

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 September 30, 2023 was prepared and approved by the Board of Directors of Parex (the "Board") and is dated November 7, 2023 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2023, as well as the Company's audited consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. 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 8, 2023 ("AIF"), and may be accessed through the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

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

Company Profile

Parex is the largest independent oil and gas company in Colombia, focusing on sustainable, conventional production. Parex' corporate headquarters are in Calgary, Canada, and the Company has an operating office in Bogotá, Colombia. Parex is a member of the S&P/TSX Composite ESG Index and its common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol PXT.

Abbreviations

Refer to the final page of the MD&A for commonly used abbreviations in the document. Refer to the Advisory on Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory.

References to crude oil or natural gas production in this MD&A refer to the light and medium crude oil 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*.

Three months ended September 30, 2023 ("third quarter" or "Q3") Highlights

- Quarterly average oil and natural gas production was 54,573 boe/d (98% crude oil and 2% natural gas), an increase of 7% from the third quarter of 2022. Refer to "Consolidated Results of Operations" for production split by product type. Production per share*** increased by 13% compared to the same quarter in the prior year, as result of higher production and the reduction of outstanding shares through share repurchases under the Company's current normal course issuer bid ("NCIB").
- Realized net income of \$119.7 million (\$1.13 per share basic) compared to net income of \$65.6 million (\$0.59 per share basic) in the comparative quarter of 2022.
- Generated quarterly funds flow provided by operations ("FFO")* of \$157.8 million (\$1.49 per share basic**) compared to \$206.4 million (\$1.85 per share basic) in the comparative quarter of 2022, representing a 24% (19% per share basic) decrease, which was primarily driven by lower crude oil pricing, higher current taxes, and increased production costs from workovers and higher energy costs, partially offset by higher production.
- Produced an operating netback of \$48.97/boe** (2022 - \$59.46/boe**) and an FFO netback of \$31.28/boe** (2022 - \$45.07/boe**) from an average Brent price of \$85.92/bbl (2022 - \$97.70/bbl).
- Incurred \$156.7 million of capital expenditures**** while participating in the drilling of 16 gross (10.95 net) wells. Capital expenditures were higher than prior quarters in 2023, primarily driven by starting activity at Arauca (50% W.I.) where Parex agreed with its joint venture partner to solely fund the initial work plan in exchange for a 50% interest in the Arauca and LLA-38 blocks.
- Working capital deficit* was \$57.5 million, which increased by \$54.6 million from Q2 2023, primarily as a result of the timing of certain capital expenditures. Parex expects working capital in Q4 2023 to be positive and build throughout 2024, with forecast production growth, declining capital expenditures and inventory deployment, subject to commodity prices remaining in line with Q3 2023.

* Capital management measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

** Non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

***Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

**** Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory."

Corporate Guidance

Parex' 2023 average production guidance of 54,000 to 57,000 boe/d and capital expenditure guidance of \$450 to \$475 million remain unchanged. Building on strong current production, Parex expects its Q4 2023 average production to exceed 60,000 boe/d.

The Company expects to release its 2024 formal guidance in January 2024, alongside an updated three-year outlook.

Financial Summary

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
(Financial figures in \$'000s except per share amounts)	2023	2022	2023	2022
Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	8,837	6,903	7,984	6,446
Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	44,779	43,063	44,624	43,097
Average oil production (bbl/d)	53,616	49,966	52,608	49,543
Average conventional natural gas production (mcf/d)	5,742	6,750	4,470	10,572
Average oil and natural gas production (boe/d)	54,573	51,091	53,353	51,305
Production split (% crude oil)	98	98	99	97
Oil and natural gas sales price (\$/boe) ⁽⁶⁾	75.98	88.13	70.96	90.78
Operating netback (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	48.97	59.46	45.94	61.56
Oil and natural gas sales	383,998	405,371	1,040,909	1,267,242
Funds flow provided by operations ⁽⁷⁾	157,839	206,412	474,405	639,696
Per share – basic ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	1.49	1.85	4.44	5.56
Per share – diluted ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	1.49	1.85	4.44	5.55
Net income	119,736	65,632	325,526	361,410
Per share – basic ⁽³⁾	1.13	0.59	3.05	3.14
Per share – diluted ⁽³⁾	1.13	0.59	3.04	3.14
Dividends paid	29,239	20,042	89,171	55,383
Per share – Cdn\$ ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	0.375	0.25	1.125	0.64
Share repurchases	24,273	72,363	82,615	221,464
Number of shares repurchased (000s)	1,240	4,489	4,408	11,600
Capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	156,747	127,353	391,924	364,506
Other long-term asset expenditures	(374)	65,725	40,296	83,851
Free funds flow ⁽²⁾	1,092	79,059	82,481	275,190
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	221,271	185,911	539,711	739,606
Total assets (end of period)	2,263,479	2,089,253	2,263,479	2,089,253
Working capital (deficit) surplus (end of period) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	(57,511)	229,763	(57,511)	229,763
Bank debt (end of period) ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—
Weighted average shares outstanding (000s)				
Basic	105,621	111,631	106,872	115,077
Diluted	105,680	111,649	106,922	115,185
Outstanding shares (end of period) (000s)	105,014	109,323	105,014	109,323

(1) Non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

(2) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

(3) Per share amounts (with the exception of dividends) are based on weighted average common shares. Dividends paid per share are based on the number of common shares outstanding at each dividend record date.

(4) Working capital calculation does not take into consideration the undrawn amount available under the syndicated bank credit facility.

