares a reserves assessment and evaluation of the Company's oil and natural gas properties. Reserves estimates are based on estimated future commodity prices and operating expenses, expected future rates of production, and the timing and amount of future capital expenditures, all of which are subject to many uncertainties and interpretations. Refer to note 6 for additional information relating to this estimate.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows from the continued use of the CGU, and is subject to the risks associated with estimating the value of reserves.

Fair value less costs of disposal refers to the amount obtainable from the sale of a CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less costs of disposal. The Company uses a discounted future cash flow model to measure fair value of the CGU. The future cash flows were based on level 3 fair value hierarchy inputs: the Company's reserves prepared by its independent reserves evaluator, including key assumptions regarding the discount rate, expected future rates of production, future commodity prices, operating expenses, and future development costs.

The key assumptions and estimates of the value of oil and natural gas reserves and the existing and potential markets for the Company's oil and natural gas assets are made at the time of reserves estimation and market assessment and are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in international and regional factors including supply and demand of commodities, inventory levels, drilling activity, currency exchange rates, weather, geopolitical and general economic environment factors may result in significant changes to the estimated recoverable amounts of the CGU.

Refer to note 6 for additional information relating to this estimate.

(iii) Business combinations

The amounts recorded for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase will depend on management's assumptions and estimates of future events, in particular, those assumptions and estimates used in the estimation of the fair value of oil and natural gas reserves. Key assumptions developed by management used to determine the fair value of the PP&E assets acquired included the discount rates, expected future rates of production, future commodity prices, operating expenses, and development costs.

Management applies significant judgment in estimating the fair value of the PP&E assets acquired in a business combination. To estimate the fair value of the PP&E assets, management uses a discounted future cash flow model to determine the net present value of after tax future cash flows from the oil and natural gas reserves. The fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired are estimated based on information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and could be subject to change.

(iv) Decommissioning obligation

The decommissioning obligation is estimated based on the Company's net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, current estimated costs to reclaim and abandon these wells and facilities, government regulations and industry practices to decommission the Company's exploration and production assets and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years, based on

current legal and constructive requirements and technology. The estimated obligations and actual costs may change significantly due to changes in regulations, technology, timing of the expenditure and the discount rates used to determine the net present value of the obligations. Refer to note 10 for additional information relating to this estimate.

There are material uncertainties about the amount and timing of the decommissioning obligation, which include the future market prices for services and equipment required to undertake decommissioning activities, the government regulations and industry practices that set out the relevant standards, and the life-span of the Company's portfolio of exploration and production assets.

(v) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date in effect for the period in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax asset is supported by the expected future utilization of tax attributes based upon future cash flows derived from the Company's updated forecasts and independent year end reserve report using the total proved cash flows and expenditures and factoring in expected corporate general and administrative and interest expenses. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on the significant assumptions and estimations regarding future revenues and expenses and the probability that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. The key assumptions developed by management used to determine the recoverability of the deferred tax assets included expected future rates of production, future commodity prices, operating expenses, development costs, and corporate general and administrative expenses. Changes in the tax rates or assumptions and estimates used in the recognition of deferred taxes may result in material adjustment to the amount recognized. Refer to note 11 for additional information relating to this estimate.

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

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost (\$'000s)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	612,494
Additions	77,962
Additions/revisions to decommissioning obligation	(20,038)
Dispositions	(2)
Corporate acquisitions	180
Balance at December 31, 2022	670,596
Additions	85,385
Additions/revisions to decommissioning obligation	5,862
Transfer from exploration and evaluation assets	42
Balance at December 31, 2023	761,885

Accumulated Depletion (\$'000s)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	266,080
Depletion and depreciation ⁽¹⁾	42,945
Balance at December 31, 2022	309,025
Depletion and depreciation ⁽¹⁾	47,344
Balance at December 31, 2023	356,369

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$0.6 million of depreciation relating to Right-of-use assets (December 31, 2022: \$0.3 million).

Net book value (\$'000s)	Total
At December 31, 2022	361,571
At December 31, 2023	405,516

For the year ended December 31, 2023, additions to property, plant and equipment included capitalized general and administrative expenses of \$1.7 million (December 31, 2022 - \$1.7 million) and costs related to share-based compensation of \$1.0 million (December 31, 2022 - \$0.6 million). Future development costs in the amount of \$508 million were included in the depletion calculation for the three months ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$518 million).

