

# CANACOL ENERGY LTD.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022



## FINANCIAL & OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

(in United States dollars (tabular amounts in thousands) except as otherwise noted)

Financial	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Total natural gas, LNG and crude oil revenues, net of royalties and transportation expense	<b>78,022</b>	59,969	30%	<b>151,689</b>	125,787	21%
Adjusted funds from operations <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>39,086</b>	33,643	16%	<b>72,902</b>	71,929	1%
Per share – basic (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0.23</b>	0.19	21%	<b>0.42</b>	0.40	5%
Per share – diluted (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0.23</b>	0.19	21%	<b>0.42</b>	0.40	5%
Net (loss) income and other comprehensive (loss) income	<b>(6,404)</b>	2,424	n/a	<b>18,011</b>	(638)	n/a
Per share – basic (\$)	<b>(0.04)</b>	0.01	n/a	<b>0.10</b>	—	n/a
Per share – diluted (\$)	<b>(0.04)</b>	0.01	n/a	<b>0.10</b>	—	n/a
Cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	<b>35,338</b>	(13)	n/a	<b>73,401</b>	37,887	94%
Per share – basic (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0.21</b>	—	n/a	<b>0.43</b>	0.21	105%
Per share – diluted (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0.21</b>	—	n/a	<b>0.43</b>	0.21	105%
Adjusted EBITDAX <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>55,208</b>	44,638	24%	<b>104,832</b>	91,354	15%
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	<b>170,589</b>	179,289	(5%)	<b>171,651</b>	179,401	(4%)
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	<b>170,589</b>	179,289	(5%)	<b>171,651</b>	179,401	(4%)
Capital expenditures, net of dispositions <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>46,475</b>	26,363	76%	<b>73,118</b>	54,207	35%
				<b>June 30, 2022</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2021</b>	<b>Change</b>
Cash and cash equivalents				<b>90,808</b>	138,523	(34%)
Working capital surplus				<b>100,828</b>	148,124	(32%)
Total debt				<b>554,298</b>	557,709	(1%)
Total assets				<b>846,621</b>	843,760	—
Common shares, end of period (000's)				<b>170,859</b>	176,167	(3%)
Operating	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Natural gas, LNG and crude oil production <sup>(1)</sup>						
Natural gas and LNG (MMscfpd)	<b>190,559</b>	173,117	10%	<b>186,865</b>	176,278	6%
Colombia oil (bopd)	<b>571</b>	262	118%	<b>500</b>	259	93%
Total (boepd)	<b>34,002</b>	30,633	11%	<b>33,283</b>	31,185	7%
Realized contractual sales <sup>(1)</sup>						
Natural gas and LNG (MMscfpd)	<b>187,963</b>	171,463	10%	<b>184,905</b>	174,532	6%
Colombia oil (bopd)	<b>565</b>	209	170%	<b>489</b>	258	90%
Total (boepd)	<b>33,541</b>	30,290	11%	<b>32,929</b>	30,878	7%
Operating netbacks <sup>(1)</sup>						
Natural gas and LNG (\$/Mcf)	<b>3.66</b>	3.14	17%	<b>3.63</b>	3.25	12%
Colombia oil (\$/bbl)	<b>27.49</b>	33.54	(18%)	<b>21.92</b>	33.80	(35%)
Corporate (\$/boe)	<b>21.02</b>	17.98	17%	<b>20.69</b>	18.67	11%

(1) Non-IFRS measures – see “Non-IFRS Measures” section within MD&A.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Canacol Energy Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("Canacol" or the "Corporation") are primarily engaged in natural gas exploration and development activities in Colombia. The Corporation's head office is located at 2000, 215 - 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1K3, Canada. The Corporation's shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") under the symbol CNE, the OTCQX in the United States of America under the symbol CNNEF, the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia under the symbol CNEC and the Bolsa Mexicana de Valores under the symbol CNEN.

### Advisories

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is dated August 10, 2022 and is the Corporation's explanation of its financial performance for the period covered by the financial statements along with an analysis of the Corporation's financial position. Comments relate to and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 ("the financial statements"), and the audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2021. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and all amounts herein are expressed in United States dollars ("USD"), unless otherwise noted, and all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of USD, except per share amounts or as otherwise noted. Additional information for the Corporation, including the Annual Information Form, may be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

**Forward-Looking Statements** – *Certain information set forth in this document contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than historical facts contained herein are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements regarding the future financial position, business strategy, production rates, and plans and objectives of or involving the Corporation. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Corporation's control, including the impact of general economic conditions, industry conditions, governmental regulation, volatility of commodity prices, currency fluctuations, imprecision of reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other industry participants, the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management, stock market volatility and the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources. In particular, with respect to forward-looking comments in this MD&A, readers are cautioned that there can be no assurance that the Corporation will complete its planned capital projects on schedule, or that natural gas and petroleum production will result from such capital projects, or that environmental licenses required to construct the pipeline from the Corporation's operations to Medellin will be obtained, or that additional natural gas sales contracts will be secured, or that hydrocarbon-based royalties assessed will remain consistent, or that royalties will continue to be applied on a sliding-scale basis as production increases on any one block. The Corporation's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits the Corporation will derive therefrom.*

*In addition to historical information, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements that are generally identifiable as any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events of performance (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as "will likely result," "expected," "is anticipated," "believes," "estimated," "intends," "plans," "projection" and "outlook"). These statements are not historical facts and may be forward-looking and may involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. Actual results achieved during the forecast period will vary from the information provided herein as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors. Such factors include, but are not limited to: general economic, market and business conditions; fluctuations in natural gas, LNG and oil prices; the results of exploration and development drilling and related activities; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; changes in environmental and other regulations; and risks associated with natural gas and oil operations, many of which are beyond the control of the Corporation and are subject to a higher degree of uncertainty due to COVID-19. Accordingly, there is no representation by the Corporation that actual results achieved during the forecast period will be the same in whole or in part as those forecasted. Except to the extent required by law, the Corporation assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements made in this MD&A or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, attributable to the Corporation or persons acting on the Corporation's behalf, are qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.*

Readers are further cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information or statements.

