

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Parex Resources Inc. ("Parex" or "the Company") for the period ended June 30, 2020 is dated August 5, 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2020, as well as the Company's audited consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and the audited consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "GAAP") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Additional information related to Parex and factors that could affect the Company's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, including the Company's Annual Information Form dated March 10, 2020 ("AIF"), and may be accessed through the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

All financial amounts are in United States (US) dollars unless otherwise stated.

Company Profile

Parex is an oil and gas company actively engaged in crude oil exploration, development and production in Colombia. Headquartered in Calgary, Canada, Parex, through its foreign subsidiaries, holds interests in onshore exploration and production blocks. The common shares of the Company trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol PXT.

Abbreviations

Refer to the end of the MD&A for commonly used abbreviations in the document. Refer to page 20 for the Advisory on Forward-Looking Statements and page 22 for Non-GAAP Terms used.

Three months ended June 30, 2020 ("second quarter or Q2") Highlights

- Quarterly average production was 40,858 boe/d (97% crude oil), a decrease of 18% on a per basic share basis over the prior year comparative period as a result of the Company voluntarily shutting in volumes in the low oil price environment in the second quarter;
- Recognized net income of \$19.3 million (\$0.14 per share basic) compared to a net loss of \$3.8 million (\$0.03 per share basic) in the previous quarter ended March 31, 2020 and net income of \$101.5 million (\$0.69 basic per share) in the comparative quarter of 2019. The net income is primarily a result of a \$24.5 million recovery in deferred tax as a result of an 8% appreciation of the Colombian peso to US dollar exchange rate in Q2 2020;
- Generated an operating netback of \$9.95/boe (2019 - \$41.25/boe) and funds flow provided by operations ("FFO") netback of \$9.96/boe (2019 - \$31.92/boe) from an average Brent price of \$33.39/bbl (2019 - \$68.52/bbl);
- Funds flow provided by operations was \$38.8 million (\$0.28 per share basic) as compared to funds flow provided by operations of \$151.0 million (\$1.03 per share basic) for the prior year comparative period; FFO was reduced due to lower sales volumes and lower Brent prices;
- Capital expenditures were \$5.3 million compared to \$48.7 million in the comparative period of 2019. Capital expenditures were fully funded from FFO;
- Utilized free funds flow of \$33.5 million to purchase and cancel 1,075,000 of the Company's common shares for a total cost of \$12.6 million (average price of Cdn\$15.30/share) pursuant to the Company's normal course issuer bid program;
- Working capital was \$339.3 million at June 30, 2020 compared to \$330.4 million at March 31, 2020 and \$240.1 million at June 30, 2019. The Company has an undrawn syndicated bank credit facility of \$200.0 million; and
- No wells were drilled in Colombia compared to 11 gross (7.10 net) wells in the comparative period of 2019 in response to the significant decline in realized oil prices and the ongoing uncertainty in market conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Financial Summary

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
(Financial figures in \$'000s except per share amounts)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Average daily oil production (bbl/d) ⁽¹⁾	39,664	51,356	46,350	50,869
Average daily natural gas production (mcf/d) ⁽¹⁾	7,164	5,376	7,338	5,184
Average oil and natural gas production (boe/d)	40,858	52,252	47,573	51,733
Production split (% crude oil)	97	98	97	98
Realized sales price (\$/boe)	19.25	59.92	29.75	56.25
Operating netback (\$/boe) ⁽²⁾	9.95	41.25	17.84	38.79
Oil and natural gas sales	80,407	301,750	274,025	548,344
Funds flow provided by operations ⁽²⁾	38,777	150,973	136,090	284,478
Per share – basic	0.28	1.03	0.97	1.91
Per share – diluted ⁽²⁾	0.27	1.00	0.96	1.86
Net income	19,290	101,505	15,511	183,519
Per share – basic	0.14	0.69	0.11	1.23
Per share – diluted	0.14	0.67	0.11	1.20
Capital expenditures	5,310	48,742	76,576	101,275
Free funds flow ⁽²⁾	33,467	102,231	59,514	183,203
Total assets (end of period)	1,533,377	1,574,528	1,533,377	1,574,528
Working capital surplus (end of period) ⁽³⁾	339,310	240,087	339,310	240,087
Bank debt (end of period) ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—
Weighted average shares outstanding (000s)				
Basic	139,556	147,016	140,681	149,286
Diluted	141,113	150,467	142,458	152,648
Outstanding shares (end of period) (000s)	139,011	145,534	139,011	145,534

(1) Reference to crude oil or natural gas production in the above table and elsewhere in this MD&A refer to the medium and heavy crude oil and conventional natural gas, respectively, product types as defined in National Instrument 51-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities.

(2) Non-GAAP term. See "Non-GAAP Terms" on page 22.

(3) Working capital calculation does not take into consideration the undrawn amount available under the Company's syndicated bank credit facility ("credit facility").

(4) Syndicated bank credit facility borrowing base of \$200.0 million as at June 30, 2020.

2020 Corporate Outlook

The Company exited Q2 2020 debt-free with a cash position of \$334.4 million, working capital of \$339.3 million and an undrawn credit facility of \$200 million. Including the Company's working capital surplus, Parex has available liquidity exceeding \$500 million and expects to generate free funds flow over and above planned capital expenditures in 2020.

Due to the significant decline in realized oil prices and the ongoing uncertainty in market conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, on April 2, 2020, Parex announced the withdrawal of its fiscal year 2020 guidance.

As per the June 24, 2020 press release, Parex plans to increase production from Q2 levels and re-start capital expenditure programs due to the greater visibility to stronger netbacks. However, the H2 2020 work program is dependent on ensuring the health and safety of staff and the communities where the Company operates.

For the remainder of 2020, Parex' outlook is:

Production

- Q3 2020 average approximately 42,000-44,000 boe/d;
- Q4 2020 range of 44,000-48,000 boe/d, contingent on safely resuming development drilling programs and community access

Capital Expenditures

- Total second half 2020 capital expenditures is estimated at approximately \$65-70 million

Parex will continue to be responsive to changes in commodity prices by managing its production volumes, capital budget and cash costs, further protecting its balance sheet and shareholder value.

Financial and Operational Results

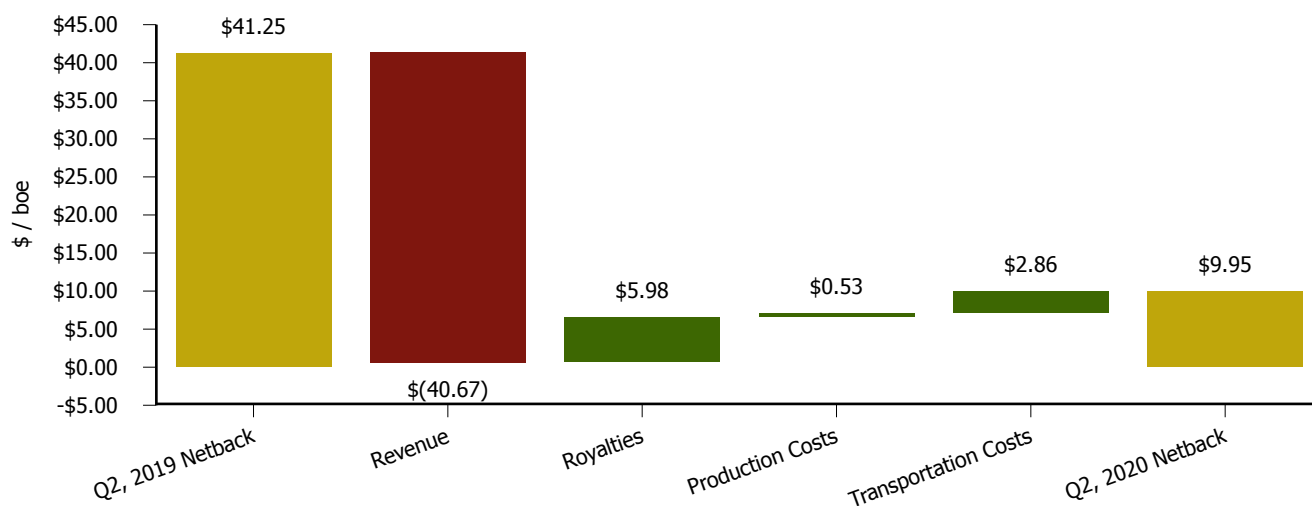
Consolidated Results of Operations

Parex' oil and gas operations are conducted in Colombia with head office functions conducted in Canada.

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Average daily production				
Crude oil (bbl/d)	39,664	51,356	46,350	50,869
Natural gas (mcf/d)	7,164	5,376	7,338	5,184
Total (boe/d)	40,858	52,252	47,573	51,733
Production split (% crude oil production)	97	98	97	98
Average daily sales of oil and natural gas				
Produced crude oil (bbl/d)	41,583	51,075	46,086	50,562
Purchased crude oil (bbl/d)	3,118	3,372	3,290	2,435
Produced natural gas (mcf/d)	7,164	5,376	7,338	5,184
Total (boe/d)	45,895	55,343	50,599	53,861
Operating netback (000s) ⁽¹⁾				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 80,407	\$ 301,750	\$ 274,025	\$ 548,344
Royalties	(7,742)	(37,706)	(29,959)	(66,976)
Net revenue	72,665	264,044	244,066	481,368
Production expense	(19,372)	(26,059)	(44,434)	(52,216)
Transportation expense	(9,743)	(26,148)	(30,079)	(45,294)
Purchased oil	(3,319)	(15,587)	(13,560)	(21,240)
Operating netback	\$ 40,231	\$ 196,250	\$ 155,993	\$ 362,618
Operating netback (per boe) ⁽¹⁾				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 19.25	\$ 59.92	\$ 29.75	\$ 56.25
Royalties	(1.99)	(7.97)	(3.48)	(7.20)
Net revenue	17.26	51.95	26.27	49.05
Production expense	(4.98)	(5.51)	(5.16)	(5.61)
Transportation expense	(2.33)	(5.19)	(3.27)	(4.65)
Operating netback	\$ 9.95	\$ 41.25	\$ 17.84	\$ 38.79

(1) Refer to page 22 "Non-GAAP Terms" for a description and details of the operating netback calculation.

