

CRUZZSUR ENERGY CORP.
(formerly PentaNova Energy Corp.)

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

The following is management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the operating and financial results of CruzSur Energy Corp. ("CruzSur" or the "Company") for the three month and year ended December 31, 2019, as well as information and expectations concerning CruzSur's outlook based on currently available information.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with CruzSur's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the "Financial Statements") prepared in accordance with IFRS (as defined below), together with the accompanying notes.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information about our current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. See the reader advisory for information on the risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and the assumptions underlying our forward-looking information. Additional information on the Company, its financial statements, this MD&A and other factors that could affect CruzSur's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

All dollar values are expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB").

This MD&A is prepared as of April 29, 2020.

Non-GAAP Measures

Certain financial measures in this document do not have a standardized meaning as prescribed by IFRS, and therefore are considered non-GAAP measures. These measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. These measures have been described and presented in order to provide shareholders and potential investors with additional measures for analyzing our ability to generate funds to finance our operations and information regarding our liquidity. The additional information should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. The definition and reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure is presented in the Operating Results, Financial Results and Liquidity and Capital Resources sections of this MD&A.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW AND UPDATE

CruzSur is an oil and gas company incorporated in Canada, which formerly operated under the name PentaNova Energy Corp. CruzSur's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "CZR".

CruzSur is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and exploitation of oil and natural gas assets in South America, particularly in the countries of Colombia and Argentina. The Company's current

asset portfolio is comprised of one appraisal and two exploration natural gas assets in Colombia and two assets in Argentina; one medium oil and one natural gas.

COVID-19 Pandemic

In Q1 2020, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus), which has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Company as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. While the extent of the impact is unknown, the current impact has delayed the Company's Colombian exploration activities currently planned for the first quarter of 2020 due to the national quarantine declared by the Colombian government. Furthermore, significant declines and abnormal volatility in financial markets and world crude oil prices have occurred as a result of the pandemic and concurrent oil market share war. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain but could impact the Company's operations, future net earnings, cash flows and financial condition.

Share Consolidation

On September 4, 2018, the Company completed a share consolidation in which one post-consolidation common share replaced ten pre-consolidation common shares. As a result, the outstanding common shares of the Company were reduced to 24,220,160 common shares. All information relating to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, issued and outstanding common shares, warrants, stock options and per share amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the impact of the ten for one share consolidation within this MD&A.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES

Colombia

CruzSur has working interest in the Maria Conchita Block, the SN-9 Block and the Tiburon Block. Below is a detailed description of each block:

Maria Conchita Block

The Maria Conchita Block originally covered an area of approximately 60,076 acres in the Department of Guajira, Colombia. The E&P Contract for the Maria Conchita Block (the "Maria Conchita E&P Contract") is a 2009 contract between the Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos ("ANH") of Colombia and MKMS Enerji Sucursal Colombia ("MKMS"), a wholly owned subsidiary of CruzSur, for the exploration and production of conventional hydrocarbons in the Maria Conchita area. The Company maintains an 80% working interest in the Maria Conchita Block with 20% being held by private joint operation partners.

The Maria Conchita E&P Contract has an initial exploration term consisting of 6 one-year exploration phases, that are followed by a 24-year production period from the date when commerciality is declared. Exploration phases may be longer as a result of extensions and/or temporary suspensions by the ANH following satisfaction of certain requirements set out in the Maria Conchita E&P Contract, as has been the case with Maria Conchita. Phase 1 was completed with the acquiring, processing and interpretation of

120 km² of 3-D seismic. The Phase 2 commitment was fulfilled with the drilling of the Istanbul-1 well. CruzSur has decided not to proceed with the remaining exploration phases, which is discussed hereafter.

There have been two wells drilled by Texaco (Aruchara-1 in 1980 and Aruchara-2 in 1982), and two wells drilled by Ecopetrol, S.A. (Almirante-1 in 1988 and Tinka-1 in 1988). The Aruchara-1 well tested gas in the Upper and Middle Miocene. The Tinka-1 well tested gas in the Upper Miocene. 3-D seismic has been acquired over both discoveries, and the Environmental Impact Assessment permit has been granted. Maria Conchita is close to both of Colombia's gas trunk lines. The Maria Conchita Block neighbors the Chuchupa Block to its north, which is one of Colombia's largest gas fields with an initial 900 MMBoe in place and currently accounts for approximately 40% of Colombia's daily natural gas output. The Chuchupa Block has been under production for over 35 years, and it was operated by Chevron in association with Ecopetrol, S.A. Production from the Chuchupa Block has been decreasing over the last several years, creating a need for new natural gas discoveries to replace it.

The Company commenced drilling of the Istanbul-1 well on February 27, 2018 and reached a total depth of 8,740 feet measured depth ("MD") on March 21, 2018. Based on the interpretation of the open hole logs and mud log, 12 separate intervals covering a total thickness of 62.4 feet were selected and perforated for testing between 7,912 feet MD and 8,608 feet MD.

From April 6 to April 10, 2018, the well was tested with gas and water produced to surface. Although steady state conditions were never achieved, the well was flowed for a period of 7 hours at an average rate of 350,000 cubic feet of gas per day and 2,100 barrels of water per day. A production log ("PLT") was subsequently run, confirming that the majority of water and gas production was coming from 26 feet of perforations in the upper sand package. The PLT also confirmed that the other potential gas bearing zones (eight zones with 36.4 feet of perforations) were not contributing materially to the observed flow, being impeded by the weight of the water column in the wellbore, which severely limited the ability to achieve sufficient drawdown to initiate gas flow from these zones.

On July 17, 2018 CruzSur filed a technical discovery notice for Istanbul-1, and on September 3, 2018 an Evaluation Program covering an area of 32,518 acres was declared around the well in which the reserves and prospective resources exist and are covered by the existing 3D seismic.

The Evaluation Program consists of geological and geophysical studies and an evaluation of re-entries on the existing wells and will expire on December 11, 2021. On December 7, 2018, CruzSur notified the ANH of its intention not to proceed to Phase 3 of the exploration program and to return the areas of the Maria Conchita Block not covered by the Evaluation Program. On December 13, 2018 the ANH returned the deposit held in guarantee of the phase 2 commitments in full to CruzSur. On September 27, 2019, MKMS officially signed documentation with the ANH to return the aforementioned area, maintaining the 32,518 acres under the Evaluation Program, and requested an extension of two additional years for this program.

Given the PLT results were inconclusive, it was decided to perform an in-depth re-evaluation of the 3D seismic for the area and the amplitude versus offset (AVO) anomalies based on the new geological interpretation results. The new interpretation indicates the possibility that significant gas resources could exist for sustained development of the field. To confirm these volumes, it is necessary to carry out a sustained test in the Aruchara-1 well through a re-entry project to 1) repair a gas leak detected during 2019, and 2) confirm the accumulation tested in the year 1980. Based on the results of this testing, the Company will determine a subsequent work program which may include the drilling of 2 additional exploration wells in this area. Depending on the results from the Aruchara-1 well testing, the Company

may also perform a re-entry project of the Istanbul-1 well to perform an extended test at the intervals where discovery of unassociated gas was achieved.

This same analysis will also need to be carried out in the area near the Tinka-1 well to define the maximum commercial capacity of the field. This analysis is anticipated to be carried out in 2020.

Subsequent work programs will depend on the mechanical feasibility and results of the re-entry in Aruchara-1, Istanbul-1 and Tinka-1 and on the results of the tests carried out on them. As part of the Istanbul-1 Well Evaluation Program extended until December 2021, the Company plans to carry out a feasibility study through the re-entry of the existing wells (Aruchara-1, Tinka-1 and the same Istanbul-1) located within the prospective area, evaluating the following aspects: condition of environmental licensing, social aspects of the area of direct influence of the project, mechanical integrity, integral costs of intervention and evaluation of initial test results. All this with the intention of determining the technical-economic suitability of a future re-entry in some of these wells in order to be used for a potential production test, which would contribute to reducing the uncertainty of the volume of resources and the gas potential of the discovery made at the Istanbul-1 well.

During the year 2020, it is planned to carry out the activities contained in the Evaluation Program, including re-entry at the Aruchara-1 well. In order to determine the total perspective of the area, studies related to the design of facilities are also anticipated. Furthermore, once the evaluation studies have been completed and the field has been declared commercial, further studies will be performed related to extensive tests in the field for possible re-entries and new wells to be drilled as part of a possible development plan.

As of April 2020, all activities have been suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Colombia. Activities will resume once the suspension is lifted.

SN-9 Block

The SN-9 Block is located in the Lower Magdalena Valley, 75 km from Colombia's Caribbean coast. The SN-9 Block has 730 km of 2-D seismic. The Hechizo well was drilled on the block by Ecopetrol, S.A. in 1992 and tested gas in the Cienaga de Oro formation at a depth of approximately 4,250 ft.