**Non-IFRS Measures** – *Two of the benchmarks the Corporation uses to evaluate its performance are adjusted funds from operations and adjusted EBITDAX, which are measures not defined in the IFRS. Adjusted funds from operations represents cash flow provide (used) by operating activities before the settlement of decommissioning obligations, payment of a litigation settlement liability and changes in non-cash working capital. Adjusted EBITDAX is calculated on*

a rolling 12-month basis and is defined as net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) adjusted for interest, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, pre-license costs and other similar non-recurring or non-cash charges. The Corporation considers these measures as key measures to demonstrate its ability to generate the cash flow necessary to fund future growth through capital investment, pay dividends and repay its debt. These measures should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, cash provided by operating activities or net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Corporation's performance. The Corporation's determination of these measures may not be comparable to that reported by other companies.

The Corporation also presents adjusted funds from operations per share, whereby per share amounts are calculated using the weighted-average shares outstanding consistent with the calculation of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) per share.

The following table reconciles the Corporation's cash provided (used) by operating activities to adjusted funds from operations:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 35,338	\$ (13)	\$ 73,401	\$ 37,887
Changes in non-cash working capital	3,748	20,730	(499)	20,915
Payment of litigation settlement liability <sup>(1)</sup>	—	12,872	—	13,073
Settlement of decommissioning obligations	—	54	—	54
<b>Adjusted funds from operations</b>	<b>\$ 39,086</b>	<b>\$ 33,643</b>	<b>\$ 72,902</b>	<b>\$ 71,929</b>

(1) The litigation settlement liability was related to a transportation expense dispute, and, as such, the regular payments and settlement were included in cash flows provided by operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2021.

The following table reconciles the Corporation's net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) to adjusted EBITDAX:

	2021		2022		Rolling
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 8,790	\$ 7,024	\$ 24,415	\$ (6,404)	\$ 33,825
(+) Interest expense	7,587	8,069	8,513	8,475	32,644
(+) Income tax expense	16,034	5,949	1,203	27,156	50,342
(+) Depletion and depreciation	17,626	17,288	16,668	18,284	69,866
(+) Exploration expense	202	7,570	—	—	7,772
(+) Pre-license costs	538	726	450	535	2,249
(+) Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	854	1,318	(2,548)	2,995	2,619
(+/-) Other non-cash expenses and non-recurring items	2,206	1,254	923	4,167	8,550
<b>Adjusted EBITDAX</b>	<b>\$ 53,837</b>	<b>\$ 49,198</b>	<b>\$ 49,624</b>	<b>\$ 55,208</b>	<b>\$ 207,867</b>

In addition to the above, management uses the operating netback measure. Operating netback is a benchmark common in the oil and gas industry and is calculated as revenue, net of transportation expense, less royalties, less operating expenses, calculated on a per unit basis of sales volumes. Operating netback is an important measure in evaluating operational performance as it demonstrates profitability relative to current commodity prices.

Operating netback as presented does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures for other entities.

The term "boe" is used in this MD&A. Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of cubic feet of natural gas to barrels of oil equivalent is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In this MD&A, we have expressed boe using the Colombian conversion standard of 5.7 Mcf: 1 bbl required by the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia. Natural gas and LNG volumes per day are expressed in million standard cubic feet per day ("MMscfpd") throughout this MD&A.

### Three Months Ended June 30, 2022 Financial and Operational Highlights

- Realized contractual natural gas and liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) sales volumes increased 10% to 188 MMscfpd for the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to 171.5 MMscfpd for the same period in 2021. Average natural gas and LNG production volumes increased 10% to 190.6 MMscfpd for the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to 173.1 MMscfpd for the same period in 2021. The increase is mainly due to an increase of natural gas sales volumes contracted under firm contracts in 2022.
- Total natural gas and LNG revenues, net of royalties and transportation expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2022 increased 29% to \$67.9 million, compared to \$52.6 million for same period in 2021, mainly due to an increase in natural gas production and an increase the average sales prices, net of transportation expenses.
- Adjusted funds from operations increased 16% to \$39.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to \$33.6 million for the same period in 2021.
- Adjusted EBITDAX increased 24% to \$55.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to \$44.6 million for the same period in 2021.
- The Corporation realized a net loss of \$6.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to a net income of \$2.4 million for the same period in 2021. The non-cash deferred tax expense recognized of \$12 million resulted in a net loss during the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to a deferred tax recovery of \$1.6 million for the same period in 2021. The fluctuation of deferred taxes was primarily due to the effect of the Colombian Peso (“COP”) foreign exchange rate on the value of unused tax pools as further explained in the “Income Tax” section of this MD&A.
- The Corporation’s natural gas and LNG operating netback increased 17% to \$3.66 per Mcf in the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to \$3.14 per Mcf for the same period in 2021. The increase is mainly due to an increase in average sales prices, net of transportation expenses. The increase was offset by higher operating expenses per Mcf of \$0.31 per Mcf during the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to \$0.24 per Mcf for the same period in 2021, mainly due to higher maintenance costs.
- Net capital expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2022 were \$46.5 million. Net capital expenditures included non-cash adjustments mainly related to decommissioning obligations and right-of-use leased assets of \$3.9 million.
- As at June 30, 2022, the Corporation had \$90.8 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$100.8 million in working capital surplus.

