



Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd.

Annual Information Form
For the Fiscal Year Ended 31 December 2015

28 April 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

The information provided herein in respect of Falcon includes information in respect of its wholly owned subsidiaries: Mako Energy Corporation, a Delaware company (“**Mako**”); TXM Oil and Gas Exploration Kft., a Hungarian limited liability company (“**TXM**”); Falcon Oil & Gas Ireland Ltd., an Irish limited liability company (“**Falcon Ireland**”); Falcon Oil & Gas Holdings Ireland Ltd., an Irish limited liability company (“**Falcon Holdings Ireland**”); Falcon Oil & Gas USA Inc., a Colorado company (“**Falcon USA**”); Falcon Exploration and Production South Africa (Pty) Ltd., a South African limited liability company (“**Falcon South Africa**”) and its 98.1% majority owned subsidiary, Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited, an Australian limited liability company (“**Falcon Australia**”) (collectively, the “**Company**” or the “**Group**”).

References to “**Falcon**” refers to Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. only.

Unless stated otherwise, the information given herein is as at 31 December 2015.

Forward-looking statements

This Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain estimates and assumptions that management is required to make regarding future events and may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements may be identified by use of forward-looking words such as “expects” and may include words such as “estimates”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “opinions”, “forecasts”, “projections”, “guidance”, “may”, “could”, “will”, “potential”, “intend”, “should”, “predict” or other statements that are not statements of fact. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will be realised. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties and may be based on assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. The Company’s forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

Readers of this Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein are cautioned not to rely on these forward-looking statements. Falcon is providing this information as of the date of this Annual Information Form and as at the date noted on the documents incorporated by reference herein, respectively, and does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein or therein, respectively, as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The following table outlines certain forward looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form and provides material assumptions used to develop such forward looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements.

Page No.	Forward looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
13	<i>Developments of the business during 2016</i> “In South Africa the PASA recently confirmed that it expects.....will issue Falcon with license to explore for shale gas in 2016.”	The awarding of the license over the acreage will occur in 2016.	The finalisation of legislation and regulation in South Africa may be delayed or Falcon may not be awarded the licence.
14	<i>4. Business Description - General</i> “Falcon’s strategy is to leverage the Group’s expertise in the unconventional oil and gas industry to acquire interests in licences covering large acreages of land and to build on its internationally diversified portfolio of unconventional assets and interests, which are located in countries that the Board believes support the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas.”	The countries in which the Group operates support the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas.	The countries in which the Group operates may change their regulatory environment which might adversely impact the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas resources.
15	<i>Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia - Overview</i> “The area is remote and sparsely populated and the Board believes that it is well suited for oil and gas projects.”	The area is well suited for oil and gas projects.	As the Beetaloo Basin is relatively under-explored it may not have shale oil, shale gas and basin centered gas accumulations (“ BCGA ”) potential.
15	<i>Beetaloo basin, Northern Territory, Australia – Discoveries and prospectivity</i> “The Board believes that the Beetaloo Basin is relatively underexplored and has shale oil, shale gas and BCGA potential.”	The Board believes that the Beetaloo Basin is relatively under-explored and has shale oil, shale gas and BCGA potential.	As the Beetaloo Basin is relatively under-explored it may not have shale oil, shale gas and BCGA potential.

Page No.	Forward looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
16	<i>Beetaloo basin, Northern Territory, Australia – Transformational Farm out of Beetaloo unconventional acreage</i> This section in the document from “On 21 August 2014...fracture stimulated wells.” contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the intended work programme, near term expectations and bringing the project toward commerciality.	The work programme will continue as anticipated and the project will be brought towards commerciality.	The risks are (1) the work programme does not continue as planned and /or (2) the project is not brought to commerciality.
16-18	<i>Beetaloo basin, Northern Territory, Australia – Current Activity</i> This section of the document from “Kalala S-1 is the first of Falcon’s fully funded and uncapped, 2015 three well drilling and evaluation programme in the Beetaloo Basin..... immediately post drilling Beetaloo W-1 well.” contains forward looking statements.	The Group has assumed that the nine well programme will continue as planned.	The risks are (1) the work programme does not continue as planned and /or (2) the project is not brought to commerciality.
20	<i>Karoo basin, South Africa - Current Activity</i> “The South African Department of Mineral Resources (“DMR”) informed members of South Africa’s parliament in October 2014 that the government was soon expected to issue companies with licences.....recommendation to the Minister of Mineral Resources on Falcon’s application for a shale gas exploration licence in South Africa’s Karoo Basin, by May 2016.”	The awarding of the exploration right over the acreage will occur in 2016.	The finalisation of legislation and regulation in South Africa may be delayed or Falcon may not be awarded the licence.
20	<i>Karoo basin, South Africa - Current Activity</i> “The Board now expects that the exploration right over the acreage will be awarded in 2016.”	The awarding of the exploration right over the acreage will occur in 2016.	The finalisation of legislation and regulation in South Africa may be delayed or Falcon may not be awarded the licence.
22	<i>Alberta, Canada</i> “Falcon does not anticipate any further exploration or development of these wells and no further material revenue is expected to be generated or material costs incurred.”	The Group does not intend to do any further exploration or development of these wells.	The Group may be called upon to increase its cash commitment to these wells, given its interest.
39	<i>10. Legal Proceedings & Regulatory Actions</i> “The Company has not been involved in any legal proceedings during the financial year and as of 28 April 2016, no legal proceedings are contemplated.”	The Company is not currently involved in any claims, disputes, litigation or other actions with third parties which it believes could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.	The Company becomes involved in claims, disputes, litigation or other actions with third parties which could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Documents incorporated by reference

The following documents, referenced herein, have been filed on the Canadian Securities Administrator’s System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“**SEDAR**”) at www.sedar.com and are incorporated by reference herein:

1. Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information with an effective date of 31 December 2015 (the “**51-101F1 Report**”).
2. Report on Reserves Data prepared by Chapman Petroleum Engineering Ltd. (“**Chapman**”) dated 7 March 2016 (the “**51-101F2 Report**”).
3. Report of Management and Directors on Reserves Data and Other Information dated 28 April 2016 (the “**51-101F3 Report**”).
4. Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 dated 28 April 2016.
5. Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. management’s discussion & analysis for the three months and year ended 31 December 2015 (the “**Form 51-102F1**”) dated 28 April 2016.

Dollar amounts

All dollar amounts in this document are in United States dollars (“\$”), except as otherwise indicated. (“**CDN\$**”) where referenced represents Canadian Dollars; (“**£**”) where referenced represents British Pounds sterling and (“**HUF**”) where referenced represents Hungarian Forints. (“**A\$**”) where referenced represents Australian Dollars.

The financial information provided herein has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”).

2. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Falcon was incorporated and registered in British Columbia, Canada on 18 January 1980 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia with the name Sanfred Resources Ltd. (“**Sanfred**”).

On 21 December 1999, Sanfred consolidated its authorised and issued share capital. On the same date Sanfred changed its name to Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. On 2 March 2005, Falcon transitioned from the British Columbia Company Act to the new *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (“**BCA**”). Other than the subsidiaries through which Falcon acts, Falcon has no commercial name other than its registered name and does not operate under any other name.

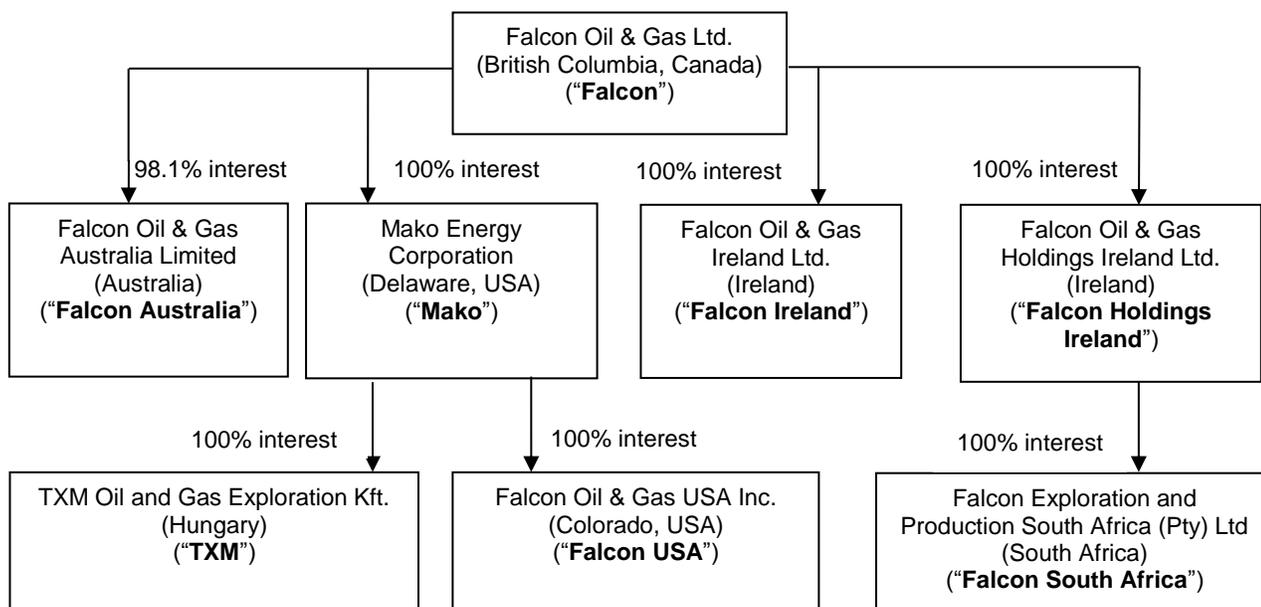
Falcon is a reporting issuer and the principal corporate legislation under which it operates is the BCA and the regulations made thereunder.

Falcon’s registered office is at Suite 810, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1N2, Canada. Falcon’s head office is at Styne House, Upper Hatch Street, Dublin 2, Ireland with telephone number +353 1 417 1900. The Company’s corporate website address is www.falconoilandgas.com.

Falcon has no administrative, management or supervisory bodies other than the Board of Directors (“**the Board**”), and the committees as set out in in this document, namely the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Reserves Committee.

Organisational structure

The following chart depicts the organisation of the Company as at the date hereof, including its subsidiaries:



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Falcon Australia was formed in August 2008 to acquire working interests in certain properties in the Beetaloo Basin located in Northern Territory, Commonwealth of Australia.

Mako was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America on 8 November 2004 for the purpose of acquiring, exploring, and developing oil and gas properties.

Falcon Ireland was incorporated on 25 April 2012 and functions as a service company for the corporate headquarters.

Falcon Holdings Ireland was incorporated on 6 November 2013. Falcon Holdings Ireland functions as a holding company for the Group's investment in Falcon South Africa.

TXM was formed in 2004 to conduct oil and gas exploration and development business in the Republic of Hungary.

Falcon USA was formed in August 2008 to hold the Company's working interest in the Buckskin Mesa Project located in the Piceance Basin, Colorado. On 24 February 2009, the Company reassigned its interest in the Buckskin Mesa Project to PetroHunter Energy Corporation ("**PetroHunter**") and the Company was relieved of all obligations related to the project. Falcon USA is now dormant.

Falcon South Africa was incorporated on 17 March 2014 to conduct oil and gas exploration and development in South Africa.

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3. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The development of the business from 2013 to date is chronicled below:

Development of the business during 2013

On **14 January 2013**, Falcon announced that TXM had executed an agreement with Naftna Industrija Srbije, j.s.c. Novi Sad (“**NIS**”) in relation to a significant exploration program (the “**NIS Transaction**”). Under the terms of the NIS Transaction, NIS agreed to drill three wells to target the “Algyő Play”. NIS made a cash payment of \$1.5 million to the Group and agreed to drill three wells by July 2014. NIS would earn 50% of net production from the first three wells, and had the option to acquire a right of first negotiation in any future drilling, after paying Falcon \$2.75 million. Falcon was to be fully carried on the drilling and testing of the three wells. Under the terms of the NIS Transaction, Falcon retained 100% interest in the Deep Makó Trough.

On **21 January 2013**, the Group announced the completion of the acquisition of 2D seismic data by Hess Australia (Beetaloo) Pty Ltd. (“**Hess**”) over three of the then four exploration permits (“**EP**”), and excluding an area comprising 100,000 acres surrounding the Shenandoah-1 well (the “**Hess Area of Interest**”) in the Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia. During 2011 and 2012, Hess acquired 3,490 km of 2D seismic data at an estimated cost in excess of \$55 million. The regulator, the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy, determined that the acquired seismic satisfied the work commitments for the three permits owned by Falcon Australia.

On **24 January 2013**, the Group announced that it had commissioned an independent Competent Person Report (“**CPR**”) carried out by RPS Energy titled “Evaluation of the Hydrocarbon Resource Potential Pertaining to Certain Acreage Interests in the Beetaloo Basin, Onshore Australia and Makó Trough, Onshore Hungary” (the “**RPS 2013 Report**”) dated 1 January 2013. This report is available on Falcon’s profile at www.sedar.com.

On **14 March 2013**, the Group announced its application for admission to trading on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange and the ESM market of the Irish Stock Exchange of the Company’s existing share capital.

On **28 March 2013**, the Group announced that it had closed a conditional brokered private placement of an additional 120,381,973 common shares in the capital of Falcon to be issued at a price of Stg14 pence (CDN\$0.215) per share to raise gross proceeds of \$25.7 million (£16.9 million). Trading of Falcon’s common shares commenced on AIM and ESM on 28 March 2013.

On **30 April 2013**, the Group announced that under the stock option plan approved at Falcon’s annual shareholders meeting held on 25 September 2012, it had granted incentive stock options (“**options**”) to purchase an aggregate of 9.9 million Common Shares of Falcon. A total of 3 million options were granted at an exercise price of CDN\$0.215 to Eoin Grindley, Falcon’s then Chief Financial Officer pursuant to the terms of his employment contract. A further 5.5 million options were granted at an exercise price of CDN\$0.24 to Falcon directors and 1.4 million options were granted to Falcon employees also at CDN\$0.24. The options all have a vesting schedule allowing for 1/3 of the options to vest on the first anniversary of the grant with an additional 1/3 vesting each subsequent year until the options are fully vested on 30 April 2016. The expiry date of the options is 29 April 2018. Immediately after this award, there were 42,737,000 options outstanding, representing 5.2% of the issued share capital of the company.

On **23 May 2013**, the Group announced that further to its press release dated 14 January 2013, NIS has executed a drilling contract with Germany-based drilling company, DrillTec Grossbohr-und Umwelttechnik GmbH, for the multi well programme. Under the terms of the contract NIS would drill the first well “Kútvolgy-1”, targeting gas prospects in the Algyő formation at a depth of approximately 3,000 meters in the Makó Trough. Mobilisation of the rig was expected to commence around the end of May 2013, and spudding of the well in mid June 2013. The drilling program was planned to initially drill one to two wells in the Algyő formation, log and then suspend the wells pending further evaluation before carrying out an appropriate testing program. Drilling of the initial well was expected to take approximately 40 days.