(5) Syndicated bank credit facility borrowing base of \$200.0 million as at September 30, 2023.

(6) Supplementary financial measure (as defined in NI 52-112). See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

(7) Capital management measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

Financial and Operational Results

Consolidated Results of Operations

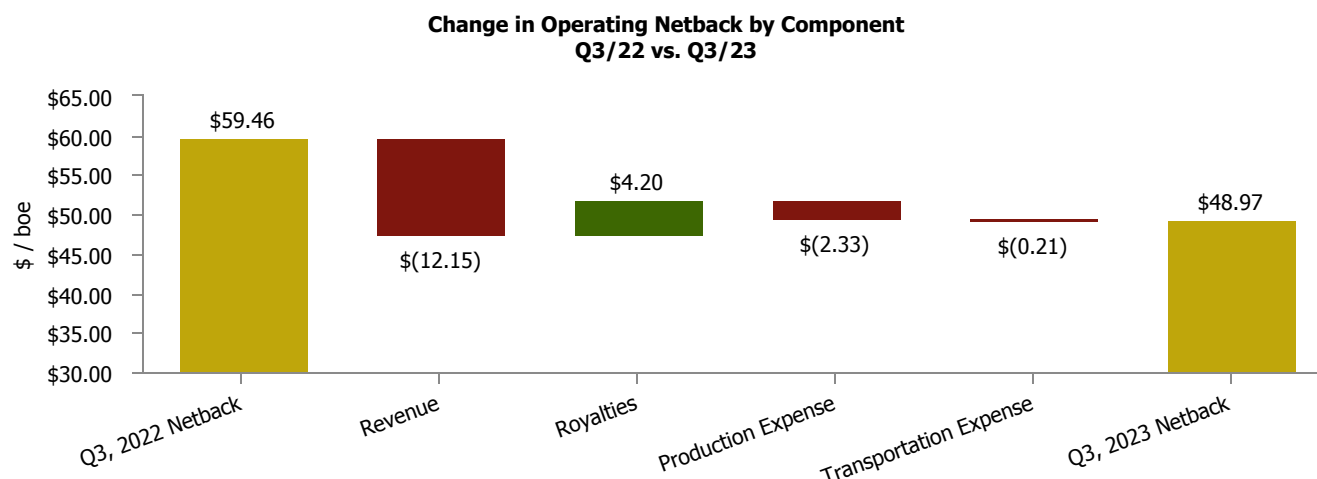
Parex' oil and gas operations are conducted in Colombia with head office functions conducted in Canada.

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Average daily production				
Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	8,837	6,903	7,984	6,446
Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	44,779	43,063	44,624	43,097
Crude Oil (bbl/d)	53,616	49,966	52,608	49,543
Conventional Natural Gas (mcf/d)	5,742	6,750	4,470	10,572
Total (boe/d)	54,573	51,091	53,353	51,305
Production split (% crude oil production)	98	98	99	97
Average daily sales of oil and natural gas				
Produced crude oil (bbl/d)	53,887	48,653	52,822	49,137
Purchased crude oil (bbl/d)	89	217	167	234
Produced natural gas (mcf/d)	5,742	6,750	4,470	10,572
Total (boe/d)	54,933	49,995	53,734	51,133
Operating netback (000s)				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 383,998	\$ 405,371	\$1,040,909	\$ 1,267,242
Royalties	(69,214)	(82,082)	(181,008)	(268,450)
Net revenue	314,784	323,289	859,901	998,792
Production expense	(49,115)	(33,905)	(135,296)	(94,240)
Transportation expense	(17,996)	(15,430)	(49,685)	(43,600)
Purchased oil	(1,018)	(2,097)	(4,085)	(7,729)
Operating netback ⁽¹⁾	\$ 246,655	\$ 271,857	\$ 670,835	\$ 853,223
Operating netback (per boe)				
Brent (\$/bbl)	\$ 85.92	\$ 97.70	\$ 81.98	\$ 102.48
Parex price differential	(9.94)	(9.57)	(11.02)	(11.70)
Oil and natural gas sales ⁽²⁾	75.98	88.13	70.96	90.78
Royalties ⁽²⁾	(13.72)	(17.92)	(12.38)	(19.32)
Net revenue ⁽²⁾	62.26	70.21	58.58	71.46
Production expense ⁽²⁾	(9.73)	(7.40)	(9.25)	(6.78)
Transportation expense ⁽²⁾	(3.56)	(3.35)	(3.39)	(3.12)
Operating netback ⁽³⁾	\$ 48.97	\$ 59.46	\$ 45.94	\$ 61.56