### Results of Operations

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation’s production primarily consisted of natural gas from the Nelson, Palmer, Nispero, Cañahuatè and San-Marcos fields in the Esperanza block, the Clarinete, Pandereta and Oboe fields in the VIM-5 block and the Toronja, Arandala, Breva and Aguas Vivas fields in the VIM-21 block, located in the Lower Magdalena Basin in Colombia. The Corporation’s production also included crude oil from its Rancho Hermoso property in Colombia (“Colombia oil”). The Corporation’s LNG production was less than one percent of total natural gas and LNG production and therefore the results have been combined as “Natural gas and LNG”.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation completed drilling the Chirimia-1 sidetrack on its VIM-5 block, which reached a total depth of 9,412 feet measured depth (“ft md”). The well encountered approximately 20 feet true vertical depth (“TVD”) of net gas pay within the Cienaga de Oro (“CDO”) sandstone reservoir. The Corporation also spud the Alboka-1 exploration well on its VIM-5 block, which reached a total depth of 10,155 ft md and encountered multiple gas filled sandstones between 7,778 and 9,078 TVD within the primary CDO sandstone reservoir target. The wells are currently being tied into permanent production.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation spud the Toronja-3 development well located on its VIM-21 block targeting gas bearing sandstone reservoirs within the Porquero Formation, which are productive in the offsetting Toronja-1 and 2 wells. The Corporation also spud the Cornamusa-1 exploration well, located on its VIM-21 block targeting the CDO sandstone reservoir target. The Cornamusa-1 exploration well reached a total depth of 8,572 ft md and encountered multiple gas filled sandstones between 6,010 and 7,514 TVD within the primary CDO sandstone reservoir target. The wells are currently being tied into permanent production. The well was flow tested at an average rate of 6.7 MMscfd with a final test rate of 12.4 MMscfd. The well is currently being put into permanent production.

In addition to its producing fields, the Corporation has interests in a number of exploration blocks in Colombia.

## Average Daily Production and Realized Contractual Sales Volumes

Production and sales volumes in this MD&A are reported before royalties.

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
<b>Natural Gas and LNG (MMscfpd)</b>						
Natural gas and LNG production	190,559	173,117	10%	186,865	176,278	6%
Field consumption	(2,887)	(1,654)	75%	(2,307)	(1,785)	29%
Natural gas and LNG sales <sup>(1)</sup>	187,672	171,463	9%	184,558	174,493	6%
Take-or-pay volumes (2)	291	—	n/a	347	39	790%
<b>Realized contractual natural gas and LNG sales</b>	<b>187,963</b>	<b>171,463</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>184,905</b>	<b>174,532</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Colombia Oil (bopd)</b>						
Crude oil production	571	262	118%	500	259	93%
Inventory movements and other	(6)	(53)	(89%)	(11)	(1)	1000%
<b>Colombia oil sales</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>170%</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Corporate (boepd / bopd)</b>						
Natural gas and LNG production <sup>(1)</sup>	33,431	30,371	10%	32,783	30,926	6%
Colombia oil production	571	262	118%	500	259	93%
Total production	34,002	30,633	11%	33,283	31,185	7%
Field consumption and inventory	(512)	(343)	49%	(415)	(314)	32%
Total corporate sales	33,490	30,290	11%	32,868	30,871	6%
Take-or-pay volumes (2)	51	—	n/a	61	7	771%
<b>Total realized contractual sales</b>	<b>33,541</b>	<b>30,290</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>32,929</b>	<b>30,878</b>	<b>7%</b>

(1) Natural gas and LNG sales volumes excluded the natural gas sales related to a certain off-taker's long-term contract as described under "Natural Gas Trading" in the "Revenues, Net of Royalties and Transportation Expenses" section of this MD&A.

The Corporation has three types of natural gas and LNG sales:

- 1) *Natural Gas and LNG sales* - represents natural gas and LNG production less a typically small amount of gas volume that is consumed at the field level;
- 2) *Take-or-pay income* - represents the portion of natural gas and LNG sales nominations by the Corporation's off-takers that do not get delivered, due to the off-taker's inability to accept such natural gas and for which the off-takers have no recourse or legal right to delivery at a later date. As such, they are recorded as revenue in the period; and
- 3) *Undelivered natural gas and LNG nominations* - represents the portion of undelivered natural gas and LNG sales nominations for which the off-takers have a legal right to take delivery at a later date, for a fixed period of time ("make-up rights"). These nominations are paid for at the time, alongside natural gas and LNG sales and take-or-pay income, and as such are included in deferred income for the period. The Corporation recognizes revenues associated with such make-up rights ("settlements") at the earlier of: a) when the make-up volume is delivered, b) the make-up right expires, or c) when it is determined that the likelihood that the off-taker will utilize the make-up right is remote.

The 10% and 6% increase in the natural gas and LNG production volumes during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, is mainly due to: i) an increase of natural gas sales volumes contracted under firm contracts in 2022 and ii) certain off-takers taking less contractual downtime in 2022.

Realized contractual natural gas and LNG sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 averaged approximately 188 and 184.9 MMscfpd, respectively. Realized contractual sales is defined as natural gas and LNG produced and sold plus income received from nominated take-or-pay contracts without the actual delivery of natural gas or LNG and the expiry of the customers' rights to take the deliveries plus natural gas purchases.