The SN-9 Block, which covers an area of approximately 311,353 acres in the Department of Cordoba, Colombia, has a 6-year exploration period, divided in two phases of three years each, followed with a 24-year production period from the date when commerciality is declared. The SN-9 Block is adjacent to blocks held by Canacol Energy Ltd. The area has excellent infrastructure with good roads and access to the northern gas trunk line.

The E&P Contract for the SN-9 Block (the "SN-9 E&P Contract"), dated October 8, 2014, was entered into between the ANH and Clean Energy Resources S.A.S., a Colombian corporation ("Clean"). The SN-9 E&P Contract is currently in the first phase of the exploration program which includes a minimum work obligation of acquiring 125 km² of 3-D seismic and drilling one exploration well.

The Company is in the process of carrying out the exploration activities in stages which will satisfy the minimum work obligations. The first stage will see the finalization of the environmental impact study and prior consulting processes in order to obtain the necessary environmental licenses. This is to be followed by the drilling of two exploration wells in the Magico and Milagroso areas. The second stage will focus on

evaluating the Hechicero and Hechizo areas, including drilling two additional exploration wells and acquiring 3D seismic for the development of the field. Drilling rigs are expected on site in Q3 2020. However, timing of execution may be affected by existing quarantine orders due to the current COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, the Company is working to reach agreements with suppliers in order to complete the aforementioned SN-9 work commitments once the environmental license is obtained.

Resolution of Dispute Affecting SN-9 Block

In May 2019, the Company reached a resolution with Clean regarding the Company's original acquisition from Clean of economic beneficial interest in the SN-9 Block. The terms of the resolution are as follows:

- Clean's participation in the SN-9 Block will increase from a 5% to a 13% interest reducing the Company's share from 80% to 72%, which will comprise two components:
- First component - the original carried working interest will increase by 3%, from 5% to 8%
- Second component - Clean will acquire an additional 5% by one of two options:
 - Option 1 - payment of \$1.2 million to the Company if Clean chooses to only participate in the first phase of the exploration program.
 - Option 2 - payment of \$2.9 million to the Company if Clean chooses to participate in both phases of the exploration program.

Payment to the Company for either option will be received through the sale of 62.5% of Clean's production on the SN-9 Block corresponding to this 5% interest. Furthermore, the share of Net Profit Interest and Overriding Royalties (as defined in the SN-9 PSA and discussed further below) related to this additional 5% working interest will be the obligation of Clean and not carried by the Company.

Tiburon Block

The Tiburon Block currently covers an area of approximately 245,850 acres in the Department of La Guajira, Colombia. The E&P Contract for the Tiburon Block (the "Tiburon E&P Contract") is a contract for the exploration and production of conventional hydrocarbons, dated June 14, 2006 and entered into between the ANH and Omimex de Colombia Ltd., which later changed its name to ColPan Oil & Gas Ltda. ("ColPan").

The Tiburon E&P Contract initially provided for an exploration period divided into six phases of twelve months each. The Tiburon E&P Contract is currently in Phase 3 of the exploration period with an existing minimum work obligation to acquire, process, and interpret 69.75 km² of 3D seismic. The phase commitment is currently suspended due to "Force Majeure and Third-Party Acts" due to local community issues within the region outside the control of the Company.

In light of this situation, the Company has carried out technical studies of the area in order to present for the consideration of the ANH the request to change the identified area within the Tiburon Block where the current minimum work obligation of 3D seismic is to be completed, and alternatively, complete the acquisition, processing and interpretation of 112 km 2D seismic in the Bahia Honda area within the Tiburon Block, which is equivalent to the current Phase 3 commitment of the E&P Contract of 69.75 km² of 3D seismic.

The previous request is based on the technical study carried out on the area of the Tiburon Block, as well as on the analysis of its geological model. Through the study and re-interpretation of the existing

information, the Company has concluded that the Bahia Honda area (La Guajira) shows a higher level of perspectivity, being able to determine structures, leads and geological prospects of interest. In addition, there exists less uncertainty regarding social acceptance and the completion of the requisite prior consultation in this area, which can be completed expeditiously. This will ultimately allow the Company to execute the exploration activities and commitments of the E&P Contract with a high probability of success.

Resolution of Dispute Affecting Tiburon Block

In May 2019, the Company reached a resolution with ColPan regarding the Company's original acquisition from ColPan of economic beneficial interest in the Tiburon Block. The terms of the resolution are as follows:

- CruzSur will earn its economic beneficial interest based on the executed work program as follows:
 - 10% working interest on the completion of the Phase 3 3D seismic commitment
 - An additional 15% working interest on the drilling and testing of one exploration well
 - A further 15% working interest on the drilling and testing of a second exploration well
- After completing the 3D seismic commitment, CruzSur is not obligated to drill any of the exploration wells and can exit the contract with no further commitments, but will lose the original \$0.3 million performance guarantee currently held in deposit with the ANH; alternatively, CruzSur may elect to stay in the license with a 10% working interest.
- CruzSur will cover unpaid management fees of \$120,000 arising from the dispute period. This money will be returned to CruzSur if the Company is still participating in the block when the ANH performance guarantee is returned at the end of the Phase 3 commitment.
- In the event that CruzSur does not fulfill the Phase 3 commitment, except for reasons beyond its control, CruzSur will cede a 1.5% carried working interest in the SN-9 Block to Clean and forfeit the aforementioned \$120,000 payment.

Argentina

Llancanelo Exploitation Asset

Prior to the relinquishment described further below, the Company held a 39% working interest in the Llancanelo Asset through the Company's subsidiary, Alianza. The Llancanelo Asset is situated at the northern edge of the Neuquén Basin in the province of Mendoza, 37 km south of the city of Malargüe and covers approximately 23,700 acres. The Llancanelo field was discovered by YPF S.A. ("YPF") in 1937.

Relinquishment of Llancanelo Asset

In February 2019, the Company completed the Settlement and Assignment Agreement with YPF, the operator of the Llancanelo Asset, wherein both parties have agreed upon terms of assignment of Alianza's 39% participating interest in the Llancanelo Asset to YPF. In return, YPF has released Alianza from all existing and future financial obligations related to Llancanelo Asset operations. This has resulted in the elimination of approximately \$12.4 million of exploration and evaluation assets, \$1.0 million of property, plant and equipment assets, \$1.0 million of joint operation payables, \$8.4 million in liabilities for cash calls assumed on acquisitions, \$2.5 million in liabilities for considerations payable on acquisitions, and \$1.6 million in decommissioning liabilities.

YPF assumes all rights and obligations relating to the 39% participating interest which the Company purchased through two transactions that occurred in 2017. The YPF Farm-In that the Company entered into with YPF to earn an additional 11% participating interest, in which the Company was to contribute \$54 million in capital expenditures and make cash payments of \$12.5 million to YPF, has been cancelled as part of the settlement. YPF will release and hold harmless the Company from any and all commitments, damages or penalties related with this cancelation.

KM8 Asset

Prior to its disposition, the Company maintained 100% working interest in the KM8 Asset. The KM8 Asset is located immediately north of the city of Comodoro Rivadavia in the province of Chubut. The block covers 4,585 acres and has two productive zones. Shallow drilling activity began in 1915 and continued until the late 1960's, with 671 wells in the Salamanca formation, with cumulative estimated production of 28.3 mmbbl. From 1970 until 1997, 58 deeper wells were drilled, with cumulative production of 9.5 mmbbl. Today, there are 7 wells producing.

Disposition of KM8 Asset and Operator

In August 2019, the Company disposed of its 100% participation in the KM8 Asset as well as the operating entity, San Jorge Oil & Gas Inc. This disposition was realized through the transfer of the 100% ownership of San Jorge Oil & Gas Inc. and the transfer of rights and responsibilities to the KM8 Asset. By way of this transaction, the Company retains no rights or obligations to the KM8 Asset or the operating entity. The Company received a 10% overriding royalty on oil production for a period of 10 years, and granted a \$100,000 purchase option to the third-party buyer on this royalty for an exercise period of one year. The overriding royalty will be effective as of January 1, 2020 and will be calculated on the net profit of oil production from the currently active wells, after applicable royalties and operating costs. The Company has assessed a fair market value of nil on this overriding royalty based on the estimate of future cash flow forecasts anticipated to be derived from this royalty.

Sur Río Deseado Este Production Area

The Sur Río Deseado Este Production Area ("SRDE") is located in the Santa Cruz province in the Southern Flank of the Golfo San Jorge Basin. The Sur Río Deseado Este Production area covers approximately 12,000 acres and includes three heavy oil fields (Estación Tehuelches, La Frieda and La Frieda Oeste). The oil production is from a depth of approximately 2,800 ft. The Company maintains 79.06% working interest in SRDE after the acquisition of additional working interest from a former joint operation partner in October 2019. In 2020, the Company is preparing a formal request for the extension of the current exploration and production license for an additional ten years. The current license expires in March 2021.