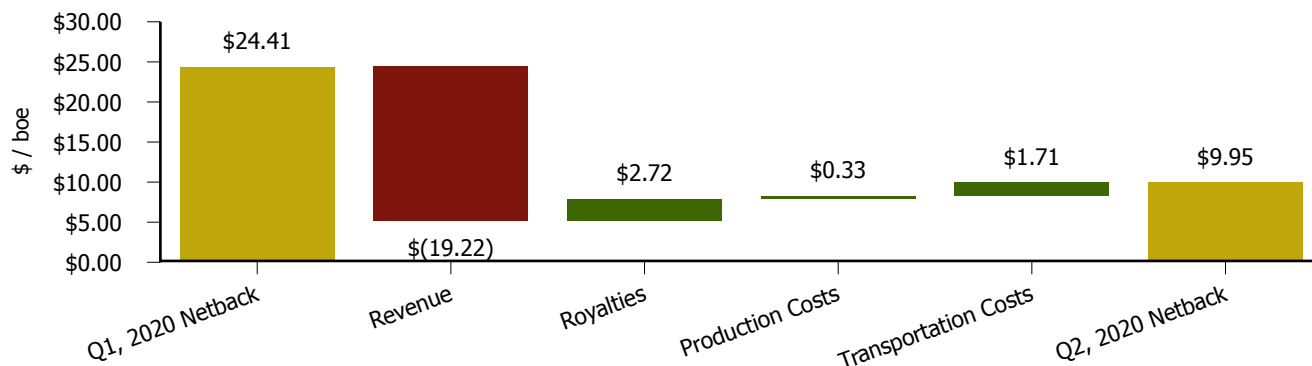
**Change in Operating Netback by Component
Q2/19 vs. Q2/20**



Overall, the Company's benchmark Brent price decreased by \$35.13/bbl, while revenue decreased by \$40.67/boe in the second quarter of 2020 as compared to the second quarter of 2019. The decrease in revenue relative to the Brent crude benchmark decrease is mainly a result of weaker Vasconia pricing and increased wellhead sales as compared to the comparative period. Royalties decreased by \$5.98/boe as a result of lower crude prices in the quarter. Production costs decreased by \$0.53/boe mainly as a result of the depreciation of the Colombian peso. Transportation costs decreased \$2.86/boe as a result of increased wellhead sales in the quarter.

Overall, the operating netback decreased by \$31.30/boe vs a Brent benchmark crude decrease of \$35.13/bbl.

**Change in Operating Netback by Component
Q1/20 vs. Q2/20**



In the second quarter of 2020 revenue decreased by \$19.22/boe. The Company's benchmark Brent price decreased by \$17.66/bbl. The decrease in revenue relative to the Brent crude benchmark decrease is mainly a result of weaker Vasconia pricing as compared to the comparative period. Royalties decreased by \$2.72/boe as a result of lower crude prices in the quarter. Production costs decreased by \$0.33/boe mainly as a result of the suspension of higher cost fields offset by lower volumes absorbing fixed production costs. Transportation costs decreased \$1.71/boe as a result of increased wellhead sales in the quarter.

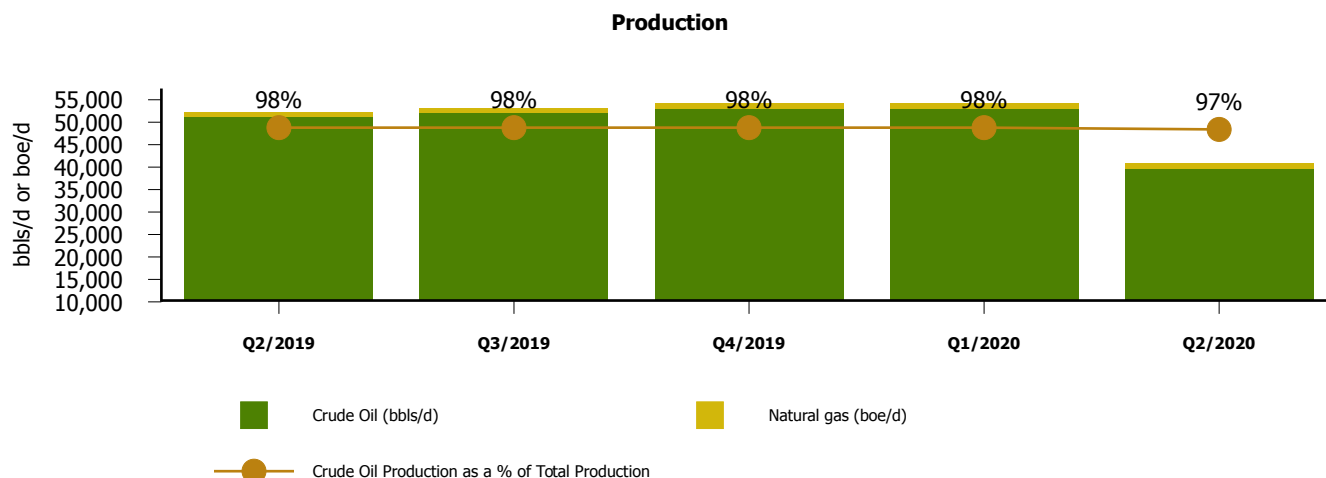
Overall, the operating netback decreased by \$14.46/boe vs a Brent benchmark crude decrease of \$17.66/bbl.

Oil and Natural Gas Sales

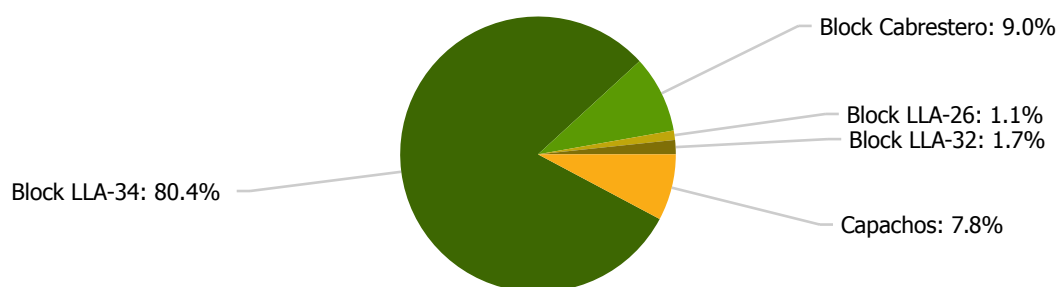
a) Average Daily Production and Sales Volumes (boe/d)

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Block LLA-34 (Tigana, Jacana, Tua, Tarotaro, Guaco and Tilo fields)	31,888	38,029	35,595	37,949
Block Cabrestero (Bacano, Akira and Kitaro fields)	3,585	5,749	4,409	6,250
Block Capachos (Capachos and Andina fields)	3,085	2,432	3,112	1,872
Block LLA-26 (Rumba field)	438	1,755	1,062	1,578
Block LLA-32 (Kananaskis, Calona, Carmentea and Azogue fields)	661	1,688	1,317	1,530
Other	7	1,703	855	1,690
Total Crude Oil Production	39,664	51,356	46,350	50,869
Natural gas production	1,194	896	1,223	864
Total Crude oil and natural gas production	40,858	52,252	47,573	51,733
Crude oil inventory (build) draw	1,919	(281)	(264)	(307)
Average daily sales of produced oil and natural gas	42,777	51,971	47,309	51,426
Purchased oil	3,118	3,372	3,290	2,435
Sales Volumes	45,895	55,343	50,599	53,861

Oil and natural gas production for the second quarter of 2020 averaged 40,858 boe/d, a decrease of approximately 22% from the comparative second quarter of 2019 and a 25% decrease from the first quarter of 2020 as a result of voluntarily curtailing production in response to the significant decline in world oil prices and ongoing uncertainty in market conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Oil and natural gas sales in the second quarter of 2020 were 45,895 boe/d compared to 55,343 boe/d for the second quarter of 2019. The decrease in oil sales was a result of the decrease in oil production and purchased oil purchases/sales over the comparative period.



**Production By Area
(Three Months ended June 30, 2020)**



b) Crude Oil Reference and Realized Prices

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Reference Prices				
Brent (\$/bbl)	33.39	68.52	42.29	66.21
Vasconia (\$/bbl)	26.70	65.60	36.28	63.01
WTI (\$/bbl)	28.04	59.94	37.14	57.44
Average Realized Prices				
Realized sales price (\$/boe)	19.25	59.92	29.75	56.25
Realized price (differential) to Brent crude (\$/boe)	(14.14)	(8.60)	(12.54)	(9.96)

During Q2 2020, the differential between Brent reference pricing and the Company's realized sale price was \$14.14/boe. The differential to Brent crude during Q2 2020 increased by \$1.56/boe compared to the first quarter of 2020 where the differential was \$12.58/boe (see below).