## Revenues, Net of Royalties and Transportation Expenses

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
<b>Natural Gas and LNG</b>						
Natural gas and LNG revenues	\$ 89,187	\$ 73,051	22%	\$ 174,267	\$ 151,859	15%
Transportation expenses	(8,397)	(9,301)	(10%)	(17,349)	(18,575)	(7%)
Revenues, net of transportation expenses	80,790	63,750	27%	156,918	133,284	18%
Royalties	(12,928)	(11,116)	16%	(24,762)	(22,416)	10%
<b>Revenues, net of royalties and transportation expenses</b>	<b>\$ 67,862</b>	<b>\$ 52,634</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>\$ 132,156</b>	<b>\$ 110,868</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Colombia Oil</b>						
Crude oil revenues	\$ 2,394	\$ 989	142%	\$ 4,027	\$ 2,292	76%
Transportation expenses	(11)	(14)	21%	(98)	(13)	654%
Revenues, net of transportation expenses	2,383	975	144%	3,929	2,279	72%
Royalties	(143)	(75)	91%	(243)	(175)	39
<b>Revenues, net of royalties and transportation expenses</b>	<b>\$ 2,240</b>	<b>\$ 900</b>	<b>149%</b>	<b>\$ 3,686</b>	<b>\$ 2,104</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Corporate</b>						
Natural gas and LNG revenues	\$ 89,187	\$ 73,051	22%	\$ 174,267	\$ 151,859	15%
Crude oil revenues	2,394	989	142%	4,027	2,292	76%
Total revenues	91,581	74,040	24%	178,294	154,151	16%
Royalties	(13,071)	(11,191)	17%	(25,005)	(22,591)	11%
Natural gas, LNG and crude oil production revenues, net of royalties	78,510	62,849	25%	153,289	131,560	17%
Take-or-pay natural gas income (2)	154	—	n/a	297	24	1,138%
<b>Natural gas, LNG and crude oil revenues, net of royalties, as reported</b>	<b>78,664</b>	<b>62,849</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>153,586</b>	<b>131,584</b>	<b>17%</b>
Natural gas trading revenues	7,766	6,435	21%	15,550	12,791	22%
Total natural gas, LNG and crude oil revenues, after royalties	86,430	69,284	25%	169,136	144,375	17%
Transportation expenses	(8,408)	(9,315)	(10%)	(17,447)	(18,588)	(6%)
<b>Total revenues, net of royalties and transportation expenses</b>	<b>\$ 78,022</b>	<b>\$ 59,969</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>\$ 151,689</b>	<b>\$ 125,787</b>	<b>21%</b>

## Natural Gas and LNG Realized Contractual Sales

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation realized \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of take-or-pay income (as described in (2) on page 5 of this MD&A), which is equivalent to 0.3 MMscf/d, of natural gas and LNG sales, without actual delivery of the natural gas or LNG.

As at June 30, 2022, the Corporation had deferred income of \$4 million which relates to undelivered natural gas and LNG sales nominations for which the off-takers have a legal right to take delivery at a later maturity date, at which point they will be recognized as revenue.

## Natural Gas Trading

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Natural gas trading revenue	\$ 7,766	\$ 6,435	21%	\$ 15,550	\$ 12,791	22%
Natural gas trading purchase cost	(7,405)	(6,410)	16%	(14,815)	(12,731)	16%
Natural gas trading profit	\$ 361	\$ 25	>1000%	\$ 735	\$ 60	>1000%

The Corporation recognized \$7.8 million and \$15.6 million (2021 - \$6.4 million and \$12.8 million) of natural gas trading revenue and incurred gas purchase costs of \$7.4 million and \$14.8 million (2021 - \$6.4 million and \$12.7 million) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, respectively, related to the delivery of a certain off-taker's long-term contract.

The Corporation's gas purchases are isolated to this particular long-term contract and it does not intend to engage in speculative gas trading activities.

### Natural Gas Transportation Expenses

The Corporation either sells its natural gas at its Jobo gas plant gate (whereby the off-taker incurs the transportation expenses, and as such Canacol does not recognize a transportation expense), or delivers its natural gas to the off-takers' locations (whereby Canacol pays and recognizes the transportation expenses directly). In the latter case, the Corporation's transportation expenses on such contracts are compensated by higher gross sales prices, resulting in average realized sales prices (net of transportation) being consistent with the Corporation's realized price in which the off-taker incurs the transportation expense. The blend of these two types of delivery options varies from contract to contract and quarter to quarter, hence the Corporation refers to an average net realized sales price, which in either case, is net of any transportation costs, regardless of which party incurs the transportation expense.

Natural gas transportation expenses decreased 10% and 7% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, primarily due to the decrease in natural gas sales volume subject to transportation expenses, as described above, compared to the same periods in 2021.

### Natural Gas Royalties

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
<b>Natural Gas</b>						
Esperanza royalties	\$ 928	\$ 1,551	(40%)	\$ 2,188	\$ 3,493	(37%)
VIM-5 royalties	9,478	9,225	3%	17,800	18,239	(2%)
VIM-21 royalties	2,522	340	642%	4,774	684	598%
<b>Royalty expense</b>	<b>\$ 12,928</b>	<b>\$ 11,116</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>\$ 24,762</b>	<b>\$ 22,416</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Natural Gas Royalty Rates</b>						
Esperanza	8.6%	8.5%	1%	8.5%	7.7%	10%
VIM-5	21.7%	22.3%	(3%)	22.3%	23%	(3%)
VIM-21	9.9%	9.7%	2%	9.7%	9.7%	—
<b>Natural gas royalty rate</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>(8%)</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>(6%)</b>

The Corporation's natural gas royalties are generally at a rate of 6.4%, until net field production reaches 5,000 boepd, at which point the royalty rates increase on a sliding scale up to a 20% maximum rate at 600,000 boepd field production. The Corporation's Esperanza and VIM-5 natural gas production is subject to an additional overriding royalty of 2% - 4%. The Corporation's VIM-5 and VIM-21 natural gas production is subject to additional x-factor royalty rates of 13% and 3%, respectively.

The natural gas royalty rate decreased 8% and 6% to 16% and 15.8% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to 17.4% and 16.8% for the same periods in 2021, respectively, mainly due to lower production at the VIM-5 block, which is subject to a higher royalty rate. In addition, the VIM-5 royalty rate was slightly lower, as compared to 2021, as a result of less production at certain fields exceeding the 5,000 boepd threshold, at which point, is subject to a higher royalty rate, as described above.