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

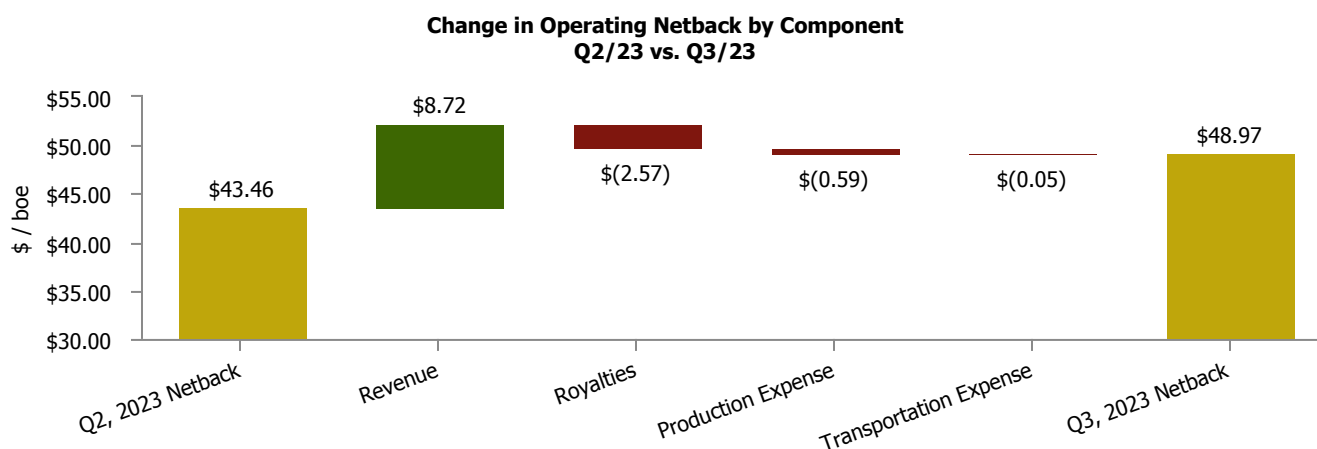
(2) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

(3) Non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".



Overall, the Company's benchmark Brent crude oil price decreased by \$11.78/bbl, while revenue decreased by \$12.15/boe in the third quarter of 2023 as compared to the third quarter of 2022. The decrease in revenue relative to the Brent crude benchmark decrease was mainly the result of increased wellhead sales in the quarter as compared to the comparative period. Royalties decreased by \$4.20/boe as a result of lower crude oil benchmark prices in the quarter. Production expense increased by \$2.33/boe mainly as a result of increasing electrical power costs in the past 4-5 months. Also impacting production costs were well workovers and maintenance in the quarter on Block LLA-34, Cabrestero and Capachos Blocks and the appreciation of the Colombian peso from the previous period. Transportation expense in the quarter increased by \$0.21/boe compared to the third quarter of 2022.

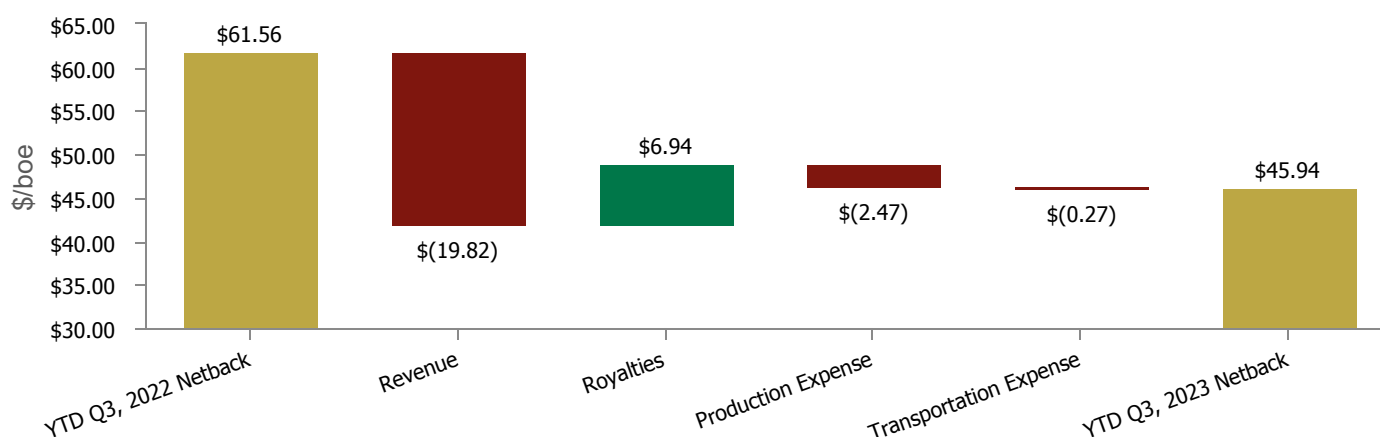
Overall, the operating netback decreased by \$10.49/boe compared to a Brent benchmark crude price decrease of \$11.78/bbl.



In the third quarter of 2023, the Company's benchmark Brent oil price increased by \$8.08/bbl, while revenue increased by \$8.72/boe as compared to the second quarter of 2023. The increase in revenue relative to the Brent crude oil benchmark increase was mainly as a result of the lower Vasconia differential due to less heavy crude oil available in the global market in the quarter as compared to the comparative period. Royalties increased by \$2.57/boe as a result of higher crude oil benchmark prices in the quarter. Production expense increased by \$0.59/boe mainly as a result of increased electrical power costs and well workovers and maintenance in the current quarter on Block LLA-34 and the Cabrestero Block, partially offset by the full resumption of operations at the Capachos Block which was temporarily shut-in during the second quarter where lower field production expenses are realized. Transportation expense in the quarter increased by \$0.05/boe compared to the second quarter of 2023.

Overall, the operating netback increased by \$5.51/boe compared to a Brent benchmark crude price increase of \$8.08/bbl.

**Change in Operating Netback by Component
YTD Q3/22 vs. YTD Q3/23**



In 2023 year to date, the Company's benchmark Brent oil price decreased by \$20.50/bbl, while revenue decreased by \$19.82/boe as compared to same period in 2022. The increase in revenue relative to the Brent crude oil benchmark decrease was mainly as a result of higher realized sales price per boe resulting from decreased gas sales, partially offset by weaker Vasconia crude oil pricing (and thereby a higher differential to Brent oil price) in the current year as compared to the comparative period. Royalties decreased by \$6.94/boe as a result of lower crude oil benchmark prices in the year. Production expense increased by \$2.47/boe mainly as a result of increasing electrical power costs in the past 4-5 months. Also impacting production costs were well workovers and maintenance in the current year on Block LLA-34 and the Cabrestero and Capachos Blocks as well as the temporary shut-in at the Capachos Block where lower field production expenses are realized. Transportation expense increased by \$0.27/boe compared to the prior period in 2022.