Sur Río Deseado Este Exploration Area

The Sur Río Deseado Este Exploration Area neighbors the Sur Río Deseado Este Production Area and includes the right to exploit and carry out complementary exploration for hydrocarbons located in a concession with an area of 63,000 acres. Three wells have been drilled in the area to a depth of 3,820 ft to 4,100 ft and tested heavy oil. The Company maintains 11.52% working interest in this asset after the acquisition of additional working interest from a former joint operation partner in October 2019.

Estancia La Mariposa, Lomita de la Costa and Cerro Mangrullo

The Company acquired an 18% carried interest in the Estancia La Mariposa, Lomita de la Costa and Cerro Mangrullo Blocks (collectively, the “Mariposa Asset”) through the acquisition of Alianza. The 3 blocks are located in the province of Santa Cruz and constitute a fully carried working interest in a gas prone area in the center of the Golfo San Jorge basin in the Santa Cruz province. Estancia La Mariposa covers 6,910 acres, Lomita de la Costa covers 2,525 acres, and Cerro Mangrullo covers 12,360 acres. The exploitation permits were granted in 2008. Current production comes from Estancia La Mariposa and is predominantly gas.

Settlement Agreement Regarding the Alianza Acquisition

In June 2019, the Company reached a settlement agreement with the selling parties in relation to the original acquisition in August 2017 of the Company’s Argentina subsidiary, Alianza Petrolera Argentina S.A. Pursuant to the original purchase agreement, the Company withheld payment of \$5 million of the purchase price (the “Holdback Amount”) and withheld transfer of the real estate property owned by Alianza located in the city of Buenos Aires (the “Buenos Aires Property”) to cover adjustments to the purchase price and potential losses. Subsequent to the acquisition, the selling parties have requested from CruzSur the immediate release of the Holdback Amount and the transfer of the Buenos Aires Property as set forth under the purchase agreement. Under the settlement agreement, the Company has agreed to the following terms with the selling parties, as follows:

- Payment by the Company of \$472,000 (“Settlement Amount”), for which the Buenos Aires Property is retained by the Company and the claims on the Holdback Amount are relinquished by the selling parties. Payment of the Settlement Amount was completed in June 2019.
- The selling parties’ withdrawal of any and all disputes arising, resulting or derived from the purchase agreement.
- The Company and the selling parties give reciprocal releases from any and all claims and obligations of every kind and nature, resulting from or derived from the purchase agreement.

With the completion of this settlement agreement, the Company eliminates \$5 million in consideration payables and acquires title to the Buenos Aires Property.

Negotiations with Panacol for the Joint Development of Oil & Gas Assets

In August 2019, the Company agreed to a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Panacol Oil & Gas (“Panacol”), a company associated with a director of CruzSur, wherein Panacol will be responsible for the project management of the activities carried out by CruzSur in its different exploration blocks located in Colombia and Argentina following the guidelines of the Board of Directors of CruzSur. With a primary focus on the E&P Contract for the SN-9 Block, the initial project management responsibilities of Panacol will be as follows:

- Procure all the activities necessary to obtain the required licenses, amend the obligations of the contract, operate the SN-9 Block, negotiate and finalize the joint operating agreement with Clean.
- Negotiate with petroleum services providers who will be in charge of performing the required seismic, roads/infrastructure and drilling services estimated at \$22.3 million.

An estimated total of 6,800,000 common shares of the Company will be issued for the services being provided under the MOU in the development of the oil & gas assets. The issuance of the aforementioned common shares under the MOU is subject to the completion of Phase 1 of the E&P Contract for the SN-9 Block. The estimated \$22.3 million in expenditures for the completion of the SN-9 Block phase 1 commitment are to be paid to contracted petroleum service providers as follows: \$12 million as a non-recourse vendor financing to be paid out of 50% of the Company production share in the SN-9 Block and \$10 million by another service provider that will be negotiated as an operating tariff on the SN-9 Block. The terms of the MOU are non-binding until the execution of a definitive agreement between the parties that sets forth the terms and conditions of the MOU is completed. Under the terms of the MOU, the definitive agreement is to be finalized by August 2020.

OUTLOOK

The Company continues to move forward with its planned exploration program in the SN-9 Block as was mentioned above. The Company believes the SN-9 Block could be an important new source of natural gas in Colombia. Through a phased approach, CruzSur expects to grow reserves and provide a stable supply of natural gas in the country.

Furthermore, the aforementioned evaluation program is underway in the Maria Conchita Block to define total resources and determine the most appropriate development plan for the Uitpa and Jimol formations. The re-entry project of the Aruchara-1 well is anticipated to confirm the existence of natural gas in the area. Re-entry of the Tinka-1 and Istanbul-1 wells at a future date could test several prospective zones based on new geological and seismic re-interpretation.

In Argentina, the Company will work towards the realization of the SRDE license extension of ten additional years with the objective to continue the exploration of this block to increase oil production, taking into account the current situation of the oil sector being highly impacted by the reduction of global oil prices on account of oil price wars and the reduction of global demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company anticipates prudently pursuing asset prioritization strategies, additional and/or alternative production and exploration opportunities, and the development of its undeveloped reserves. The Company may choose to delay development, depending on a number of circumstances, including the existence of higher priority expenditures, prevailing commodity prices and the availability of funds.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATING RESULTS

Production

Production figures below represent CruzSur's net working interest in each of the blocks, before applicable royalties. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's operating results reflect a 39% working interest ownership in Llançanelo (prior to relinquishment), a 100% working interest ownership in KM8 (prior to disposal), and a 54.14% working interest ownership in SRDE (prior to acquisition of additional participating interest that becomes effective on January 1, 2020 in regard to oil production on the property). Production from the Mariposa Asset is not included within the figures below given that the Company only retains a carried interest in this particular asset, receiving funds for net revenue distributed from the operator of the concession to the Company.

Total Production Volumes (boe)	Year 2019	Year 2018	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019
Llancanelo	-	84,344	-	-	-	-
KM8	7,410	10,445	-	842	4,110	2,458
SRDE	2,352	5,158	495	548	606	703
Inventory movements	4,035	(1,764)	3,836	508	(409)	100
Total sales	13,797	98,183	4,331	1,898	4,307	3,261
Average Production Volumes (boe/d)						
Llancanelo	-	466	-	-	-	-
KM8	35	40	-	27	45	27
SRDE	6	14	5	6	7	8
Average Production Volumes (boe/d)	41	520	5	33	52	35

Llancanelo

In February 2019, as previously mentioned, the Company relinquished its 39% working interest in the Llancanelo Asset to YPF in accordance with the settlement agreement. On account of the relinquishment, no further production or operating results from the Llancanelo concession was recognized subsequent to Q2 2018.

KM8

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the KM8 concession produced a total of 7,410 boe up to the date of disposal in August 2019. This equated to average daily production of 35 boe/d, during the period in which the concession produced prior to disposal. During this same period, the Company was able to realize sales of 9,466 boe, which represented a portion of current year production and opening crude inventory from production from the previous year. Remaining crude oil production attributed to KM8 that existed as of the date of disposal of the KM8 concession became the property of the acquiror.

SRDE

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the SRDE concession produced a total of 2,352 boe. This equated to average daily production of 6 boe/d. During the year, the Company was able to realize sales of 4,331 boe (net working interest), which represented a portion of current year production and opening crude inventory from production from the previous year.

SRDE Operating Results

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company realized sales of 4,331 boe (net working interest) on SRDE crude inventory at a sales price of \$54.78/boe. The combined operating and royalty expenses incurred on production for the 2019 year exceeded the net realizable value of the crude inventory. Thus, crude oil inventory is written down to its recoverable amount quarter over quarter based on prevailing crude market prices. Loss on revaluation of SRDE crude inventory of \$191,351 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2019 (nil for the comparative period in 2018). The recognized costs of sales associated with sold SRDE inventory were equal to the total sales of \$128,464 after inventory write downs. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company realized sales of 3,889 boe (net working interest) at

an average realized sales price of \$62.62/boe. After royalties of \$8.87/boe and operating expenses of \$35.91/boe, operating netbacks of \$17.84/boe were realized.

KM8 Operating Results

In the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company realized sales of 9,466 boe on crude inventory attributable to the KM8 concession of \$530,582 (2018 - \$586,525) for an average sales price of approximately \$56.05/boe (2018 - \$58.95/boe). The combined operating and royalty expenses incurred on production at the KM8 concession continues to exceed the net realizable value of the crude inventory. Thus, crude oil inventory is written down to its recoverable amount quarter over quarter based on prevailing crude market prices. Loss on revaluation of KM8 crude inventory of \$397,761 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2019 (\$717,270 for the comparative period in 2018). The recognized costs of sales associated with sold KM8 inventory were equal to the total sales of \$530,582 after inventory write downs.