On **24 May 2013**, the Group announced that it has executed a conditional agreement with Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd. (“**Sweetpea**”), a wholly owned subsidiary of PetroHunter Energy Corporation (the “**Sweetpea Agreement**”), to acquire its 50 million shares or 24.2% interest in Falcon Australia (the “**Share Purchase**”). Prior to this announcement, Falcon owned 150 million shares in Falcon Australia representing 72.7% of its issued share capital. Upon completion of the Sweetpea Agreement, Falcon’s shareholding in Falcon Australia increased to 200 million shares, representing 96.9% of the issued share capital of Falcon Australia. The terms of the Sweetpea Agreement included cash consideration of \$3 million together with the issue of 97.86 million Falcon shares (“**New Falcon Shares**”) to Sweetpea. Based on Falcon’s share price of CDN\$0.20, at the time the Share Purchase was agreed between the parties, the total value of the consideration was CDN\$22.6 million. Upon completion of the Sweetpea Agreement, Sweetpea’s shareholding in the enlarged share capital of Falcon was 10.7%. The transaction closed on 17 July 2013. The New Falcon Shares were subject to a contractual escrow

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locked up for three years, and Sweetpea, commencing from the date of closing, being permitted to sell 15% each year during the lock up period. This transaction was subject, at the time, to Falcon Australia shareholder approval.

On **13 June 2013**, the Group announced that the first of three wells, Kútvölgy-1, to evaluate the gas potential of the Algyő formation at a depth of approximately 3,000 meters in the Makó Trough, was spudded on 11 June 2013.

On **1 July 2013**, the Group announced Hess did not elect to commit to drilling the five wells required to earn their interest in the Beetaloo permits by the agreed deadline. Hess had the option, valid until 30 June 2013, to acquire a 62.5% working interest in the Hess Area of Interest. Therefore, in accordance with the Evaluation and Participation Agreement (“**E&P Agreement**”) (as amended), which granted Hess the first extension, failure to elect on time meant that Hess forfeited their right to earn 62.5% in three of the Beetaloo permits. Hess had requested a one month extension to allow them sufficient time to conclude a farm-out deal with a third party. However, the late request by Hess to defer the election date again was unanimously rejected by Falcon’s Board for reasons outlined below:

- Falcon retained a 100% working interest in the then four Beetaloo exploration permits which put Falcon in a stronger position going forward;
- Hess had transferred a perpetual, royalty-free and irrevocable licence to Falcon over the 3,490 km of seismic data acquired by them;
- The initial interpretation of 3,490 km of new seismic data, acquired at no cost to Falcon, was extremely encouraging;
- Identification of a shale oil play in the northern part of the permits in addition to the shale gas and conventional plays throughout the acreage;
- Unsolicited interest from major oil and gas companies; and
- Falcon had already granted Hess an extension from August 2012 to June 2013.

On **5 July 2013**, the Group announced it had repaid the full amount outstanding on its convertible loan note of CDN\$10.657 million. This repayment meant that the Group was completely debt free. The Group is also debt free as at the date of this report.

On **11 July 2013**, the Group announced it had received approval from the shareholders of Falcon Australia for the acquisition of Sweetpea’s 50 million shares or 24.2% interest in Falcon Australia. The completion of the acquisition was announced on 18 July 2013.

On **23 July 2013**, the Group announced that initial drilling operations on the first joint well between NIS and Falcon, Kútvölgy-1 well had ceased, the well having reached total depth (“**TD**”) of 3,305 metres. As anticipated, the top of the Algyő formation was encountered at 2,985 metres; the well then penetrating an alternating sequence of sandstones, siltstones and shales over a gross interval of 320 metres to TD, with gas shows throughout. Two conventional cores were taken and extensive wireline logs were run. As planned the well was cased to TD and was suspended while further technical evaluation was undertaken prior to carrying out an appropriate testing programme. No operational problems or accidents occurred during drilling. The location of the second of the three wells was to be decided after a full evaluation of the Kútvölgy-1 well results.

On **24 July 2013**, the Group announced it had offered to purchase shares from certain remaining shareholders in Falcon Australia. The offer was comprised of 2.25 common shares in Falcon for every one Falcon Australia ordinary share held. This offer was valid until 22 August 2013. The valuation used in this offer was the same as used in the recently completed acquisition of Sweetpea’s 24.2% holding in Falcon Australia.

On **3 September 2013**, the results of the seismic program in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia were announced. Under the terms of the E&P Agreement with Hess, in 2011 and 2012 Hess acquired 3,490 km of 2D seismic data investing approximately \$80 million during that period at no cost to Falcon. The seismic database, along with existing well data, provided a very solid platform to extrapolate a detailed structural and stratigraphic model for the main parts of the Beetaloo Basin. All the necessary elements of a productive unconventional and conventional petroleum system had been identified in multiple shales and sand reservoirs.

Three hydrocarbon plays were identified:

- the shale gas potential in the basin centre;
- a shale oil play in the northern part of the permits; and
- conventional prospects throughout the acreage.

Interpretation of the seismic database mapped out several conventional drilling targets that are promising areas of hydrocarbons accumulation in the form of structural closures and traps.

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On 19 September 2013, the Group announced it had completed the purchase of 2,462,686 shares from certain remaining shareholders in Falcon Australia (as announced on 24 July 2013). As a result of this transaction, 5,541,044 new Falcon Common Shares were issued. Following the completion of this transaction, Falcon holds 202,462,686 ordinary shares in Falcon Australia, representing 98.1% of its issued share capital.

On **1 November 2013**, Falcon announced that Falcon Australia had entered into an agreement (“**the CRIAG Agreement**”) with CR Innovations AG (“**CRIAG**”) to acquire its 4% Overriding Royalty Interest (“**ORRI**”) relating to its exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin. The transaction details were:

- Falcon Australia to make an initial payment to CRIAG of \$999,000 on signing the CRIAG Agreement;
- Falcon Australia to make a second payment to CRIAG of \$999,000 to acquire the first 3% (three fourths) of the ORRI upon completion of a farm-out deal in Australia;
- CRIAG granted Falcon Australia a five year call option to acquire the remaining 1% (one fourth) for \$5 million; and
- All ORRI's acquired under the CRIAG Agreement will be immediately cancelled by Falcon Australia.

On **20 November 2013**, the Group announced it appointed BDO LLP of London, England as auditors, replacing KPMG of Calgary, Canada.

On **17 December 2013**, Falcon announced that Falcon Australia, had entered into an agreement (the “**TOG Agreement**”) with Malcolm John Gerrard, Territory Oil & Gas LLC and Tom Dugan Family Partnership LLC (“**TOG Group**”) to acquire up to 7% (seven eighths) of the remaining 8% private ORRI over Falcon Australia's exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin for the following consideration:

- Falcon Australia to make a payment to TOG Group of \$5 million to acquire 5% (five eighths) of their ORRI only on completion of a Beetaloo farm-out transaction;
- TOG Group to grant Falcon Australia a five year call option to acquire a further 2% (two eighths) of their ORRI for a payment of \$15 million;
- All ORRIs acquired under the Agreement to be immediately cancelled by Falcon Australia; and
- TOG Group to retain a 1% ORRI.

The Group has completed the two agreements to acquire 8% of the privately held ORRI at a total cost of \$7 million, of which \$6 million was paid upon completion of a farm-out (August 2014). In addition, the Group secured agreement to acquire a further 3% based on two five year call options granted to Falcon at a future combined cost of \$20 million leaving only a 1% royalty in private hands.

On **24 December 2013**, the Group announced that application had been made for admission to trading of the issued Common Shares (97.86 million issued to Sweetpea, 5,541,044 issued to ordinary shareholders of Falcon Australia and 800,000 new shares issued and allotted pursuant to the exercise of share options) on AIM and the Irish Stock Exchange.

Development of the business during 2014

On **3 March 2014**, the Group announced that testing operations on the Kútövölgy-1 well, in Hungary had started. The testing objectives were to determine reservoir quality and gas productivity from the target Algyő formation encountered in Kútövölgy-1. Testing operations were anticipated to take 3 months.

On **2 May 2014**, the Group announced Falcon Australia had executed definitive agreements including a Farm-Out Agreement and Joint Operating Agreements (collectively the “**Agreements**”) with Origin Energy Resources Limited, a subsidiary of Origin Energy Limited (“**Origin**”) and Sasol Petroleum Australia Limited, a subsidiary of Sasol Limited (“**Sasol**”), collectively referred to herein as “**the Farminees**”, to each farm into 35% of Falcon Australia's exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia (“**the Permits**”).

Transaction details included the following:

- Farminees to carry Falcon Australia in a nine well exploration and appraisal program from 2014 to 2018 inclusive, detailed as follows:
 - 3 vertical exploration/stratigraphic wells and core studies
 - 1 hydraulic fracture stimulated vertical exploration well and core study
 - 1 hydraulic fracture stimulated horizontal exploration well, commercial study and 3C resource assessment
 - 4 hydraulic fracture stimulated horizontal exploration/appraisal wells, micro-seismic and 90 day production tests
- Drilling to commence as soon as possible following completion of the Agreements.
- Drilling/testing specifically planned to take the project towards commerciality.
- Farminees to pay Falcon Australia A\$20 million cash on completion of the Agreements.

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- Origin and Sasol to each earn 35% interest in the Permits.
- Falcon Australia to retain a 30% interest in the Permits.
- Origin to be the operator.
- Farminees will pay for the full cost of completing the first five wells estimated at A\$64 million, and will fund any cost overruns. This work is expected to be completed in 2015-2016.
- Farminees to pay the full cost of the following two horizontally fracture stimulated wells, 90 day production tests and micro seismic with a capped expenditure of A\$53 million, any cost overrun funded by each Party in proportion to their working interest. This work programme is expected to be undertaken in 2017.
- Farminees to pay the full cost of the final two horizontally fracture stimulated wells and 90 day production tests capped at A\$48 million, any cost overrun funded by each Party in proportion to their working interest. This work programme is expected to be undertaken in 2018.
- As part of the agreements to reduce the overriding royalties from what was originally 12% to 1%, Farminees would pay their pro-rata share (US\$14 million) of the two five year call options entered into by Falcon Australia as part of agreements announced on 1 November 2013 with CR Innovations AG and 17 December 2013 with the TOG Group, should Farminees and Falcon Australia decide to exercise the call options.
- Farminees may reduce or surrender their interests back to Falcon Australia only after:
 - the drilling of the first five wells; or
 - the drilling and testing of the next two horizontally fracture stimulated wells.

Renewal and Relinquishment: Three of Falcon Australia's then four Beetaloo exploration permits ("EP"), (EP-76, EP-98 and EP-117), were due for renewal at 31 December 2013. As part of the renewal process, Falcon Australia agreed to relinquish approximately 26% of the three Permits which were not considered to be core to the unconventional play in the Beetaloo Basin by Falcon, Origin and Sasol. The renewal of the three Permits was completed on 30 April 2014. Falcon Australia's fourth permit, EP-99, which was due for renewal at 31 December 2014 was surrendered, as it too was not considered to be core to the unconventional play.

On **16 May 2014** the Group announced that the second of three exploration wells, "Besa-D-1", with the Group's partner NIS, to evaluate the gas potential of the Algyó formation at a depth of approximately 3,000 meters in the Makó Trough, Hungary had been spudded. The well testing operations on the first well, Kútvölgy-1 were also completed. The testing indicated that the well experienced improved recovery from certain intervals however, well production did not meet commercial rates. Falcon with NIS discontinued testing Kútvölgy-1 with the well being plugged and abandoned. Falcon and NIS then turned their focus to Besa-D-1.

On **19 June 2014** Falcon announced, that further to its press release of 13 July 2011 which announced the closing of the Beetaloo participation agreement and the granting by Falcon to Hess a warrant exercisable for 10,000,000 common shares in the capital of Falcon ("**Common Share**") at a price of CDN\$0.19 per Common Share for a period from 14 November 2011 until 13 January 2015, the extension of the warrant to 13 January 2020 to facilitate the termination of the participation agreement and joint operating agreements with Hess. All other terms remain unchanged.

On **19 June 2014** the Group announced the appointment of Mr. Michael Gallagher as Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") with immediate effect. Mr. Eoin Grindley stepped down as CFO with immediate effect.

On **15 July 2014** Falcon announced that initial drilling operations on the Besa-D-1 well had reached a TD of 3,000 metres having encountered gas shows. Besa-D-1 was the second of a planned three well programme to evaluate the gas potential of the Algyó Formation in the Makó Trough License. The well was cased to TD and was suspended pending further technical evaluation in order to determine an appropriate testing programme later in 2014. No operational problems occurred during drilling. In January 2013, Falcon agreed a three-well drilling programme with NIS to target the Algyó Play, whereby NIS made a cash payment of US\$1.5 million to Falcon in February 2013, and agreed to drill three wells by July 2014 at their cost. The July 2014 date for completion of drilling and testing of the NIS three well programme was extended to 31 December 2014. This extension was granted to allow NIS to:

- Complete the testing of Besa-D-1;
- Evaluate the hydrocarbon potential of the entire Makó Trough including the Deep Makó play; and
- Fulfill the third well obligation of the NIS three-well drilling programme.

On **13 August 2014** the Group announced the appointment of Ms. Rebecca Kacaba as Company Secretary effective as of 11 August 2014. Rebecca is a partner at the legal firm of Aird & Berlis LLP, Toronto, Canada. Simultaneous with this appointment, Mr. Daniel Bloch has stepped down as Company Secretary with immediate effect.

On **21 August 2014** Falcon announced, that further to its press release of 2 May 2014, its 98% subsidiary, Falcon Australia, had completed the Agreements with Origin and Sasol, each farming into 35% of Falcon Australia's Exploration Permits in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia. Falcon Australia received A\$20 million from the Farminees.

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At completion of Falcon Australia's Beetaloo Farm-out, Falcon Australia paid the TOG Group \$5 million to acquire 5%; and CR Innovations AG ("**CRIAG**") \$999,000 to acquire 3% of their respective overriding royalties over Falcon Australia's exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin. The overriding royalty is now at 4%. Falcon Australia and the Farminees have the option to reduce this royalty further to 1% by the exercise of two 5 year call options. The call options will be funded by Falcon Australia and each of the Farminees in proportion to their interest in the permits, if exercised.

On **3 November 2014** the Group announced it was notified by the Petroleum Agency of South Africa ("**PASA**") that a decision had been taken to proceed with processing of the Company's application for a shale gas exploration licence in South Africa's Karoo Basin. In addition, DMR informed members of South Africa's parliament that the government was soon expected to issue companies with licences to explore for shale gas.

The PASA requested Falcon to review and update its already drafted environmental management programme where necessary. In accordance with the South African Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002, Falcon is required to notify and consult with communities and parties in respect of any such revisions. Falcon was requested to complete this process by 27 February 2015.

Falcon was granted a Technical Cooperation Permit ("**TCP**") in 2009 covering 7.5 million acres (30,327 km²) in the southern part of the Karoo Basin. The TCP gives Falcon an exclusive right to an exploration licence to find commercial hydrocarbon deposits over all or part of this area. The granting of the Exploration Licence was delayed to allow for appropriate regulation governing hydraulic fracturing to be put in place. The US Energy Information Administration ("**EIA**") in their report "World Shale Gas Resources: An initial assessment of 41 countries outside the USA (June 2013)"; has estimated that the Karoo Basin contains 390 TCF of technically recoverable shale gas resources.

On **27 November 2014** the Group provided an operation update for its Australian, South African and Hungarian operations. Details are as follows:

Australia - drilling preparations underway in the Beetaloo Basin

Preparations for the Group's 2015 Australian drilling programme, comprising the initial three wells in the Beetaloo Basin were at an advanced stage. 2014 saw significant progress of the agreed work programme with Origin and Sasol with the objective of moving the project towards commerciality. A comprehensive technical evaluation undertaken in 2014 has enabled the selection of appropriate well locations to penetrate oil mature through to dry gas mature sections of the Middle Velkerri shale play.