The table below provides a quarter-by-quarter view of Parex' historical pricing in Colombia:

Average price for the period	Q2 2020	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019
Brent (\$/bbl)	33.39	51.05	62.49	62.03	68.52
Vasconia (\$/bbl)	26.70	45.97	58.50	59.18	65.60
Brent/Vasconia crude (differential) (\$/bbl)	(6.69)	(5.08)	(3.99)	(2.85)	(2.92)
Parex quality differential (\$/bbl)	(0.44)	(0.18)	(0.72)	(0.38)	(0.19)
Parex wellhead and cargo export sales discount (\$/bbl)	(7.01)	(7.32)	(4.78)	(5.21)	(5.49)
Parex realized sales price (\$/boe)	19.25	38.47	53.00	53.59	59.92
Parex realized price (differential) to Brent crude (\$/boe)	(14.14)	(12.58)	(9.49)	(8.44)	(8.60)
Parex transportation expense (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	(2.33)	(4.04)	(3.74)	(4.51)	(5.19)
Parex price differential and transportation expense (\$/boe)	(16.47)	(16.62)	(13.23)	(12.95)	(13.79)

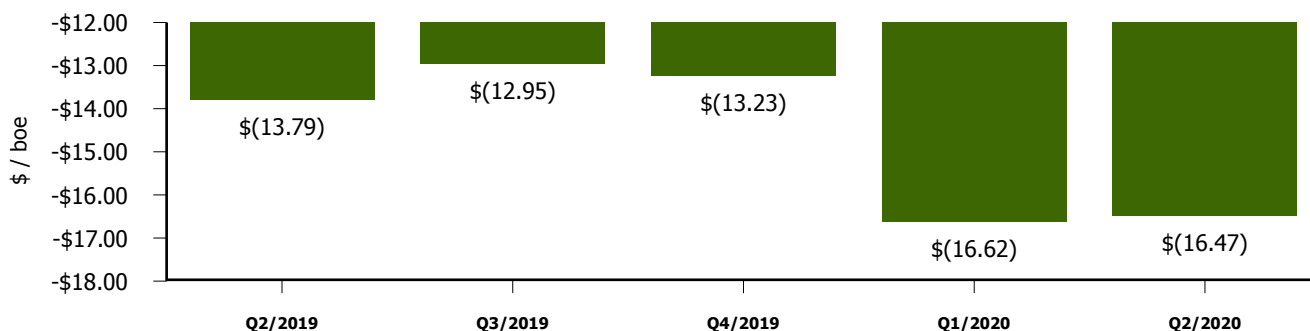
(1) See Transportation section below.

Differences between Parex' realized price and Vasconia crude price is mainly related to quality adjustments, wellhead sale marketing contracts, and timing of oil sales compared to quarter averages. The differential between Vasconia crude pricing and Brent crude pricing also affects Parex' realized sales price and is set in liquid global markets and therefore attributed to factors that are beyond the Company's control. The recent significant decrease in global crude oil prices beginning in March 2020 widened the Brent/Vasconia differential to as high as \$10/bbl in April and May 2020. In June and the third quarter to date in 2020 the Vasconia differential improved to approximately \$2.25/bbl vs. \$6.69/bbl average for Q2 2020.

Parex realized price differential to Brent and Vasconia crudes can fluctuate period over period due to, among other factors, the type of sales contract and the accounting treatment for a contract sold at the wellhead versus a direct export sales contract.

In 2019 the combined price differential and transportation expense had trended downward due to the shrinking of Vasconia crude differential and the depreciation of the Colombian peso, however in the fourth quarter of 2019 this differential began to widen. In the second quarter of 2020, this differential widened further by approximately \$2.70/boe compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 and the total price differential plus transportation expense increased by \$3.24/boe mainly as a result the dramatic decrease in world oil prices beginning in March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Brent Realized Price Differential & Transportation Expense



c) Natural Gas Revenue and Realized Prices

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenue (000's)	\$ 3,405	\$ 3,024	\$ 7,379	\$ 5,886
Realized sales price (\$/Mcf)	5.22	6.18	5.53	6.27

Parex natural gas revenues were \$3.4 million and \$7.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to \$3.0 million and \$5.9 million in the same period of 2019. The increase in natural gas sales from the prior periods is related to increased natural gas volumes sold from Block LLA-32 and the Capachos block.

d) Oil and Natural Gas Revenue

Second quarter 2020 oil and natural gas revenue decreased \$221.3 million or 73% as reconciled in the table below to the second quarter of 2019:

(\$000s)	
Oil and natural gas revenue, three months ended June 30, 2019	\$ 301,750
Sales volume of produced oil, a decrease of 19% (9,492 bopd)	(52,086)
Sales volume of purchased oil, a decrease of 8% (254 bopd)	(1,394)
Oil sales price decrease of 69%	(168,244)
Sales volume and price change of produced natural gas	381
Oil and natural gas revenue, three months ended June 30, 2020	\$ 80,407

Oil and natural gas revenue decreased in the three months ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 mainly due to the decrease in world oil prices and decreased sales volumes of produced and purchased oil.

e) Crude Oil Inventory in Transit

As at June 30,

(\$000s)	
Crude oil in transit	\$ 1,281
	\$ 2,813

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had 75.9 mbbls of crude oil inventory in transit compared to 116.6 mbbls at June 30, 2019, which was injected into the Colombian pipelines. The inventory was valued based on direct and indirect expenditures (including production costs, certain transportation costs, depletion expense and royalty expense) at approximately \$17/bbl incurred in bringing the crude oil to its existing condition and location.

A reconciliation of quarter to quarter crude oil inventory movements is provided below:

For the periods ended (mbbls)	Jun. 30, 2020	Mar. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	Sep. 30, 2019
Crude oil inventory in transit - beginning of the period	250.5	27.7	175.8	116.6
Oil production	3,615.2	4,830.4	4,885.2	4,783.6
Oil sales	(4,073.5)	(4,922.8)	(5,360.9)	(5,047.6)
Purchased oil	283.7	315.2	327.6	323.2
Crude oil inventory in transit - end of the period	75.9	250.5	27.7	175.8
% of period production	2.1	5.2	0.6	3.7

Crude oil inventory build and (draw) from period to period are subject to factors that the Company does not control such as timing of the number of shipments from storage to export. Crude oil inventory as a percentage of quarterly production at June 30, 2020 was 2.1%. Parex expects crude oil inventory in future periods to be line with normal historic levels of below 5% of period production.

f) Purchased Oil

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Purchased oil expense (\$000s)	\$ 3,319	\$ 15,587	\$ 13,560	\$ 21,240

Purchased oil expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 was \$3.3 million and \$13.6 million compared to \$15.6 million and \$21.2 million for the 2019 comparative period and \$10.2 million in the first quarter of 2020. Purchased oil expense has decreased in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period of 2019 as a result of a decrease in oil blending operations and a decrease in purchases of partner crude at certain fields, primarily at the Capachos field. Purchased oil expense decreased in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of 2020 as a result of a decrease in the purchase of partner crude. Transportation costs are incurred by the Company to transport purchased oil to sale delivery points.

Royalties

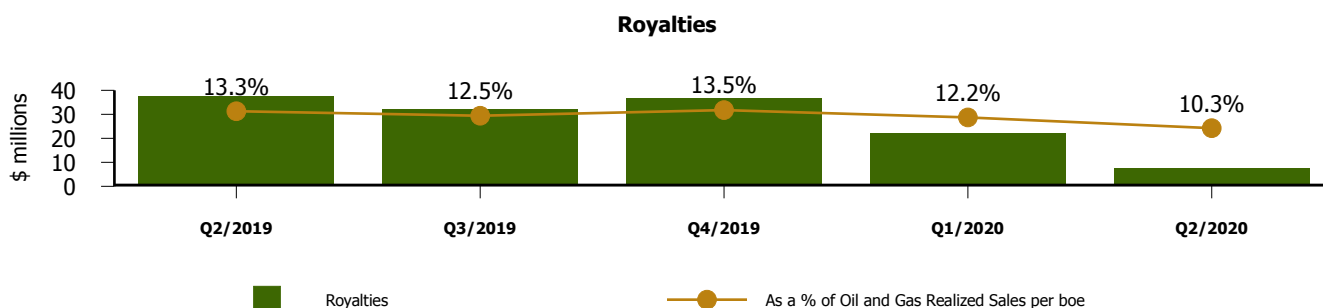
	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Royalties (\$000s)	\$ 7,742	\$ 37,706	\$ 29,959	\$ 66,976
Per unit (\$/boe)	1.99	7.97	3.48	7.20
Percentage of sales ⁽¹⁾	10.3	13.3	11.7	12.8

(1) Calculated based on Company working interest sales volumes excluding purchased oil volumes sold.

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 royalties as a percentage of sales were 10.3% and 11.7% compared to 12.2% during the three months ended March 31, 2020, and 13.3% and 12.8% for the 2019 comparative periods. The decrease in royalties as a percentage of sales in the quarter from the previous quarter ended March 31, 2020 is a result of lower benchmark WTI prices which are used in the high price share royalty ("HPR") calculation. Benchmark WTI price for three and six months ended June 30, 2020 were \$28.04 and \$37.14 compared to \$46.10 during the three months ended March 31, 2020, and \$59.94 and \$57.44 for the 2019 comparative periods.

The decrease in royalty expense to \$7.7 million and \$30.0 million in the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to \$37.7 million and \$67.0 million for the 2019 comparative prior year periods is a result of lower benchmark WTI prices used in the calculation of royalties and decreased oil production and sales over the prior period. Royalties as a percentage of sales were higher than the expected 8% average as a result of oil in inventory at March 31, 2020 which were subject to HPR royalties being sold in the second quarter of 2020.

For further information concerning the HPR please refer to the Company's AIF, which may be accessed through the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.



Production Expense

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Production expense (000s)	\$ 19,372	\$ 26,059	\$ 44,434	\$ 52,216
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	4.98	5.51	5.16	5.61

(1) Calculated based on Company working interest sales volumes excluding purchased oil volumes sold.

A breakdown of the production expense on a per boe basis between operated and non-operated fields are provided below:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Per unit (\$/boe) – based on sales volumes – operated ⁽¹⁾	7.59	7.93	8.01	8.87
Per unit (\$/boe) – based on sales volumes – non-operated ⁽¹⁾	3.34	4.55	3.83	4.44

(1) Calculated based on Company working interest sales volumes excluding purchased oil volumes sold.

Production expense includes the cost of activities in the field to operate wells and facilities, lift to surface, gather, process, treat and store production.