## Average Benchmark and Realized Sales Prices, Net of Transportation

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
<b>Average Benchmark Prices</b>						
Henry Hub (\$/Mcf)	\$ 7.49	\$ 2.97	152%	\$ 6.03	\$ 2.84	112%
Alberta Energy Company (“AECO”) (\$/Mcf)	\$ 5.42	\$ 2.48	119%	\$ 4.55	\$ 2.39	90%
Brent (\$/bbl)	\$ 111.79	\$ 69.02	62%	\$ 104.59	\$ 65.04	61%
<b>Average Sales Prices, Net of Transportation</b>						
Natural gas and LNG (\$/Mcf)	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.09	16%	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.22	11%
Colombia oil (\$/bbl)	\$ 46.35	\$ 51.26	(10%)	\$ 44.39	\$ 48.80	(9%)
<b>Corporate average (\$/boe)</b>	\$ 27.29	\$ 23.48	16%	\$ 27.04	\$ 24.26	11%

The sales prices of the Corporation’s natural gas sales contracts are largely fixed, with a portion of its portfolio sold on the spot market. The Corporation’s transportation expenses associated with the spot sales are compensated by higher gross sales prices, resulting in realized sales prices, net of transportation that are consistent with the Corporation’s fixed-priced contracts.

The 16% and 11% increase in average natural gas and LNG sales prices, net of transportation from \$4.09 per Mcf and \$4.22 per Mcf to \$4.73 per Mcf and \$4.70 per Mcf during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, is mainly due to higher priced fixed contracts and spot market sales. The increase in higher spot market sales prices was a result of tighter supply during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022.

The decrease in average crude oil sales prices during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, is mainly due to increased Colombia oil production from two previously suspended wells being put onto production during Q1 2022. These wells are subject to a lower fixed tariff price, in accordance with the joint operating agreement.

## Operating Expenses

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Natural gas and LNG	\$ 5,217	\$ 3,715	40%	\$ 11,061	\$ 8,156	36%
Colombia oil	827	262	216%	1,745	525	232%
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	\$ 6,044	\$ 3,977	52%	\$ 12,806	\$ 8,681	48%
Natural gas and LNG (\$/Mcf)	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.24	29%	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.26	27%
Colombia oil (\$/bbl)	\$ 16.08	\$ 13.78	17%	\$ 19.72	\$ 11.25	75%
<b>Corporate (\$/boe)</b>	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.44	38%	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.55	39%

Natural gas and LNG operating expenses per Mcf increased 29% and 27% to \$0.31 per Mcf and \$0.33 per Mcf for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to \$0.24 per Mcf and \$0.26 per Mcf for the same periods in 2021, respectively. The increase is mainly due to maintenance performed during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, which would normally be performed throughout the year.

Colombia oil operating expenses increased 216% and 232% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, mainly due to a lower partner recovery of operating expenses due to benchmark prices exceeding \$70 per bbl, in accordance with the joint operating agreement.

Colombia oil per bbl increased 17% and 75% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, due to the increase in gross operating expenses, as described above, offset by an increase in sales volumes.

## Operating Netbacks

\$/Mcf	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
<b>Natural Gas and LNG</b>						
Revenue, net of transportation expense	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.09	16%	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.22	11%
Royalties	(0.76)	(0.71)	7%	(0.74)	(0.71)	4%
Operating expenses	(0.31)	(0.24)	29%	(0.33)	(0.26)	27%
<b>Operating netback</b>	<b>\$ 3.66</b>	<b>\$ 3.14</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>\$ 3.63</b>	<b>\$ 3.25</b>	<b>12%</b>

\$/bbl	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
<b>Colombia oil</b>						
Revenue, net of transportation expense <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 46.35	\$ 51.26	(10%)	\$ 44.39	\$ 48.80	(9%)
Royalties	(2.78)	(3.94)	(29%)	(2.75)	(3.75)	(27%)
Operating expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	(16.08)	(13.78)	17%	(19.72)	(11.25)	75%
<b>Operating netback</b>	<b>\$ 27.49</b>	<b>\$ 33.54</b>	<b>(18%)</b>	<b>\$ 21.92</b>	<b>\$ 33.80</b>	<b>(35%)</b>

(1) Refer to the "Average Benchmark and Realized Sales Prices, Net of Transportation" of this MD&A for more information.

(2) Refer to the "Operating Expenses" section of this MD&A for more information.

\$/boe	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
<b>Corporate</b>						
Revenue, net of transportation expense	\$ 27.29	\$ 23.48	16%	\$ 27.04	\$ 24.26	11%
Royalties	(4.29)	(4.06)	6%	(4.20)	(4.04)	4%
Operating expenses	(1.98)	(1.44)	38%	(2.15)	(1.55)	39%
<b>Operating netback</b>	<b>\$ 21.02</b>	<b>\$ 17.98</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>\$ 20.69</b>	<b>\$ 18.67</b>	<b>11%</b>

## General and Administrative Expenses

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Gross costs	\$ 8,719	\$ 8,612	1%	\$ 17,223	\$ 16,620	4%
Less: capitalized amounts	(2,022)	(1,486)	36%	(4,036)	(2,823)	43%
<b>General and administrative expenses</b>	<b>\$ 6,697</b>	<b>\$ 7,126</b>	<b>(6%)</b>	<b>\$ 13,187</b>	<b>\$ 13,797</b>	<b>(4%)</b>
<b>\$/boe</b>	<b>\$ 2.20</b>	<b>\$ 2.59</b>	<b>(15%)</b>	<b>\$ 2.22</b>	<b>\$ 2.47</b>	<b>(10%)</b>

General and administrative ("G&A") gross costs increased 1% and 4% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, mainly due to higher personnel costs and inflation.

G&A per boe decreased 15% and 10% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, mainly due to higher natural gas and LNG sales volumes during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, in addition to higher capitalized amounts related to certain projects. Annual gross costs are expected to remain relatively flat as the Corporation's production base grows, which will result in the G&A per boe to decrease going forward.

## Net Finance Expense

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Net financing expense paid	\$ 8,194	\$ 7,880	4%	\$ 16,518	\$ 15,400	7%
Non-cash net financing expenses	2,094	1,001	109%	4,073	1,907	114%
<b>Net finance expense</b>	<b>\$ 10,288</b>	<b>\$ 8,881</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>\$ 20,591</b>	<b>\$ 17,307</b>	<b>19%</b>

Net finance expense increased 16% and 19% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, mainly due to the amortization of upfront transaction costs and interest expense related to the refinancing of the Senior Notes. The Senior Notes principal amount increased from \$320 million to \$500 million and is subject to a lower interest rate of 5.75% compared to the previous rate of 7.25%. The Credit Suisse bank debt and the litigation settlement obligation (subject to higher interest rates of approximately 4.6% (LIBOR + 4.25%) and 8.74%, respectively), were settled in 2021 and as such, offset the higher interest expense during the same periods in 2022.