Net Revenue on Carried Working Interest

USD \$	Year 2019	Year 2018	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019
Mariposa revenues before royalties	993,320	1,235,489	144,558	336,431	248,288	264,043
Royalties						
Government royalties	(123,242)	(166,011)	(19,206)	(35,005)	(34,363)	(34,668)
Turnover tax	(3,194)	(25,142)	(715)	(1,817)	741	(1,403)
Overriding royalties	(6,758)	(20,887)	-	-	(2,714)	(4,045)
Mariposa revenues after royalties	860,126	1,023,449	124,637	299,609	211,952	223,927
Transport, treating and processing	(22,517)	(24,744)	(5,393)	(4,531)	(4,274)	(8,319)
Net Mariposa revenue	837,609	998,705	119,244	295,078	207,678	215,608

The net revenue on carried working interest is derived from the carried interest held by the Company in the Mariposa Asset. The carried working interest entitles the Company to 18% (before royalties) of the oil, natural gas and condensate sales, while the operator carries 100% of the capital expenditures and the majority of operating costs. The net revenue figures associated with the Mariposa Asset are presented net of any applicable royalties and certain operating costs of transportation, treatment and processing. Oil and natural gas production is sold on behalf of the Company, for which the Company receives proceeds from the operator, net of applicable royalties and other specific costs. The net revenue generated from this asset has not been included in any “per barrel” pricing herein.

Impairment Loss

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company has recognized impairments relating to E&E assets in Argentina. This resulted in impairments being recorded of \$2.1 million on the SRDE Block.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company has recognized impairments relating to E&E assets in Colombia and Argentina. The recoverable amount for impairment purposes was estimated using fair value less costs of disposal based on market transactions. This resulted in impairments being recorded of \$19.4 million on the Maria Conchita Block, \$0.6 million on the Tiburon Block, \$1.3 million on the SN-9 Block, \$2 million on the SRDE Block, and \$12.5 million on the KM8 Asset for total impairment of \$35.8 million.

Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recognized impairments relating to the Llanccanelo Asset of \$23.1 million. These impairments were the result of the difference between the net book value and management's assessment of the recoverable amount of the Llanccanelo Asset, on account of the relinquishment of the Company's working interest in the Llanccanelo Asset and the termination of the FIA.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses ("G&A") for the year ended December 31, 2019 totaled \$4,020,670 (2018 comparative period - \$4,943,366). The G&A expenses relate to the normal course of the Company's operations, and are constituted as follows:

USD \$	Year 2019	Year 2018	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019
Professional Fees	976,835	1,313,668	356,840	284,939	202,974	132,082
Wages & Salaries	1,148,558	1,623,892	174,706	167,588	413,763	392,501
Severance & Restructuring	1,130,925	925,000	-	-	1,130,925	-
Fees, Rent, Investor Relations & Other	764,352	1,080,806	180,830	235,533	191,609	156,380
Total	4,020,670	4,943,366	712,376	688,060	1,939,271	680,963

Professional fees are comprised of legal, audit, tax, and other fees that have been incurred by the Company for operations. Wages and salaries are amounts paid to employees of the Company. Severance costs consist of severance payments paid and/or owed to former employees of the Company. Other expenses comprise the normal operations of the Company and include office rent, public relations, insurance, travel, and other general and administrative expenses.

Business Development

Business development expenses of \$7,935 (December 31, 2018 - \$187,834) were recognized for the year ended December 31, 2019. These expenses relate to business initiatives towards the promotion, development, and growth of the Company's operations and assets outside the normal course of the Company's day-to-day endeavors.

Share-Based Payments

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company granted 2,462,500 stock options to acquire common shares and modified 72,500 existing stock options with a new exercise price. The value of the stock options vesting in the year ending December 31, 2019 equated to \$446,907, which was expensed as share-based payments. This amount includes the additional share-based compensation recognized on account of the aforementioned re-priced options. For the year ended December 31, 2018 share-based compensation due to the vesting of options equated to \$608,449, of which \$84,866 was capitalized and \$523,583 was expensed as share-based payments. Refer to the section "Stock Options" further below for more information.

Depletion and Depreciation ("D&D")

The Company's depletion and depreciation expense in each of the reporting periods is as follows:

USD \$	Year 2019	Year 2018	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019
Llançanelo	-	908,380	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	434,908	530,185	82,409	115,817	116,262	120,420
Depletion on oil and gas assets	434,908	1,438,565	82,409	115,817	116,262	120,420
Fixed asset depreciation	79,133	98,984	23,304	18,746	15,856	21,227
Consolidated depletion and depreciation	514,041	1,537,549	105,713	134,563	132,118	141,647

Finance

The Company's finance related income and expenses for each of the reporting periods are as follows:

USD \$	Year 2019	Year 2018	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019
Interest income	(154,649)	(217,878)	(9,534)	(47,585)	(52,350)	(45,180)
Interest expenses and bank charges	226,009	124,571	101,716	69,396	46,915	7,982
Total cash finance expenses/income	71,360	(93,307)	92,182	21,811	(5,435)	(37,198)
Non-cash:						
Accretion on decommissioning obligation	51,942	119,241	2,117	2,202	23,019	24,604
Accretion on liability component of convertible debentures	67,506		26,920	25,978	14,608	-
Amortization of transaction costs on Aruchara Loan	951		951	-	-	-
Total non-cash finance expenses/income	120,399	119,241	29,988	28,180	37,627	24,604
Total finance expenses/income	191,759	25,934	122,170	49,991	32,192	(12,594)

Foreign Exchange

The Company incurred a foreign exchange loss of \$122,084 for the year ended December 31, 2019 (foreign exchange loss of \$2,267,920 for the comparative 2018 period). Foreign exchange losses are due to the decrease in the value of the US dollar when compared to the Canadian dollar, Colombian peso, and the Argentina peso in the period. Conversely, foreign exchange gains are due to an increase in the value of the US dollar in comparison to these foreign currencies.

Result of revaluation of assets held for trading

The Company holds 12,250,000 common shares of Horizon Petroleum Ltd. ("Horizon Shares"). As of December 31, 2019, the Company reassessed the investment and determined that the asset held for sale criterion was no longer met, as a disposition in the next 12 months is not highly probable. At this time, it was determined that this investment has no recoverable value, therefore, resulting in the devaluation of the balance to nil. This resulted in a loss on revaluation of \$331,191 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Cash used in Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company used cash in operations of \$2,510,518 (December 31, 2018 - \$2,684,938). The cash used in operations is primarily comprised of operating expenses, G&A

expenses and business development expenses incurred partially offset by oil and natural gas revenues generated during these periods.

CAPITAL ADDITIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company had additions (prior to recognition of any impairments, disposals or revisions of estimates) of \$385,700 relating to exploration and evaluation assets and \$491,103 relating to property, plant and equipment assets. Additionally, the Company recognized \$593,633 within exploration and evaluation assets for the fair value of the additional participation interest acquired in December 2019 in the SRDE Block.

In March 2019, the Company completed the transfer of operatorship and liquidation of former joint operations relating to the Maria Conchita Block with the former operator, TPIC. Liquidation terms agreed upon included the release of the remaining balance of escrow funds to TPIC of \$51,273 (after bank fees), with an offset liquidation of the remaining joint funds resulting in payment to the Company of \$227,574. The net result of these terms was a net recovery of \$176,301, which was recognized as a reduction in exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Maria Conchita Block. This recovery was offset by net additions of \$210,000 for operator fees in relation to the Tiburon and SN-9 Blocks and \$175,700 in licensing and technical consulting fees attributed to the Colombian assets. Additions to property, plant and equipment relate primarily to the acquisition of the Buenos Aires Property.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES AND GOING CONCERN

The Company's capital management objective is to have sufficient capital to be able to execute its business plan. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying oil and natural gas assets. The continued development of the Company's oil and natural gas assets is dependent on the ability of the Company to secure sufficient funds through operations, credit facilities and other sources. Such funds may not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred a loss from operations of \$2.7 million and used \$2.5 million of cash flow in its operating activities. Although as at December 31, 2019 the Company had a working capital balance of \$3.4 million, this is not considered sufficient to fund administrative budget and capital commitment amounts that exist for the upcoming year and beyond.

The Company will continue to utilize its financial resources to fund existing administrative budgets and capital commitments. There is uncertainty as to the future operating and development ability of the Company as it will be contingent upon the Company's ability to successfully identify and procure necessary capital. There is material uncertainty as to the future ability of the Company to fulfill existing commitments as it will be contingent upon the Company's ability to successfully identify and procure necessary capital, which may be by way of strategic transactions to obtain financing and/or generate profitable operations that are beneficial to the Company and its shareholders.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to discharge its obligations and realize its assets in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future.