6. IMPAIRMENT

Indicators of impairment relating to Property, plant and equipment were considered to exist as at December 31, 2023 as the Company's net assets were greater than its market capitalization. Impairment tests were performed for the Company's CGU which did not result in an impairment loss being recorded in the Company's statements of profit and comprehensive income. The Company measured the fair value less costs of disposal of the CGU whereby the net present value of the after tax future cash flows were calculated using a discount rate of 13%. The future cash flows were based on level 3 fair value hierarchy inputs: the Company's reserves prepared by its independent reserves evaluator, including key assumptions regarding the discount rate, expected future rates of production, future commodity prices, operating expenses, and future development costs.

If the discount rate used was one percent higher, no impairment would have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023. If the commodity prices used in the impairment tests were five percent lower, no impairment would have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The following table shows the benchmark commodity prices used in the impairment calculation of Property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2023 of which are based on an average of independent reserve evaluator pricing estimates.

Year	Light, Sweet Crude Edmonton (\$Cdn/bbl)	AECO Gas Price (\$Cdn/MMBtu)
	December 31 2023	December 31, 2023
2024	92.91	2.20
2025	95.04	3.37
2026	96.07	4.05
2027	97.99	4.13
2028	99.95	4.21
2029	101.94	4.30
2030	103.98	4.38
2031	106.06	4.47
2032	108.18	4.56
2033	110.35	4.65

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Opening balance	13,703	14,496
Additions	108	289
Acquisitions	327	-
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(42)	-
Transfers to exploration and evaluation expense	(2,066)	(1,082)
Ending balance	12,030	13,703

At December 31, 2023, the Company evaluated its remaining Exploration and evaluation assets for indicators of any potential impairment. As a result of this assessment, no indicators were identified and no additional impairment was recorded relating to the Company's Exploration and evaluation assets.

8. LEASES

8(a) Right-of-use asset

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Opening balance	314	573
Additions	4,229	89
Depreciation	(612)	(348)
Ending balance	3,931	314

8(b) Lease liability

The following table details the movement in lease liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2023.

(\$'000s)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	578
Additions	89
Repayments	(372)
Interest	25
Balance at December 31, 2022	320
Additions	4,229
Repayments	(993)
Interest	569
Balance at December 31, 2023	4,125
Expected to be incurred within one year	304
Expected to be incurred beyond one year	3,821

The Company does not have any lease contracts that are entered into by a joint arrangement, or on behalf of the joint arrangement, at December 31, 2023.

9. BANK DEBT

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Credit Facility	47,161	29,210
Total Bank Debt	47,161	29,210

On June 14, 2023, the Company renewed its senior credit facility (the "**Credit Facility**"). The Credit Facility has a borrowing base of \$110 million and consists of a \$95 million revolving line of credit and a \$15 million operating line of credit. The Credit Facility has a term out date of June 30, 2024, and if not extended, additional advances would not be permitted and any outstanding advances would become repayable one year later on June 30, 2025. The Credit Facility is secured by a floating charge debenture of \$150 million and a general security agreement on the assets of the Company. At December 31, 2023, the Company had drawn \$47.2 million on the Credit Facility. There are standard reporting covenants under the Credit Facility and no financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with these standard reporting covenants as at December 31, 2023.

Under the Credit Facility, advances can be drawn as prime rate loans and bear interest at the bank's prime lending rate plus interest rates between 2.00% and 5.50%. Advances may also be drawn as banker's acceptances, Secured Overnight Finance Rate ("SOFR") loans, and letters of credit, subject to Canadian Dollar Offered Rate ("CDOR") plus margins ranging from 3.00% to 6.50%. These interest rates, fees and margins vary based on adjusted debt to earnings metrics determined at each quarter end for the preceding 12 months.

The available lending limit of the Credit Facility is scheduled for annual renewal on or before June 30, 2024 and is based on the Lenders' interpretation of the Company's oil and natural gas reserves and future commodity prices. There can be no assurance that the amount or terms of the Credit Facility will not be adjusted at the next annual review. In the event that the lenders reduce the borrowing base under the Credit Facility below the amount drawn at the time of the redetermination, the Company would have 60 days to eliminate any borrowing base shortfall by repaying the amount drawn in excess of the re-determined borrowing base or by providing additional security or other consideration satisfactory to the lenders. Repayments of principal are not required provided that the borrowings under the Credit Facility do not exceed the authorized borrowing amount and the Company is in compliance with all covenants, representations and warranties.

10. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATION

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Opening balance	90,059	111,594
Provisions incurred	1,334	807
Provisions settled	(3,298)	(3,012)
Change in estimates	4,529	(19,337)
Accretion expense	2,951	1,516
Government grants	-	(1,509)
Ending balance	95,575	90,059
Expected to be incurred within one year	3,593	3,848
Expected to be incurred beyond one year	91,982	86,211

The Company used an inflation rate of 2.5% per annum (December 31, 2022 – 2.5%) until settlement of the decommissioning obligation, which is assumed to occur over the next 7 to 55 years, to determine the future estimated cash flows. The net present value of the future estimated cash flows have been determined using risk-free discount rates of 3.0% to 3.1% depending on the estimated timing of the future settlement of the obligations (December 31, 2022 – 3.2% to 3.3%). The total inflation adjusted undiscounted amount of estimated future cash flows required to settle the decommissioning obligation at December 31, 2023 was approximately \$224.8 million (December 31, 2022 - \$228.9 million). The total uninflated undiscounted amount of estimated future cash flows required to settle the decommissioning obligation at December 31, 2023 was approximately \$109.7 million (December 31, 2022 - \$110.4 million).

11. INCOME TAX

The following table reconciles the income tax expense calculated using the statutory tax rates to the income tax expense per the statements of profit and comprehensive income:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Profit before tax	33,967	85,606
Expected income tax rate	23%	23%
Expected income tax expense	7,812	19,689
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
Non-taxable permanent differences – stock based comp.	241	373
Other	14	13
Change in opening tax pools	109	48
Revaluation of deferred tax asset	(6,911)	(18,413)
Deferred income tax expense	1,265	1,710

Deferred tax asset and (liability) components and continuity:

(\$'000s)	Charged (credited)		
	December 31, 2021	Profit or loss	December 31, 2022
PP&E, and E&E	6,211	3,372	9,583
Decommissioning obligation	7,170	(4,953)	2,217
Non-capital losses	8,025	(370)	7,655
Derivative contract	(182)	311	129
Other	149	(31)	118
Share issue costs	28	(39)	(11)
Total	21,401	(1,710)	19,691

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2022	Profit or loss	December 31, 2023
PP&E, and E&E	9,583	(6,551)	3,032
Decommissioning obligation	2,217	1,269	3,486
Non-capital losses	7,655	2,879	10,534
Derivative contract	129	384	513
Other	118	789	907
Share issue costs	(11)	(35)	(46)
Total	19,691	(1,265)	18,426

The following gross deductions are available for deferred income tax purposes:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Non-capital loss carryforward balances	102,879	103,705
Share issue costs	524	675
Canadian Exploration Expenses (CEE)	64,773	64,773
Canadian Development Expenses (CDE)	93,924	83,381
Canadian Oil and Gas Property Expenses (COGPE)	101,967	113,296
Undepreciated Capital Cost (UCC)	43,572	42,989
Total	407,639	408,819

The Company's non-capital losses will begin to expire between 2036 and 2043. With the exception of the temporary differences related to the derivative contract gain, the Company does not expect any deferred tax assets or liabilities to reverse within the next twelve months.

The Company recognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the future benefit will be realized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. As a result of changes in future cash flows, deferred income tax expense was credited by \$6.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$18.4 million) with a corresponding impact to the deferred tax asset. At December 31, 2023, the Company had \$2.5 million of unrecognized deferred tax asset (December 31, 2022 - \$10.3 million).

12. SHARE CAPITAL

Outstanding share capital consists of an unlimited number of voting common shares.