### Stock-Based Compensation Expense

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Equity-settled unit expense	\$ 42	\$ 166	(75%)	\$ 123	\$ 370	(67%)
Cash-settled unit expense	932	1,693	(45%)	2,555	2,056	24%
<b>Stock-based compensation</b>	<b>\$ 974</b>	<b>\$ 1,859</b>	<b>(48%)</b>	<b>\$ 2,678</b>	<b>\$ 2,426</b>	<b>10%</b>

Equity-settled expense is a non-cash expense recognized based on the fair value of stock options granted recognized on a graded vesting basis over the grant term. The fair value of the stock options granted were estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Equity-settled unit expense decreased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, as a result of less stock options being amortized due to the expiry of certain units.

Cash-settled unit expense is a non-cash amortization of restricted share units (“RSUs”), performance share units (“PSUs”) and deferred share units (“DSUs”), which are expected to be settled in cash, amortized over their respective vesting terms and revalued each period based on the Corporation’s share price. Cash-settled unit expense decreased during the three months ended June 30, 2022 due to the devaluation of the Corporation’s share price as at June 30, 2022. The increase during the six months ended June 30, 2022 was mainly due to the the RSUs, PSUs and DSUs being granted towards the end of 2021.

### Depletion and Depreciation Expense

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Depletion and depreciation expense	\$ 18,284	\$ 15,930	15%	\$ 34,952	\$ 32,833	6%
\$/boe	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.78	4%	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.88	—

Depletion and depreciation expense increased 15% and 6% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, compared to the same periods in 2021, respectively, mainly due to higher production.

### Income Tax Expense

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current income tax expense	\$ 15,194	\$ 6,319	\$ 28,556	\$ 12,183
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	11,962	(1,550)	(197)	9,723
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>\$ 27,156</b>	<b>\$ 4,769</b>	<b>\$ 28,359</b>	<b>\$ 21,906</b>

The Corporation’s pre-tax income was subject to the Colombian statutory income tax rate of 35% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022. The Colombian statutory income tax rate is currently set to remain consistent going forward.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the current income tax expense increased, compared to the same periods in 2021, mainly due to: i) the increase in annual tax rate from 31% in 2021 to 35% in 2022 and ii) certain tax write-offs, including exploration expense, deducted from taxable income in 2021.

The Corporation’s tax pools are denominated in COP, which are re-valued at each reporting date using the period end COP to USD foreign exchange rate. The non-cash deferred income tax expense recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2022 of \$12 million was mainly as a result of the 10% devaluation of the COP to USD rate as at June 30, 2022 of 4,127:1, compared to the March 31, 2022 rate of 3,748:1.

## Income Tax Cash Payments

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Income taxes paid	\$ 13,867	\$ 22,020	\$ 21,420	\$ 26,037

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation paid a 2021 income tax installment of \$1.5 million and \$4.8 million (2021 - \$11.3 million), respectively. In addition, the Corporation also prepaid advances related to its 2022 income tax expense of \$12.3 million and \$16.5 million (2021- \$10.7 million and \$14.7 million) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, respectively.

## Capital Expenditures

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Drilling and completions	\$ 14,416	\$ 11,682	\$ 24,035	\$ 29,195
Facilities, workovers and infrastructure	13,445	5,920	20,719	11,884
Land, seismic, communities and other	12,803	5,423	21,374	9,225
Capitalized G&A	2,022	1,486	4,036	2,823
Net proceeds on disposition of property, plant and equipment	—	(31)	—	(270)
<b>Net cash capital expenditures</b>	<b>42,686</b>	<b>24,480</b>	<b>70,164</b>	<b>52,857</b>
Non-cash costs and adjustments:				
Right-of-Use leased assets	29	355	1,931	474
Disposition	(114)	5	(3,481)	164
Non-cash costs and adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	3,874	1,523	4,504	712
<b>Net capital expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 46,475</b>	<b>\$ 26,363</b>	<b>\$ 73,118</b>	<b>\$ 54,207</b>
Net capital expenditures recorded as:				
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 19,590	\$ 11,428	\$ 31,772	\$ 25,215
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	26,999	14,961	44,827	29,098
Disposition	(114)	(26)	(3,481)	(106)
<b>Net capital expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 46,475</b>	<b>\$ 26,363</b>	<b>\$ 73,118</b>	<b>\$ 54,207</b>

(1) Non-cash costs and adjustments mainly related to a change in estimate related to decommissioning obligations

Net capital expenditures during the three months ended June 30, 2022 are primarily related to:

- Cornamusa-1 exploration well drilling costs;
- Alboka-1 exploration well drilling costs;
- Chirimia-1 sidetrack development well drilling costs;
- Toronja-3 development well drilling costs;
- 3D seismic costs at the VIM-5 block;
- Medellin pipeline engineering design costs;
- Breva-2 development well and Icotea exploration well pre-drilling costs;
- Facility related costs at the VIM-5 and Esperanza blocks; and
- Land and other costs at the VIM-5, VMM-47, VIM-21 and VMM-45 blocks.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

### Foreign Currency Risk

As at June 30, 2022, the COP to the USD exchange rate was 4,127:1 (December 31, 2021 – 3,981:1) and the CAD to USD exchange rate was 1.29:1 (December 31, 2021 – 1.27:1).

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation held no foreign exchange contracts.

## Capital Management

The Corporation's policy is to maintain a strong capital base in order to provide flexibility in the future development of the business and maintain investor, creditor and market confidence. The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Corporation considers its capital structure to include share capital, long-term debt, lease obligations and working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities excluding current portion of long-term obligations. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, from time to time the Corporation may issue or repurchase common shares or other securities, sell assets or adjust its capital spending to manage current and projected debt levels.