Overall, the operating netback decreased by \$15.62/boe compared to a Brent benchmark crude price decrease of \$20.50/bbl.

Oil and Natural Gas Sales

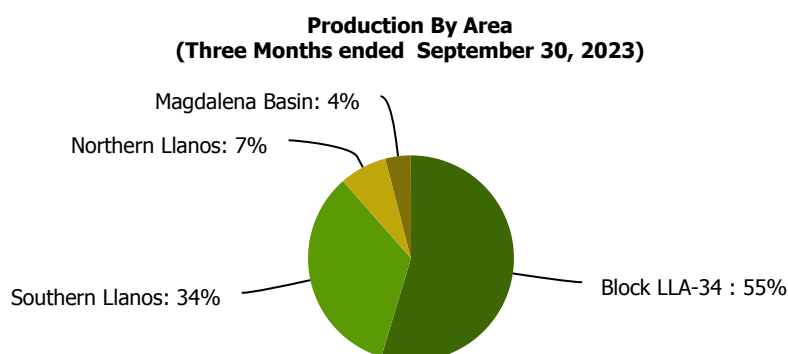
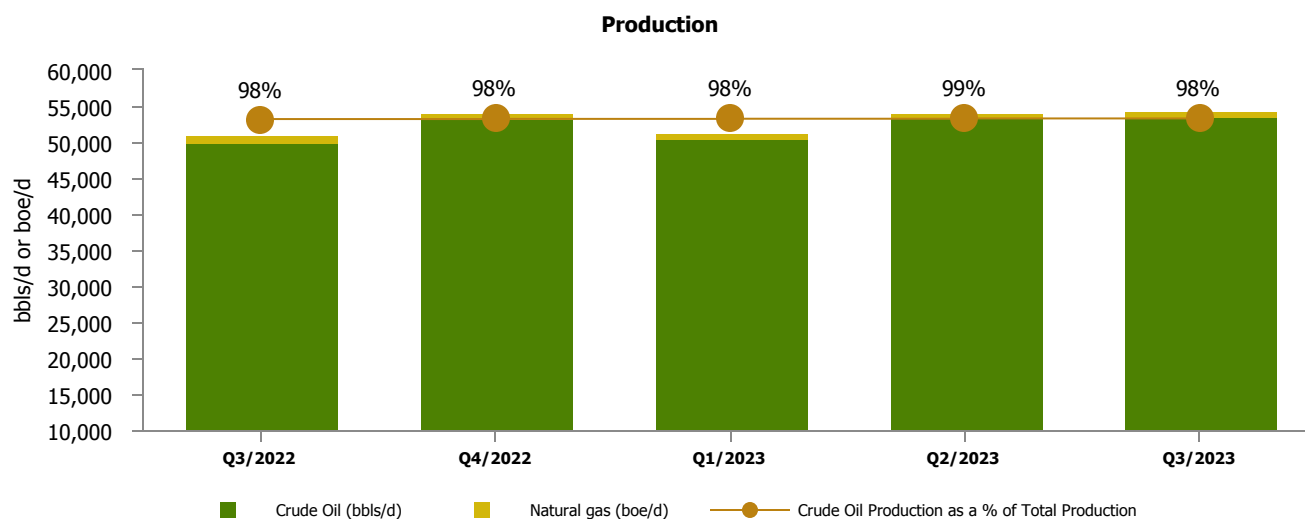
a) Average Daily Production and Sales Volumes (boe/d)

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Block LLA-34	29,320	31,739	29,933	31,804
Southern Llanos	18,142	14,175	17,882	13,792
Northern Llanos	4,000	2,765	2,727	2,804
Magdalena Basin	2,154	1,287	2,066	1,143
Total Crude Oil Production	53,616	49,966	52,608	49,543
Natural gas production	957	1,125	745	1,762
Total Crude oil and natural gas production	54,573	51,091	53,353	51,305
Crude oil inventory draw (build)	271	(1,313)	214	(406)
Average daily sales of produced oil and natural gas	54,844	49,778	53,567	50,899
Purchased oil	89	217	167	234
Sales Volumes	54,933	49,995	53,734	51,133

Crude oil and natural gas production for the third quarter of 2023 averaged 54,573 boe/d, an increase to the second quarter of 2023 production of 54,120 boe/d mainly as a result of fully resumed operations in the Capachos Block since late June 2023, partially offset by increased downtime in Block LLA-34. Production in the Capachos Block was previously shut-in until mid-April 2023 due to security concerns and again in June 2023 due to social-related issues impacting Q2 2023 production.

Crude oil and natural gas production for the third quarter of 2023 averaged 54,573 boe/d, a 7% increase compared to the third quarter of 2022 production of 51,091 boe/d mainly as the result of additional production from all areas except Block LLA-34.