Management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the Financial Statements and that the Company will be able to meet its budgeted capital and administrative costs as well as its other potential capital commitments during the upcoming year and beyond. There is no guarantee that the Company will be successful in its exploration and development activities and no certainty as to the timing of the Company's impending exploration commitments. Should the going concern assumption not be appropriate and the Company is not able to realize its assets and settle its liabilities, the Financial Statements would require adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities, and these adjustments could be significant.

The Company's Colombian oil and gas interests are in the exploration stage and the Company has yet to establish operations to achieve sustainable production from its acquired oil and gas assets. Accordingly, the recoverability of amounts recorded as oil and natural gas properties is dependent upon successful development of its assets in order to put them into production and then achieve future profitable production, the ability of the Company to secure adequate sources of financing to continue to fund the development of its assets, and the political stability of Colombia. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty at this time.

Certain Argentine oil and gas interests are in early exploration stage and are still being analyzed to assess an appropriate development plan. Accordingly, the recoverability of amounts recorded as oil and natural gas properties is dependent upon the existence, discovery, and exploitation of economically recoverable oil and gas reserves on blocks, the political stability of Argentina, and the ability of the Company to secure adequate sources of financing to continue to fund the development of its assets and achieve future profitable production. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty at this time.

Convertible Debentures

In May 2019, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of secured convertible debentures for aggregate proceeds of \$2.5 million, before transaction costs. The debentures mature five years from the date of issuance, bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum and are secured by a general security agreement on the assets of the Company. Under the terms of the debentures, the lenders may, at any time prior to the maturity date convert any or all of the principal amount of the debentures into units of the Company at a conversion price of C\$0.15 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of C\$0.15 until May 2024. At the option of the Company, accrued interest may be paid in cash or converted into common shares of the Company at the then-market price of the Company's common shares, subject to TSX-V approval.

In October 2019, a certain debenture holder elected to convert C\$100,000 face value of their debentures to units of the Company at the conversion price of C\$0.15 per unit, resulting in the issuance of 666,666 common shares and 666,666 share purchase warrants. This exercise resulted in \$73,078 of convertible debentures (liability component of \$50,744, equity component of \$22,334) being reclassified to share capital (\$41,724) and to warrants (\$31,354).

In November 2019, the Company made the first instalment payment on accrued interest of \$126,539 (C\$167,652) corresponding to the convertible debentures. In accordance with the terms of the convertible debentures, the Company elected to issue 670,608 common shares having a deemed price of C\$0.25 per share in satisfaction of the aggregate accrued interest. The price per share was determined using the 30-day volume weighted average price of the common shares on the TSX-V ending on November 6, 2019.

Aruchara Loan

In December 2019, the Company entered into a loan in the amount of \$1.6 million, secured by the assets of the Company. The loan is denominated in US dollars, matures two years from the date of issuance, and bears interest at the rate of 15% per annum. The proceeds of the loan are to be utilized for the costs of the re-entry project of the Aruchara well in the Maria Conchita block. Under the terms of the loan agreement, the lenders have also been granted a 2.5% overriding royalty derived from the production of the Maria Conchita block. The loan will mature in December 2021, with total interest and principal payable at the maturity date. The lenders have an option to convert the loan principal and interest into another 2.5% overriding royalty from the Maria Conchita block at the lenders' discretion at any point prior to the maturity date. Currently, no value has been attributed to the 2.5% overriding royalty or the conversion option for an additional 2.5% overriding royalty as this is contingent upon the successful realization of commercially viable operations within the Maria Conchita block.

Private Placement of Units

In March 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 2,000,000 units at a price of C\$0.15 per unit, for gross proceeds of C\$300,000 before transaction costs. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of C\$0.18 until March 26, 2022. All securities issued in connection with the private placement are subject to a four month and one day statutory holding period, expiring in July 27, 2020. Of the total proceeds from the private placement, approximately C\$0.1 million were from subscriptions by directors of the Company.

Consideration Payable on Acquisitions

As of December 31, 2019, beyond balances owed on the acquisition of additional participating interest in the SRDE Block of \$450,000, no other balances were owed to sellers on acquisitions closed in prior years. As previously mentioned, \$5.0 million previously owed in cash consideration in the acquisition of Alianza was negotiated with the original counterparties, resulting in the elimination of this balance owed after payment of the Settlement Amount of \$472,000. In February 2019, CruzSur and YPF reached an agreement whereby unpaid cash call debt of \$8.4 million and the \$2.5 million cash payment owed to YPF as part of the YPF Farm-In were cancelled in exchange for which CruzSur relinquished its rights in the Llançanelo Asset.

Restricted Cash

As of December 31, 2019, funds totaling \$2,824,705 (December 31, 2018 - \$2,782,368) were classified as restricted cash. The composition of this amount is as follows:

	2019	2018
SN-9 ANH Guarantee Deposit	2,476,084	2,387,518
Tiburon ANH Guarantee Deposit	348,621	343,377
TPIC Escrow	-	51,473
Restricted cash	2,824,705	2,782,368

Term deposits of \$2.4 million and \$0.3 million were established to secure performance guarantees required by the ANH under the E&P Contracts for the SN-9 and Tiburon Block. The SN-9 and Tiburon

deposits amounts are defined in US dollars by the ANH but are held in Colombian pesos with Colombian banks and are subject to foreign currency fluctuation risks in relation to the US dollar. These deposits are to be released to the Company once current phase commitments under each E&P Contract are completed. As of December 31, 2019, the balances of the SN-9 term deposit and Tiburon term deposit were \$2,476,084 and \$348,621, respectively.

As part of the of the acquisition of the Maria Conchita Block, the Company was required to deposit \$9.0 million into escrow that was to directly fund the drilling of the first well under the purchase agreement. The related costs to drill the first well were paid from the escrow account as they were incurred. The remaining balance in the escrow account of \$51,473 existing as of December 31, 2018 was released to the former operator of Maria Conchita Block, TPIC, in March 2019 as part of the final transfer of operatorship and liquidation of former joint operations, leaving no remaining balance escrow.

SHARE CAPITAL

Common shares

At December 31, 2019, the Company was authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, with no par value, with holders of common shares entitled to one vote per share and to dividends, if declared. Outstanding common shares as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Common shares	Amount (\$)
Balance, December 31, 2018	24,220,160	63,799,393
Shares issued as severance payment	3,692,481	756,312
Shares issued as payment of contractual amounts	925,925	187,362
Conversion of debentures	666,666	41,724
Shares issued for interest payment	670,608	127,240
Balance December 31, 2019	30,175,840	64,912,031

In July 2019, the Company issued 3,692,481 common shares as payment of severance amounts of C\$1.0 million owed to former members of management. The Company also issued 925,925 common shares as payment towards contractual amounts owed of \$187,362 (C\$250,000). The newly issued common shares were issued at a value of C\$0.27 per share based upon the prevailing market price of the Company's common shares at the time of issuance.

In October 2019, a certain debenture holder elected to convert C\$100,000 face value of their debentures to units of the Company at the conversion price of C\$0.15 per unit, resulting in the issuance of 666,666 common shares. Of the value assigned to these debentures, \$41,724 was reclassified to share capital as the attributable value of the issued common shares.

In November 2019, the Company issued 670,608 common shares as payment of the 1st interest installment on the convertible debentures. The common shares were issued at a deemed price of C\$0.25 in satisfaction of the aggregate accrued interest of \$127,240 (C\$167,652).

Stock Options

The Company's stock option plan provides for the issue of stock options to directors, officers, employees, charities and consultants, who are all considered related parties to the Company. The plan provides that stock options may be granted up to a number equal to 10% of the Company's outstanding shares. Vesting terms are determined by the Board of Directors as they are granted and currently include periods ranging from immediately to one-third on each anniversary date over three years. The options' maximum term is ten years.

As at December 31, 2019, a total of 2,876,600 (December 31, 2018 – 1,542,100) options were issued and outstanding under this plan. Options which are forfeited/expired are available for reissue.

A summary of the changes in stock options is presented below:

	Stock options	Weighted average exercise price (C\$)
Balance, December 31, 2017	2,289,643	7.97
Options issued	515,600	4.45
Options forfeited	(673,393)	8.18
Expired options	(589,750)	7.82
Balance, December 31, 2018	1,542,100	6.76
Options issued	2,462,500	0.45
Options forfeited	(1,128,000)	6.37
Options amended (old price)	(72,500)	7.87
Options amended (new price)	72,500	0.45
Balance, December 31, 2019	2,876,600	1.33

In July 2019, the Company granted 2,462,500 options to acquire common shares to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company at a price of C\$0.45 per common share. The options were for a ten-year term, expiring on July 29, 2029. Of the options granted, 2,212,500 vested immediately on the date of grant. The other 250,000 options vest on the first anniversary date from the date of grant.