The principal objectives of the 2015 drilling programme were to:

- penetrate the Middle Velkerri formation to assess hydrocarbon saturation and reservoir quality;
- evaluate oil versus gas maturity and determine the most prospective areas and depth window;
- provide wide geographical cover of the target Middle Velkerri formation; and
- collect data points for subsequent vertical/horizontal drilling, completion and production testing.

Formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation would be carried out from these initial three wells through petrophysical interpretation, core analysis, geomechanical studies and stimulation design. Drilling permit applications were being prepared for regulatory approval. Civil construction works were expected to commence early in 2015. Tendering and contracting for the rig and key well services, and recruiting additional project resources were ongoing. Spudding of the first well was expected in mid-2015 subject to weather conditions as the wet season ends.

South Africa – exploration licence being processed by Petroleum Agency SA

The PASA was proceeding with the processing of the Company's application for a shale gas exploration licence in South Africa's Karoo Basin. The Group was updating its environmental management programme where necessary in accordance with the South African Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002.

Hungary - operational update

Further to the Group's press release of 15 July 2014, which detailed the extension of the NIS three well drilling contract to 31 December 2014, the Group and its partner, NIS mutually agreed to plug and abandon the second well, Besa-D-1, in the planned work programme. As per the contract with NIS, the Company was fully carried on all costs associated with the wells. Well testing operations on Besa-D-1 were completed. The testing of two sand intervals, both part of the tight turbiditic sequence in the lower Algyó Formation at depths of 2,976 meters to 2,986 meters and 2,960.5 meters to 2,970 meters, indicated that well production did not meet commercial rates.

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On **11 December 2014** Falcon announced that Maxim A. Mayorets had been elected to the Company's Board as a non-executive director at the annual general and special meeting ("**AGM**") of shareholders held in Dublin, Ireland on 10 December 2014. Igor Akhmerov and David Harris stepped down from the Board with effect from the AGM date. Mr. Mayorets joined the returning six directors being John Craven, Philip O'Quigley, JoAchim Conrad, Daryl H. Gilbert, Gregory Smith and Dr. György Szabó.

On 16 December 2014 the Group announced the approval by its board of directors of an advance notice policy (the "**Policy**") dated 15 December 2014, which includes, among other things, a provision that requires advance notice be given to the Company in circumstances where nominations of a person or persons for election to the Board are made by shareholders of the Company other than pursuant to:

- (i) a requisition for a meeting made pursuant to the provisions of the BCA; or
- (ii) a shareholder proposal made pursuant to the provisions of the BCA.

Among other things, the Policy fixes a deadline by which holders of record of common shares of the Company must submit director nominations to the Company prior to any annual or special general meeting of shareholders and sets forth the information that a shareholder must include in the notice to the Company for the notice to be in proper written form. The Policy provides that the Board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement of the Policy.

In the case of an annual general meeting of shareholders, notice to the Company must be made not less than 30 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual general meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the annual general meeting is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual general meeting was made, notice may be made not later than the close of business on the tenth day following such public announcement.

In the case of a special general meeting of shareholders (which is not also an annual general meeting), notice to the Company must be made not later than the close of business on the fifteenth day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special general meeting was made.

The Policy was effective as of the date it was approved by the Board. The policy was ratified at the subsequent annual and special general meeting on 9 December 2015.

Developments of the business during 2015

On **26 January 2015** the Group announced the expiry of the extension granted to its partner, NIS, regarding their obligatory three-well drilling programme in Falcon's Makó Trough Licence in Hungary. As of 31 December 2014, NIS had only drilled and tested two wells. Falcon retains 100% interest in the Makó Trough Licence in Hungary including the deep play.

On **27 January 2015** Falcon announced it granted incentive stock options ("**Options**") to purchase an aggregate of 6 million common shares of Falcon to a number of recipients, including directors and officers under the stock option plan approved at Falcon's annual shareholders meeting held on 10 December 2014. The Options were granted at an exercise price of CDN\$0.15 (a 26% premium to the closing share price on 23 January 2015) to the following:

Name	Number of Options granted	Total number of Options held after grant
Philip O'Quigley - CEO	2,000,000	8,000,000
Michael Gallagher - CFO	3,000,000	3,300,000
John Craven - Non-Executive Director	1,000,000	4,100,000

The Options granted to Mr. Craven and Mr. O'Quigley vested immediately. The Options have an expiry date of 25 January 2020. The Options granted to Mr. Gallagher have a vesting schedule allowing for 1/3 of the Options to vest on the first anniversary of the grant with an additional 1/3 vesting on each subsequent anniversary until the Options are fully vested on 25 January 2018. The Options have an expiry date of 25 January 2020. Falcon's closing price on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") on 23 January 2015 was CDN\$0.11. After this grant, there were 34,752,000 Options outstanding, representing 3.77% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Falcon.

On **29 May 2015**, the Group announced that drilling operations had commenced on its initial three well fully funded drilling campaign in the Beetaloo Basin. Civil works on the first well, "Kalala S-1" were under way. Kalala S-1 is located within exploration permit 98.

On **15 July 2015**, Falcon announced the spudding of the Kalala S-1 well in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia. Kalala S-1 was the first of Falcon's fully funded and uncapped, 2015 three well drilling and evaluation programme in the Beetaloo Basin.

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On **1 September 2015** Falcon announced that drilling operations had successfully concluded on the Kalala S-1 well. Results encountered were very encouraging, with the well drilled to a TD of 2,619 metres.

On **8 September 2015** Falcon announced the spudding of the second well, Amungee NW-1 well in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia. The well is located approximately 25 kilometres east of the first well drilled, Kalala S-1.

On **22 October 2015** it was announced that drilling operations successfully concluded on the Amungee NW-1 well. Results encountered were very encouraging, with the well drilled to a TD of 2,611 metres. Following the encouraging results of the first two wells, it was decided to bring forward the drilling of the first horizontal well in the Beetaloo Basin, originally planned for the end of 2016, into October - November 2015.

On **18 November 2015** Falcon announced the successful conclusion of drilling operations on the Amungee NW-1H horizontal well. Total measured depth was 3,808 metres, including 1,100 metres horizontal section in the "B Shale" interval of the Middle Velkerri Formation. Results obtained to date are encouraging.

On **3 December 2015** Falcon announced that it had signed a termination agreement with NIS terminating the Oilfield Services Contract entered into between the parties in January 2013. NIS agreed to pay \$3.7 million to Falcon in fulfilment of its contractual obligations. This was received in December 2015. Falcon retains a 100% interest in the Makó Trough Licence in Hungary including the deep play.

On **10 December 2015** it was announced that at the annual and special general meeting held on 9 December 2015 in Dublin, Ireland, each of the directors being, JoAchim Conrad, Philip O'Quigley, Daryl Gilbert, Greg Smith, Dr. György Szabó, Maxim Mayorets and John Craven were re-elected to the board of Falcon.

On **22 December 2015** Falcon announced that the Board of Directors had elected JoAchim Conrad, a non-executive director of the Company since 2008, as its Chairman.

Developments of the business during 2016

On **18 January 2016** Falcon announced that on 15 January 2016 it granted options to purchase an aggregate of 38,700,000 common shares of Falcon to a number of recipients, including directors and officers under the stock option plan approved at Falcon's annual shareholders meeting held on 9 December 2015. The Options were granted at an exercise price of CDN\$0.11 being the closing share price on the TSX-V on 15 January 2016. The following directors and officers were granted Options:

Name	Number of Options granted	Total number of Options held after grant
JoAchim Conrad – Non- Executive Chairman	4,000,000	4,700,000
Philip O'Quigley – CEO	12,000,000	20,000,000
Michael Gallagher - CFO	6,000,000	9,300,000
Daryl Gilbert – Non- Executive Director	2,500,000	3,200,000
Greg Smith – Non- Executive Director	2,500,000	3,200,000
Dr. György Szabó – Non Executive Director	2,500,000	4,000,000
John Craven - Non- Executive Director	2,500,000	6,300,000
Maxim Mayorets – Non- Executive Director	2,500,000	2,500,000

The Options granted have a vesting schedule allowing for 1/3 of the Options to vest immediately with an additional 1/3 vesting on each subsequent anniversary until the Options are fully vested on 14 January 2018. The Options have an expiry date of 14 January 2021.

On **9 March 2016** Falcon provided an operational update for its operations in Australia, South Africa and Hungary.

In Australia preparations are underway for the Group's 2016 Beetaloo drilling and testing programme, comprising civil construction, the remobilisation of Rig 185 and the drilling of two vertical wells, Beetaloo W-1, a vertical well in exploration permit ("EP") 117 approximately 85km south of the wells drilled in 2015 and a second vertical well, the location of which is being finalised and the hydraulic stimulation of either this well or the Beetaloo W-1 well. Along with the re-entry and hydraulic stimulation of Amungee NW-1H in EP98 - This well was drilled in November 2015 to a total measured depth of 3,808 metres, including 1,100 metres horizontal section in the "B Shale" interval of the Middle Velkerri Formation, 100 metres more than originally planned.

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In South Africa the PASA recently confirmed that it expects to finalise a recommendation to the Minister of Mineral Resources on Falcon's application for a shale gas exploration licence in South Africa's Karoo Basin, by May 2016. The Company expects that the Minister of Mineral Resources will issue Falcon with a licence to explore for shale gas in 2016.

In Hungary Falcon continues to review its operation and future plans in Hungary, evaluating all options available to the Group to deliver shareholder value. The Group maintains its 100% interest in the Máko Trough.

On **28 April 2016** Falcon provided the following technical and operational update for its operations in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia.

2015 Drilling Programme - Technical Results

The results from the in-depth shale evaluation program and petrophysical analysis of the three wells drilled in 2015 confirm the following:

- The Middle Velkerri and Kyalla shales offer stacked play fairways with continuity over a large proportion of the Beetaloo Basin and in various maturity windows (dry gas to liquid).
- Three pervasive, organic rich shale intervals were identified and characterised within the Middle Velkerri formation with excellent reservoir and completion quality. The identified "B" and "C" shales have thickness in excess of 40 meters each.
- Amungee NW-1H, the first horizontal well in the programme landed in the Middle Velkerri "B" shale encountering excellent gas shows and represents a highly prospective candidate for multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation.
- Core analysis confirmed that the Middle Velkerri shale is organic rich, with average Total Organic Content ("TOC") of 3%-4% and is gas saturated.
- Diagnostic Fracture Injection Test ("DFIT") data revealed that the Middle Velkerri shale is 20% -25% overpressured, which is encouraging from both a volumetrics and reservoir productivity perspective.
- Favourable geomechanics indicates good frackability within the Middle Velkerri shale.
- Estimated gas in-place density ranges within the Middle Velkerri shales are comparable to successful North American shale plays.

2016 Drilling and Testing Programme - Objectives

The objectives of the 2016 Beetaloo drilling and testing programme comprise:

- Testing gas productivity of the Middle Velkerri shale from the horizontal Amungee NW-1H well by means of a multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation programme.
- Proving the areal extent of the Middle Velkerri shale gas play towards the southern part of the Beetaloo Basin, through the drilling and testing of the vertical Beetaloo W-1 well, which is to be located approximately 85km south of the Kalala S-1 and Amungee NW-1H wells; and some 35km south of the Shenandoah S-1 well.
- Testing of the shallower, condensate rich gas mature sections of the Middle Velkerri shale on the northern basin flank through drilling the second vertical well in 2016, located approximately 35km north of the Kalala S-1 and Amungee NW-1H wells within exploration permit ("EP") 98.
- Characterization of the Kyalla shale as a secondary target could provide upside and enhanced liquids potential.

2016 Drilling and Testing Programme - Operational Schedule

Preparations for the joint venture's 2016 drilling, testing and hydraulic stimulation programme are progressing and on schedule:

- Rig 185, commissioned from Saxon Energy Services Australia Pty. Ltd, has remained "warm stacked" at the Amungee NW-1H wellsite since November 2015 in order to commence operations as soon as weather conditions permit. Recommissioning of Rig 185 is expected to commence in mid-May 2016.
- Re-entering the horizontal Amungee NW-1H well is scheduled for mid-June 2016, followed by a multi-stage fracture stimulation programme to test the Middle Velkerri "B" shale reservoir.
- Civil works at the Beetaloo W-1 vertical well are expected to commence mid-May 2016 with spudding expected Quarter 3, 2016.
- The regulatory approval process for the drilling of the second vertical well within EP-98 is ongoing with spudding scheduled to commence immediately post drilling Beetaloo W-1 well.

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4. BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

General

Falcon is an international oil and gas company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of unconventional and conventional oil and gas assets. The Company's interests are located in internationally diversified countries that are characterised by a high regional demand for energy and are close to existing infrastructure allowing rapid delivery of oil and gas to market.

Falcon's strategy is to leverage the Group's expertise in the unconventional oil and gas industry to acquire interests in licences covering large acreages of land and to build on its internationally diversified portfolio of unconventional assets and interests, which are located in countries that the Board believes support the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas. Falcon seeks to add value to its assets by entering into farm-out arrangements with major oil and gas companies that will fully or partially carry Falcon through seismic and drilling work programmes. The Group's principal interests are located in two major underexplored basins in Australia and South Africa; and in Hungary, covering approximately 12.3 million gross acres in total.

Falcon is incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and headquartered in Dublin, Ireland, with a technical team based in Budapest, Hungary. Falcon's Common Shares are traded on the TSX-V (symbol: FO.V); AIM, a market operated by the London Stock Exchange (symbol: FOG) and ESM, a market regulated by the Irish Stock Exchange (symbol: FAC).

Summary of Operations

The following table summarises the principal oil and gas interests of the Company in Australia, South Africa and Hungary:

Assets (Country)	Interest (%)	Operator	Status	Area (km ²)
Exploration Permit EP-76 (Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	30 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Origin ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Exploration	1,891.3
Exploration Permit EP-98 (Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	30 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Origin ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Exploration	10,316.0
Exploration Permit EP-117 (Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	30 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Origin ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Exploration	6,412.0
Technical Cooperation Permit, (Karoo Basin, South Africa) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	100	Falcon	TCP	30,327.9
Makó Production Licence (Makó Trough, Hungary)	100	TXM	Production	994.6

Notes:

(i) Falcon owns 98.1% of Falcon Australia, which holds a 30% interest in the Beetaloo exploration permits. The remaining 1.9% interest of Falcon Australia is held by others.

(ii) In compliance with the terms of the TCP, the Company submitted its application for an exploration permit in August 2010 prior to the moratorium being introduced in April 2011. Local counsel has confirmed that despite the TCP expiry date of October 2010 having passed, the Company's interests remain valid and enforceable.

(iii) Falcon completed its farm-out with the Farminees on 21 August 2014. On completion, Origin was appointed as operator of the exploration permits.

Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia

Overview

Falcon Australia is one of the three registered holders of approximately 4.6 million gross acres (approximately 18,619 km²), 1.4 million net acres, of three exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin, Northern Territory, Australia. The Beetaloo Basin is located 600 kilometres south of Darwin close to infrastructure including a highway, two pipelines and a railway, offering transport options to the Australian market and beyond via the existing and proposed liquified natural gas capacity in Darwin.

The Beetaloo Basin is a Proterozoic and Cambrian tight oil and gas basin. In its entirety, the Beetaloo Basin covers approximately 8.7 million acres (approximately 35,260 km²) and is a relatively underexplored onshore exploration basin with, as far as the Company is aware, 11 exploration wells drilled in the Beetaloo Basin to date. The area is remote and sparsely populated and the Board believes that it is well suited for oil and gas projects. Australia has a developed resources industry with a stable political, legal and regulatory system.