Oil and natural gas sales in the third quarter of 2023 were 54,933 boe/d compared to 49,995 boe/d for the third quarter of 2022. The increase in oil and natural gas sales volumes was a result of the increase in oil and natural gas production over the comparative period.



b) Crude Oil Reference and Realized Prices

Average price for the period	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Q3 2022
Brent (\$/bbl)	85.92	77.84	82.16	88.63	97.70
Vasconia (\$/bbl)	82.62	72.31	74.29	81.07	94.05
Brent/Vasconia crude (differential) (\$/bbl)	(3.30)	(5.53)	(7.87)	(7.56)	(3.65)
Parex quality differential (\$/bbl)	0.07	0.40	0.97	(0.07)	0.30
Parex wellhead sales discount (\$/bbl)	(5.98)	(5.23)	(5.29)	(5.45)	(5.02)
Parex realized oil sales price (\$/bbl)⁽²⁾	76.71	67.48	69.97	75.55	89.33
Parex realized price (differential) to Brent crude (\$/bbl)	(9.21)	(10.36)	(12.19)	(13.08)	(8.37)
Parex transportation expense (\$/bbl) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(3.62)	(3.53)	(2.96)	(3.37)	(3.43)
Parex price differential and transportation expense (\$/bbl)	(12.83)	(13.89)	(15.15)	(16.45)	(11.80)

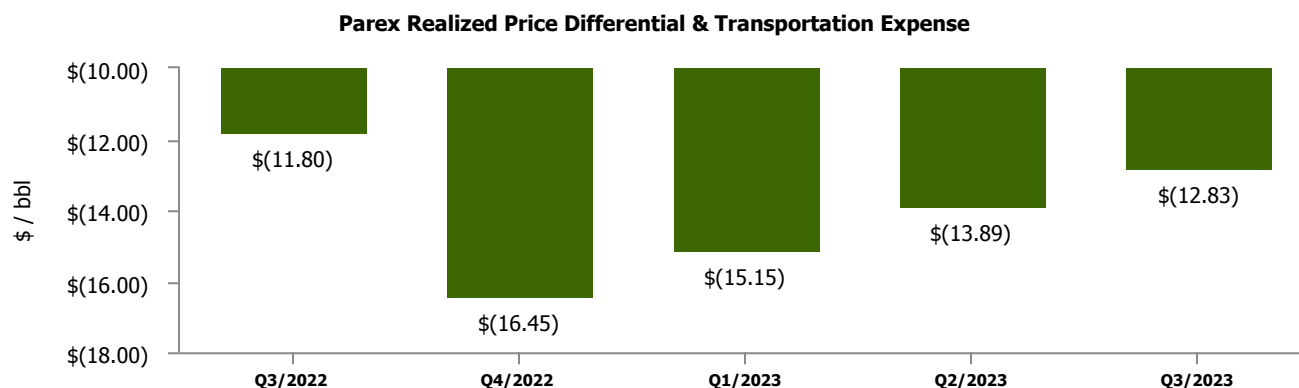
(1) Applies only to direct export cargo sales where Parex incurs the pipeline fees directly. See "Transportation Expense".

(2) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

During the third quarter of 2023, the differential between Brent reference pricing and the Company's realized oil sale price was \$9.21/bbl. Parex' realized price differential to Brent crude during the third quarter of 2023 decreased by \$1.15/bbl compared to the second quarter of 2023 where the differential was \$10.36/bbl. This decrease is mainly a result of the Vasconia differential improving in the third quarter compared to second quarter of 2023. Parex' Colombian oil production is fully exposed to swings in the Vasconia differential to Brent (see below). In the third quarter of 2023, Vasconia crude differential narrowed along with the general increase experienced with other heavy oil differentials at the time.

Differences between Parex' realized price and the Vasconia crude price is mainly related to quality adjustments, wellhead sale marketing contracts, and the 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, making it inherently difficult to forecast.

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



c) Natural Gas Sales and Realized Prices

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Natural gas sales (000's)	\$ 3,073	\$ 3,726	\$ 7,257	\$ 17,687
Realized sales price (\$/Mcf) ⁽¹⁾	5.82	6.00	5.95	6.13

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

Parex natural gas sales were \$3.1 million and \$7.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to \$3.7 million and \$17.7 million in the comparative periods of 2022. The decrease in natural gas sales from the comparative periods of 2022 is related to decreased natural gas volumes sold from Block LLA-32 as sales to Block LLA-34 for power generation have been reduced due to the tie-in of Block LLA-34 to the national electricity grid, partially offset by increased volumes sold from the VIM-1 Block.

d) Oil and Natural Gas Sales

Third quarter 2023 oil and natural gas sales decreased by \$21.4 million or 5% as reconciled in the table below to the third quarter of 2022:

(\$000s)

Oil and natural gas sales, three months ended September 30, 2022	\$	405,371
Sales volume of produced oil, an increase of 11% (5,234 bopd)		43,000
Sales volume of purchased oil, a decrease of 59% (128 bopd)		(1,052)
Oil sales price decrease of 14%		(62,668)
Sales volume and price change of produced natural gas		(653)
Oil and natural gas sales, three months ended September 30, 2023	\$	383,998

Oil and natural gas sales decreased in the three months ended September 30, 2023 compared to the same period in 2022 mainly due to the decrease in world oil prices.

e) Crude Oil Inventory in Transit

As at September 30,

(\$000s)