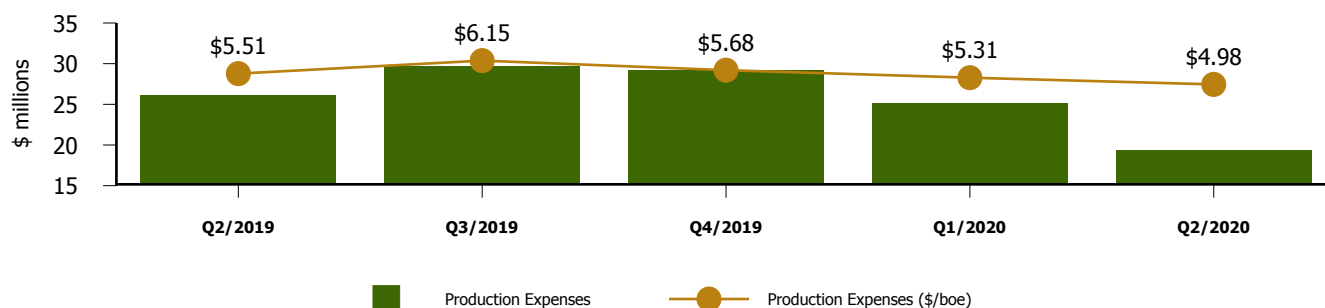
Production expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 was \$4.98/boe and \$5.16/boe compared to \$5.51/boe and \$5.61/boe in the three and six months ended June 30, 2019. Production expense for the first quarter of 2020 was \$5.31/boe.

Operated properties production expense in the second quarter of 2020 was \$7.59/boe compared to \$8.52/boe for the first quarter of 2020 and non-operated properties production expense in the second quarter of 2020 was \$3.34/boe compared to \$4.16/boe for the first quarter of 2020.

The decrease in operated production expense for the six months ended June 30, 2020 over the 2019 comparative period is mainly the result of the depreciation of the Colombian peso and additional production from the Capachos field compared to the prior period.

The decrease in non-operated production expense for six months ended June 30, 2020 over the 2019 comparative period is mainly the result of the depreciation of the Colombian peso.

Production Expense



Transportation Expense

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Transportation expense (\$'000s)	\$ 9,743	\$ 26,148	\$ 30,079	\$ 45,294
Per unit (\$/boe)	2.33	5.19	3.27	4.65

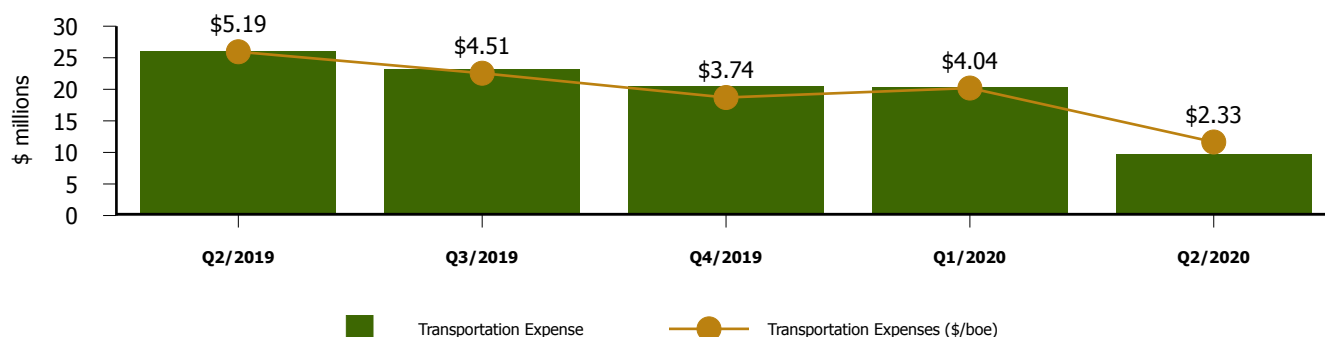
Transportation expense includes trucking costs incurred to transport production to several offloading stations for sale and in some instances an oil transportation tariff from delivery point to the buyer's facility and pipeline tariffs.

For the three months ended June 30, 2020 the cost of transportation on a per boe basis has decreased to \$2.33/boe from the first quarter of 2020 of \$4.04/boe and decreased from the comparative period in 2019 of \$5.19/boe. Transportation expense will fluctuate period over period due to the mix of sales contracts types in force during the period. The decrease from the first quarter of 2020 is mainly due to a decrease in oil sale cargo exports where Parex records the full cost of transportation to the point of export vs. wellhead sales in the period. In the third quarter of 2020 the Company expects cargo sale exports to increase over the second quarter of 2020.

The combined transportation expense and price differential from Brent, on a per boe basis, has increased from the previous years prior downward trend. See "Crude Oil Reference and Realized Prices".

On a year to date basis, transportation expense has decreased to \$3.27/boe from \$4.65/boe in the comparative period in 2019. However, looking at the combined transportation expense and price differential from Brent on a per boe basis, this amount has trended upwards from the prior year. See "Crude Oil Reference and Realized Prices".

Transportation Expenses



General and Administrative Expense ("G&A")

(000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Gross G&A	\$ 10,058	\$ 12,183	\$ 21,481	\$ 23,153
G&A recoveries	(121)	(455)	(384)	(713)
Capitalized G&A	(1,498)	(2,698)	(3,559)	(4,883)
Total net G&A	\$ 8,439	\$ 9,030	\$ 17,538	\$ 17,557
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	2.27	1.90	2.03	1.88

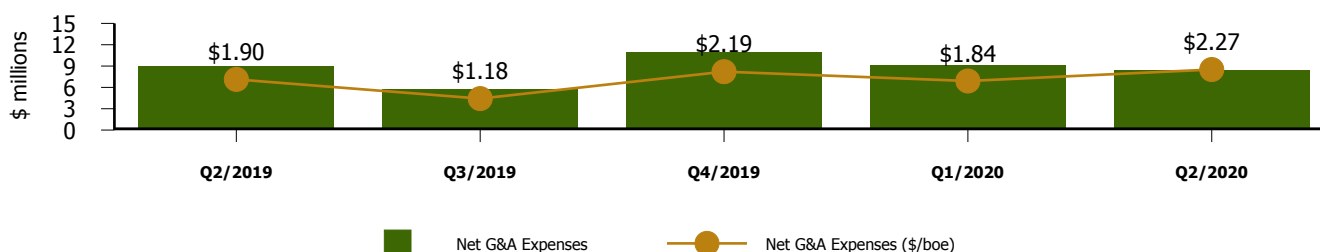
(1) Calculated based on Company working interest production volumes.

Net G&A was \$8.4 million and \$17.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to \$9.0 million and \$17.6 million for the same periods in 2019. Gross G&A was \$10.1 million and \$21.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 (three and six months ended June 30, 2019 - \$12.2 million and \$23.2 million). For the six months ended June 30, 2020 on a per boe basis net G&A has increased 8% compared to the comparative period in 2019 as result of voluntary curtailment of production in the second quarter of 2020.

Included in G&A expense in the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 is a one-time donation of \$2.0 million to the University of Calgary to support innovation fellowships in the faculty of science in recognition of Parex' 10 year anniversary and commitment to community advancement and support in our areas of operations.

The Company's G&A expense is denominated in local currencies of COP and Cdn dollar which as they appreciate/depreciate have an impact on G&A expense. Refer to the "Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis" on page 13 for further information.

Net General and Administrative Expenses



Share-Based Compensation

(\$000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Equity settled share-based compensation expense	\$ 724	\$ 1,812	\$ 1,880	\$ 4,031
Cash settled share-based compensation (recovery) expense	6,672	4,524	(2,619)	11,462
Total net (recovery) expense	\$ 7,396	\$ 6,336	\$ (739)	\$ 15,493

Share-based compensation recovery was \$0.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to \$15.5 million of expense recorded for the same period in 2019. The decrease is primarily due to the decrease in cash settled share-based compensation as explained below.

Equity settled share-based compensation expense was \$0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2020 compared to \$1.8 million for the same period in 2019. Equity settled share-based compensation includes the Company's stock option plan and the restricted share unit ("RSU") plan pursuant to which RSUs and performance based RSUs ("PSUs") have been awarded up until 2019. The decrease in the equity settled plan expense from the prior year is mainly related to a significant decrease in the issuance of equity settled compensation (options, RSUs, and PSUs, as applicable) under these plans as compared to the prior year.

Cash settled share-based compensation relates to the Company's cash settled incentive plans and includes share appreciation rights ("SARs"), cash settled restricted share units ("CRSUs"), cash or share settled restricted share units ("CosRSUs"), cash or share settled performance share

units ("CosPSUs") and deferred share units ("DSUs"). The CRSU plan will replace the current SAR plan for the Colombian employees as granted SAR's vest, and are exercised. There will be no SAR grants going forward. For the three months ended June 30, 2020 there was an expense of \$6.7 million related to cash settled incentive plans compared to \$4.5 million expense for the same period in 2019. The increase in expense is attributable to the increase in issuance of cash settled compensation, partially offset by the decrease in Parex share price to Cdn\$16.36 at June 30, 2020 from Cdn \$21.01 at June 30, 2019. Obligations for payments of cash under the Company's cash settled incentive plans are accrued as expense over the vesting period based on the fair value of the units as described in note 14 of the interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2020. As at June 30, 2020, the total cash settled incentive plans liability accrued was \$16.5 million (December 31, 2019 - \$27.9 million).

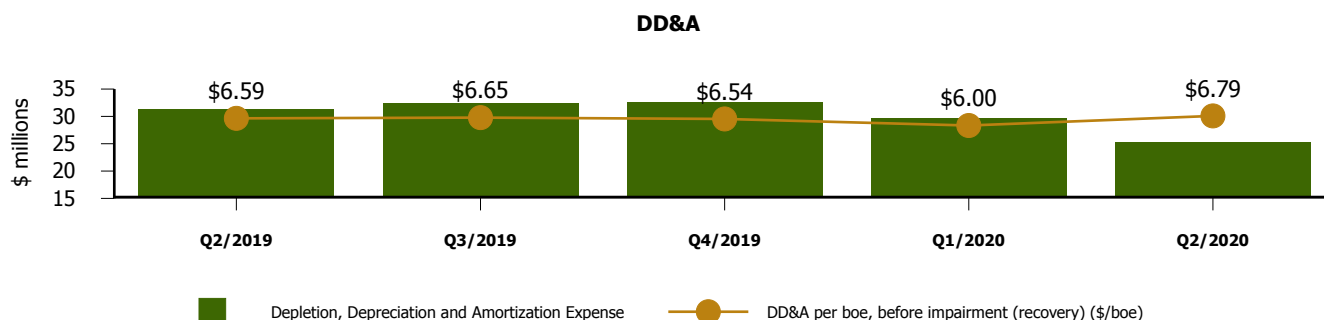
Cash payments to settle cash settled share-based compensation in the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 was \$2.7 million and \$11.1 million compared to \$2.3 million and \$6.5 million for the same periods in 2019.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization Expense ("DD&A")

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
DD&A expense (000s)	\$ 25,250	\$ 31,331	\$ 54,919	\$ 60,796
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	6.79	6.59	6.34	6.49

(1) DD&A per unit (\$/boe) is calculated using Company working interest production volumes and does not include inventory adjustments.