Exploration Permits

A summary of Falcon Australia's Beetaloo Exploration Permits is contained in the table on the previous page.

Three of Falcon Australia's then four Beetaloo Permits (EP-76, EP-98 and EP-117) were due for renewal at 31 December 2013. As part of the renewal process, Falcon agreed to relinquish approximately 26% of the three permits which were not considered to be core to the unconventional play in the Beetaloo Basin by Falcon, Origin and Sasol. The renewal of the three Permits was completed on 30 April 2014. Falcon Australia's fourth permit, EP-99, which was due for renewal at 31 December 2014 was surrendered as it too was not considered to be core to the unconventional play.

During the first term of the three permits, a significant work program was completed and a major work program is ongoing for the period of the renewal.

In accordance with local law and regulations, all Falcon Australia's acreage interests are subject to combined government royalties on production values of up to approximately 12% and 1% (subject to the exercise of Falcon Australia's call option - see "*Overriding Royalty Beetaloo Basin exploration permits*" for details) to other parties. In addition, Falcon Australia is subject to Commonwealth Government corporation tax of 30%, and to the Commonwealth Government's Petroleum Resource Rent Tax ("**PRRT**") levied at the rate of 40% on the taxable profits derived from the petroleum projects. The PRRT is calculated on the individual projects, and royalties are deductible for PRRT purposes. The PRRT tax system is separate from the company income tax system and is based on cash flow. Both royalties and PRRT are deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Overriding Royalty Beetaloo Basin exploration permits

On 1 November 2013, Falcon announced that Falcon Australia had entered into the CRIAG Agreement with CRIAG to acquire its 4% ORRI relating to its exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin. On 17 December 2013, Falcon announced that Falcon Australia had entered into the TOG Agreement with the TOG Group to acquire up to 7% (seven eighths) of their 8% private ORRI over Falcon Australia's exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin. The Group completed the two agreements to acquire 8% of the privately held ORRI at a total cost of \$7 million, of which \$1 million was paid in November 2013 and \$6 million on completion of the Beetaloo farm-out with Origin and Sasol in August 2014. In addition, the Group has secured an agreement to acquire a further 3% based on two five year call options granted to Falcon Australia at a future combined cost to Falcon Australia and its Farminee partners, in their proportionate share of \$20 million leaving only a 1% royalty in private hands.

Discoveries and Prospectivity

The Board believes that the Beetaloo Basin is relatively underexplored and has shale oil, shale gas and BCGA potential. As far as the Company is aware, 11 wells have been drilled in the Beetaloo Basin to date. This work was undertaken by a Rio Tinto Group subsidiary company exploring for conventional hydrocarbons and while not leading to a conventional development, the data from the cores demonstrated the presence of tight oil and gas and several horizons were shown to be prospective for unconventional oil and gas.

There are no existing fields but there are numerous mudlog oil and gas shows and oil indications on cores throughout the Beetaloo Basin in prospective formations. The Shenandoah-1 well was a vertical hole well drilled by Sweetpea in 2007. The well was deepened by Falcon Australia in 2009 to finish at 2,714 metres. It was re-entered in Quarter 3 2011 and five short tests were conducted including several fracking operations. Gas was recovered from three zones with some liquids.

During 2011 and 2012 Falcon Australia's previous joint venture partner, Hess, acquired 3,490 kilometres of 2D seismic data investing approximately \$80 million at no cost to Falcon. The seismic database, along with existing well data, provided a very solid platform to extrapolate a detailed structural and stratigraphic model for the main parts of the Beetaloo Basin. All the necessary elements of a productive unconventional and conventional petroleum system have been identified in multiple shales and sand reservoirs, and it is now clear that the Beetaloo Basin is an active petroleum system.

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Transformational Farm out of Beetaloo unconventional acreage

On 21 August 2014, Falcon Australia completed its Agreements with the Farminees, each farming into 35% of Falcon Australia's exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia.

The transaction details were:

- Falcon Australia received A\$20 million cash from the Farminees.
- Origin was appointed as operator.
- Farminees to carry Falcon Australia in a nine well exploration and appraisal programme over 2014 to 2018 inclusive, detailed as follows:
 - 3 vertical exploration/stratigraphic wells and core studies;
 - 1 hydraulic fracture stimulated vertical exploration well and core study;
 - 1 hydraulic fracture stimulated horizontal exploration well, commercial study and 3C resource assessment; and
 - 4 hydraulic fracture stimulated horizontal exploration/appraisal wells, micro-seismic and 90 day production tests.
- Drilling/testing specifically planned to take the project towards commerciality. Falcon Australia retained a 30% interest in the Permits.
- Farminees will pay for the full cost of completing the first five wells estimated at A\$64 million, and will fund any cost overruns. This work is expected to be completed in 2015 – 2016.
- Farminees to pay the full cost of the following two horizontally fracture stimulated wells, 90 day production tests and micro seismic data collection with a capped expenditure of A\$53 million, any cost overrun funded by each party in proportion to their working interest. This work programme is expected to be undertaken in 2017.
- Farminees to pay the full cost of the final two horizontally fracture stimulated wells and 90 day production tests capped at A\$48 million, any cost overrun funded by each party in proportion to their working interest. This work programme is expected to be undertaken in 2018.
- Farminees may reduce or surrender their interests back to Falcon Australia only after:
 - The drilling of the first five wells; or
 - The drilling and testing of the subsequent two horizontally fracture stimulated wells.

Current Activity

On 15 July 2015, Falcon announced the spudding of the Kalala S-1 well in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia. Kalala S-1 is the first of Falcon's fully funded and uncapped, 2015 three well drilling and evaluation programme in the Beetaloo Basin. Kalala S-1 targeted the Middle Velkerri formation to assess hydrocarbon saturation and reservoir quality. It is located within exploration permit 98, with access from the existing Carpentaria Highway. Rig 185, an ATS 400 was commissioned from Saxon Energy Services Australia Pty. Ltd, a Schlumberger company.

On 1 September 2015 Falcon announced that drilling operations had successfully concluded on the Kalala S-1 well, with the well drilled to a TD of 2,619 meters.

Preliminary evaluation of the Kalala S-1 vertical exploration well confirms:

- the presence of a thick Middle Velkerri source rock sequence in the Beetaloo Basin permit EP98, falling in a highly prospective gas mature depth window;
- a gross interval of over 500 meters shale gas with net pay exceeding 150 meters;
- the presence of moveable hydrocarbons in the form of elevated gas shows;
- a number of prominent good quality sandy/silty reservoir sections measuring between 50 and 80 meters in thickness, each representing potential candidates for horizontal drilling;
- excellent potential for gas mature, gas saturated and quartz rich source rocks that represent excellent exploration targets with material volumetric upside.

In addition to undertaking real time geochemical analysis of cuttings while drilling, extensive sidewall core and wireline data were also acquired. The integration of these data will enable the main physical properties of the penetrated rocks including rock type, total organic carbon ("TOC"), frackability (mineralogy, rock mechanics), petrophysics (porosity and permeability) and gas saturation to be characterised.

On 8 September 2015 Falcon announced the spudding of the second well, Amungee NW-1 well in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia. Amungee NW-1 targeted the Middle Velkerri formation to assess hydrocarbon saturation and reservoir quality. On 22 October 2015 Falcon announced that drilling operations successfully concluded on the Amungee NW-1 well, with the well drilled to a TD of 2,611 meters.

Preliminary evaluation of the Amungee NW-1 vertical exploration well confirms:

- The continuation of the Middle Velkerri formation 25 kilometers east of the first 2015 Beetaloo Basin well drilled, Kalala S-1, falling in a highly prospective gas mature depth window;

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- A gross interval of over 500 meters shale gas sequence with net pay exceeding 150 meters;
- Excellent gas shows from at least two prospective shale sweet spots within the Middle Velkerri formation;
- TOC estimates range 2.5-5% within the best shale units representing a highly encouraging result in comparison with commercially successful North American shale gas plays;
- Gas mature, highly saturated shale gas interval identified in the “B Shale” as immediate horizontal drilling target.

A total of 36 meters full diameter core, 50 sidewall cores and extensive wireline log data were acquired that, together with the highly positive data from the Kalala S-1 well, will enable an in-depth evaluation of the physical properties of the prospective shale intervals including gas saturation, TOC, reservoir pressure, frackability (mineralogy, rock mechanics) and petrophysics (porosity and permeability).

Following the encouraging results of the first two wells, Falcon and the Farminees brought forward the drilling of the first horizontal well in the Beetaloo Basin, originally planned for the end of 2016, into October - November 2015. Based on the high gas saturation and favourable shale properties encountered in the Amungee NW-1 vertical well, the “B Shale” Middle Velkerri has been selected as the target of a 1,000 meters horizontal section representing the “Amungee NW-1H” well.

The pertinent points to note regarding the horizontal well are the following:

- The purpose of drilling the Amungee NW-1H horizontal in 2015 and its subsequent multi-stage hydraulic fracturing in 2016 is to prove the technical viability of the highly prospective Middle Velkerri shale gas play;
- Amungee NW-1H will target the Middle Velkerri “B Shale” reservoir based on high gas saturation and excellent reservoir quality experienced in both the Kalala S-1 and Amungee NW-1 vertical wells;
- The “B Shale” is approximately 45 meters thick, a rock volume well suited to multiple hydraulic fracture stimulation;
- Falcon remains carried until the end of 2018 and this acceleration in the work program will have no financial impact on the Company.

It was also agreed to expand the exploration program by introducing Diagnostic Fracture Injection Tests (“DFITs”) on all of the vertical wells drilled in 2015 and 2016. DFIT is the most adequate tool to obtain reservoir quality data, such as pressure and permeability and completion quality data, all pertaining to the prospectivity of the Middle Velkerri shale gas play. There is no cost impact on these additional positive measures for Falcon.

On 18 November 2015 Falcon announced the successful conclusion of drilling operations on the Amungee NW-1H horizontal well. Total measured depth was 3,808 metres, including a 1,100 metre horizontal section in the “B Shale” interval of the Middle Velkerri Formation. Results obtained are very encouraging.

Highlights of the preliminary results from the Amungee NW-1H horizontal exploration well:

- The Amungee NW-1H well, the first horizontal well drilled in the Beetaloo basin, illustrates the advancement and acceleration of the exploration program;
- Favourable shale properties extending from the Amungee NW-1 vertical well qualify the area as a prospective and laterally extensive sweet spot in the north of the Beetaloo basin;
- Excellent gas shows throughout indicate the likelihood of high levels of gas saturation across the entire horizontal section;
- Consistent lithology, clay mineral composition, and total gas readings recorded throughout the drilled “B Shale” section provides a very solid platform for multi-stage hydraulic fracturing planned for 2016.

The Amungee NW-1H well was suspended until the performance of the multi-stage hydraulic fracturing planned for 2016.

The joint venture’s attention is now focussed on an in-depth shale evaluation program and petrophysical analysis of all the technical data gathered on the three wells drilled to date. This includes data obtained from the first DFIT successfully commenced on Kalala S-1 in November 2015.

Rig 185 is “warm stacked” on location in the Beetaloo basin allowing for an early commencement of the 2016 drilling program. The cost of stacking Rig 185 is borne by Origin and Sasol with no financial impact on Falcon.

On 9 March 2016, Falcon announced preparations are underway for the Group’s 2016 Beetaloo drilling and testing programme.

On 28 April 2016 Falcon provided the following technical and operational update for its operations in the Beetaloo Basin, Australia.

2015 Drilling Programme - Technical Results

The results from the in-depth shale evaluation program and petrophysical analysis of the three wells drilled in 2015 confirm the following:

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- The Middle Velkerri and Kyalla shales offer stacked play fairways with continuity over a large proportion of the Beetaloo Basin and in various maturity windows (dry gas to liquid).
- Three pervasive, organic rich shale intervals were identified and characterised within the Middle Velkerri formation with excellent reservoir and completion quality. The identified “B” and “C” shales have thickness in excess of 40 meters each.
- Amungee NW-1H, the first horizontal well in the programme landed in the Middle Velkerri “B” shale encountering excellent gas shows and represents a highly prospective candidate for multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation.
- Core analysis confirmed that the Middle Velkerri shale is organic rich, with average Total Organic Content (“TOC”) of 3%-4% and is gas saturated.
- Diagnostic Fracture Injection Test (“DFIT”) data revealed that the Middle Velkerri shale is 20% -25% overpressured, which is encouraging from both a volumetrics and reservoir productivity perspective.
- Favourable geomechanics indicates good frackability within the Middle Velkerri shale.
- Estimated gas in-place density ranges within the Middle Velkerri shales are comparable to successful North American shale plays.

2016 Drilling and Testing Programme - Objectives

The objectives of the 2016 Beetaloo drilling and testing programme comprise:

- Testing gas productivity of the Middle Velkerri shale from the horizontal Amungee NW-1H well by means of a multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation programme.
- Proving the areal extent of the Middle Velkerri shale gas play towards the southern part of the Beetaloo Basin, through the drilling and testing of the vertical Beetaloo W-1 well, which is to be located approximately 85km south of the Kalala S-1 and Amungee NW-1H wells; and some 35km south of the Shenandoah S-1 well.
- Testing of the shallower, condensate rich gas mature sections of the Middle Velkerri shale on the northern basin flank through drilling the second vertical well in 2016, located approximately 35km north of the Kalala S-1 and Amungee NW-1H wells within exploration permit (“EP”) 98.
- Characterization of the Kyalla shale as a secondary target could provide upside and enhanced liquids potential.

2016 Drilling and Testing Programme - Operational Schedule

Preparations for the joint venture’s 2016 drilling, testing and hydraulic stimulation programme are progressing and on schedule:

- Rig 185, commissioned from Saxon Energy Services Australia Pty. Ltd, has remained “warm stacked” at the Amungee NW-1H wellsite since November 2015 in order to commence operations as soon as weather conditions permit. Recommissioning of Rig 185 is expected to commence in mid-May 2016.
- Re-entering the horizontal Amungee NW-1H well is scheduled for mid-June 2016, followed by a multi-stage fracture stimulation programme to test the Middle Velkerri “B” shale reservoir.
- Civil works at the Beetaloo W-1 vertical well are expected to commence mid-May 2016 with spudding expected Quarter 3, 2016.
- The regulatory approval process for the drilling of the second vertical well within EP-98 is ongoing with spudding scheduled to commence immediately post drilling Beetaloo W-1 well.

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Karoo Basin, South Africa

Overview

The Company holds a TCP covering an area of approximately 7.5 million acres (approximately 30,327 km²), in the southwest Karoo Basin, South Africa, which grants the Company exclusive rights to apply for an exploration right over the underlying acreage. In August 2010, the Company submitted an application to the PASA for an exploration right over the acreage covered by the TCP and, as part of the application process, the Company submitted an environmental management plan in January 2011.

Until recently, the Karoo Basin was not considered prospective for commercial hydrocarbons resulting in very limited modern hydrocarbon exploration onshore in South Africa.

Technical Regulations

On 1 February 2011, the Minister of Mineral Resources (the “**Minister**”) published a notice in the Government Gazette declaring a moratorium on the processing of all new applications relating to the exploration and production of shale gas in the Karoo Basin. This moratorium did not extend to existing applications, such as Falcon’s, that were submitted prior to 1 February 2011. The moratorium was subsequently superseded by a further notice published on 3 February 2014, which likewise excluded from its ambit applications submitted prior to 1 February 2011 subject to a condition that such applications, if granted, would not authorise hydraulic fracturing until regulations were in place to govern the process.