	Number of Common Shares (net of shares in trust)	Amount (\$'000s)
Balance at December 31, 2021	86,214,751	262,524
Issued on exercise of options	935,550	1,366
Shares purchased and held in trust	(97,300)	(304)
Repurchase of common shares	(100,400)	(306)
Balance at December 31, 2022	86,952,601	263,280
Issued on exercise of options	4,090,500	5,027
Shares purchased and held in trust	(998,500)	(2,595)
Shares released from trust on vesting of share awards	396,673	1,396
Repurchase of common shares	(133,509)	(407)
Balance at December 31, 2023	90,307,765	266,701

On November 10, 2023, the Company announced that the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") had accepted the notice of the Company's intention to renew its Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"). Pursuant to the NCIB, the Company is permitted to purchase up to 6,637,064 common shares representing approximately 10% of its public float as at October 31, 2023 over a twelve month period commencing November 14, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company purchased 133,509 common shares for cancellation at an average price of \$2.55 per common share.

13. DIVIDENDS

The Company's Board of Directors approved the implementation of a monthly base cash dividend of \$0.015 per share commencing in November 2022 which resulted in the payment of \$16.1 million in dividends during the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$2.6 million).

Subsequent to December 31, 2023, the Board of Directors approved and declared monthly cash dividends of \$0.015 per share, designated as an eligible dividend, payable to shareholders of record on January 15, 2024, February 15, 2024 and March 15, 2024 respectively. The dividend payment date for these dividends is January 31, 2024, February 29, 2024 and March 29, 2024 respectively.

14. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

14(a) Stock option plan

The Company has an incentive stock option plan pursuant to which options to purchase common shares may be granted to directors, officers, employees and service providers of the Company. The aggregate number of stock options that may be granted at any time under the plan shall not exceed 10% of the aggregate number of issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price, terms of vesting and expiry date of stock options are fixed by the directors of the Company at the time of grant. All outstanding stock options vest over a three year period, or otherwise in accordance with the stock option plan, and expire five years from the date of grant. Share-based compensation expense associated with options is determined based on the fair value of the award at grant date and is recognized over the vesting period using a graded vesting approach. The directors of the Company may amend, alter or revise the terms and conditions of the stock option plan or of any outstanding stock options, subject to the terms of the plan.

	Number of options	Weighted avg. remaining life (years)	Weighted avg. exercise price
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	6,826,800	3.04	0.98
Granted during the year	590,200	4.61	3.33
Exercised during the year	(935,550)	1.85	1.02
Expired during the year	(90,000)	-	1.98
Forfeited during the year	(63,000)	4.33	1.83
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	6,328,450	2.44	1.17
Granted during the year	542,430	4.44	2.53
Exercised during the year	(4,090,500)	1.50	0.84
Forfeited during the year	(81,500)	3.28	2.63
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	2,698,880	2.84	1.89
Exercisable at December 31, 2023	1,310,767	2.09	1.50

Range of Exercise Prices (\$)	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)
0.00 - 0.99	815,150	0.54	1.42	570,767	0.62	1.15
1.00 - 1.99	808,100	1.86	2.68	562,267	1.82	2.56
2.00 - 2.99	642,430	2.60	4.30	33,333	2.96	3.57
3.00 - 3.50	433,200	3.46	3.64	144,400	3.46	3.64
Total	2,698,880	1.89	2.84	1,310,767	1.50	2.09

Share-based compensation in the amount of \$0.9 million was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$0.7 million) relating to stock options, in addition to \$0.3 million (December 31, 2022 - \$0.4 million) of capitalized stock based compensation recognized for year ended December 31, 2023, all with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus.

The fair value of each stock option granted in the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2023	2022
Risk free interest rate	3.76%	3.19%
Expected volatility	91%	104%
Expected life	3.5 years	3.5 years
Dividend yield	7%	nil
Expected forfeiture rate	nil	nil
Stock price on grant date	\$2.59	\$3.41
Fair value per option	\$1.18	\$2.35

14(b) Deferred share unit (“DSU”) plan

The Company has implemented a deferred share unit plan under which DSUs may be granted to non-employee directors of the Company. All outstanding DSUs vest evenly over a three year period. Awards are settled in cash at each vesting date and the value is determined by the Company’s share price on the vesting date.

	Number of DSUs
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	541,012
Granted during the year	63,900
Vested during the year	(247,003)
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	357,909
Vested during the year	(168,303)
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	189,606

Cash payments in the amount of \$0.7 million (December 31, 2022 - \$0.8 million) were made during the year ended December 31, 2023 relating to DSUs vesting during the year. Share-based compensation in the amount of \$0.3 million was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$1.2 million) relating to DSUs, with a corresponding credit to Deferred share unit liability.