The Corporation monitors leverage and adjusts its capital structure based on its net debt level. Net debt is defined as the principal amount of its outstanding long-term obligations less working capital, as defined above. In order to facilitate the management of its net debt, the Corporation prepares annual budgets, which are updated as necessary depending on varying factors including current and forecast commodity prices, changes in capital structure, execution of the Corporation's business plan and general industry conditions. The annual budget is approved by the Board of Directors and updates are prepared and reviewed as required.

The Corporation's Senior Notes and Bridge Loan include various non-financial covenants relating to indebtedness, operations, investments, assets sales, capital expenditures and other standard operating business covenants. The Corporation's bank debt is also subject to various financial covenants, including a maximum consolidated total debt, less cash and cash equivalents, to twelve months trailing adjusted EBITDAX ratio ("Consolidated Leverage Ratio") of 3.25:1.00 and a minimum twelve months trailing adjusted EBITDAX to interest expense, excluding non-cash expenses, ratio ("Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio") of 2.50:1.00.

As at June 30, 2022, the Corporation was in compliance with the covenants.

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Senior Notes - principal (5.75%)	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Bridge Loan - principal (LIBOR + 4.25%)( <sup>1</sup> )	25,000	25,000
Operating Loan - principal (IBR + 1.5%)( <sup>2</sup> )	—	2,513
Colombia Bank Debt - principal (IBR + 2.5%)( <sup>2</sup> )	11,678	12,107
Lease obligation	17,620	18,089
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>554,298</b>	557,709
Less: working capital surplus	(100,828)	(148,124)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>\$ 453,470</b>	<b>\$ 409,585</b>

(1) The LIBOR rate during the six months ended June 30, 2022 was 2.86%.

(2) The IBR rate being applied to the interest expense during the six months ended June 30, 2022 was 5.18%.

The Consolidated Leverage Ratio is calculated as follows:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total debt	\$ 554,298	\$ 557,709
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(90,808)	(138,523)
Net debt for covenant purposes	\$ 463,490	\$ 419,186
Adjusted EBITDAX	\$ 207,867	\$ 194,389
<b>Consolidated Leverage Ratio</b>	<b>2.23</b>	2.16

The Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio is calculated as follows:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Adjusted EBITDAX	\$ 207,867	\$ 194,389
Interest expense, excluding non-cash expenses	\$ 32,644	\$ 31,488
<b>Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio</b>	<b>6.37</b>	6.17

As at August 10, 2022, the Corporation had 170.8 million common shares, 8.1 million stock options, 2.2 million RSUs, 1 million PSUs and 0.1 million DSUs outstanding.

## Contractual Obligations

The following table provides a summary of the Corporation's cash requirements to meet its financial liabilities and contractual obligations existing at June 30, 2022:

	Less than 1 year		1-3 years		Thereafter		Total
Long-term debt – principal	\$	—	\$	36,678	\$	500,000	\$ 536,678
Lease obligations – undiscounted		4,041		6,360		8,030	18,431
Trade and other payables		58,845		—		—	58,845
Dividend payable		6,894		—		—	6,894
Taxes payable		4,906		—		—	4,906
Other long term obligations		—		4,068		—	4,068
Long-term incentive compensation liability		2,306		762		—	3,068
Exploration and production contracts		5,377		58,586		16,379	80,342
Compression station operating contracts		2,688		5,538		7,231	15,457
	\$	<b>85,057</b>	\$	<b>111,992</b>	\$	<b>531,640</b>	\$ <b>728,689</b>

## Letters of Credit

At June 30, 2022, the Corporation had letters of credit outstanding totaling \$85.8 million to guarantee work commitments on exploration blocks in Colombia and to guarantee other contractual commitments, of which, \$4.1 million financial guarantees relate to certain petroleum assets previously sold, which are scheduled to be transferred no later than December 31, 2022.

## Exploration and Production Contracts

The Corporation has entered into a number of exploration contracts in Colombia which require the Corporation to fulfill work program commitments and issue financial guarantees related thereto. In aggregate, the Corporation has outstanding exploration commitments at June 30, 2022 of \$80.3 million and has issued \$40.9 million in financial guarantees related thereto.

## Related Party Transactions

The Corporation holds 41.7 million shares and 18.4 million warrants of Arrow Exploration Ltd. ("Arrow") valued at \$4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, as at June 30, 2022 and a receivable balance of \$3.6 million. Half of the remaining balance of \$3.6 million will be paid no later than December 31, 2022 and the other half will be paid no later than June 30, 2023. As such, the Corporation has classified its \$3.6 million receivable balance as current as at June 30, 2022. Two members of key management of Canacol are also members of the board of directors of Arrow.

## Sustainability

As indicated in the Corporation's 2021 Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Integrated Report released on June 28, 2022, Canacol currently leads the industry as one of the cleanest oil and gas producers in both Colombia and North America with Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions that are 80% lower than our oil focused peers and 50% lower than our gas focused peers, on average. Canacol's ambition is to continue to lead the oil and gas industry in Colombia in terms of supplying the increasing energy demands of Colombians while reducing carbon emissions, exploring avenues for renewable energy generation, fostering national energy self-sufficiency, and catalyzing the growth and development of Colombia's economy and its people. Canacol enthusiastically supports global goals to meet the Paris Agreement targets as well as Colombia's commitment to a 51% reduction in emissions by 2030, of which natural gas will play a crucial role in a fair and equitable energy transition. The Corporation's objective on ESG matters is to improve the quality of life of millions of people through the exploration, production and supply of conventional natural gas in Colombia. Alongside this, the Corporation is focused on generating value for its stakeholders in a sustainable, collaborative, co-responsible, respectful and transparent way. With the Corporation's transition to natural gas, it now has an environmentally friendly value proposition that contributes to the reduction of CO2 emissions in Colombia and provides for a more efficient use of resources.