In addition, in May 2015, the South African government formally launched a 24-month strategic environmental assessment (“**SEA**”) of shale gas mining in the Karoo in an effort to understand the potential social, economic and environmental risks and opportunities of exploiting probable, but as yet unexplored, unconventional gas resources in the water-stressed territory. This SEA does not prevent exploration companies from conducting parallel exploration activities within this timeframe.

The scope of the SEA will cover biodiversity and ecosystem services; water resources, including surface and groundwater; geophysics; economics, including the impact on agriculture and tourism; spatial planning; national energy planning; waste management; human health impacts; air quality; the impact on the social fabric; visual and noise impacts; heritage resources and the possible impact on the area’s ‘sense of place’.

On 3 June 2015, the Minister published the final Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Production, which prescribe various technical and environmental standards for onshore hydraulic fracturing. The promulgation of the regulations means that exploration companies may now conduct hydraulic fracturing if all necessary statutory approvals are in place.

Fiscal Terms

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002 empowers the Minister of Mineral Resources, when granting an application for an exploration right, to direct the applicant to sell an interest in the operation to a Historically Disadvantaged South African (“**HDSA**”). The amount of the interest is, in practice, derived from the Liquid Fuels Charter, which is a policy instrument governing participation by HDSAs in the petroleum industry. At production stage of the project, it is a statutory condition for the grant of a production right that an HDSA holds 10% of the interest in the operation. The way in which HDSAs earn or pay for the 10% interest is not legislated, meaning that applicants are free to negotiate suitable terms with prospective HDSAs subject to the “unofficial approval” of the PASA. State participation in exploration and production rights is currently not addressed in legislation. In the past, the practice has been for exploration rights to incorporate a clause giving the State an option to acquire an interest of up to 10% in any production right granted through the national oil company. However, it is not required to pay any consideration for its 10% interest or contribute to past costs, but must contribute pro rata in accordance with its interest towards production costs going forward.

On 12 March 2014, South Africa’s parliament approved the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Bill (“**MPRDA Bill**”) which amends the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (28 of 2002), South Africa’s main petroleum law. Among the proposed changes, the law provides the state with a free carried interest of 20% in all new gas and oil exploration and production ventures. In addition to this 20% free carried interest, the government introduced a new clause entitling it to further participation in the form of an acquisition at an agreed price or production sharing agreements. No percentage limit on this entitlement has been stated in the amendments. The MPRDA Bill only provides a framework and regulations must be promulgated to give effect to it. In Q2 2014, the then new Minister of Mineral Resources requested the President to delay the signature of the MPRDA Bill in order to give him time to investigate the matter. In January 2015, the President referred the MPRDA Bill back to the National Assembly for reconsideration.

Corporation tax in South Africa is imposed at a rate of 28% of taxable income. Dividends tax is imposed on the shareholder at a rate of 15%, but it may be reduced to 5% in terms of a Double Tax Agreement (if applicable), or to 0% in respect of dividends paid by an oil and gas company out of amounts attributable to its oil and gas income.

The South African Government is entitled to a royalty on the sale of mineral resources of up to 7% of gross sales (in the case of unrefined resources) and 5% of gross sales (in the case of refined resources, such as oil and gas).

Discoveries and Prospectivity

In its entirety, the Karoo Basin is approximately 173 million acres (approximately 700,000 km²) in size located in central and southern South Africa and contains thick, organic rich shales such as the Permian Whitehill Formation. The Karoo describes a geological period lasting some 120 million years and the rocks laid down during that period of time, covering the late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic interval periods. These rocks were deposited in a large regional basin and resulted in the build-up of extensive deposits. Until recently, the Karoo Basin was not considered prospective for commercial hydrocarbons resulting in very limited modern hydrocarbon exploration onshore in South Africa. In an independent report dated June 2013, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (“EIA”) estimated that there are 390 trillion cubic feet (“Tcf”) technically recoverable resources in the Karoo Basin which would rank it fifth in the World after China, USA, Argentina and Mexico for shale gas potential. In particular, the Permian Ecca group contains three potential shales identified as having potential for shale gas. The shale in the Whitehill Formation, in particular, is ubiquitous, has a high organic content and is thermally mature for gas.

Cooperation agreement

In December 2012, Falcon entered into a cooperation agreement with Chevron Business Development South Africa Limited (“Chevron”) to jointly seek unconventional exploration opportunities in the Karoo Basin. The Chevron agreement provides for Falcon to work with Chevron for a period of five years to jointly seek to obtain exploration rights in the Karoo Basin subject to the parties mutually agreeing participation terms applicable to each right. As part of the Chevron agreement, Chevron made a cash payment to Falcon of \$1 million in February 2013 as a contribution to past costs.

Current activity

On 3 November 2014, Falcon was notified by the PASA that a decision has been taken to proceed with processing of the Company’s application for a shale gas exploration licence in South Africa’s Karoo Basin. The PASA had requested Falcon to review and update its already drafted Environmental Management Programme where necessary. This was completed and submitted on the 27 February 2015.

In addition, the DMR informed members of South Africa’s parliament in October 2014 that the government was soon expected to issue companies with licences to explore for shale gas.

On 9 March 2016, Falcon announced that the PASA recently confirmed that it expects to finalise a recommendation to the Minister of Mineral Resources on Falcon’s application for a shale gas exploration licence in South Africa’s Karoo Basin, by May 2016.

The Board now expects that the exploration right over the acreage will be awarded in 2016.

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Makó Trough, Hungary

Overview

Falcon has been active in the Makó Trough since 2005 when it acquired two exploration licences, the Makó and the Tisza exploration licences. Between 2005 and 2007, Falcon pursued a work programme consisting of the acquisition of 1,100 km² of 3D seismic data and a six-well drilling programme. Each of the six wells encountered thick sequences of hydrocarbon bearing rocks, and tests flowed hydrocarbons from each tested horizon. In 2007, Falcon's subsidiary, TXM, was awarded the 35-year Makó Production Licence which covers some of the acreage originally covered by the Makó and the Tisza exploration licences.

Hungary is an established oil and gas producing country. The Makó Production Licence is in the vicinity of the largest producing field in Hungary, the MOL Group owned and operated Algyő field, which has produced approximately 2.5 Tcf and 220 million barrels of oil to date. The Makó Production Licence is located approximately ten kilometres to the east of the MOL Group owned and operated Algyő field and is transected by existing gas pipelines and infrastructure, including a 12 kilometre gas pipeline built by Falcon in 2007, together offering transport and potential access to local markets and larger distribution centres for international markets.

Makó Production Licence

The Makó Production Licence was granted by the Hungarian Mining Authority over a gas exploration project in the Makó Trough, located in south-eastern Hungary. The lands within the Makó Production Licence were formerly part of the Group's two hydrocarbon exploration licences – the Tisza exploration licence and the Makó exploration licence.

The Makó Production Licence covers approximately 245,775 acres (approximately 1,000 km²) and is held 100% by TXM, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. Under the terms of the Makó Production Licence, the Group is obliged to pay a 2% royalty to the Hungarian Government on any unconventional production and has a further 5% royalty payable under an agreement with Prospect Resources Inc., the previous owners of the acreage covered by the Makó Production Licence. Corporate profits are taxed at 19% on the part of the tax base which exceeds HUF500 million (approximately \$1.8 million); below that a level reduced rate of 10% applies. In 2009, an additional profit based energy industry tax, levied on energy supplying companies, was introduced. The rate was originally set at 8% but, as part of Hungary's third package of austerity measures, the rate has increased to 31% from 2013, with deductions allowable for certain capital expenditures. TXM is the operator and there are no outstanding work commitments on the Makó Production Licence.

Discoveries and Prospectivity

The Makó Trough contains two plays:

- a play targeting gas prospects in the shallower Algyő Play at depths between 2,300 metres and 3,500 metres; and
- a deeper unconventional play targeting significant contingent resources in the Deep Makó Trough.

The Algyő Play

The Algyő Play is a relatively shallow play of between 2,300 and 3,500 metres. A number of Falcon wells have been drilled through the Algyő Play in recent years, some of which encountered gas shows, but to date none of these wells tested the shallow play concept at an optimal location, as these wells targeted the Deep Makó Trough, at intervals of up to 6,000 metres. Multiple Algyő prospects have subsequently been identified by the Group through extensive amplitude versus offset analysis, and 3D seismic data has shown the presence of possible gas zones above the Szolnok formation (part of the Deep Makó Trough).

In January 2013, Falcon agreed to a three-well drilling exploration programme with NIS, 56% owned by Gazprom Group, to target the Algyő Play, whereby NIS made a cash payment of \$1.5 million to Falcon in February 2013, and agreed to drill three wells by July 2014. This deadline was extended to 31 December 2014. For additional details refer to section "Current activity" below.

The Deep Makó Trough

This is a deeper unconventional play targeting gas, and to a lesser extent oil, in the low permeability and low porosity rocks in the deeper horizons of the basin.

Between 2005 and 2007, Falcon acquired 1,100 km² of 3D seismic data and executed a six-well drilling programme on the Deep Makó Trough. Early exploration efforts focused on proving hydrocarbon potential and delineation of the basin in order to secure the Makó Production Licence. Each of the six wells encountered thick sequences of hydrocarbon bearing rocks, and tests flowed hydrocarbons from each tested horizon. Several wells flowed gas on test and one well, Magyarcsanád-1, tested light oil. The Makó-7 results demonstrated the presence of a very large column of hydrocarbons in the well-bore. In 2007, Falcon constructed a 12 kilometre gas pipeline which connected the Makó-6 and Makó-7 wells with a MOL operated pipeline, offering potential access to local and international markets.

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Current activity

In January 2013, the Group and NIS agreed to a three-well drilling programme targeting the relatively shallow Algyő Play by July 2014, whereby NIS made a cash payment of \$1.5 million and agreed to carry Falcon 100% over the programme. The July 2014 deadline for completion of drilling and testing of the three well programme was subsequently extended to 31 December 2014.

Drilling operations on Kút völgy-1, the first joint well between NIS and the Group, were completed in July 2013, the well having reached a TD of 3,305 metres. As anticipated, the top of the Algyő formation was encountered at 2,985 metres, the well then penetrating an alternating sequence of sandstones, siltstones and shales over a gross interval of 320 metres to TD, with gas shows throughout. Two conventional cores were taken and extensive wireline logs were run.

As announced on 16 May 2014, the testing of Kút völgy-1, indicated that the well experienced improved recovery from certain intervals however well production did not meet commercial rates thus was discontinued with the well being plugged and abandoned.

Falcon announced on 27 November 2014 that well testing operations on the second well, Besa-D-1 were completed. The testing of two sand intervals, both part of the tight turbiditic sequence in the lower Algyő formation, indicated that well production did not meet commercial rates with the well also being plugged and abandoned.

At 31 December 2014, an impairment test was completed on the assets in the Hungarian cost pool. The test demonstrated that the estimated recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation assets and property, plant and equipment in the pool was insufficient to cover the carrying amount of these assets. The principal impairment indicator was the Company's ability to finance future exploration to commercially develop the asset. The capitalised value of the Group's Hungarian assets was impaired by \$26.5 million at 31 December 2014.

On 26 January 2015, the Group announced the expiry of the extension granted to NIS, regarding their three-well drilling programme in Falcon's Makó Trough Licence in Hungary. The July 2014 deadline for completion of drilling and testing of the three-well programme was extended by Falcon to 31 December 2014 to enable NIS to fulfil its three well obligation. NIS had only drilled and tested two wells.

During Q1 2015, the Group placed US\$2.0 million on deposit for the benefit of the Hungarian mining authority as a security deposit with regards the Group's decommissioning obligations.

On 3 December 2015, Falcon announced that it had signed a termination agreement with NIS terminating the Oilfield Services Contract entered into between the parties in January 2013. NIS agreed to pay \$3.7 million to Falcon in fulfilment of its contractual obligations; this was received in December 2015. Falcon retains a 100% interest in the Makó Trough Licence in Hungary including the deep play.

Alberta, Canada

For the year ended 31 December 2015, Falcon had revenue of \$7,000 (2014: \$26,000) earned from its Alberta, Canada non-operating working interests. Falcon's Alberta interests are in three producing and one shut-in, natural gas wells. Falcon does not anticipate any further exploration or development of these wells and no further material revenue is expected to be generated or material costs incurred.

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Employees

As at 31 December 2015 and the date of this document, the Company has the following number of employees (including Executive Directors), broken down as follows:

Job Function	31 December 2015			Date of this document		
	Budapest, Hungary	Dublin, Ireland	Total	Budapest, Hungary	Dublin, Ireland	Total
Management & Administration	-	4	4	-	4	4
Technical	3	-	3	3	-	3
Total	3	4	7	3	4	7

Special skill & knowledge

The Company's ability to complete drilling and exploration is dependent on the availability of well-trained, experienced crews to operate its field equipment and qualified management. The Group believes that its strategic arrangement with other oil and gas exploration companies aids the Company in ensuring that it has the special skill and knowledge available to assist the Company in the completions, testing and evaluation of the Company's resources.

Competitive conditions

The oil and gas industry in Australia, Hungary and South Africa, is, and will continue to be, competitive. Most contracts will be awarded on the basis of competitive bids, which results in price competition.

Reorganisations

The Group restructured its technical function in Budapest during Quarter 4, 2014 to meet the changing needs to the Group. This resulted in a provision of \$0.5 million, which was utilised in 2015.

Dependence on customers & suppliers

The Company is not dependent upon a single or few customers or suppliers for revenues or its operations.

Changes to contracts

There is no aspect of the Company's business in which changes to contracts would reasonably be expected to affect the Company in the current financial year.

Environmental protection and policies

The Company is subject to various federal, state, territorial, provincial and local environmental laws and regulations enacted in most jurisdictions in which it operates, which primarily govern the manufacture, processing, importation, transportation, handlings and disposal of certain materials used in operations, as well as limits on emissions into the air and discharges into surface and sub-surface waters. The Company adheres to all such laws and regulations. The Company may be required to increase operating expenses or capital expenditures in order to comply with any new restrictions or regulations.

Historically, environmental protection requirements have not had a significant financial or operational effect on the Company's capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. Environmental requirements have not had a significant effect on such matters in 2015 nor are they currently anticipated in the future.

During 2015, all of the Company's operations were in compliance in all material respects with applicable corporate standards and environmental regulations and there were no material notices of violations, fines or convictions relating to environmental matters at any of the Company's operations.

The Group believes that it is in substantial compliance with all material current government controls and regulations at each of its properties.

See also "General Development of the Business" and "Risk Factors".

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Foreign operations

The Group is dependent on its foreign operations. The Group's principal interests are located in Australia, South Africa and Hungary. As a percentage of costs capitalised as at 31 December 2015 for exploration and evaluation assets, 100% relate to Australia.

Lending

Falcon has not engaged in and thus not established formal lending or risk management lending policies or lending and investment restrictions. As at 31 December 2015 and the date hereof, Falcon does not intend to lend to any third parties.

Companies with oil & gas activities

The 51-101F1 Report, the 51-101F2 Report and the 51-101F3 Report are incorporated by reference herein.

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RISKS FACTORS

The risk factors identified below, are those which the Board believes to be material in relation to the Group but these risks may not be the only risks faced by the Group. Additional risks, including those that the Board is unaware of or those that are currently deemed not to be material, may also result in decreased income, increased expenses or could result in a decline in the value of Common Shares.