14(c) Restricted and Performance Award Incentive Plan

In 2022, the Company implemented a Restricted and Performance Award Incentive Plan (“RPAP”) under which Restricted Awards (“RAs”) and Performance Awards (“PAs”) may be granted to directors, officers,

employees, consultants or other service providers of the Company. Each RA and PA entitles the holder to an award value vesting evenly over a three year period. The award value of PAs is adjusted for a payout multiplier which can range from 0.0 to 2.0 and is dependent on the performance of the Company relative to pre-defined corporate performance measures for a particular period. A payout multiplier of 1.0 was approved by the Board of Directors for 2022. A payout multiplier of 1.38 was approved by the Board of Directors for 2023. The corporate performance measures are based upon certain financial and operating results of the Company as pre-determined by the Board, including shareholder returns relative to the Company's peer group, leverage ratios, adjusted funds flow per share in excess of capital expenditures, reserve recycle ratios, production per share growth and execution of the Company's corporate strategy. The Company, at its discretion, is eligible to settle the award value of vesting RAs and PAs either in cash or in common shares acquired by an independent trustee in the open market. The RPAP includes a value make whole provision to all RA and PA holders when dividends are issued to shareholders. The dividend equivalent provision compensates RA and PA holders with additional RAs or PAs equal to the value of the dividends paid on a per unit basis on the dividend payment date.

	Number of RAs	Number of PAs
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	-	-
Granted during the year	735,749	428,710
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	735,749	428,710
Granted during the period	772,095	489,700
Dividend make-whole adjustment	82,181	50,066
Vested during the period	(245,791)	(150,882)
Forfeited during the period	(55,897)	(33,438)
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	1,288,337	784,156

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the independent trustee purchased 998,500 common shares for a total cost of \$2.6 million and as at December 31, 2023, the trustee held 699,127 common shares in trust. Share-based compensation in the amount of \$2.2 million was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$0.7 million) relating to RAs and PAs, in addition to \$0.7 million (December 31, 2022 - \$0.2 million) of capitalized stock based compensation recognized for the year ended December 31, 2023, all with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, upon the vesting and settlement of 245,791 (December 31, 2022 - nil) RAs and 150,882 (December 31, 2022 - nil) PAs, when taking into account the earned multipliers for PAs, 396,673 (December 31, 2022 - nil) common shares were released from trust.

15. PROFIT PER COMMON SHARE

(\$'000s except per share amounts)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Profit for the year	32,702	83,896
Weighted average number of common shares (basic)	89,072,110	86,895,314
Weighted average number of common shares (diluted) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	90,615,976	91,137,173
Basic profit per common share	0.37	0.97
Diluted profit per common share	0.36	0.92

⁽¹⁾ A total of 1,075,630 options are excluded from the per share calculations as they are anti-dilutive. (December 31, 2022 - 472,000 options).

⁽²⁾ The impact of the 699,127 shares held in trust are included in the per share calculations for the year ended December 31, 2023 as they are dilutive (December 31, 2022 - nil).

⁽³⁾ A total of 1,288,337 RAs (December 31, 2022 - 735,749) and 784,156 PAs (428,710) are excluded from the per share calculations as they are anti-dilutive.

16. REVENUE AND DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Oil sales	137,084	163,475
Natural Gas sales	23,673	49,463
NGL sales	18,609	25,652
Total	179,366	238,590
Changes in fair value of derivative contracts:		
Realized gain (loss) on derivative contracts	3,640	(6,555)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative contracts	(1,670)	2,400
Gain (loss) on derivative contracts	1,970	(4,155)

17. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES BY NATURE

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Salaries, Benefits and Bonuses	6,943	7,164
Computer related fees	1,104	873
Professional Consulting Services	873	442
Legal Expenses	847	380
Other (Office & Admin)	3,033	2,967
Capitalized Recoveries	(2,505)	(2,315)
General and administrative expense	10,295	9,511

18. FINANCE EXPENSE

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest expense (Credit Facility and other)	4,866	4,918
Interest expense (Lease liabilities)	569	25
Accretion expense on decommissioning obligation	2,951	1,516
Finance expense	8,386	6,459

19. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net change in non-cash working capital is comprised of:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Source (use) of cash		
Accounts receivable and accruals	3,384	(5,586)
Prepaid expenses, deposits and inventory	(2,474)	(4,570)
Accounts payable and accruals	(6,144)	12,840
Deferred share unit liability	(376)	126
	(5,610)	2,810
Related to operating activities	(2,477)	(4,608)
Related to investing activities	(3,133)	7,418
	(5,610)	2,810

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to credit, liquidity and market risk from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to these risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Management of InPlay has overall responsibility for identifying the principal risks of the Company and ensuring the policies and procedures are in place to appropriately manage these risks. InPlay's management identifies, analyzes and monitors risks and considers the implication of the market condition in relation to the Company's activities.

20(a) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued receivables, derivative contracts, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and bank debt.

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are reasonable approximations of their respective fair values due to the short-term maturities of those instruments. Bank debt's carrying amount is also a reasonable approximation of its fair value as it is variable rate debt with similar terms to what would be available as of the statement of financial position date.

The Company classified the fair value of its financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy based on the nature of inputs used to value the instrument:

- Level 1 – observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2 – inputs, other than the quoted market prices in active markets, which are observable, either directly and/or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data exists.

The fair values of the derivative contracts used for risk management as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were measured using level 2 observable inputs, including quoted prices received from financial institutions based on published forward price curves as at the measurement date, using the remaining contracted oil and natural gas volumes.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 classified assets and liabilities.

20(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint operations partners and petroleum and natural gas customers.

Receivables from petroleum and natural gas marketers are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production. When production is not taken in kind payment comes from the common stream operator and facility operator in which payment is typically received on the 25th day of the month following production. InPlay's approach to mitigate credit risk associated with these balances is to maintain marketing relationships with large, established and reputable customers, common stream operators and facility operators that are considered to be creditworthy. InPlay has not experienced any collection issues with its current common stream and facility operators.

Joint operations receivables are typically collected within two to three months of the joint operations billing being issued to the partner. InPlay mitigates collection risk from joint operations receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital and operating expenditures prior to expenditure and, in certain circumstances, may collect cash deposits in advance of incurring financial obligations on behalf of joint

operations partners. Joint operations receivables are from partners in the petroleum and natural gas industry who are subject to the risks and conditions of the industry. Significant changes in industry conditions and risks that negatively impact partners' ability to generate cash flow will increase the risk of not collecting joint operations receivables.

The Company does not typically obtain collateral from oil and natural gas customers or joint interest partners; however, the Company does have the ability to withhold production from joint interest partners in the event of non-payment. In addition, the Company has approximately \$2.2 million in amounts owing to oil and natural gas customers or joint interest partners that could be withheld if collection issues were to occur.

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 25 to 90 day terms. The Company's expected credit loss as at December 31, 2023 was \$0.5 million (December 31, 2022 - \$0.5 million).

In determining the recoverability of trade and other receivables, InPlay considers the type and age of the outstanding receivables, the credit risk of the counterparties, and the recourse available to InPlay. The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable and accruals, net of expected credit loss at the reporting date by type of customer was:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Oil and natural gas customers	13,448	19,288
Joint operations partners	4,111	1,573
Accruals & Other	1,554	1,636
Total	19,113	22,497

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses as prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all accounts receivable and accrued receivables. The expected credit losses below also incorporate forward looking information.

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company's accounts receivable and accrued receivables was aged as follows:

Aging (\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
0 – 30 days	15,781	21,490
30- 90 days	2,028	787
Greater than 90 days	1,787	703
Expected credit loss	(483)	(483)
Total	19,113	22,497

The Company considers amounts outstanding greater than 90 days to be past due. Receivables normally collectible within 30 to 60 days can take longer as information requests and timing can come into effect in dealing with receivables from joint venture partners. At December 31, 2023 \$1.8 million (December 31, 2022 - \$0.7 million) in receivables were over 90 days due and considered past due.

Cash and cash equivalents, when held, consist of cash bank balances and short-term deposits which all mature in less than 90 days. InPlay only invests cash and enters into short-term deposits and derivative contracts with large established Canadian banks and avoids complex investment vehicles with higher risk.

20(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's objective is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. The Company uses authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures.