The Corporation continues to support its communities in essential social projects such as access to water and utilities, local economic projects, construction and improvement of public and community infrastructure, technical and university scholarships amongst others.

The Corporation has strong corporate governance standards and procedures, which are aligned with best global practices and trends, and uses control mechanisms that protect shareholder's interests, respect and promote human rights, guarantee ethical behavior, integrity and transparency, ensure regulatory compliance and minimize risk.

For 2022 and beyond, the Corporation is committed to continue developing and maintaining a robust ESG strategy and, as such, is implementing a six-year plan with the following four priorities:

1. A cleaner energy future - deliver natural gas under the highest environmental and operational efficiency standards.
2. A safe and committed team - maintain best-in-class health and safety practices and promote a diverse and inclusive culture.
3. Transparent and ethical business - adopt best practices, incorporate governance, encourage respect for human rights and ensure ethics and integrity in everything Canacol does.
4. Sustainable development - promote and maintain close and transparent relationships that guarantee communities' growth and quality of life.

## OUTLOOK

For the remainder of 2022, the Corporation is focused on the following objectives: 1) drilling of up to a total of twelve exploration and development wells in a continuous program, of which six wells were drilled in the first half of 2022, targeting a 2P reserves replacement ratio of more than 200%; 2) the acquisition of 470 square kilometers of 3D seismic on the Corporation's VIM-5 block to expand its exploration prospect inventory; 3) the purchase of rental facilities equipment and the installation of gas compression to lower operating expenses and increase recovery factors, respectively; 4) the selection of a contractor for the new gas pipeline from Jobo to Medellin, which will add 100 MMscfpd (with expansion potential up to 200 MMscfpd) of new gas sales to the interior in late 2024, resulting in Canacol being responsible for 30% (up to 40%) of Colombia's domestic gas supply; 5) continuing the return of capital to shareholders in the form of dividends and common share buybacks; and 6) continuing with the Corporation's commitment to its ESG strategy and its achievement of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensities that are at least 50% lower on average than its gas focused peers (and 80% lower on average than oil focused peers) in North and South America.

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(in United States dollars (tabular amounts in thousands) except as otherwise noted)

	2022		2021			2020		
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
<b>Financial</b>								
Total natural gas, LNG and crude oil revenues, net of royalties and transportation expense	<b>78,022</b>	73,667	77,073	72,802	59,969	65,818	63,976	57,429
Adjusted funds from operations <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>39,086</b>	33,816	43,691	38,227	33,643	38,085	35,251	33,409
Per share – basic (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0.23</b>	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.18
Per share – diluted (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0.23</b>	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.18
Cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	<b>35,338</b>	38,063	28,881	57,046	(13)	37,900	26,477	50,016
Net (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income	<b>(6,404)</b>	24,415	7,024	8,790	2,424	(3,062)	921	2,609
Per share – basic (\$)	<b>(0.04)</b>	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.01	(0.02)	0.01	0.01
Per share – diluted (\$)	<b>(0.04)</b>	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.01	(0.02)	0.01	0.01
Adjusted EBITDAX <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>55,208</b>	49,624	49,198	53,836	44,638	46,716	45,941	42,303
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	<b>170,589</b>	172,451	176,558	177,245	179,289	179,515	179,764	180,980
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	<b>170,589</b>	172,451	176,558	177,245	179,289	179,515	179,764	181,495
Capital expenditures, net of dispositions <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>46,475</b>	26,643	21,556	24,177	26,363	27,844	29,366	26,437
<b>Operations</b>								
Natural gas, LNG and crude oil production <sup>(1)</sup>								
Natural gas and LNG (MMscfpd)	<b>190,559</b>	183,130	186,145	192,402	173,117	179,474	170,087	162,012
Colombia oil (bopd)	<b>571</b>	428	244	394	262	256	287	317
Total (boepd)	<b>34,002</b>	32,556	32,901	34,149	30,633	31,743	30,127	28,740
Realized contractual sales, before royalties <sup>(1)</sup>								
Natural gas and LNG (MMscfpd)	<b>187,963</b>	181,813	185,896	190,553	171,463	177,633	169,763	162,984
Colombia oil (bopd)	<b>565</b>	412	490	168	209	307	300	347
Total (boepd)	<b>33,541</b>	32,309	33,103	33,598	30,290	31,471	30,083	28,941
Operating netbacks <sup>(1)</sup>								
Natural gas and LNG (\$/Mcf)	<b>3.66</b>	3.58	3.59	3.49	3.14	3.36	3.58	3.47
Colombia oil (\$/bbl)	<b>27.49</b>	14.23	21.93	30.93	33.54	34.06	23.04	17.04
Corporate (\$/boe)	<b>21.02</b>	20.33	20.51	19.96	17.98	19.33	20.44	19.76

(1) Non-IFRS measure – see “Non-IFRS Measures” section above.



## RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There have been no significant changes in the three months ended June 30, 2022 to the risks and uncertainties as identified in the MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2021.

A more comprehensive discussion of risks and uncertainties is contained in the Corporation's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2021 as filed on SEDAR and hereby incorporated by reference.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Corporation's management made judgements, assumptions and estimates in the preparation of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates, and those differences may be material. The basis of presentation and the Corporation's significant accounting policies can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

## CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Corporation has not implemented new accounting policies during the three months ended June 30, 2022. Detailed discussions of new accounting policies and impact are provided in the financial statements.

## REGULATORY POLICIES

### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("DC&P") are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all material information is gathered and reported on a timely basis to senior management so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure and that information required to be disclosed by the issuer under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), along with other members of management, have designed, or caused to be designed under the CEO and CFO's supervision, DC&P and established processes to ensure that they are provided with sufficient knowledge to support the representations made in the interim certificates required to be filed under National Instrument 52-109.

### Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The CEO and CFO, along with participation from other members of management, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, there has been no change in the Corporation's ICFR that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's ICFR.

### Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Corporation's management, including its CEO and CFO, believe that any DC&P or ICFR, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Corporation have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgements in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.