		2023		2022
Crude oil in transit	\$	3,139	\$	5,814

As at September 30, 2023, the Company had 85.4 mbbbls of crude oil inventory compared to 157.5 mbbbls at September 30, 2022, which was injected into Colombian pipelines. The inventory was valued based on direct and indirect expenditures (including production costs, certain transportation costs, depletion expense and royalty expense) at \$36.75/bbl at September 30, 2023 compared to \$36.91 at September 30, 2022 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 (mbbbls)	Sep. 30, 2023	Jun. 30, 2023	Mar. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Crude oil inventory in transit - beginning of the period	110.3	44.9	143.8	157.5
Oil production	4,932.7	4,880.0	4,549.5	4,899.6
Oil sales	(4,965.8)	(4,834.2)	(4,666.0)	(4,939.0)
Purchased oil	8.2	19.6	17.6	25.7
Crude oil inventory in transit - end of the period	85.4	110.3	44.9	143.8
% of period production	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.9

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. The Company expects crude oil inventory in future periods to remain in line with normal historic levels of below 5% of period production.

f) Purchased Oil

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Purchased oil expense (\$000s)	\$ 1,018	\$ 2,097	\$ 4,085	\$ 7,729

Purchased oil expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$1.0 million and \$4.1 million compared to \$2.1 million and \$7.7 million for the 2022 comparative periods. Purchased oil expense was \$1.6 million in the second quarter of 2023.

Purchased oil expense mainly relates to oil blending operations and purchases of partner crude from the Capachos Block. Transportation costs are incurred by the Company to transport purchased oil to sale delivery points.

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Base royalties ⁽¹⁾	\$ 31,991	\$ 32,355	\$ 87,633	\$ 103,166
Economic rights ⁽²⁾	37,223	49,727	93,375	165,284
Royalties (\$000s)	\$ 69,214	\$ 82,082	\$ 181,008	\$ 268,450
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽³⁾	13.72	17.92	12.38	19.32
Percentage of sales ⁽³⁾	18	20	17	21
Percentage of base royalties paid in cash	3	66	9	64
Percentage of base royalties paid in kind ⁽⁴⁾	97	34	91	36

(1) Base royalties are sliding scale royalties based on field production and payable to ANH. Refer to the Company's AIF, which may be accessed through the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

(2) Economic rights include high price share royalties applicable to production in excess of 5 million barrels of oil and X-Factor royalties are an additional royalty applicable to heavy oil production, both payable to ANH. Refer to the Company's AIF, which may be accessed through the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

(3) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

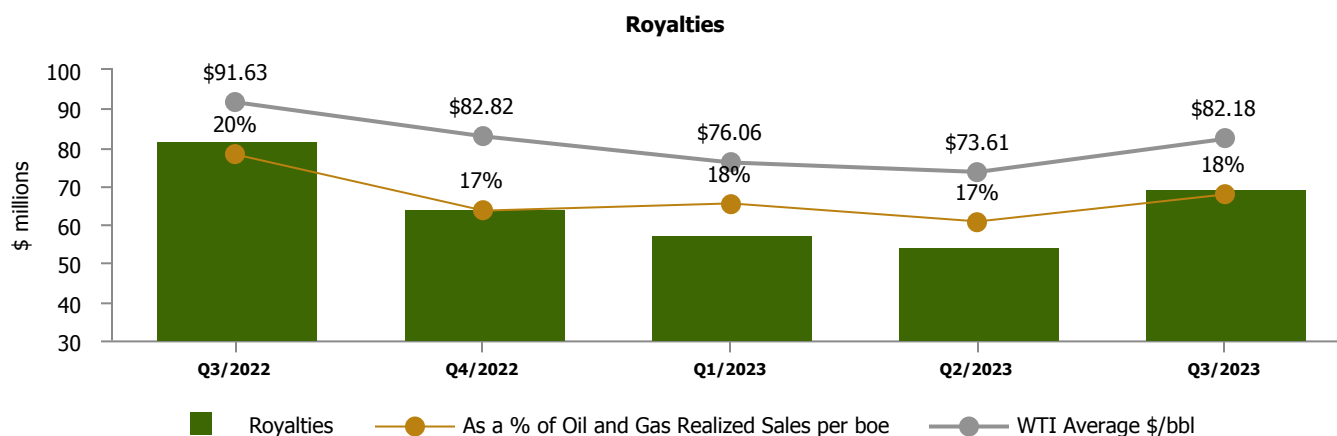
(4) Royalties paid in kind reduce the Company's sales volumes.

In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 royalties as a percentage of sales were 18% and 17% compared to 20% and 21% for the 2022 comparative periods. The decrease in royalties as a percentage of sales from the 2022 comparative periods was a result of lower benchmark WTI prices which are used in the high price share royalty ("HPR") calculation. Effectively higher realized WTI oil prices result in a higher royalty percentage realized.

Benchmark WTI price for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$82.18 and \$77.28 compared to \$91.63 and \$98.45 for the 2022 comparative periods.

The decrease in royalty expense to \$69.2 million and \$181.0 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to \$82.1 million and \$268.5 million for the 2022 comparative periods is mainly a result of lower benchmark WTI prices used in the calculation of high price share royalties and lower world oil prices. As realized oil prices decrease, the high price share royalties as a percentage of oil sales will also decrease.