(i) RISKS RELATING TO THE GROUP AND ITS BUSINESS

The Group may not be able to get the necessary approvals to operate its business

The Group might not be able to obtain necessary approvals from one or more Australian, South African or Hungarian government agencies, surface owners, or other third parties, for one or more of the following: surface use for seismic surveys; surface use for drilling activities; surface use for gathering lines, pipelines, or surface equipment; or commencing one or more wells.

Australia

Australian government agencies have discretion in interpreting various laws, regulations and policies, which govern operations in the Beetaloo Basin. Actions by Australian government agencies may affect the Company's operations including obtaining necessary approvals, land access, sovereign risk, regulatory risk, taxation and royalties which may be payable on the proceeds of the sale of any successful exploration.

Furthermore, the approvals of contractual arrangements in relation to exploration permits as well as the renewal of exploration permits are also matters of governmental discretion and no guarantee can be given in this regard.

In Australia, Aboriginal native title to land ("**Native Title**") has survived the Crown's acquisition of sovereignty. The Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth) and the complementary state Native Title legislation, regulates the recognition and protection of Native Title in Australia and, amongst other things, sets out the procedures to be followed in relation to certain "future acts" including the grant of petroleum tenements. The Company is required to obtain clearances, consents and approvals in relation to Native Title in connection with the Beetaloo Exploration Permits. Access may be restricted or subject to suitable arrangements being agreed and entered into (for example, compensation and access arrangements) in respect of areas the subject of Native Title. If the requisite approvals and consents are not obtained in respect of the Beetaloo Exploration Permits, there may be a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Permit renewals: An application for a permit renewal is required to be submitted to the Minister of the Northern Territory Government, Australia, not earlier than 6 months, but not later than three months before the expiration of the permit. The Minister may not renew the permit more than twice. A renewal application is required to include a comprehensive report of the previous work commitment program, findings and results. Additionally the application is required to include the proposed work program towards development of each of the 5 years of the renewal term and a report on the strategic exploration plan going forward. 50% of the acreage is required to be relinquished upon renewal. An exemption from relinquishment may be granted (for 12 months) if the titleholder can provide significant evidence as to the reasons why they should retain the additional acreage for the additional 12 months after renewal. Before the end of the period of exemption, the permittee may apply for an extension of the exemption and, if the Minister is satisfied in considering certain criteria, the minister may extend the exemption for a period not exceeding 12 months. If permit renewals or relinquishment exemptions are not granted, there may be a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

South Africa

The processing of the Company's South African application for an exploration right over the TCP acreage has been subject to delay as a result of a moratorium on shale gas exploration introduced in April 2011 by the South African Department of Mineral Resources. The terms of the moratorium were that no applications for exploration rights based on hydraulic fracturing would be granted until such time as technical regulations were in place to govern such operations.

On 3 June 2015, the Minister published the final Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Production, which prescribe various technical and environmental standards for onshore hydraulic fracturing. The promulgation of the regulations means that exploration companies may now conduct hydraulic fracturing if all necessary statutory approvals are in place.

Notwithstanding the promulgations of the Regulations, the processing of Falcon's exploration right application may be delayed and will not necessarily result in the award of an exploration right. These eventualities could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

On 12 March 2014, South Africa's parliament approved the MPRDA Bill which amends the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (28 of 2002), South Africa's main petroleum law. Among the proposed changes, the law provides the state with a free carried interest of 20% in all new gas and oil exploration and production ventures. In addition to

this 20% free carried interest, the government introduced a new clause entitling it to further participation in the form of an acquisition at an agreed price or production sharing agreements. No percentage limit on this entitlement has been stated in the amendments. The MPRDA Bill only provides a framework and regulations must be promulgated to give effect to it. In Q2 2014, the then new Minister of Mineral Resources requested the President to delay the signature of the MPRDA Bill in order to give him time to investigate the matter. In January 2015, the President referred the MPRDA Bill back to the National Assembly for reconsideration. The terms of the reconsidered bill might impact on the Group's ability to successfully farm-out its South African interest which may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Hungary

Hungarian government agencies have discretion in interpreting various laws, regulations, and policies governing operations under the Makó Production Licence. Further, the Group must enter into agreements with private surface owners to obtain access and agreements for the location of surface facilities. In addition, because Hungary enacted a new set of mining laws (which also govern oil and gas operations) in 1993, which have since been amended, there is only a relatively short history of the government agencies' handling and interpreting those laws, including the various regulations and policies relating to those laws. This short history does not provide extensive precedents or the level of certainty that allows the Group to predict whether such agencies will act favourably toward the Group.

Neither the Makó Production Licence nor Hungarian mining laws grant reasonable use of the surface across the geographical area covered by the Makó Production Licence. Instead, the licensee must obtain rights of way from surface owners, including private landowners, for access and other purposes. The land owner must ensure that those engaging in mining operations make observations and measurements, lay cables, put up adequate signage, and take any other actions necessary. If the land owner and licensee cannot establish operations that meet their mutual agreement, a licensee may request and pay for an easement from the Hungarian government. The Hungarian government has discretion to interpret various requirements for the issuance of drilling permits, and there is no assurance that the Group will be able to meet all such requirements. Any inability of the Group to meet any requirement could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

A decision by Origin and Sasol, following the completion of the initial five well drilling programme in the Beetaloo Basin, not to participate in any further drilling operations, could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Under the terms of the Agreements, Falcon Australia is carried in a nine well exploration and appraisal programme with the Farminees paying the full costs of completing the first five wells and the following 4 wells up to a capped expenditure with overruns funded by each in proportion to their working interest. Falcon has retained a 30% interest in the exploration permits. In the event that Origin and Sasol decide to reduce or surrender their interest in the Beetaloo Basin permits and not complete the agreed farm-out and if the Group were unable to secure participation by a new farm-in or joint venture partner for the development of the Beetaloo Basin, its ability to develop and realise its investment in the asset could be significantly curtailed. This could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Should Falcon and Chevron fail to mutually agree participation terms under the Cooperation agreement to Farm into Falcon's Karoo Exploration Licence, if awarded; this could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

In December 2012, Falcon entered into a cooperation agreement with Chevron to jointly seek unconventional exploration opportunities in the Karoo Basin. The Chevron agreement provides for Falcon to work with Chevron for a period of five years to jointly seek to obtain exploration rights in the Karoo Basin subject to the parties mutually agreeing participation terms applicable to each right. In the event that Falcon and Chevron fail to mutually agree participation terms to participate in the exploration right, if awarded, and if the Group were unable to secure participation by a new farm-in or joint venture partner for the development of the Karoo acreage, its ability to develop and realise its investment in the asset could be significantly curtailed. This could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

There is no guarantee that the Company has or will continue to have good title to assets.

Although title reviews have been and will continue to be performed according to standard industry practice prior to the acquisition of all oil and gas assets or rights to acquire leases in prospects and assets or the commencement of drilling wells, such reviews do not guarantee or preclude that an unidentified or latent defect in the chain of title will not exist, or that a third party claim will not arise that burdens, diminishes or defeats the claim of the Company which could impact the Company's ability to realise its investment in a particular asset and could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group cannot be certain that it will continue to meet all requirements to maintain its permits and licences

Falcon Australia and its partners are required to perform work programmes in order to maintain the Beetaloo Exploration Permits. Hungarian mining law requires that the Group file annual plans of development (“Plans”) with regards to the Makó Production Licence. To the extent that the Group cannot fulfil the requirements, it might have to request extensions for filing a Plan or it may be at risk of losing rights under the Makó Production Licence. Alternatively, the Group may disagree with the government’s interpretation of the legal requirements, in which case the Group may commence a legal proceeding, which could delay development of the Makó Production Licence. Failure to carry out any commitments within the currently required timeframes, or to successfully negotiate extensions to the time permitted to carry out these work plan commitments, could result in the Group losing those relevant interests and the associated resource potential therein and also restrict the ability to obtain new licences in the relevant jurisdictions. The Group’s rights to exploit many of their oil and gas interests are limited in time. There is no guarantee or assurance that such rights can be extended or that new rights can be obtained to replace any rights that expire. Furthermore, as licence terms and commitments are typically set by governments, unexpected and significant changes to licence terms and commitments could significantly impact the value of those licences to the Group, which may have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group is exposed to general business risks associated with its joint venture and other partners, in addition to their ability to perform their contractual obligations.

Like other companies of its size, the development of the Group’s business is substantially reliant on forming strategic relationships with other, larger companies in the oil and gas industry. The Group has sought and is likely to continue to seek to involve both the financial resources and the technical expertise and experience of farm-out or joint venture partners to explore and develop some or all of its interests. However, these relationships involve surrendering certain economic and operational rights to such partners. As a result, the Company’s return on assets operated by others depends upon a number of factors that may be outside of the Group’s control, including the timing and amount of capital expenditures, the operator’s expertise and financial resources, the approval of other participants, the selection of technology and risk management practices.

The Group will be exposed to the general risks associated with the businesses, operations and financial condition of its joint venture and other partners including, among other things, the risks of bankruptcy, insolvency, management changes, adverse change of control and natural disasters. There is also a risk that the Group may have disputes with these parties, including disputes regarding the quality and/or timelines of work performed by these parties. A failure by one or more of the Group’s partners to satisfactorily meet on a timely basis the agreed-upon commitments may materially and adversely impact the Group’s business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group may have substantial capital requirements that, if not met, may hinder its growth and operations.

The Group’s future growth depends on its and its partners’ ability to make large capital expenditures for the exploration and development of oil and gas interests. Future cash flows and the availability of financing will be subject to a number of factors, such as:

- the success of the Group’s exploration and development programme in Australia, South Africa and Hungary;
- success in locating new resources; and
- prevailing prices of oil and gas.

Additional financing sources may be required in the future to fund developmental and exploratory drilling. Issuing equity securities to satisfy the Group’s financial requirements could cause substantial dilution to its existing shareholders. Financing might not be available in the future or the Group might not be able to obtain necessary financing on acceptable terms. If sufficient capital resources are not available, the Group might be forced to curtail its activities or be forced to sell some of its interests on an untimely or unfavourable basis, which would have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The success of the Groups’ acquisition strategy is not guaranteed.

Falcon’s strategy is to leverage the Group’s knowledge of and expertise in the unconventional oil and gas industry to acquire interests in licences covering large acreages of land, to build on its internationally diversified portfolio of unconventional interests. Returns ultimately achieved by investors in the Company will be reliant upon the quality and performance of the assets. The success of the Company’s strategy also depends on the Board’s and management’s ability to identify suitable assets, and their acquisition on favourable terms in order to generate value from those assets. No assurance is given that the strategy to be used will be successful under all or any market conditions or that the Company will be able to invest its capital directly or indirectly to acquire assets on attractive terms and to generate returns for investors. This could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group might not be able to identify liabilities associated with its licences which could cause the Group to incur losses.

Although the Board and management believes it has reviewed and evaluated its assets in Australia and Hungary in a manner consistent with industry practices, such review and evaluation might not necessarily reveal all existing or potential problems. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and environmental problems, such as groundwater contamination, are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken.

Resource estimates depend on many assumptions that may be inconclusive, subject to varying interpretations, or inaccurate.

Although the Board and management believes that the RPS 2013 report prepared by RPS Energy was in accordance with industry standards, the Company cannot be sure that the actual results will be as estimated. The CPR represents RPS Energy's best professional judgement and should not be considered a guarantee or prediction of results.

Further drilling and production testing of wells will be necessary before the Group is able to make an estimate of recoverable volumes in any of its assets and it is possible that such further drilling and production testing may not yield positive results.

Drilling for and producing oil and gas are high-risk activities with many uncertainties that could adversely affect the Group's business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations.

The Group's future success depends primarily on the outcome of its exploration activities. These activities are subject to numerous risks beyond the Group's control, including the risk that it will not find any commercially productive oil or gas reservoirs. This is particularly true with respect to the exploration and development of oil and gas from unconventional resources, such as shale gas, which relies on innovative and relatively expensive techniques and often involves exploration in areas where no proven reserves exist. The Group's decisions to purchase, explore, develop or otherwise exploit its interests will depend in part on the evaluation of data obtained through geophysical and geological analyses, production data and engineering studies, the results of which are often inconclusive or subject to varying interpretations. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain before drilling commences. Overruns in budgeted expenditures are common risks that can make a particular project uneconomical. Further, many factors may curtail, delay or prevent drilling operations, including:

- unexpected drilling conditions;
- pressure or irregularities in geological formations;
- equipment failures or accidents;
- pipeline and processing interruptions or unavailability;
- adverse weather conditions;
- lack of market demand for oil and gas;
- delays imposed by or resulting from compliance with environmental and other regulatory requirements;
- shortage of or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment; or
- reductions in oil and gas prices.

The Group's future drilling activities might not be successful, and drilling success rates overall or within a particular area could decline. The Group could incur losses by drilling unproductive wells. Shut-in wells, curtailed production and other production interruptions may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Market conditions or operational impediments may hinder the Group's access to oil and gas markets or delay any production in the future.

The marketability of any future production from the Group's interests will depend in part upon the availability, proximity and capacity of pipelines, oil and gas gathering systems and processing facilities. This dependence is heightened where this infrastructure is less developed. The Group may also be required to shut-in wells, at least temporarily, for lack of a market or because of the inadequacy or unavailability of transportation facilities. If that were to occur, the Group would be unable to realise revenue from those wells until arrangements were made to deliver production to market. The Group's ability to produce and market oil and gas is affected and also may be harmed by:

- the lack of pipeline transmission facilities or carrying capacity;
- the proximity and capacity of processing equipment;
- the availability of open access transportation infrastructure;
- government regulation of oil and gas production including environmental protection, royalties;
- allowable production, pricing, importing and exporting of oil and gas;
- government transportation, tax and energy policies;
- changes in supply and demand for oil and gas; and
- general economic conditions.

Any change in such factors may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Shortages of rigs, equipment, supplies and personnel could delay or otherwise adversely affect the Group's cost of operations or its ability to operate according to its business plans.

From time to time, shortages of drilling and completion rigs, field equipment and qualified personnel could occur, resulting in sharp increases in costs. The demand for wage rates of qualified drilling rig crews generally rise in response to the increased number of active rigs in service and could increase sharply in the event of a shortage. Shortages of drilling and completion rigs, field equipment or qualified personnel could delay, restrict or curtail the Group's exploration and development operations, which may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The loss of the Group's key management, technical personnel and Directors or its inability to attract and retain experienced technical personnel could adversely affect the Group's ability to operate.

The Company depends to a large extent on the efforts and continued employment of the members of the Group's management team and certain board members. The loss of such services could adversely affect the Group's business operations. The success of the Group's operations depends on the Group's ability to attract and retain experienced petroleum engineers, geologists and other key personnel. From time to time, competition for experienced engineers and geologists is intense. If the Group cannot retain these personnel or attract additional experienced personnel, its ability to compete in the geographic regions in which the Group conducts operations could be harmed and as a result it may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group is subject to complex laws and regulations, including environmental regulations, which can have a material adverse effect on the cost, manner or feasibility of doing business.