In July 2019, the Company passed a resolution to re-price 5,000 outstanding options to acquire common shares at a price of C\$6.10 per common share and 67,500 outstanding options to acquire common shares at a price of C\$8.00 per common share to a modified price of C\$0.45 per common share. All other terms for these options (vesting periods, expiry, etc.) were not modified as part of this re-pricing. As such, the amended options had a weighted average expiry term of 7.97 years as of the date of the re-pricing.

The overall weighted average incremental fair value granted on account of this re-pricing was measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the incremental increase in fair value of these options due to the modification of exercise price. Overall, the weighted average fair value calculated for these re-priced options as of the measurement date of July 29, 2019, was C\$4.84. This fair value was calculated based on the weighted average assumptions of a share price of C\$5.08, an exercise price of C\$0.25, expected stock price volatility of 75%, risk-free interest rate of 1.59%, expected dividend yield of 0%, and an expected option life of 10 years. The incremental fair value granted was computed based on the difference in the modified exercise price (from a weighted average of C\$7.87 per option to C\$0.45 per option) while using the same weighted average assumptions that existed as previously mentioned. The

resulting weighted average incremental fair value granted on account of this re-pricing was C\$1.13 per option, which computed to C\$74,355 of additional share-based compensation being recognized.

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2019:

Exercise prices (C\$)	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average term to expiry (years)	Number of options exercisable
0.45	2,535,000	9.53	2,285,000
6.10	31,600	6.65	31,600
8.00	310,000	7.61	310,000
	2,876,600	9.29	2,626,600

For the stock options issued during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to estimate their fair value with the following assumptions:

	July 29, 2019	April 4, 2018	January 1, 2018
Share price	C\$0.37	C\$1.60	C\$3.90
Exercise price	C\$0.45	C\$3.60	C\$8.00
Expected stock price volatility	75%	75%	75%
Option life	10 years	10 years	10 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.47%	2.17%	2.04%
Fair value per option	C\$0.28	C\$1.10	C\$2.73

The value of the stock options vesting in the year ended December 31, 2019 equated to \$446,907, which was expensed as share-based payments. This amount includes the additional share-based compensation recognized on account of the aforementioned re-priced options.

Purchase Warrants

Pursuant to various transactions in 2017, the Company issued a total of 5,625,000 Units, each consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant, each exercisable into one additional common share at a price of C\$10.50 per share until July 31, 2022 (the "Purchase Warrants"). A fair value of \$10,201,910 (C\$12,754,916), net of issue costs, was recognized at the time of the issuance of the Purchase Warrants.

The 5,625,000 Purchase Warrants are publicly listed for trading on the TSX-V under the symbol "CZR.WT".

Purchase warrants on conversion of debentures

Pursuant to the convertible debentures issued in May 2019, debenture holders may convert any or all of the principal amount of the debentures into units of the Company at a conversion price of C\$0.15 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of C\$0.15 until May 2024.

In October 2019, a certain debenture holder elected to convert C\$100,000 face value of their debentures to units of the Company at the conversion price of C\$0.15 per unit, resulting in the issuance of 666,666 purchase warrants. Of the overall value assigned to these debentures, \$31,354 was reclassified to warrants as the attributable value of the issued purchase warrants.

The following summarizes information about Purchase Warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2019:

Exercise prices (C\$)	Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted average term to expiry (years)	Number of warrants exercisable
0.15	666,666	4.35	666,666
10.50	5,625,000	2.25	5,625,000
	6,291,666	2.47	6,291,666

COMMITMENT SUMMARY UPDATE

A summary of the Company's estimated capital commitments (in millions of dollars) are as follows:

Block	2020	2021	2022	Total
SN-9 Block ⁽¹⁾	22.3	-	-	22.3
Tiburon Block ⁽²⁾	3.0	-	-	3.0
Total	25.3	-	-	25.3

- 1) CruzSur's ANH commitment to carry out the minimum requirement to process and interpret 204.4 km of 2D seismic and drill one exploration well (for which the Company will pay 100% of the costs on the terms of the SN-9 Acquisition) according to Phase 1 of the contractual exploration program, which must be fulfilled by December 2020, pending extensions granted by the due to the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic (see Note 29), due to which non-essential oil & gas operations have been suspended by the Government of Colombia. The Company assumes that operations will commence in 2020.
- 2) Relates to CruzSur's share of the ANH commitment to carry out the minimum requirement to acquire, process, and interpret 69.75 km² of 3D seismic instead according to Phase 3 of the contractual exploration program. Currently, operations are delayed due to disputes in the region, with current ANH deadline of 2020 with extensions if disputes were resolved in 2020. The commencement date for seismic acquisition is unknown at this time. The Company assumes that operations will commence in 2020.

The expenditures provided in the above table only represent the Company's estimated cost to satisfy contract requirements. Actual expenditures to satisfy these commitments, initiate production or create reserves may differ from these estimates. The expenditures in the above table are based on the latest possible date required per contract and may be incurred at an earlier date.

RELATED PARTIES

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were separate related party transactions as follows:

- I. The Company paid a monthly advisory fee to a firm affiliated with a director of CruzSur. As per the consulting agreement with this firm, CruzSur pays a monthly fee of C\$10,000 plus reimbursable expenses. Furthermore, additional fees are to be paid pursuant to the closing of successful financing arrangements, divestitures, or acquisitions for which the firm provides advisory services. During the year ended December 31, 2019, administrative success fees were paid upon closing of the private placement of secured convertible debentures summarized above, which resulted in the Company paying C\$33,500 to the firm. Also, during the year ended

December 31, 2019, in conjunction with the completion of the Aruchara Loan summarized above, the firm was paid C\$16,000 as an administrative success fee for their advisory services.

- II. In May 2019, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of secured convertible debentures for proceeds of \$2.5 million before transaction costs. Of the total debenture proceeds, approximately \$1.3 million were issued to directors of the Company.
- III. In December 2019, the Company completed the non-brokered private placement of the Aruchara Loan for proceeds of \$1.6 million before transaction costs. Of the total loan proceeds, approximately \$1.1 million were provided by directors of the Company.
- IV. Through affiliate entities, a director of the Company is the 50% beneficial owner of Dexton International Ltd. ("Dexton"). In February 2017, Patagonia and Dexton entered into an agreement wherein Dexton provided advisory services in connection with the acquisition of certain oil and gas assets located in Argentina by Patagonia. In consideration for its services, Patagonia granted to Dexton an overriding royalty interest equal to 2% of any net production of hydrocarbons attributable to Patagonia's participation interest in Argentina assets. For the year ended December 31, 2019 this royalty equated to \$13,420 (December 31, 2018 - \$115,144) in royalty expense to the Company. In June 2019, Dexton signed an agreement with the Company wherein the overriding royalty interest was terminated and the cumulative balance of \$187,362 for total royalties accrued since February 2017 owed to Dexton was paid through the issuance of common shares of the Company.

Compensation of Key Management

The Company considers its directors and officers to be key management personnel. Compensation expenses paid to key management personnel were as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2019	2018
Salaries, consulting fees, benefits	421,486	1,039,267
Director fees	-	(177,042)
Share based compensation	197,348	250,989
Total	618,834	1,113,214

In October 2018, the Board of Directors passed a resolution to waive all outstanding director fees. This resulted in a reversal of all unpaid director fees originally accrued in 2017 and up to September 30, 2018.

KEY FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table summarizes CruzSur's key financial results over the past three years:

	Year 2019	Year 2018	Year 2017
Total revenue	1,496,655	6,256,071	3,441,936
Loss from continuing operations	(2,697,356)	(61,235,275)	(15,752,694)
Net loss	(2,697,356)	(61,235,275)	(14,007,177)
Loss per share (based & diluted):			
Loss from continuing operations	(0.10)	(2.53)	(0.84)
Net loss	(0.10)	(2.53)	(0.74)
Total assets	10,890,209	29,978,922	98,596,379
Total non-current liabilities	3,687,214	5,194,788	8,767,724

CruzSur is still primarily in the exploratory and early development phase of its oil and gas prospects. Net losses to date are largely a result of general and administrative expenses and business development expenses incurred over each financials year. Some of these losses were offset by oil and natural gas revenue realized. Additionally, impairment loss of \$2.1 million and \$58.9 million was recognized in 2019 and 2018, respectively, in relation to various E&E assets, further contributing to the overall losses recognized in those years.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets out selected quarterly financial information of CruzSur and is derived from unaudited quarterly financial data prepared by management in accordance with IFRS.