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



Production Expense

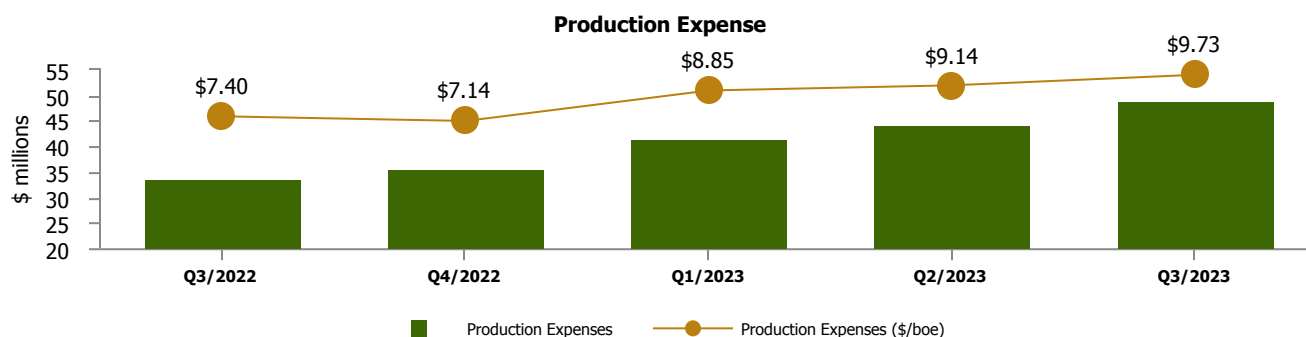
	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Production expense (000s)	\$ 49,115	\$ 33,905	\$ 135,296	\$ 94,240
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	9.73	7.40	9.25	6.78

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

Production expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$9.73/boe and \$9.25/boe compared to \$7.40/boe and \$6.78/boe in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. Production expense for the second quarter of 2023 was \$9.14/boe.

The increase in production expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 over the 2022 comparative period is mainly the result of the shut-in of production at the Capachos Block which carries an operating cost of \$6.50/boe. As noted, operations at the Capachos Block were brought back online in the second quarter of 2023. An increase in the cost of electrical power that supplies fields with required power to operate have seen a sharp rise over the past 4-5 months. Also impacting production cost was well workovers and maintenance on Block LLA-34, the Cabretero Block and the Capachos Block. The appreciation of the Colombian peso also contributed to the increase in production expense from previous periods.

Colombia has experienced an El Niño-induced drought that has led to an escalation in power costs across the country. Colombia is heavily reliant on hydroelectric power. For the remainder of 2023, and into 2024, it is expected that production costs will remain elevated as a result of the rise in the cost of power.



Transportation Expense

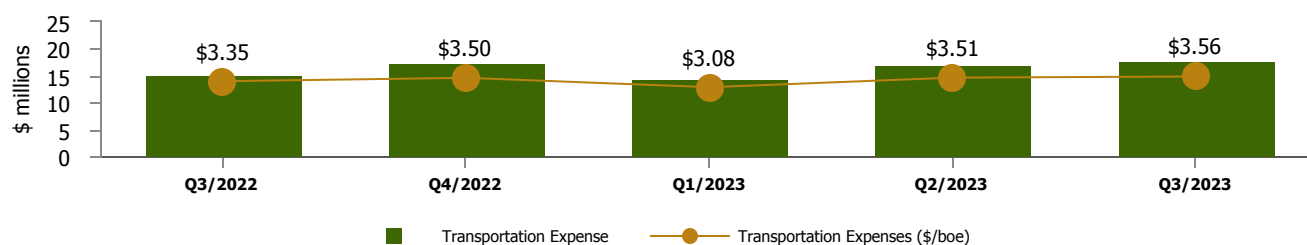
	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Transportation expense (\$000s)	\$ 17,996	\$ 15,430	\$ 49,685	\$ 43,600
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	3.56	3.35	3.39	3.12

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

For the three months ended September 30, 2023 the cost of transportation on a per boe basis was \$3.56/boe compared to \$3.51/boe in the second quarter of 2023 and \$3.35/boe in the comparative period in 2022. On a year-to-date basis transportation expense has increased to \$3.39/boe from \$3.12/boe in the comparative period in 2022. Transportation expense will fluctuate period over period due to the mix of sales contract types in force during the period.

The combined transportation expense and price differential from Brent, on a per boe basis, has increased from the third quarter of 2022 and the second quarter of 2023. See "Crude Oil Reference and Realized Prices".

Transportation Expenses



General and Administrative Expense ("G&A")

(000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Gross G&A	\$ 19,036	\$ 15,192	\$ 53,683	\$ 45,926
G&A recoveries	(771)	(473)	(1,738)	(1,775)
Capitalized G&A	(2,215)	(2,372)	(6,524)	(6,788)
Total net G&A	\$ 16,050	\$ 12,347	\$ 45,421	\$ 37,363
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	3.20	2.63	3.12	2.67

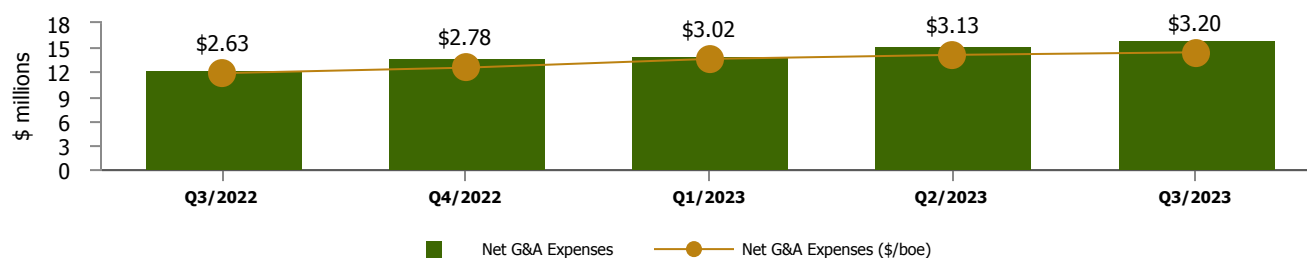
(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

Net G&A was \$16.1 million and \$45.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to \$12.3 million and \$37.4 million for the same period in 2022. Gross G&A was \$19.0 million and \$53.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 (three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 - \$15.2 million and \$45.9 million). Gross and net G&A has increased mainly as a result of an increase in head count in the current year to manage the exploration program on acquired fields through the last Colombian bid round in addition to the appreciation of the Colombian peso.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, on a per boe basis, net G&A has increased by 17% compared to the comparative period in 2022 mainly as result of increased staffing levels as noted above.