Exploration for and exploitation, production and sale of oil and gas in Australia, South Africa and Hungary are subject to extensive national and local laws and regulations, including complex tax laws and environmental laws and regulations, and requires various permits and approvals from various governmental agencies. If these permits are not issued or unfavourable restrictions or conditions are imposed on the Group, it might not be able to conduct its operations as planned, or at all. Alternatively, failure to comply with these laws and regulations, including the requirements of any permits, might result in the suspension or termination of operations and subject the Group to penalties. Compliance costs may be significant. Furthermore, these laws and regulations could change in ways that substantially increase the Group's costs and associated liabilities. The Group cannot be certain that existing laws or regulations, as currently interpreted or reinterpreted in the future, or future laws or regulations will not materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group does not insure against all potential operating risks. It might incur substantial losses and be subject to substantial liability claims of its oil and gas operations.

The Group does not insure against all risks. It maintains insurance against various losses and liabilities arising from operations in accordance with customary industry practices and in amounts that the Board believes to be prudent. Losses and liabilities arising from uninsured and underinsured events or in amounts in excess of existing insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations. The Group's oil and gas exploration and production activities will be subject to hazards and risks associated with drilling for, producing and transporting oil and gas, and any of these risks can cause substantial losses resulting from:

- environmental hazards, such as uncontrollable flows of oil, gas, brine, well fluids, toxic gas or other;
- pollution into the environment, including groundwater and shoreline contamination;
- abnormally pressured formations;
- fires and explosions;
- personal injuries and death;
- regulatory investigations and penalties; and
- natural disasters.

Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the Group's ability to conduct operations or result in substantial losses. The Group might elect not to obtain insurance if it considers that the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. In addition, pollution and environmental risks generally are not fully insurable. If a significant accident or other event occurs and is not fully covered by insurance, this may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

(ii) RISKS RELATING TO THE GROUP'S INDUSTRY

Competition in the oil and gas industry is intense, and many of the Group's competitors have greater financial, technological and other resources than the Group does, which may adversely affect its ability to compete.

The Group operates in the highly competitive areas of oil and gas exploration, development and acquisition with a number of other companies doing business in Australia, South Africa and Hungary. The Group faces intense competition from both major and other independent oil and gas companies in the locations where the Group operates. Many of the Group's competitors have substantially greater financial, managerial, technological and other resources. These companies might be able to pay more for exploratory prospects than the Group's financial resources permit. To the extent that competitors are able to pay more for assets than the Group is willing to pay, it will be at a competitive disadvantage. Competitors may also enjoy technological advantages and may be able to implement new technologies more rapidly. The Group's ability to explore for oil and gas prospects and to acquire additional assets in the future will depend upon its ability to successfully conduct operations, implement advanced technologies, evaluate and select suitable assets and consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment. This may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group has been an early entrant into new or emerging shale plays. As a result, its expectations regarding future drilling results in these areas are uncertain, and the value of its undeveloped acreage will decline if future drilling results are unsuccessful.

The Group has been an early entrant into new or emerging shale plays in the areas in which it operates, particularly in Australia and South Africa. Although the Group considers that its early entry has provided it with certain competitive advantages, including having had a wider selection of available concessions to choose from, there is no guarantee that such competitive advantages can be maintained in the future as more competitors, many of whom are larger than the Group in size and operation, enter into these regions. Additionally, the Group's prospects and expectations regarding future drilling results in these emerging shale plays are more uncertain than they would be in areas that are developed and producing substantial quantities of oil or gas already. Since new or emerging shale plays have limited or no production history, the Group is unable to use past drilling results in those areas to help predict its future drilling results. As a result, the Group's risk on the costs of drilling, completing and operating wells in these areas may be higher and the value of the Group's undeveloped acreage will decline if future drilling results are unsuccessful, all of which may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The environmental implications of certain technologies used in shale gas exploration activities are under scrutiny.

The Group's activities involve exploring for shale gas utilising drilling and completion techniques, such as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing, the environmental implications of which have been, and continue to be, subject to significant controversy and public debate. Given that these technologies are rapidly developing, their environmental implications may not be fully understood at present, and research into their effects is still ongoing. There has been speculation about, amongst other things, the possible effects of hydraulic fracturing on water aquifers (due to either the chemicals used in fracking fluids or gases released from the shales), contribution to seismic activity and disruption to local ecosystems. The controversy surrounding the environmental implications of shale gas exploration has led to opposition from significant sections of the public as well as certain legislative and regulatory initiatives aimed at restricting these activities. Further to the South African moratorium on shale gas exploration as announced in February 2011 (this ended in 2015, meaning that exploration companies may conduct hydraulic fracturing if all necessary statutory approvals are in place), similar initiatives have been introduced in a number of European countries and also in various regions of Canada and the United States. Any further restrictions on these activities in South Africa, or the introduction of such restrictions in any of the locations in which the Group operates (including a prohibition on hydraulic fracture stimulation), which make shale gas exploration and production currently unviable due to a lack of presently-existing alternative technologies, could prevent the Group from being able to profitably develop its interests.

Furthermore, if any of the Group's activities were found to have caused environmental damage in any of the locations in which it operates, it could be subject to significant liabilities and reputational damage. Even if no environmental damage were tied directly to the Group's activities, to the extent operations by other companies in the shale gas industry were found to have caused environmental damage or to the extent further research provides evidence of negative environmental implications of fracking or other aspects of shale gas exploration, public and political opposition to shale gas exploration may be further intensified and the Group's business could come under increasing legal and regulatory restrictions, all of which may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial or extended decline in oil and gas prices may adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's future revenues, operating results, rate of growth and ability to execute farm-outs of the Group's acreage are substantially dependent upon the prevailing prices of, and demand for, oil and gas directly or indirectly. Declines in the prices of, or demand for, oil and gas may adversely affect the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Lower oil and gas prices may also reduce the amount of oil and gas that the Group can produce economically. Lower oil and gas prices may indirectly affect a potential farm-in partner in deciding to enter a farm-in of the Group's acreage

due to their own cash constraints. Historically, oil and gas prices and markets have been volatile and they are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Oil and gas prices are subject to wide fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of, and demand for, oil and gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond the Group's control. Among the factors that could cause this fluctuation are:

- change in global supply and demand for oil and gas;
- levels of production and other activities of the OPEC, and other oil and gas producing nations;
- weather conditions;
- the availability of transportation infrastructure;
- market expectations about future prices;
- the level of global oil and gas exploration,
- production activity and inventories; the overall level of energy demand;
- the effect of worldwide environmental and/or energy conservation measures;
- currency exchange rates;
- government regulations and taxes;
- the overall economic environment;
- political conditions, including embargoes, in or affecting other oil producing activity; and
- the price and availability of alternative fuels.

A substantial or extended decline in oil or gas prices may materially and adversely impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Political instability or fundamental changes in the leadership or in the structure of the governments in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates could have a material negative impact on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's interests may be affected by political and economic upheavals. Although the Group currently operates in jurisdictions that welcome foreign investment and are generally stable, there is no assurance that the current economic and political situation in these jurisdictions will not change significantly in the future.

Local, regional and world events could result in changes to the oil and gas, mining, tax or foreign investment laws, or revisions to government policies in a manner that renders the Group's current and future interests uneconomical. These events could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, there is also the risk of resource nationalisation, or the imposition of restrictions and penalties on foreign-owned entities which may materially impact the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Should one or more of these risks materialize, or should the Company's underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the Company's actual results may materially differ from the Company's current expectations. Therefore, in evaluating forward-looking statements, readers should specifically consider the various factors that could cause the Company's actual results to materially differ from such forward-looking statements.

(iii) RISKS RELATING TO THE COMMON SHARES

The Company's share price might be affected by matters not related to the Group's own operating performance for reasons that include the following:

- general political and economic conditions in Australia, South Africa, Hungary, and globally;
- industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of oil and gas;
- governmental regulation of the oil and gas industry, including environmental regulation;
- fluctuation in foreign exchange or interest rates;
- liabilities inherent in oil and gas operations;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems;
- competition for, among other things, capital, undeveloped land and skilled personnel;
- the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities;
- investor perception of the oil and gas industry in general and of unconventional oil and gas exploration, in particular;
 - limited trading volume of the Common Shares; and
 - announcements relating to the Company's business or the business of its competitors.

In the past, companies that have experienced volatility in their value have been the subject of securities class action litigation. The Company might become involved in a securities class action litigation in the future. Such litigation often results in substantial costs and diversion of management's attention and resources and could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

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Volatility of Share Price

The market price of the Common Shares may be subject to fluctuations in response to many factors, including variations in the operating results of Falcon, divergence in financial results from market expectations, general economic conditions, legislative changes in the sector and other events and factors outside the Group's control. In addition, stock markets have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which, as well as general economic and political conditions, could adversely affect the market price for the Common Shares. The value of Common Shares may go down as well as up. Investors may therefore realise less than or lose all their original investment.

Falcon is incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and, as such, is subject to Canadian company law.

Falcon is a company incorporated in the province of British Columbia, Canada and as such, its corporate structure, the rights and obligations of shareholders and its corporate bodies may be different from those of the home countries of international investors. Furthermore, non-Canadian residents may find it more difficult and costly to exercise shareholder rights. International investors may also find it costly and difficult to effect service of process and enforce their civil liabilities against the Company or some of its directors, controlling persons and officers.

A disposal of Common Shares by major Shareholders could adversely impact the market price of Common Shares

Sales of a substantial number of Common Shares in the market by major shareholders, or the perception that these sales might occur, could adversely impact the market price of the Common Shares.

Trading in the Common Shares may be suspended and/or the Common Shares may be excluded from trading on a stock exchange on which it is listed.

Falcon's Common Shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol: FO.V); AIM, the market operated by the London Stock Exchange (symbol: FOG) and ESM, the market regulated by the Irish Stock Exchange (symbol: FAC). These stock exchanges have the right to suspend the trading of a given security if the issuer of the security fails to comply with the regulations of that exchange (such as for example to obey the disclosure rules), or if suspension is necessary to protect the interest of market participants, or if the orderly functioning of the market is temporarily endangered. There can be no assurance that trading in the Common Shares will not be suspended. A suspension of trading could adversely affect the trading price of the Common Shares.

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5. DIVIDENDS & DISTRIBUTIONS

Falcon has not declared any dividends on the Common Shares. Given the Group's current exploration stage, the Board does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board and will depend upon Falcon's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board deems relevant.

6. DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The following is a summary of the Company's outstanding share data as at 31 December 2015:

Class of securities	31 December 2015
Common shares	921,537,517
Stock options	31,440,000
Hess warrants ⁽ⁱ⁾	10,000,000

(i) In April 2011, Falcon entered into a joint venture with Hess. Under the terms of the agreement, Hess was granted a warrant to acquire 10,000,000 common shares in the capital of Falcon exercisable from 14 November 2011 through 13 January 2015 at an exercise price of CDN\$0.19 per share (the "**hess warrant**"). In June 2014, the term of the hess warrant was extended to 13 January 2020 to facilitate the termination of the participation agreement and joint operating agreements with Hess. All other terms remained unchanged.

Falcon is authorised to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares. Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of any meetings of shareholders of Falcon, and to attend and to cast one vote per Common Share at all such meetings. Holders of Common Shares do not have cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors and, accordingly, holders of a majority of the Common Shares entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all directors standing for election. Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis such dividends, if any, as and when declared by the Board at its discretion from funds legally available therefore, and upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Falcon are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis the net assets of Falcon after payment of debts and other liabilities, in each case subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any other series or class of shares ranking senior in priority to or on a pro rata basis with the holders of Common Shares with respect to dividends or liquidation. The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights, nor do they contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions.

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7. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading price and volume

Falcon's Common Shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol: FO.V); AIM, the market operated by the London Stock Exchange (symbol: FOG) and ESM, the market regulated by the Irish Stock Exchange (symbol: FAC).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low prices and the aggregate trading volume of the Common Shares on the TSXV⁽¹⁾:

Period	High CDN\$	Low CDN\$	Trading volume
April 2016	0.160	0.090	9,207,482
March 2016	0.105	0.085	8,170,546
February 2016	0.110	0.095	4,755,228
January 2016	0.125	0.100	3,238,704
December 2015	0.140	0.115	3,663,842
November 2015	0.145	0.130	4,184,954
October 2015	0.150	0.110	8,944,275
September 2015	0.150	0.125	4,769,256
August 2015	0.170	0.120	4,160,029
July 2015	0.180	0.135	4,276,667
June 2015	0.200	0.150	5,412,786
May 2015	0.200	0.135	12,894,293
April 2015	0.150	0.095	4,161,010
March 2015	0.120	0.095	3,744,967
February 2015	0.120	0.105	4,234,947
January 2015	0.120	0.095	4,735,320

Notes:

(1) Data obtained from the TSX-V.

(2) Up to and including the trading of the Common Shares on the close of business on 27 April 2016.

Prior Sales

The following stock options were granted in January 2016:

Date of grant	Options	Exercise price CDN\$	Date of Expiry
26 January 2015	6,000,000	0.150	25 January 2020
15 January 2016	38,700,000	0.110	14 January 2021

8. ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER

Designation of class	Number of securities held in escrow or that are subject to a contractual restriction on transfer	Percentage of class as at 31 December 2015
Common shares	60,000	0.1%
Common shares – Note 1	53,823,000	5.8%

Note 1: During 2013, Falcon completed an agreement with Sweetpea to acquire its 50 million shares or 24.2% interest in Falcon Australia. The terms of the agreement included the issue of 97.86 million Falcon shares ("**New Falcon Shares**") to Sweetpea. Upon completion of the agreement, Sweetpea's shareholding in the enlarged share capital of Falcon was 10.7%. The transaction closed on 17 July 2013. The New Falcon Shares are held in an Escrow account with the New Falcon Shares locked up for three years, and Sweetpea, commencing from the date of closing, being permitted to sell 15% each year during the lock up period.

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9. DIRECTORS & EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets out Falcon's directors and executive officers as of the date hereof, provides the person's name, location of residence, position(s) held with Falcon, business address, principal occupation during the last five years and if a director, the date on which the person became a director. Each of Falcon's directors will hold office until the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders or until such director's successor is duly elected or appointed. Falcon understands based on information available publicly, that all of Falcon's current directors and executive officers as a group beneficially own, control or direct, directly or indirectly, over 4,860,839 common shares representing, as at 28 April 2016, approximately 0.53% of Falcon's issued and outstanding common shares.

The full names, functions and dates of appointment of the Directors are as follows:

Name & residence	Function	Business address	Date of appointment	Principal occupation during last 5 years
Joachim Conrad, Potsdam, Germany ⁽²⁾	Non-executive Chairman	Istinye Mah. Darüşşafaka Cad., Seba Center No:45 Kat:4 Pk:34460, Sarıyer İstanbul, Turkey	6 October 2008	Managing Director of Gazprom Marketing and Trading GmbH Managing Director of Bosphorus Gaz Corporation A.Ş.
Philip O'Quigley, Dublin, Ireland	Chief Executive Officer	Styne House, Upper Hatch Street, Dublin 2, Ireland	25 September 2012	CEO of Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd and former Finance Director, Providence Resources plc
Dr. György Szabó, Budapest, Hungary	Non-executive Director	Közraktár u. 30-32, H- 1093 Budapest, Hungary	24 April 2006	Consultant and Mining Bureau- registered responsible technical supervisor for TXM Oil & Gas Exploration Kft between 2005 and December 2013
Daryl H. Gilbert, Calgary, Alberta, Canada ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Non-executive Director	Suite 2370, 440 – 2 nd Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 5E9, Canada	21 September 2007	Independent Businessman
Gregory Smith, Calgary, Alberta, Canada ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Non-executive Director	4303-9 th Street SE, Calgary, Alberta T2G 3C8, Canada	22 December 2009	Chartered Accountant President of Oakridge Financial Management Inc. Director and CFO of Maglin Site Furniture Inc. Director of Kerr Mines Inc.
Maxim Mayorets Moscow, Russia ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Non-executive Director	40 Malaya, Ordynka, Moscow, Russia	10 December 2014	Member of the Executive Board and M&A Director at Renova Group
John Craven, Dublin, Ireland	Non-executive Director	18 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2, Ireland	22 December 2009	CEO of Discover Exploration plc and former Director and CEO of Cove Energy plc
Michael Gallagher	Chief Financial Officer	Styne House, Upper Hatch Street, Dublin 2, Ireland	19 June 2014	Group Financial Controller, Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd and Senior Management, PricewaterhouseCoopers
Rebecca Kacaba Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Corporate Secretary	Brookfield Place 181 Bay Street, Suite 1800, Box 754 Toronto, Ontario M5J 2T9, Canada	11 August 2014	Partner at Aird & Berlis LLP, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Notes:

(1) Member of the audit committee.