	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019
Net Revenue	226,961	394,843	430,583	367,343
Net income (loss)	(2,933,720)	(2,221,789)	3,287,691	(829,538)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(3,002,598)	(2,203,593)	3,270,781	(853,708)
Net income (loss) per share (basic & diluted):	(0.09)	(0.08)	0.14	(0.03)

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Net Revenue	904,045	207,772	1,961,084	2,175,371
Net loss	(32,893,354)	(1,620,843)	(24,745,680)	(1,975,398)
Comprehensive loss	(32,840,845)	(1,585,006)	(24,727,942)	(2,022,906)
Net loss per share (basic & diluted):	(1.36)	(0.07)	(1.02)	(0.08)

Changes in net loss reported between each quarterly period to date is primarily a function of variances in general and administrative expense and business development expenses recorded in each quarter. Significant corporate and administrative expenses are incurred each year with the establishment of corporate operations in Canada, Colombia and Argentina, including administrative and operations staff. Additionally, in Q4 2019, impairment losses of \$2.1 million were recognized in relation to E&E assets. In 2018, impairment losses of \$58.9 million were recognized in relation to E&E assets, with \$25.0 million being recognized in Q2 2018 and \$33.9 million being recognized in Q4 2018. The relinquishment of the Llançanelo Asset resulted in a significant reduction in production revenue and associated operating costs per quarter, commencing in Q3 2018. A gain of \$5.0 million was recognized in Q2 2019 as a result of the

settlement on the Alianza acquisition, as mentioned previously. In Q3 2019, a loss on disposal of \$0.4 million was recognized with the disposition of the KM8 Asset and operator entity.

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Company has adopted certain new and revised IFRSs that have been issued effective January 1, 2019. Detailed discussions of new accounting policies that may affect the Company are provided in the Financial Statements.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The timely preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements are outlined below.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements:

i) *Identification of cash-generating units*

The Company's assets are aggregated into cash-generating units, for the purpose of calculating impairment, based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows. By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty and may impact the carrying value of the Company's assets in future periods.

ii) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets*

Judgments are required to assess when impairment indicators, or reversal indicators, exist and impairment testing is required. In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on estimates of reserves, production rates, future oil and natural gas prices, future costs, discount rates, market value of land and other relevant assumptions.

iii) *Exploration and evaluation assets*

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain judgments as to future events and circumstances as to whether economic quantities of reserves have been found in assessing economic and technical feasibility.

iv) *Income taxes*

Judgments are made by management to determine the likelihood of whether deferred income tax assets at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings. To the extent that assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or

decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

v) *Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities*

The Company has applied judgment and estimates when determining the estimated lease payments including the lease term. The assessment of whether a renewal, extension, termination or purchase option is reasonably certain to exercise was considered, based on facts and circumstances, and has the potential to significantly impact the amount of right-of-use asset and lease obligation recognized.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

i) *Reserves and resource assessment*

The assessment of reported recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves and prospective resource estimates include estimates regarding production profile, commodity prices, exchange rates, remediation costs, timing and amount of future development costs, and production, transportation and marketing costs for future cash flows. It also requires interpretation of geological and geophysical models in anticipated recoveries. The economical, geological and technical factors used to estimate reserves and prospective resources may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves and prospective resources can impact the carrying values of the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties and exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, the calculation of depletion and depreciation, the provision for decommissioning obligations, and the recognition of deferred tax assets due to changes in expected future cash flows.

The Company's petroleum and natural gas reserves represent the estimated quantities of petroleum, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be economically recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially viable. Such reserves may be considered commercially producible if management has the intention of developing and producing them and such intention is based upon (i) a reasonable assessment of the future economics of such production; (ii) a reasonable expectation that there is a market for all or substantially all the expected petroleum and natural gas production; and (iii) evidence that the necessary production, transmission and transportation facilities are available or can be made available. Reserves may only be considered proven and probable if the ability to produce is supported by either actual production or conclusive formation tests. Prospective resource are determined using an externally prepared valuation report which reflects estimated prospective resources and external pricing and costs assumptions reflective of the current market. The Company's petroleum and gas reserves and prospective resources are determined pursuant to National Instrument 51-101, Standard of Disclosures for Oil and Gas Activities.

ii) *Decommissioning obligations*

The Company estimates future remediation costs of production facilities, wells and pipelines at different stages of development and construction of assets or facilities. In most instances, removal

of assets occurs many years into the future. This requires assumptions regarding abandonment date, future environmental and regulatory legislation, the extent of reclamation activities, the engineering methodology for estimating cost, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

iii) *Business combinations*

In a business combination, management makes estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed which includes assessing the value of oil and gas properties based upon the estimation of recoverable quantities of proven and probable reserves being acquired.

iv) *Share-based payments*

All equity-settled, share-based awards issued by the Company are recorded at fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the fair value of equity-based compensation, estimates have to be made regarding the expected volatility in share price, option life, dividend yield, risk-free rate and estimated forfeitures at the initial grant date.

v) *Tax provisions*

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in profit or loss both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods. Deferred tax assets (if any) are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS RISKS

The Company's business and results of operations are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to the following:

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Development

Exploration, development, production of oil and natural gas involves a wide variety of risks which include but are not limited to the uncertainty of finding oil and gas in commercial quantities, securing markets, commodity price fluctuations, exchange and interest rate exposure and changes to government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties and environmental protection. The oil and gas industry is intensely competitive and the Company competes with a large number of companies with greater resources.

The Company's ability to obtain reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its current properties but also on its ability to acquire new prospects and producing properties. The acquisition, exploration and development of new properties also require that sufficient capital from outside sources will be available to the Company in a timely manner. The availability of equity or debt financing is affected by many factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company.

Foreign Operations

There are a number of risks associated with conducting foreign operations over which the Company has no control, including political instability, potential and actual civil disturbances, ability to repatriate funds,

changes in laws affecting foreign ownership and existing contracts, environmental regulations, oil and gas prices, production regulations, royalty rates, income tax law changes, potential expropriation of property without fair compensation and restriction on exports.

Addition of Reserves and Resources

The Company's future crude oil and natural gas reserves, production, and cash flows to be derived therefrom are highly dependent on the Company successfully discovering and developing or acquiring new reserves and resources. The addition of new reserves and resources will depend not only on the Company's ability to explore and develop properties but also, in the case of reserves, on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There can be no assurance that the Company's exploration, development or acquisition efforts will result in the discovery and development of commercial accumulations of oil and natural gas.

Reserve Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves, including many factors beyond the control of the Company. Estimates of reserves depend in large part upon the reliability of available geological and engineering data and require certain assumptions to be made in order to assign reserve volumes. Geological and engineering data is used to determine the probability that a reservoir of oil and/or natural gas exists at a particular location, and whether, and to what extent, such hydrocarbons are recoverable from the reservoir. Accordingly, the ultimate reserves discovered by the Company may be significantly less than the total estimates.

Exploration Risks

The exploration of the Company's properties may from time to time involve a high degree of risk that no production will be obtained or that the production obtained will be insufficient to recover drilling and completion costs. The costs of seismic operations and drilling, completing and operating wells are uncertain to a degree. Cost overruns can adversely affect the economics of the Company's exploration programs and projects. In addition, the Company's seismic operations and drilling plans may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of numerous factors, including, among others, equipment failures, weather or adverse climate conditions, shortages or delays in obtaining qualified personnel, shortages or delays in the delivery of or access to equipment, community issues and social unrest, necessary governmental, regulatory, or other third party approvals and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109") adopted by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are required to file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks, and the Company's management of capital. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk reflects the risk of loss if counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable and restricted cash represent the maximum credit exposure. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had \$2,824,705 (December 31, 2018 - \$2,782,368) in restricted cash towards development activity and joint operations in Colombia. The Company mitigates credit risk exposure related to restricted cash by ensuring that drawdowns on these accounts can not be performed without prior authorization by the Company.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had \$2,272,352 (December 31, 2018 - \$2,251,162) in accounts receivable and prepaids. The Company's policy to mitigate credit risk associated with these balances is to establish marketing relationships with large purchasers. In Argentina, the Company's oil production is sold principally to YPF. The Company does not consider any of its receivables past due.

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$1,423,184 (December 31, 2018 - \$1,616,970). The Company manages the credit exposure related to cash and cash equivalents by selecting counter parties based on credit ratings and monitors all investments to ensure a stable return, avoiding complex investment vehicles with higher risk such as asset-backed commercial paper.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due and describes the Company's ability to access cash. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient cash resources in order to finance operations, fund capital expenditures, and to repay debt and other liabilities of the Company as they come due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation. The Company's processes for managing liquidity risk include preparing and monitoring capital and operating budgets, coordinating and authorizing project expenditures, and authorization of contractual agreements. The Company seeks additional financing based on the results of these processes. The budgets are updated when required as conditions change.