To provide capital when needed, the Company has a \$110 million Credit Facility which is reviewed semi-annually by its lenders. The Credit Facility is described further in note 9.

The Company also attempts to match its payment cycle with collection of oil and natural gas revenue on the 25th of each month.

The following are the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities at December 31, 2023:

(\$'000s)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028+
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	31,365	-	-	-	-
Bank loans – principal ⁽¹⁾	-	47,161	-	-	-
Bank loans – interest ⁽²⁾	5,089	2,544	-	-	-
Lease liability	304	723	812	732	1,554
Total	36,758	50,428	812	732	1,554

⁽¹⁾ Assumes the Credit Facility is not renewed on June 30, 2024, whereby outstanding balances become due one year later on June 30, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Assumes interest is incurred on bank debt outstanding on the Credit Facility at December 31, 2023 at the Company's effective interest rate during the current quarter and the principal balance is repaid June 30, 2025.

The following table shows the break-down of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade payables ⁽³⁾	20,547	27,296
Joint operations partners	4,629	3,499
Accruals ⁽⁴⁾	6,189	6,714
Total	31,365	37,509

⁽³⁾ Includes all payables related to operations, including royalties payable.

⁽⁴⁾ Accruals include amounts for goods and services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier as of the reporting date. These accruals relate to both operating and capital activities.

20(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The Company is exposed to market risks resulting from fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates in the normal course of operations. Derivative instruments may be used to reduce exposure to these risks.

(i) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. While substantially all of the Company's sales are denominated in Canadian dollars, the market prices in Canada for oil and natural gas are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the United States dollar. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place as at December 31, 2023.

(ii) Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. The reference price for buyers and sellers of crude oil relevant to

the Company's oil sales is West Texas Intermediate at Cushing, Oklahoma, USA ("WTI"), and the reference price for buyers and sellers of natural gas includes deals that are conducted anywhere within TransCanada's Alberta, Canada System, otherwise known as NOVA ("AECO"). Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, as outlined above, but also world economic events and North American processing and supply considerations that influence the levels of supply and demand.

InPlay manages the risks associated with changes in commodity prices by entering into financial derivative risk management contracts. The Company does not apply hedge accounting for these contracts. The Company does not enter into commodity contracts other than to manage the risk of commodity price fluctuation from the Company's expected commodity sales.

At December 31, 2023 the following commodity-based derivative contracts were outstanding and recorded at estimated fair value.

Type of contract: costless collar⁽¹⁾ (natural gas pricing AECO):

Currency denomination	Volume (mcf/day)	Bought put price	Sold call price	Term	Fair value (\$'000s CAD)
Canadian dollar	2,375	2.90/mcf	4.94/mcf	Nov. 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024	\$206

⁽¹⁾ Costless collar indicates InPlay concurrently bought put and sold call options at strike prices such that the costs and premiums received offset each other, thereby completing the derivative contracts on a costless basis.

The estimated fair value of the financial option contracts has been determined on the amounts the Company would receive or pay for another party to assume the contracts. At December 31, 2023, the Company estimates that it would receive \$0.2 million to terminate these contracts.

An increase or decrease of \$0.25 per Mcf AECO of natural gas would decrease the fair value of derivative contracts by \$0.1 million and increase the fair value of derivative contracts by \$0.1 million respectively as at December 31, 2023.

The fair value of the financial commodity risk management contracts at December 31, 2023 was an asset of \$0.2 million (December 31, 2022 – liability of \$1.9 million).

Subsequent to December 31, 2023 the Company entered into commodity-based derivative contracts as follows:

Type of contract: swap (natural gas pricing AECO):

Currency denomination	Volume (mcf/day)	Average swap price	Term
Canadian dollar	1,900	2.00/mcf	April 1, 2024 – October 31, 2024

Type of contract: costless collar⁽²⁾ (natural gas pricing AECO):

Currency denomination	Volume (mcf/day)	Bought put price	Sold call price	Term
Canadian dollar	1,900	2.06/mcf	2.48/mcf	Feb. 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2024
Canadian dollar	1,900	2.11/mcf	3.06/mcf	Feb. 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025
Canadian dollar	1,900	2.85/mcf	3.85/mcf	Nov. 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025

- (2) Costless collar indicates InPlay concurrently bought put and sold call options at strike prices such that the costs and premiums received offset each other, thereby completing the derivative contracts on a costless basis.