Second quarter 2020 DD&A was \$25.3 million (\$6.79/boe) compared to \$31.3 million (\$6.59/boe) for the same period in 2019. The decrease in DD&A expense is due to the increase in proved and probable reserves over the prior period. DD&A on a \$/boe basis has remained relatively flat compared to the prior period.



Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	\$ 6,580	\$ (1,075)	\$ (10,076)	\$ 5,611
Foreign currency risk management contracts loss (gain)	3	130	511	(3,543)
Total foreign exchange (gain) loss	\$ 6,583	\$ (945)	\$ (9,565)	\$ 2,068
Foreign Exchange Rates				
USD\$/CAD\$ ⁽¹⁾	1.39	1.34	1.37	1.33
USD\$/Colombian peso ⁽¹⁾	3,846	3,241	3,691	3,189

(1) Average exchange rates for the period.

The Company's main exposure to foreign currency risk relates to the pricing of foreign currency denominated in Canadian dollars and Colombian pesos, as the Company's functional currency is the US dollar. The Company has exposure in Colombia and Canada on costs, such as capital expenditures, local wages, royalties and income taxes, all of which may be denominated in local currencies. The main drivers of foreign exchange gains and losses recorded on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is the Colombian peso denominated income tax payable and

tax withholdings receivable, accounts payable and accounts receivable. The timing of payment settlements, accruals and their adjustments have impacts on foreign exchange gains/losses.

The foreign currency derivative contracts in place manage the foreign currency risk of the tax payable obligation that is denominated in COP. See "Risk Management".

For the three months ended June 30, 2020, the total foreign exchange loss was \$6.6 million (three months ended June 30, 2019 – gain of \$0.9 million) attributable to the depreciation of COP against the USD. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses may be reversed in the future as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates and are recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Company reviews its exposure to foreign currency variations on an ongoing basis and maintains cash deposits primarily in USD denominated deposits in Canada, Barbados, Bermuda and Colombia.

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis

Cost component	Estimated percent of cost denominated in local currency	\$/boe Impact of change in local currency/\$USD exchange rate			
		10% appreciation of local currency		10% depreciation of local currency	
Production expense	80%	\$	0.40	\$	(0.40)
Transportation expense	80%	\$	0.19	\$	(0.19)
G&A expense	100%	\$	0.23	\$	(0.23)

The table above displays the estimated per boe impact of a change in Parex' local currencies and the effect on Parex' key cost components. The component impact in \$/boe terms uses Q2 2020 per boe costs. This analysis ignores all other factors impacting cost structure including efficiencies, cost reduction strategies, etc.

Net Finance Expense (Income)

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Bank charges and credit facility fees	\$ 957	\$ 1,715	\$ 1,697	\$ 2,339
Accretion on decommissioning and environmental liabilities	1,127	1,024	2,220	2,064
Interest and other income	(676)	(1,687)	(1,598)	(4,286)
Right of use asset interest	16	26	36	53
(Gain) loss on settlement of decommissioning liabilities	83	872	(13)	861
Loss on disposition of tangible assets	1,258	34	1,258	34
Expected credit loss (recovery) provision	(399)	—	944	—
Other	(1,724)	43	(647)	43
Net finance expense	\$ 642	\$ 2,027	\$ 3,897	\$ 1,108

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Non-cash finance expense	\$ 345	\$ 1,999	\$ 3,762	\$ 3,055
Cash finance expense (income)	297	28	135	(1,947)
Net finance expense	\$ 642	\$ 2,027	\$ 3,897	\$ 1,108

Bank taxes and credit facility fees relate to bank taxes paid in Colombia and the standby fees related to the undrawn credit facility. The non-cash components of net finance expense include the accretion on decommissioning and environmental liabilities, gain on settlement of decommissioning liabilities, and the expected credit loss provision which has increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on credit markets and ratings.

Risk Management

Management of cash flow variability is an integral component of Parex' business strategy. Changing business conditions are monitored regularly and, where material, reviewed with the Board of Directors to establish risk management guidelines to be used by management. The risk exposure inherent in movements in the price of crude oil, fluctuations in the US/COP exchange rate and interest rate movements are all proactively reviewed by Parex and as considered appropriate may be managed through the use of derivatives primarily with financial institutions that are members of Parex' syndicated bank credit facility. The Company considers these derivative contracts to be an effective means to manage and forecast cash flow.

Parex has elected not to apply IFRS prescribed "hedge accounting" rules and, accordingly, pursuant to IFRS the fair value of the financial contracts is recorded at each period-end. The fair value may change substantially from period to period depending on commodity and foreign exchange forward strip prices for the financial contracts outstanding at the balance sheet date. The change in fair value from period-end to period-end is reflected in the earnings for that period. As a result, earnings may fluctuate considerably based on the period-ending commodity and foreign exchange forward strip prices, in respect of any outstanding commodity or foreign exchange derivative contracts.

a) Risk Management Contracts - Brent Crude

At June 30, 2020 the Company had no crude oil risk management contracts in place.

The table below summarizes the loss on the commodity price risk management contracts:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Realized loss on commodity risk management contracts	\$ 3,940	\$ —	\$ 3,940	\$ —
Total	\$ 3,940	\$ —	\$ 3,940	\$ —

b) Risk Management Contracts – Foreign Exchange

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk as various portions of its cash balances are held in Colombian pesos (COP\$) and Canadian dollars (Cdn\$) to fund ongoing costs denominated in those currencies while its committed capital expenditures are primarily denominated in US dollars.

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had no outstanding foreign currency risk management contracts.

The table below summarizes the loss (gain) on the foreign currency risk management contracts:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Realized loss on foreign currency risk management contracts	\$ 511	\$ 2,370	\$ 511	\$ 3,729
Unrealized (gain) on foreign currency risk management contracts	(508)	(2,240)	—	(7,272)
Total	\$ 3	\$ 130	\$ 511	\$ (3,543)

The fair value of the foreign currency risk management contracts is recorded in the financial statement line item "Derivative financial instruments" in the consolidated balance sheet. Parex has in place foreign currency derivative contracts to manage foreign currency risk of its tax payable obligation that is denominated in COP.

The Company recorded a \$0.5 million unrealized gain and a \$0.5 million realized loss on these contracts in the three months ended June 30, 2020 which is recorded in the financial statement line item "Foreign exchange (gain) loss" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The Company recorded a \$2.2 million unrealized gain and a \$2.4 million realized loss on these contracts in the three months ended June 30, 2019 which is recorded in the financial statement line item "Foreign exchange (gain) loss" while it was previously recorded in the financial statement line item "Finance income".

Income Tax

The components of tax expense (recovery) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current tax expense (recovery)	\$ (6,851)	\$ 31,883	\$ 3,248	\$ 56,349
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	(24,458)	15,083	60,244	25,728
Tax expense (recovery)	\$ (31,309)	\$ 46,966	\$ 63,492	\$ 82,077

Current tax recovery in the second quarter of 2020 was \$6.9 million as compared to \$31.9 million expense in the comparative period. The decrease from the prior year comparative period is mainly a result of a decrease in operating cash flows from the prior period.

Deferred tax in the three month ended June 30, 2020 was a recovery of \$24.5 million, the decrease from the comparative period is mainly related to the foreign exchange impact of the Colombian peso denominated tax basis, which has increased as a result of the appreciation of the Colombian peso to US dollar from March 31, 2020 to June 30, 2020. The Colombian peso increased 8% versus the US dollar from these period end dates.

The calculation of current and deferred income tax in Colombia is based on a number of variables which can cause swings in current and deferred income tax. These variables include but are not limited to the year end producing reserves used in calculating depletion for tax purposes, the timing and number of dry hole write-offs permissible for Colombian tax purposes and currency fluctuations.

Capital Expenditures

For the three months ended June 30, (\$000s)	Colombia		Canada		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Acquisition of unproved properties	\$ 249	\$ 875	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 249	\$ 875
Geological and geophysical	38	4,135	—	—	38	4,135
Drilling and completion	3,150	36,099	—	—	3,150	36,099
Well equipment and facilities	1,790	7,658	—	—	1,790	7,658
Other	42	(28)	41	3	83	(25)
Total capital expenditures	\$ 5,269	\$ 48,739	\$ 41	\$ 3	\$ 5,310	\$ 48,742

For the six months ended June 30, (\$000s)	Colombia		Canada		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Acquisition of unproved properties	\$ 315	\$ 955	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 315	\$ 955
Geological and geophysical	778	4,268	—	—	778	4,268
Drilling and completion	71,094	75,677	—	—	71,094	75,677
Well equipment and facilities	4,167	20,297	—	—	4,167	20,297
Other	117	53	105	25	222	78
Total capital expenditures	\$ 76,471	\$ 101,250	\$ 105	\$ 25	\$ 76,576	\$ 101,275

Capital Expenditures Summary

During the six months ended June 30, 2020 the Company incurred \$76.6 million of capital expenditures compared to \$101.3 million in the same period of 2019. During Q2 2020 the Company did not drill any wells in response to the significant decline in realized oil prices and the ongoing uncertainty in market conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to 11 gross (7.10 net) wells in the comparative period. In March 2020 the Company began to reduce its drilling activities and by April 2020 all drilling rigs had been released. During Q2, 2020, total drilling and completion costs were \$3.2 million of which the majority related to drilling, completion and capitalized workover costs at Block LLA-34 and CPO-11 block. Facilities costs in Q2 2020 were due to the building of the Capachos block natural gas processing facility and Block LLA-34 flowline construction.