The following table outlines the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities at December 31, 2019:

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Thereafter	Total
Convertible debentures - principal	-	-	2,502,310	2,502,310
Trade accounts payable	2,275,298	-	-	2,275,298
Aruchara loan - principal	-	1,600,000	-	1,600,000
Consideration payable on acquisition	450,000	-	-	450,000
Capital payables	300,000	-	-	300,000
Joint venture payables	125,072	-	-	125,072
Convertible debentures - interest	36,645	-	-	36,645
Aruchara loan - interest	-	17,333	-	17,333
	3,187,015	1,617,333	2,502,310	7,306,658

Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty that changes in price, such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Company's net earnings and the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. From time to time, the Company may utilize financial derivative contracts to manage market risks in accordance with the risk management policy that has been approved by the Board of Directors. There were no financial derivative contracts or embedded derivatives outstanding at December 31, 2019.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by not only the United States dollar, but also by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had no long-term fixed price contracts or commodity contracts in place to manage its exposure to commodity price fluctuations.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Some of the Company's business transactions and commitments occur in currencies other than US dollars. A portion of the Company's oil and natural gas activities in Colombia and Argentina transact in Colombian Peso (COP\$) and Argentine Peso (ARS\$). In addition, the majority of the Company's financing and a portion of the administrative costs will be based in Canadian dollars, COP\$, or ARS\$ and paid in Canadian dollars, COP\$, or ARS\$. Therefore, the Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between US dollars, COP\$, ARS\$ and Canadian dollars. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had not entered into any foreign currency derivatives to manage its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments that have a floating interest rate. Fluctuations of interest rates for the period ending December 31, 2019 would not have had a significant impact on cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. Furthermore, the Company is not currently exposed to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing loans given these debt instruments are all subject to fixed interest rates.

READER ADVISORIES

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A may include forward-looking statements including opinions, assumptions, estimates and management's assessment of future plans and operations, capital expenditures and the timing and funding thereof. When used in this document, the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intent," "may," "project," "plan", "should" and similar expressions are intended to be among the statements that identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a wide range of risks and uncertainties, and although the Company believes that the expectations represented by such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will be realized. Any number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, risks associated with petroleum and natural gas exploration, development, exploitation, production, marketing and transportation, the volatility of petroleum and natural gas prices, currency fluctuations, the ability to implement corporate strategies, the state of domestic capital markets, the ability to obtain financing, incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions, failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, changes in petroleum and natural gas acquisition and drilling programs, delays resulting from inability to obtain required regulatory approvals, delays resulting from inability to obtain drilling rigs and other services, labour supply risks, environmental risks, competition from other producers, imprecision of reserve estimates, changes in general economic conditions, ability to execute farm-in and farm-out opportunities, and other factors, all of which are more fully described from time to time in the reports and filings made by the Company with securities regulatory authorities.

Management believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. Such forward-looking information included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon as the plans, assumptions, intentions or expectations upon which it is based may not occur. Actual results or events may vary from the forward-looking information.

In particular, this MD&A may contain forward-looking information pertaining to the following:

- the resource potential of the Company's assets,
- the Company's strategy and opportunities,
- performance characteristics of the Company's oil properties and estimated capital commitments and probability of success,
- crude oil production and recovery estimates and targets,
- the existence and size of the oil reserves and resources,
- the Company's drilling plans,

- capital expenditure programs and estimates, including the timing of activity,
- the Company's plans for, and results of, exploration and development, activities, and factors that may affect such activities,
- projections of market prices and costs,
- the supply and demand for oil,
- expectations regarding the ability to raise equity and debt capital on acceptable terms and to add continually to reserves through acquisitions and development, including the ability to negotiate and complete the agreements contemplated in this MD&A,
- the timing for receipt of regulatory approvals, and
- treatment of the Company under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws.

The purpose of providing any financial outlook in this MD&A is to illustrate how the business of the Company might develop without the benefit of specific historical financial information. Readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

The forward-looking information herein is based on certain assumptions and analysis by the management of the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments and other factors that it believes are appropriate and reasonable under the circumstances. The forward-looking information herein is based on a number of assumptions, including but not limited to:

- the availability on acceptable terms of funds for capital expenditures,
- the availability in a cost-efficient manner of equipment and qualified personnel when required,
- continuing favourable relations with Latin American governmental agencies,
- continuing strong demand for oil,
- the stability of the regulatory framework governing royalties, taxes and environmental matters in Colombia and any other jurisdiction in which the Company may conduct its business in the future,
- the Company's future ability to market production of oil successfully to customers,
- the Company's future production levels and oil prices,
- the applicability of technologies for recovery and production of the Company's oil reserves,
- the existence and recoverability of any oil reserves,
- geological and engineering estimates in respect of the Company's resources and reserves,
- the geography of the areas in which the Company is exploring, and
- the impact of increasing competition on the Company.

The actual results, performance and achievements of the Company could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risks and uncertainties set forth elsewhere in the MD&A and the following risks and uncertainties:

- global financial conditions,
- general economic, market and business conditions,
- volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas, the stock market, foreign exchange and interest rates,
- risks inherent in oil and gas operations, exploration, development and production,
- risks inherent in the Company's international operations, including security, political, sovereignty and legal risks in Colombia and Argentina,

- the failure by counterparties to make payments or perform their operational or other obligations to the Company in compliance with the terms of contractual arrangements between the Company and such counterparties,
- risks related to the timing of completion of the Company's projects and plans,
- uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves and resources,
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of resources, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel,
- the Company's ability to hold existing leases through drilling or lease extensions or otherwise,
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions or title to properties,
- the failure of the Company or the holder of certain licenses or leases to meet specific requirements of such licenses or leases,
- claims made in respect of the Company's properties or assets,
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems, including the availability of equipment and access to properties,
- environmental risks and hazards,
- failure to estimate accurately abandonment and reclamation costs,
- the inaccuracy of third parties' reviews, reports and projections,
- rising costs of labour and equipment,
- the failure to engage or retain key personnel,
- changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry, and
- the other factors discussed under "Principal Business Risks" in this MD&A.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of assumptions, risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking information speaks only as of the date of this MD&A, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information except as required by applicable securities laws.

Analogous Information

Certain information in this MD&A may constitute "analogous information" as defined in National Instrument 51-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101"), including, but not limited to, information relating to areas, assets, wells, industry activity and/or operations that are in geographical proximity to or believed to be on-trend with lands held by CruzSur. In particular, this document notes specific analogous oil and gas discoveries and corresponding details of said discoveries in the Chuchupa Block as well as blocks owned by Canacol Energy Ltd. and makes certain assumptions about the Maria Conchita Block and SN-9 Block as a result of such analogous information and potential recovery rates as a result thereof. Such information has been obtained from public sources, government sources, regulatory agencies or other industry participants. Management of CruzSur believes the information may be relevant to help define the reservoir characteristics within lands on which CruzSur holds an interest and such information has been presented to help demonstrate the basis for CruzSur's business plans and strategies. However, management cannot confirm whether such analogous information has been prepared in accordance with NI 51-101 and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook and CruzSur is unable to confirm that the analogous information was prepared by a qualified reserves evaluator or auditor. CruzSur has no way of verifying the accuracy of such information. There is no certainty that the results of the analogous information or inferred thereby will be achieved by CruzSur and such information should not be construed as an estimate of future production levels or the actual

characteristics and quality CruzSur's assets. Such information is also not an estimate of the reserves or resources attributable to lands held or to be held by CruzSur and there is no certainty that such information will prove to be analogous in the future. The reader is cautioned that the data relied upon by CruzSur may be in error and/or may not be analogous to such lands to be held by CruzSur.

Barrels of Oil Equivalent

Where amounts are expressed in a barrel of oil equivalent (“boe”), or barrel of oil equivalent per day (“boe/d”), natural gas volumes have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent on the basis that 6 thousand cubic feet (“mcf”) is equal to one barrel of oil. Use of the term boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. This boe conversion ratio is based on an energy equivalence methodology and does not represent a value equivalency. Indeed, the energy and value relationships may differ widely with market conditions. The conversion does conform to the Canadian Securities Regulators’ National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities.

Abbreviations

\$/bbl dollars per barrel
\$/boe dollars per barrel of oil equivalent
\$/GJ dollars per gigajoule
\$/mcf dollars per thousand cubic feet
bbl barrel
bbl/d barrels per day
bcf billion cubic feet
boe barrel of oil equivalent
boe/d barrel of oil equivalent per day
GJ gigajoule
GJ/d gigajoules per day
km kilometer
mcf thousand cubic feet
mcf/d thousand cubic feet per day
mmbbl million barrels
mmboe million barrels of oil equivalent
mmcf/d million cubic feet per day
NGLs natural gas liquids
API American Petroleum Industry gravity
m³ meters cubed
ppm parts per million