(2) Member of the compensation committee.

(3) Member of the reserves committee

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Joachim Conrad - Non-Executive Chairman

Mr. Conrad, a Non-Executive Director of Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. since 2008 was elected Chairman of the Board in December 2015.

Mr. Conrad was appointed as Executive Managing Director and Member of the Board of Directors of Bosphorus Gaz Corporation in 2012. He is also a Senior Advisor to the Management of Gazprom Germania GmbH, which owns the 71% percent majority stake of Bosphorus Gaz. Previously, Mr. Conrad was the Managing Director of Berlin-based Gazprom Marketing & Trading GmbH.

Between 2003 and 2009, Mr. Conrad worked with Swiss-based EGL AG (“EGL”), which was later integrated into Axpo AG. While at EGL, Mr. Conrad was Head of Gas, but also in charge of power and gas operations in eastern Europe, as well as a member of EGL’s Executive Management. Besides expanding EGL’s gas and power operations in eastern Europe, Mr. Conrad also played a key role in developing and starting to implement plans to launch the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) project that he originally masterminded. TAP later attracted Statoil of Norway and eventually other industry giants such as BP, Total, E.ON, SOCAR and Fluxys among its shareholders, as Azerbaijan in 2013 selected it as the pipeline project of choice for its new gas exports to Europe.

Prior to joining EGL, Mr. Conrad worked as Head of Trading at Wingas, in Germany. From 1996 to 2000 he was Head of Purchases/Sales for Wintershall, BASF’s gas division, in Zug, Switzerland. In 1994 and 1996 Mr. Conrad worked as Project Manager at Gazexport in Moscow, as part of Wintershall’s joint projects with Russia’s Gazprom. Between 1991 and 1995, Mr. Conrad was Manager of Natural gas Purchase East at Wintershall, Germany. Mr. Conrad is a certified business economist. He is married and is the father of two sons.

Philip O’Quigley - Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director

Mr. O’Quigley has been a member of the Board since September 2012 and has been Chief Executive Officer of Falcon since May 2012. Mr. O’Quigley brings 25 years’ experience in senior management positions in the oil and gas industry. His career, which spans a number of London and Dublin listed exploration and production companies, includes experience working in countries such as Argentina, the United States, Algeria, the UK and Ireland. Most recently, he served as Finance Director for Providence Resources plc, an Irish oil and gas exploration and production company and he remains on the board of Providence Resources plc as a non-executive director. Mr. O’Quigley is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Ernst & Young in Dublin.

Dr. György Szabó - Non-Executive Director

Dr. Szabó has been a Director of Falcon since 2006. Dr. Szabó was Co-Managing Director of Falcon’s wholly-owned subsidiary TXM up to the 31 December 2014. Dr. Szabó is now a non-executive director of Falcon. He has also previously served as Consultant and Mining Bureau Registered Technical Responsible Person for TXM. Dr. Szabó is a widely recognised authority in the Hungarian and international petroleum industry. In addition to being a university professor, Dr. Szabó has overseen the design and implementation of the deepest HP-HT well ever drilled in Hungary. In 1991 he was in charge of successful fire control and well abandonment operations by Hungarian teams in Kuwait. He was instrumental in the privatisation and the strategy related to the capitalisation and structure of Hungary’s former national oil company (presently MOL Group), as well as the landmark listing of the company on domestic and international securities exchanges in 1995. Dr. Szabó graduated from Miskolc University and received a degree in petroleum engineering in 1963. He received his Ph.D. in 1975.

Daryl H. Gilbert - Non-Executive Director

Mr. Gilbert has been a member of the Board since September 2007 and is a Professional Petroleum Engineer with over 40 years’ experience in both the Canadian and international oil and gas industries. Mr. Gilbert serves as a director of several energy related public entities in addition to Falcon including AltaGas Ltd., White Cap Resources Inc. and Cequence Energy Ltd. He is also currently a Managing Director of JOG Capital Inc. a private equity oil and gas investment firm located in Calgary, Alberta. The greater part of Mr. Gilbert’s career was spent in the independent energy evaluation consulting sector. In 1979, he joined the predecessor oil and gas engineering and geological firm which became Gilbert Laustsen Jung Associates Ltd. (“GLJ”) where he served as a Principal Officer beginning in 1988 and as President and Chief Executive Officer from 1994 through to his retirement from consulting in 2005. Mr. Gilbert has a BSc from the University of Manitoba in Civil Engineering and is a member of the Association of Petroleum Engineers, and Geoscientists of Alberta, the Society of Petroleum Engineers and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers.

Gregory Smith - Non-Executive Director

Mr. Smith has been a member of the Board and Chairman of the Audit Committee since December 2009 and is a Chartered Accountant and President of Oakridge Financial Management Inc., a provider of financial and management consulting services to private and public companies. He is also the CFO and a director of Maglin Site Furniture Inc., a corporation that manufactures and distributes public site furniture primarily in Canada and the United States. He is currently a director and chairman of the audit committee of Kerr Mines Inc., a director of Rhode & Liesenfeld Canada Inc., a company involved in international freight forwarding, specializing in industrial and resource industries; and a number of private corporations. He is

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a past director and audit committee chairman of a number of public and private resource corporations including director and chairman of the audit committees of TriWestern Energy Inc., Manson Creek Resources Ltd., CDG Investments Inc. and Tyler Resources Inc. Mr. Smith was admitted to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta in 1975 and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Calgary.

Maxim Mayorets - Non-Executive Director

Mr. Mayorets is a Member of the Executive Board and M&A Director at Renova Group. Mr. Mayorets graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations in 1999 and the Financial Academy under the auspices of the Government of the Russian Federation in 2001. From 2000 to 2002 Mr. Mayorets was Head of the Financial Department at ZAO Medical Technologies Ltd. From 2002 to 2010 Mr. Mayorets held various positions in the International Business Division at OAO Gazprom, acted as head of several Gazprom subsidiaries, was on the boards of directors of the Company's businesses and from 2007 Mr. Mayorets was Deputy Head of the International Business Department of OAO Gazprom. Since May 2010, Mr. Mayorets has held the position of the M&A Director at Renova Group.

John Craven - Non-Executive Director

Mr. Craven has been a Director of the Board since September 2011, and served as Non-Executive Chairman from September 2011 to December 2015. Mr. Craven has over 35 years of experience in technical, commercial, financial and leadership roles at major international upstream oil companies and junior independents. Mr. Craven is currently CEO of Discover Exploration and his career has been noted for a series of successful new venture negotiations, the exploration of which led to major discoveries in Mozambique, Algeria, Colombia, offshore Ghana and Indonesia. Along with his co-directors, he led Ardmore Petroleum, Dana Petroleum, Petroceltic International and recently Cove Energy through the acquisition of major upstream assets and key exploration and developmental milestones. During this time Mr. Craven has been actively involved in corporate finance and was responsible for raising initial capital through private sources and floating Petroceltic International on the Irish Stock Exchange and Cove Energy on AIM. Mr. Craven holds an MSc in Petroleum Geology from the Royal School of Mines in London and an MBA from Queen's University in Belfast.

Michael Gallagher - Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Gallagher was appointed Chief Financial Officer in June 2014. Mr. Gallagher joined Falcon in October 2012 as Group Financial Controller with responsibility for the Group's Dublin, Hungarian and Australian finance and commercial functions. Mr. Gallagher brings over a decade of experience working with PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC") in Ireland and the USA. At PwC, Mr. Gallagher had previously worked with and advised both quoted and unquoted Oil & Gas exploration and production companies. In addition, since September 2014, Mr. Gallagher has been a Member of the Accounting Council of the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") which is responsible for accounting standards in the UK and Ireland. Mr. Gallagher is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Rebecca Kacaba - Corporate secretary

Ms. Kacaba is a partner at the legal firm of Aird & Berlis LLP, Toronto, Canada. She is a member of the Aird & Berlis Corporate Finance and Mergers & Acquisitions Groups and is leader of the Startup Group. She acts as corporate counsel to a wide range of domestic and international clients including those listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the TSX Venture Exchange, regularly advising on mergers and acquisitions (cross-border and domestic), public offerings (both initial and secondary), private placement financings (including debt and equity offerings) and corporate governance matters.

Penalties & sanctions

No director or executive officer of Falcon or, to Falcon's knowledge, a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to materially affect the control of Falcon, has or within 10 years prior to the date of this Annual Information Form, been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or securities regulatory authority relating to securities legislation, has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority, or been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body, including a self regulatory body, that would likely be considered important to a reasonable security holder making an investment decision about Falcon.

Corporate cease trade orders or bankruptcy

Daryl Gilbert was a director of Globel Direct, Inc. ("**Globel**") from 1998 through 2007. On 12 June 2007, Globel was granted protection from its creditors by the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta pursuant to the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, which protection expired on 7 December 2007, following which the monitor was discharged on 12 December 2007 and a receiver/manager was appointed. Subject to the completion of matters relating to the wind-up of the administration of the receivership, the receiver was discharged on 3 September 2008. Globel has ceased operations, and as a result became the subject of cease trade orders issued by the Alberta Securities Commission ("**ASC**") on 24 September 2008 and the British Columbia Securities Commission ("**BCSC**") on 30 September 2008 for failure to file certain disclosure documents.

Gregory Smith was a director of Sportsclick Inc. which was the subject of an order of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in July 2009 protecting it from proceedings by creditors pursuant to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act and appointed Ernst &

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Young Inc. as receiver. Sportsclick has recently exited from receivership upon winning a court action against a major Canadian chartered bank resulting in the bank relinquishing all claims against the company.

Other than set forth above, no director or executive officer of Falcon is, or within the ten (10) years prior to the date of this Annual Information Form, has been, a director or executive officer of any company that, while that person was acting in that capacity, was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than thirty (30) consecutive days; or was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director or executive officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director or executive officer.

Other than set forth above, no director or executive officer of Falcon or, to Falcon's knowledge, a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Falcon to materially affect the control of Falcon is, or within the ten (10) years prior to the date of this Annual Information Form, has been, a director or executive officer of any company that, while that person was acting in that capacity or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Other than is set forth above, no director or executive officer of Falcon or, to Falcon's knowledge, a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Falcon to materially affect the control of Falcon has, within the ten (10) years prior to the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Conflicts of interest

Certain officers and directors of Falcon are directors or officers of other oil and gas exploration companies. Consequently, potential conflicts of interest may arise in the event that these companies compete in respect of the sale or option of oil and gas properties in which Falcon is or may be interested.

The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by directors of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the BCA and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law.

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10. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS & REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Company has not been involved in any legal proceedings during the financial year and as of 28 April 2016, no legal proceedings are contemplated.

11. INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

None of Falcon's current directors or executive officers has any interest, direct or indirect, in any material transactions in which Falcon has participated since 1 January 2013.

Except as disclosed below no persons or companies that are the direct or indirect beneficial owners of, or who exercise control or direction over, more than 10% of the outstanding Common Shares, or any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing, has any interest, direct or indirect, in any material transactions in which Falcon has participated since 1 January 2013.

As disclosed in the Falcon Management Information circular 28 August 2013, Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd, a 100% subsidiary of PetroHunter Energy Corporation ("**PetroHunter**") of Maryland, USA was the beneficial owner of 97,860,000 shares in Falcon, which represented approximately 10.86% of Falcon's issued Common Shares at that date. As at 16 October 2015, Falcon announced that Sweetpea had informed the Company that they held 89,281,170 shares in Falcon representing approximately 9.68% of Falcons issued common shares.

As disclosed in their Form 10-K filing (available at www.sec.gov) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission for the period ended 30 September 2012, filed on 18 December 2013, of PetroHunter Energy Corporation; entities related to or controlled by Mr. Christian Russenberger of Meirhofrain 36, Wadenswil 8820, Switzerland beneficially own approximately 27.2% of PetroHunter's common stock as at 10 December 2013.

On 1 November 2013, Falcon announced that Falcon Australia, had entered into an agreement (the "**CRIAG Agreement**") with CR Innovations AG ("**CRIAG**") to acquire its 4% Overriding Royalty Interest ("**ORRI**") relating to its exploration permits in the Beetaloo Basin. The key transaction details were:

- Falcon Australia made an initial payment to CRIAG of \$999,000 on signing the CRIAG Agreement;
- Falcon Australia made a second payment to CRIAG of \$999,000 to acquire the first 3% (three fourths) of the ORRI upon completion of a farm-out deal in Australia;
- CRIAG has granted Falcon Australia a five year call option to acquire the remaining 1% (one fourth) for \$5 million; and
- All ORRI's acquired under the CRIAG Agreement will be immediately cancelled by Falcon Australia.

On completion of Falcon's Beetaloo farm-out as announced on 21 August 2014, Falcon Australia made the second payment to CRIAG in the amount of \$999,000. As detailed in the CRIAG agreement, Falcon and the Farminees have the option to reduce this royalty further to 1% by the exercise of a 5 year call option. The call option will be funded by Falcon and each of the Farminees in proportion to their interest in the permits.

As far as the Company is aware Mr. Russenberger is the sole director of CR Innovations AG.

12. TRANSFER AGENT & REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, 3rd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B9, Canada. Computershare Investor Services Plc acts as the depository in the United Kingdom and is located at The Pavilions, Bridgewater Road, Bristol, BS99 6ZZ, United Kingdom.

13. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Falcon has not entered into any material contracts outside of the ordinary course of business in the last financial year or before the last financial year which are still in effect.

14. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Names of experts

The names of the experts are as follows:

- Charles W. Chapman, co-author of the 51-101F2 Report, Chapman Petroleum Engineering Ltd, 445, 708-11th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2R 0E4, Canada;
- BDO LLP, the Company's auditors, 55 Baker Street, London W1U 7EU, United Kingdom; and
- RPS Energy author of the RPS 2013 Report, 411N. Sam Houston Parkway E., Suite 400 Houston, Texas 77060-3545, U.S.A.

Interests of experts

As of the date hereof, the directors, officers, employees and partners, as applicable, of each of the aforementioned companies and partnerships beneficially own, directly or indirectly in the aggregate, less than one percent of the securities of the Company. No director, officer, employee or partner, as applicable, of the aforementioned companies or partnerships is currently expected to be elected, appointed or employee as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

BDO LLP are the auditors of the Group and have confirmed that they are independent within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulation up to the date of their auditors' report 28 April 2016.

15. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Falcon may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional financial information is provided in Falcon's audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of Falcon's securities and options to purchase Falcon's securities, where applicable, is contained in Falcon's most recent information circular dated 02 November 2015.

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