During the six months ended June 30, 2020 capital expenditures of \$76.6 million were self funded from funds flow provided by operations of \$136.1 million. The Company strives to fund its annual capital expenditures from funds flow and has demonstrated this goal since 2012 however on a quarterly basis funds flow may be greater or less than capital expenditures due to timing of capital programs and other variables.

Non-cash Impairment Charges

(\$000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Impairment of PP&E related to Boranda CGU	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,000	\$ —
Total non-cash impairment charges before deferred income tax recoveries	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,000	\$ —

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the significant decrease in forecast global crude oil prices compared to those at December 31, 2019, an indication of impairment was identified for all CGUs at March 31, 2020 and impairment tests were performed. The Company determined that the carrying amount of the Boranda CGU in the Magdalena Basin exceeded its recoverable amount and an impairment of \$7.0 million was recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) for the three month period ended March 31, 2020. All other CGU's were found to have recoverable amounts greater than carrying amounts. The recoverable amount for this testing was determined using fair value less cost of disposal. Future cash flows for the CGU's declined due to lower crude oil prices.

The fair value as determined for the Company's producing properties was consistent with the Company's independent qualified reserve evaluators reserve estimate at December 31, 2019, updated for forecast oil prices at March 31, 2020 and adjusting for first quarter production and future development capital expenditures. There are no E&E assets associated with this CGU. Future cash flows were discounted using a rate of 11%. As at March 31, 2020, the recoverable amount of the CGU was estimated to be \$16.5 million. The impairment was due to the lower crude oil price forecast at March 31, 2020 assumed in the fair value calculation compared to the prior year. A 1% change to the assumed discount rate or a 5% change in forward price estimates over the life of the reserves would have an immaterial impact on the impairment.

The future oil prices used in the model are based on a forecast of crude oil prices by Parex' independent reserve evaluators.

Prices used at March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Thereafter
Brent (\$US/bbl)	38.64	45.50	52.50	57.50	62.50	2% increase per year

Prices used at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Thereafter
Brent (\$US/bbl)	67.00	68.00	71.00	73.00	75.00	2% increase per year

There were no indicators of impairment at June 30, 2020.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Three months ended (\$000s)	Jun. 30, 2020	Mar. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	Sep. 30, 2019
Average daily oil and natural gas production (boe/d)	40,858	54,295	54,221	53,045
Average realized sales price - oil (\$/boe)	19.25	38.47	53.00	53.59
Financial (000s except per share amounts)				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 80,407	\$ 193,618	\$ 289,585	\$ 275,693
Funds flow provided by operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 38,777	\$ 97,313	\$ 143,269	\$ 142,733
Per share – basic	0.28	0.69	1.00	0.99
Per share – diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.27	0.68	0.98	0.97
Net income (loss)	\$ 19,290	\$ (3,779)	\$ 87,218	\$ 57,257
Per share – basic	0.14	(0.03)	0.61	0.40
Per share – diluted	0.14	(0.03)	0.60	0.39
Capital Expenditures, excluding corporate acquisitions	\$ 5,310	\$ 71,266	\$ 58,321	\$ 48,600
Total assets (end of period)	\$ 1,533,377	\$ 1,610,341	\$ 1,684,581	\$ 1,593,802
Working capital surplus (end of period) ⁽²⁾	\$ 339,310	\$ 330,356	\$ 344,031	\$ 279,949

(1) Non-GAAP term. See "Non-GAAP Terms" below. In the second quarter of 2019, Parex changed the way it calculates and presents funds flow from operations. Comparative periods have also been adjusted for this change.

(2) Working capital does not include the undrawn amount available under the credit facility.

Three months ended (\$000s)	Jun. 30, 2019	Mar. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2018	Sep. 30, 2018
Average daily oil and natural gas production (boe/d)	52,252	51,208	49,300	45,020
Average realized sales price - oil (\$/boe)	59.92	52.33	55.42	61.69
Financial (000s except per share amounts)				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 301,750	\$ 246,594	\$ 270,599	\$ 250,909
Funds flow provided by operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 150,973	\$ 133,505	\$ 154,211	\$ 150,616
Per share – basic	1.03	0.88	0.99	0.97
Per share – diluted ⁽¹⁾	1.00	0.86	0.97	0.94
Net income	\$ 101,505	\$ 82,014	\$ 54,060	\$ 88,731
Per share – basic	0.69	0.54	0.35	0.57
Per share – diluted	0.67	0.53	0.34	0.55
Capital Expenditures, excluding corporate acquisitions	\$ 48,742	\$ 52,533	\$ 76,758	\$ 66,808
Total assets (end of period)	\$ 1,574,528	\$ 1,657,956	\$ 1,642,120	\$ 1,613,547
Working capital surplus (end of period) ⁽²⁾	\$ 240,087	\$ 207,414	\$ 218,526	\$ 143,243

(1) Non-GAAP term. See "Non-GAAP Terms" below. In the second quarter of 2019, Parex changed the way it calculates and presents funds flow from operations. Comparative periods have also been adjusted for this change.

(2) Working capital does not include the undrawn amount available under the credit facility.

Factors that Caused Variations Quarter Over Quarter

During the second quarter of 2020, production of 40,858 boe/d was less than oil production for the previous quarter ended March 31, 2020. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were lower than the previous quarter mainly due to a decrease in realized prices and volumes sold. Working capital increased to \$339.3 million from \$330.4 million at March 31, 2020.

During the first quarter of 2020, production of 54,295 boe/d was in excess of oil production for the previous quarter ended December 31, 2019. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were lower than the previous quarter mainly due to a decrease in realized prices and volumes sold. Working capital decreased to \$330.4 million from \$344.0 million at December 31, 2019.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, production of 54,221 boe/d was in excess of oil production for the previous quarter ended September 30, 2019. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were higher than the previous quarter due to an increase in volumes sold, partially offset by a decrease in realized prices. Working capital increased to \$344.0 million from \$279.9 million at September 30, 2019.

During the third quarter of 2019, production of 53,045 boe/d was in excess of oil production for the previous quarter ended June 30, 2019. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were lower than the previous quarter due to a decrease in realized prices, partially offset by an increase in volumes sold. Working capital increased to \$279.9 million from \$240.1 million at June 30, 2019.

During the second quarter of 2019, production of 52,252 boe/d was in excess of oil production for the previous quarter ended March 31, 2019. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were higher than the previous quarter due to an increase in realized prices and volumes sold. Working capital increased to \$240.1 million from \$207.4 million at March 31, 2019.

Please refer to "Financial and Operating Results" for detailed discussions on variations during the comparative quarters and to Parex' previously issued annual and interim MD&As for further information regarding changes in prior quarters.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at June 30, 2020 the Company had a working capital surplus of \$339.3 million, excluding funds available under the credit facility, as compared to working capital surplus at December 31, 2019 of \$344.0 million. Bank debt was \$nil as at June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019. The credit facility has a current borrowing base of \$200.0 million (December 31, 2019 - \$200.0 million). At June 30, 2020 Parex held \$334.4 million of cash, compared to \$396.8 million at December 31, 2019 and \$318.1 million at June 30, 2019. The Company's cash balances reside in current accounts, the majority of which are held on account in Canada, Barbados, Bermuda and Colombia in USD.

Parex' senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks has a current borrowing base of \$200.0 million. Key covenants include a rolling four quarters total funded debt to adjusted EBITDA test of 3:50:1, and other standard business operating covenants. Given there is \$nil balance drawn on the facility as at June 30, 2020, the Company is in compliance with all covenants. The next annual review is scheduled to occur in May 2021.

Refer to note 21 - Commitments of the interim financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2020 for a description of the performance guarantee facility with Export Development Canada as well as the unsecured letters of credit.

Outstanding Share Data

Parex is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting common shares without nominal or par value. As at June 30, 2020 the Company had 139,010,772 common shares outstanding compared to 143,295,054 at December 31, 2019 a decrease of 3.0%. At August 5, 2020 the common shares outstanding has been reduced to 138,466,772.

The Company has a stock option plan and RSU (which includes PSUs) plan. The plans provide for the issuance of stock options, RSUs and PSUs to the Company's officers, executive and certain employees to acquire common shares. In 2019, Parex created a new cash or share settled RSU and PSU plan. Under this new plan any employee who chooses share settlement will receive common shares of the Company purchased on the open market, hence there will be no new issuance of common shares from treasury under this new plan. Going forward, it is expected that the only the grants under the Company's stock option plan and the exercise of previously issued RSUs and PSUs will result in common shares issued from treasury.

As at August 5, 2020 Parex has the following securities outstanding:

	Number	%
Common shares	138,466,772	97 %
Stock options	2,474,043	2 %
Restricted and performance share units	1,634,387	1 %
	142,575,202	100%

As of the date of this MD&A, total stock options, RSUs and PSUs outstanding represent approximately 3% of the total issued and outstanding common shares.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, Parex has entered into arrangements and incurred obligations that will affect the Company's future operations and liquidity. These commitments primarily relate to exploration work commitments including seismic and drilling activities. The Company has

discretion regarding the timing of capital spending for exploration work commitments, provided that the work is completed by the end of the exploration periods specified in the contracts or the Company can negotiate extensions of the exploration periods. The Company's exploration commitments are described in the Company's AIF under "Description of Business - Principal Properties". These obligations and commitments are considered in assessing cash requirements in the discussion of future liquidity.

In Colombia, the Company has provided guarantees to the Colombian National Hydrocarbon Agency ("ANH") which on June 30, 2020 were \$40.7 million (December 31, 2019 - \$47.9 million) to support the exploration work commitments on its blocks. The guarantees have been provided in the form of letters of credit for varying terms. Export Development Canada has provided performance security guarantees under the Company's \$150.0 million (December 31, 2019 - \$150.0 million) performance guarantee facility to support approximately \$18.0 million (December 31, 2019 - \$25.4 million) of the letters of credit issued on behalf of Parex at June 30, 2020. Also at June 30, 2020, there is an additional \$22.7 million (December 31, 2019 - \$22.5 million) of letters of credit that are provided by a Latin American bank on an unsecured basis. The letters of credit issued to the ANH are reduced from time to time to reflect the work performed on the various blocks.