Type of contract: costless collar⁽³⁾ (crude oil pricing WTI):

Currency denomination	Volume (bbl/day)	Bought put price	Sold call price	Term
US dollar	1,000	72.00/bbl	80.25/bbl	April 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024
Canadian dollar	500	95.00/bbl	110.00/bbl	Feb. 1, 2024 – March 31, 2024

- (3) Costless collar indicates InPlay concurrently bought put and sold call options at strike prices such that the costs and premiums received offset each other, thereby completing the derivative contracts on a costless basis.

Type of contract: three-way collar⁽⁴⁾ (crude oil pricing WTI):

Currency denomination	Volume (bbl/day)	Sold put price	Bought put price	Sold call price	Term
US dollar	1,000	64.00/bbl	74.00/bbl	82.48/bbl	July 1, 2024 – Dec. 31, 2024

- (4) The WTI three-way collars are a combination high priced sold call, low priced sold put and a mid priced bought put. The high sold call price is the maximum price the Company will receive for the contract volumes. The mid bought put price is the minimum price InPlay will receive, unless the market price falls below the low sold put strike price, in which case InPlay receives market price plus the difference between the mid bought put price minus the low sold put price

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's primary exposure is related to its floating interest rate credit facility. The Company estimates that an increase or decrease of 1% in interest rates would result in a change in total annual interest expense on bank debt by approximately \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$0.3 million).

20(e) Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base for the objectives of maintaining financial flexibility which will allow it to execute an acquisition or to execute on its capital investment program, provide creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business.

At December 31, 2023, InPlay's capital structure includes shareholders' equity, bank debt and accounts payable and accrued liabilities less accounts receivable and accrued receivables, prepaid expenses and deposits and inventory. The Company manages its capital structure by continually monitoring its business conditions, including: changes in economic conditions, the risk profile of its drilling inventory, the efficiencies of past investments, the efficiencies of forecast investments and the timing of such investments, the forecast commodity prices and resulting cash flows.

InPlay's current capital structure is summarized below:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bank debt	47,161	29,210
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	31,365	37,509
Accounts receivable and accrued receivables, prepaid expenses and deposits and inventory	(32,847)	(33,756)
Net debt	45,679	32,963
Shareholders' equity	294,352	273,059
Total capitalization	340,031	306,022

In addition to the capital structure described above, internally generated adjusted funds flow also contributes to the Company's ability to maintain financial flexibility. Adjusted funds flow is calculated as funds flow before transaction and integration costs and decommissioning expenditures. Adjusted funds flow for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 was as follows:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Funds flow	88,486	127,502
Transaction and integration costs	-	291
Decommissioning expenditures	3,298	3,012
Adjusted funds flow	91,784	130,805

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are comprised of all officers and directors of the Company. Compensation of key management personnel was as follows:

(\$'000s)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Salaries and bonuses	2,558	2,512
Stock-based compensation – expensed and capitalized	2,924	1,812
Total executive compensation	5,482	4,324

22. COMMITMENTS

22(a) Lease commitments

The Company has the following estimated annual obligations related to various leases. The minimum future payments for these leases are as follows:

(\$'000s)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028+
Office lease payments	32	392	419	418	1,279
Other leases	1,560	1,402	1,282	825	-
Total	1,592	1,794	1,701	1,243	1,279

22(b) Other commitments

The Company has entered into firm service gas transportation agreements in which the Company guarantees certain minimum volumes of natural gas will be shipped on various gas transportation systems. The terms of the various agreements expire in one to five years. If no volumes were shipped pursuant to the agreements, the maximum amounts payable under the guarantees based on current tariff rates are as follows:

(\$'000s)	2024	2025	2026
Firm service commitment ⁽¹⁾	1,079	754	318

⁽¹⁾ The Company's commitment relating to firm service transportation does not constitute a lease under IFRS 16 given the Company does not obtain substantially all of the economic benefit from the use of the relevant gas transportation systems.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to December 31, 2023, InPlay entered into a Gas Handling Agreement for a period of five years with an industry partner guaranteeing access to natural gas takeaway and processing capacity in the Company's Pembina area. The minimum future payments for this agreement are as follows:

(\$'000s)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gas processing	2,799	3,417	3,486	3,555	3,636