The following table summarizes the Company's estimated undiscounted commitments as at June 30, 2020:

(000s)	Total	<1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	>5 years
Exploration	\$ 167,985	\$ 13,625	\$ 65,269	\$ 89,091	\$ —
Office and accommodations ⁽¹⁾	8,482	2,689	3,445	2,348	—
Decommissioning and Environmental Obligations	78,248	4,292	—	—	73,956
Total	\$ 254,715	\$ 20,606	\$ 68,714	\$ 91,439	\$ 73,956

(1) Includes minimum lease payment obligations associated with leases for office space and accommodations.

Decommissioning and Environmental Liabilities

	Decommissioning	Environmental	Total
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 42,052	\$ 15,549	\$ 57,601
Additions	10,524	1,355	11,879
Settlements of obligations during the year	(10,536)	(1,229)	(11,765)
Loss on settlement of obligations	359	—	359
Accretion expense	3,166	1,426	4,592
Change in estimate - inflation and discount rates	1,455	170	1,625
Change in estimate - costs	(10,253)	(2,532)	(12,785)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	477	(48)	429
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 37,244	\$ 14,691	\$ 51,935
Additions	1,189	335	1,524
Settlements of obligations during the period	(517)	(627)	(1,144)
Gain on settlement of obligations	(13)	—	(13)
Accretion expense	1,179	1,041	2,220
Change in estimate - inflation and discount rates	1,572	478	2,050
Change in estimate - costs	—	(979)	(979)
Foreign exchange (gain)	(4,899)	(2,149)	(7,048)
Balance, June 30, 2020	\$ 35,755	\$ 12,790	\$ 48,545
Current obligation	(1,945)	(2,347)	(4,292)
Long-term obligation	\$ 33,810	\$ 10,443	\$ 44,253

The total environmental, decommissioning and restoration obligations were determined by management based on the estimated costs to settle environmental impact obligations incurred and to reclaim and abandon the wells and well sites based on contractual requirements. The obligations are expected to be funded from the Company's internal resources available at the time of settlement.

The total decommissioning and environmental liability is estimated based on the Company's net ownership in wells drilled as at June 30, 2020, the estimated costs to abandon and reclaim the wells and well sites and the estimated timing of the costs to be paid in future periods. The total undiscounted amount of cash flows required to settle the Company's decommissioning liability is approximately \$58.4 million as at June 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - \$63.3 million) with the majority of these costs anticipated to occur in 2033 or later. A risk-free discount rate of 6.22% and an inflation rate of 3.1% were used in the valuation of the liabilities (December 31, 2019 - 6.74% risk-free discount rate and a 3.1% inflation rate). The risk-free discount rate and the inflation rate used are based on forecast Colombia rates.

Included in the decommissioning liability is \$1.9 million (December 31, 2019 - \$4.3 million) that is classified as a current obligation.

The total undiscounted amount of cash flows required to settle the Company's environmental liability is approximately \$19.8 million as at June 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 – \$21.5 million) with the majority of these costs anticipated to occur in 2033 or later in Colombia. A risk-free discount rate of 6.22% and an inflation rate of 3.1% were used in the valuation of the liabilities (December 31, 2019 – 6.74% risk-free discount rate and a 3.1% inflation rate). The risk-free discount rate and the inflation rate used are based on forecast Colombia rates.

Included in the environmental liability is \$2.3 million (December 31, 2019 – \$4.1 million) that is classified as a current obligation.

Decommissioning liabilities are considered critical accounting estimates. There are significant uncertainties related to decommissioning expenditures and the impact on the financial statements could be material. The eventual timing of and costs for these expenditures could differ from current estimates. The main factors that can cause expected estimated cash flows in respect of decommissioning liabilities to change are:

- Changes in laws and legislation;
- Construction of new facilities;
- Change in commodity price;
- Change in the estimate of oil reserves and the resulting amendment to the life of reserves;
- Changes in technology; and
- Execution of decommissioning liabilities.

Advisory on Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information regarding Parex set forth in this MD&A, including assessments by the Company's management of the Company's plans and future operations, contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The use of any of the words "plan", "expect", "forecast", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate" or other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements represent the Company's internal projections, estimates or beliefs concerning, among other things, future growth, results of operations, production, future capital and other expenditures (including the amount, nature and sources of funding thereof), competitive advantages, plans for and results of drilling activity, environmental matters, business prospects and opportunities. These statements are only predictions and actual events or results may differ materially. Although the Company's management believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievement since such expectations are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Parex. In particular, forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the Company's operational strategy, plans, priorities and focus;
- expectation that the Company will generate free funds flow above planned capital expenditures in 2020;
- estimated H2 2020 capital expenditures;
- Q3 & Q4 2020 estimated average production range;
- the Company's plans to fund its 2020 capital program from funds flow provided by operations;
- the Company's expectation regarding 2020 Brent oil prices;
- expectation that crude oil inventory in future periods to be in line with normal historic levels;
- expectation that cargo sale exports will increase over the second quarter of 2020;
- the amount and timing of payment of total decommissioning and environmental liability cost;
- the Company's expectations regarding the per boe and G&A expense impact caused by appreciation and depreciation of the Colombian peso;
- the effect of the Colombian peso/US\$ exchange rate on the variability of general and administrative, transportation, and production costs;
- foreign currency risk and the ability to reverse unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses in the future;
- the Company's risk management strategy and the use of derivatives primarily with financial institutions to manage movements in the price of crude oil, fluctuations in the US/COP exchange rate and interest rate movements;
- terms of the Company's credit facility including the timing of the next borrowing base redetermination;
- terms of certain contractual obligations; and
- the Company's expectation that only the grants under the Company's stock option plan and the exercise of previously issued RSUs and PSUs will result in common shares issued from treasury.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to: the impact of general economic conditions in Canada and Colombia; industry conditions including changes in laws and regulations including adoption of new environmental laws and regulations, and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced in Canada and Colombia; continued volatility in market prices for oil; the

impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ability of Parex to carry on its operations as currently contemplated in light of the COVID-19 pandemic; the impact of significant declines in market prices for oil; competition; lack of availability of qualified personnel; the results of exploration and development drilling and related activities; partner approval of capital work programs and other matters requiring approval; imprecision in reserve and resource estimates; the production and growth potential of Parex' assets; obtaining required approvals of regulatory authorities in Canada and Colombia; risks associated with negotiating with foreign governments as well as country risk associated with conducting international activities; fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates; environmental risks; changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and natural gas industry; ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; risk that the Company will not be able to obtain contract extensions or fulfill the contractual obligations required to retain its rights to explore, develop and exploit any of its undeveloped properties; risk of failure to achieve the anticipated benefits associated with acquisitions; risk of failure to achieve perceived benefits from voluntary tax restructuring; failure of counterparties to perform under the terms of their contracts; changes to pipeline capacity; risk that Parex' evaluation of its existing portfolio of development and exploration opportunities is not consistent with its expectations; failure to meet expected production targets; risk that the review of strategic repositioning alternatives will not result in a transaction; the risks discussed under "Risk Factors" in the Company's AIF and under "Decommissioning and Environmental Liabilities" in this MD&A, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Additional information on these and other factors that could affect the Company'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).

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are based upon assumptions which management believes to be reasonable, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, Parex has made assumptions regarding, among other things: current and future commodity prices and royalty regimes; the impact (and the duration thereof) that the COVID-19 pandemic will have on (i) the demand for crude oil and conventional natural gas; (ii) the supply chain, including the Company's ability to obtain the equipment and services it requires; and (iii) the Company's ability to produce, transport and/or sell its crude oil and conventional natural gas; availability of skilled labour; timing and amount of capital expenditures; uninterrupted access to areas of the Company's operations and infrastructure; future exchange rates; the price of oil; the impact of increasing competition; conditions in general economic and financial markets; availability of drilling and related equipment; effects of regulation by governmental agencies; recoverability of reserves and future production rates; timing and number of dry hole write-offs permitted for Colombian tax purposes; royalty rates; future operating costs; foreign exchange rates; the status of litigation; timing of drilling and completion of wells; that the Company will have sufficient cash flow, debt or equity sources or other financial resources required to fund its capital and operating expenditures and requirements as needed; that the Company's conduct and results of operations will be consistent with its expectations; that the Company will have the ability to develop the Company's oil and gas properties in the manner currently contemplated; current or, where applicable, proposed industry conditions, laws and regulations will continue in effect or as anticipated as described herein; that the estimates of the Company's reserves volumes and the assumptions related thereto (including commodity prices and development costs) are accurate in all material respects; that the Company will be able to obtain contract extensions or fulfill the contractual obligations required to retain its rights to explore, develop and exploit any of its undeveloped properties; on-stream timing of production from successful exploration wells; operational performance of non-operated producing fields; pipeline capacity; the benefits of initiating a review of strategic repositioning alternatives; and other matters. The ability of the Company to carry out its business plan is primarily dependent upon the continued support of its shareholders, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and the ability of the Company to obtain financing or generate sufficient cash flow to develop such reserves.

Forward-looking statements and other information contained in this MD&A concerning the oil and natural gas industry in the countries in which it operates and the Company's general expectations concerning this industry are based on estimates prepared by Management using data from publicly available industry sources as well as from resource reports, market research and industry analysis and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry which the Company believes to be reasonable. However, this data is inherently imprecise, although generally indicative of relative market positions, market shares and performance characteristics. While the Company is not aware of any material misstatements regarding any industry data presented herein, the oil and natural gas industry involves numerous risks and uncertainties and is subject to change based on various factors.

Management has included forward looking information and the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information in this MD&A in order to provide shareholders with a more complete perspective on the Company's current and future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do, what benefits Parex will derive there from. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and Parex disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities laws.

This MD&A contains future oriented financial information and financial outlook information (collectively "FOFI") about the Company's prospective capital expenditures. The FOFI has been prepared by management to provide an outlook of the Company's activities and results and may not be appropriate for other purposes. The FOFI has been prepared based on a number of assumptions including the assumptions discussed above. The

actual results of operations of the Company and the resulting financial results may vary from the amounts set forth herein, and such variations may be material. The Company and management believe that the FOFI has been prepared on a reasonable basis, reflecting management's best estimates and judgments. FOFI contained in this MD&A was made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any intention or obligations to update or revise any FOFI contained in this MD&A, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required pursuant to applicable law.

Oil & Gas Matters Advisory

This report contains a number of oil and gas metrics, including operating netbacks and FFO netbacks. These oil and gas metrics have been prepared by management and do not have standardized meanings or standard methods of calculation and therefore such measures may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies and should not be used to make comparisons. Such metrics have been included herein to provide readers with additional measures to evaluate the Company's performance; however, such measures are not reliable indicators of the future performance of the Company and future performance may not compare to the performance in previous periods and therefore such metrics should not be unduly relied upon. Management uses these oil and gas metrics for its own performance measurements and to provide security holders with measures to compare the Company's operations over time. Readers are cautioned that the information provided by these metrics, or that can be derived from the metrics presented in this report, should not be relied upon for investment or other purposes.

Non-GAAP Terms

This report contains financial terms that are not considered measures under GAAP such as operating netback, operating netback per boe, funds flow provided by operations, funds flow provided by operations per boe, funds flow netback per boe, free funds flow and diluted funds flow per share that do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Management uses these non-GAAP measures for its own performance measurement and to provide shareholders and investors with additional measurements of the Company's efficiency and its ability to fund a portion of its future capital expenditures.

Adoption of IFRS 16 Leases had an immaterial impact on netbacks, funds flow provided by operations and EBITDA non-GAAP measures.

Funds flow provided by operations, is a non-GAAP measure that includes all cash generated from (used in) operating activities and is calculated before changes in non-cash working capital. In Q2 2019, the Company changed how it presents funds flow provided by operations to present on a more comparable basis to industry presentation. Amounts have been restated for prior periods. A reconciliation from cash provided by operating activities to funds flow provided by operations is as follows:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (22,362)	\$ 23,709	\$ 132,937	\$ 136,785
Net change in non-cash working capital	61,139	127,264	3,153	147,693
Funds flow provided by operations	\$ 38,777	\$ 150,973	\$ 136,090	\$ 284,478

Funds flow provided by operations per boe or funds flow netback per boe, is a non-GAAP measure that includes all cash generated from (used in) operating activities and is calculated before changes in non-cash working capital, divided by produced oil and natural gas sales volumes. The Company considers funds flow netback to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' profitability for all cash costs relative to current commodity prices and is calculated as follows:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Funds flow provided by operations	\$ 38,777	\$ 150,973	\$ 136,090	\$ 284,478
Denominator (BOEs)				
Company produced oil and natural gas sales in period	3,892,707	4,729,361	8,610,784	9,308,106
Funds flow provided by operations per boe	\$ 9.96	\$ 31.92	\$ 15.80	\$ 30.56

Free funds flow is determined by funds flow provided by operations less capital expenditures as follows:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Funds flow provided by operations	\$ 38,777	\$ 150,973	\$ 136,090	\$ 284,478
Capital expenditures, excluding corporate acquisitions	5,310	48,742	76,576	101,275
Free funds flow	\$ 33,467	\$ 102,231	\$ 59,514	\$ 183,203

Diluted funds flow per share is calculated by dividing funds flow provided by operations by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Parex presents diluted funds flow provided by operations per share whereby per share amounts are calculated using weighted-average shares outstanding, consistent with the calculation of earnings per share. The following table shows the variables used in the calculation of diluted funds flow per share:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Funds flow provided by operations	\$ 38,777	\$ 150,973	\$ 136,090	\$ 284,478
Weighted average number of shares for the purposes of basic funds flow	139,556	147,016	140,681	149,286
Dilutive effect of share options on potential common shares	1,557	3,451	1,777	3,362
Weighted average number of shares for the purposes of diluted funds flow	141,113	150,467	142,458	152,648

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) before interest, taxes, depletion and depreciation and adjusted for other non-cash items, transaction costs and extraordinary and non-recurring items. Adjusted EBITDA is solely used in the calculation of the bank covenant and is not considered a key performance measure by Management.

Operating netback per boe

The Company considers operating netbacks to be a key measure as they demonstrate Parex' profitability relative to current commodity prices. Below is a description of each component of the Company's operating netback and how it is determined.

Oil and natural gas sales per boe is determined by sales revenue excluding risk management contracts divided by total equivalent sales volume including purchased oil volumes. A reconciliation of the calculation of oil and natural gas sales per boe is provided below:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Oil and natural gas revenue excluding risk management contracts	\$ 80,407	\$ 301,750	\$ 274,025	\$ 548,344
Denominator (BOEs)				
Company produced oil and natural gas sales in period	3,892,707	4,729,361	8,610,784	9,308,106
Purchased oil volumes sold	283,738	306,852	598,871	440,735
Total oil and natural gas sales volumes	4,176,445	5,036,213	9,209,655	9,748,841
Sales price per boe	\$ 19.25	\$ 59.92	\$ 29.75	\$ 56.25

Royalties per boe is determined by dividing royalty expense by the total equivalent sales volume and excludes purchased oil volumes. A reconciliation of royalties per boe is provided below:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
(\$000s)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Royalty expense	\$ 7,742	\$ 37,706	\$ 29,959	\$ 66,976
Denominator (BOEs)				
Company produced oil and natural gas sales in period	3,892,707	4,729,361	8,610,784	9,308,106
Royalty expense per boe	\$ 1.99	\$ 7.97	\$ 3.48	\$ 7.20

Production expense per boe is determined by dividing production expense by the total equivalent sales volume and excludes purchased oil volumes. A reconciliation of production expense per boe is provided below:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
(\$000s)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Production Expense	\$ 19,372	\$ 26,059	\$ 44,434	\$ 52,216
Denominator (BOEs)				
Company produced oil and natural gas sales in period	3,892,707	4,729,361	8,610,784	9,308,106
Production expense per boe	\$ 4.98	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.16	\$ 5.61

Transportation expense per boe is determined by dividing the transportation expense by the total equivalent sales volumes including purchased oil volumes. A reconciliation of transportation expense per boe is provided below:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
(\$000s)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Transportation Expense	\$ 9,743	\$ 26,148	\$ 30,079	\$ 45,294
Denominator (BOEs)				
Company produced oil and natural gas sales in period	3,892,707	4,729,361	8,610,784	9,308,106
Purchased oil volumes sold	283,738	306,852	598,871	440,735
Total oil and natural gas sales volumes	4,176,445	5,036,213	9,209,655	9,748,841
Transportation expense per boe	\$ 2.33	\$ 5.19	\$ 3.27	\$ 4.65

Business Environment and Risks

Parex is exposed to various market and operational risks. For a discussion of these risks please refer to the Parex' AIF for the year ended December 31, 2019 as filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or Parex' website at www.parexresources.com.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in emergency actions taken by governments worldwide which has had an effect in all of our operating jurisdictions. The actions taken by these governments have typically included, but is not limited to travel bans, mandatory and self-imposed quarantines and isolations, social distancing, and the closing of non-essential businesses which has had significant negative effects on economies, including a substantial decline in crude oil and natural gas demand. Additionally, such actions have resulted in volatility and disruptions in regular business operations, supply chains and financial markets as well as declining trade and market sentiment. COVID-19 as well as other factors have resulted in the deepest drop in crude oil prices that global markets have seen since 1991. With the rapid spread of COVID-19, oil prices and the global equity markets have deteriorated significantly and are expected to remain under pressure. The extreme supply/demand imbalance is

anticipated to cause a reduction in industry spending in 2020. These events and conditions have caused a significant decrease in the valuation of oil and natural gas companies and a decrease in confidence in the oil and natural gas industry. COVID-19 also poses a risk on the financial capacity of Parex' contract counterparties and potentially their ability to perform contractual obligations.

The full extent of the risks surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic is continually evolving. The following risks disclosed in our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2019 may be exacerbated as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: market risks related to the volatility of oil and gas prices, volatility of foreign exchange rates, volatility of the market price of common shares, and hedging arrangements; operational risks related to increasing operating costs or declines in production levels, operator performance and payment delays, and government regulations, ability to obtain additional financing, and variations in foreign exchange rates; and other risks related to cyber-security as our workforce moves to remote connections, accounting adjustments, effectiveness of internal controls, and reliance on key personnel, management, and labour.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in Parex' internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") during the period covered by this MD&A that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its ICFR. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Parex has implemented social distancing measures which require deemed non-critical employees to work remotely and has encouraged critical staff to do the same. Going forward, these measures will be continually monitored to determine whether they materially affect, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Parex' ICFR.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not enter into any off-balance-sheet arrangements during the six months ended June 30, 2020.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company's non-derivative financial instruments recognized in the consolidated balance sheet consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. The fair values of the current financial instruments approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturity.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year as described in note 3 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

DIRECTORS

Wayne Foo
Chairman of the Board

Lisa Colnett

Sigmund Cornelius

Robert Engbloom

Bob MacDougall

Glenn McNamara

Carmen Sylvain

David Taylor

Paul Wright

OFFICERS & SENIOR EXECUTIVES

David Taylor
President and Chief Executive Officer

Eric Furlan
Chief Operating Officer

Kenneth Pinsky
Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary

Lee DiStefano
President, Parex Colombia & Country Manager

Ryan Fowler
Sr. Vice President, Exploration & Business Development

Michael Kruchten
Sr. Vice President, Capital Markets & Corporate Planning

Jeff Meunier
Vice President, New Ventures

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ABBREVIATIONS

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbl(s)	barrel(s)
mbbls	one thousand barrels
bbl(s)/d or bopd	barrel(s) of oil per day
BOE or boe	barrel of oil equivalent, using the conversion factor of 6 Mcf: 1 bbl
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day
mcf	thousand cubic feet
mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day

Other

WTI	West Texas Intermediate
Brent	Brent Ice
Vasconia	Vasconia Crude
FFO	Funds flow provided by (used in) operations

"BOEs" may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil equivalent (6 mcf: 1 bbl) is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.