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

Net General and Administrative Expenses



Share-Based Compensation

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Equity settled share-based compensation expense	\$ 254	\$ 303	\$ 779	\$ 919
Cash settled share-based compensation expense	4,388	1,110	21,911	13,108
Total share-based compensation expense	\$ 4,642	\$ 1,413	\$ 22,690	\$ 14,027

Share-based compensation expense was \$4.6 million and \$22.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to \$1.4 million and \$14.0 million for the same periods in 2022.

Equity settled share-based compensation expense was \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million for the same periods in 2022. Equity settled share-based compensation includes the Company's stock option plan.

Cash settled share-based compensation relates to the Company's cash settled incentive plans and includes cash or share settled restricted share units and performance share units ("CosRSUs and "CosPSUs"), cash settled restricted share units ("CRSUs") and deferred share units ("DSUs"). For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 there was an expense of \$4.4 million and \$21.9 million related to cash settled incentive plans compared to \$1.1 million and \$13.1 million for the same periods in 2022. This increase in expense is mainly attributable to the increase in Parex share price from period end dates, partially offset by less units being granted compared to the prior period.

Obligations for payments of cash under the Company's cash settled incentive plans are accrued as an expense over the vesting period based on the fair value of the units as described in note 15 of the interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. As at September 30, 2023, the total cash settled incentive plans liability accrued was \$31.7 million (December 31, 2022 - \$28.4 million).

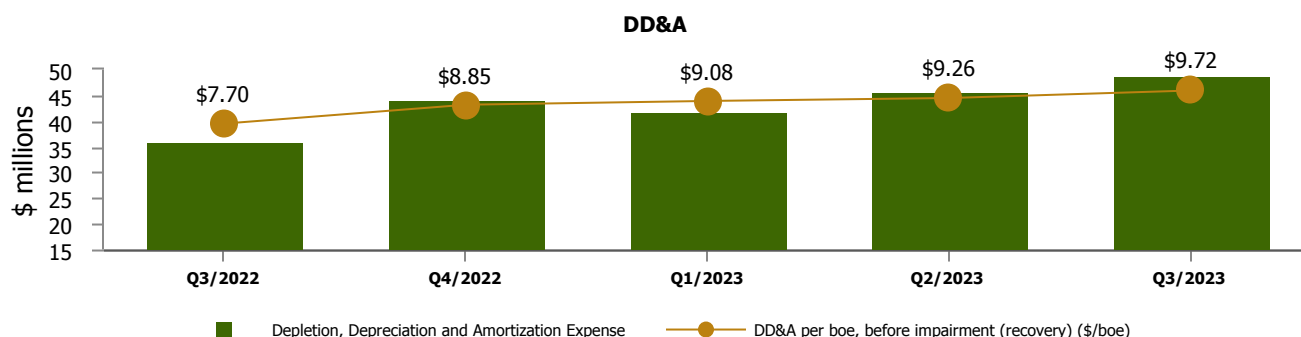
Cash payments to settle cash settled share-based compensation in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 were \$1.6 million and \$20.3 million compared to \$0.8 million and \$28.3 million for the same periods in 2022. The decrease in the nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to the 2022 comparative period is mainly related to the decrease in Parex share price at the time of settlement and the decrease in the number of PSUs being vested.

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

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
DD&A expense (000s)	\$ 48,817	\$ 36,170	\$ 136,396	\$ 105,184
Per unit (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	9.72	7.70	9.36	7.51

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

Third quarter 2023 DD&A was \$48.8 million (\$9.72/boe) compared to \$36.2 million (\$7.70/boe) for the same period in 2022. DD&A on a \$/boe basis increased compared to the prior period mainly due to the increase in the depletable base through an increase in 2023 annual capital expenditures.



Foreign Exchange

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	\$ 2,503	\$ (5,704)	\$ 11,912	\$ (15,192)
Foreign currency risk management contracts loss (gain)	—	990	(6,109)	519
Total foreign exchange loss (gain)	\$ 2,503	\$ (4,714)	\$ 5,803	\$ (14,673)
Average foreign exchange rates				
USD\$/Cdn\$	1.34	1.31	1.35	1.28
USD\$/COP	4,049	4,374	4,411	4,069

The Company's main exposure to foreign currency risk relates to the pricing of foreign currency denominated in Canadian dollars ("Cdn") and Colombian pesos ("COP"), as the Company's functional currency is the USD. 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 COP 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.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, the total foreign exchange loss was \$2.5 million and \$5.8 million (three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 – gain of \$4.7 million and \$14.7 million). 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. In the second quarter of 2023 the Company also recorded a \$4.8 million realized gain on a COP/USD collar which settled in the money and is included in the total foreign exchange for the nine months ended September 30, 2023.

The Company reviews its exposure to foreign currency variations on an ongoing basis and maintains cash deposits primarily in USD and COP denominated deposits in Canada, Switzerland 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%	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.78)
Transportation expense	80%	\$ 0.28	\$ (0.28)
G&A expense	100%	\$ 0.32	\$ (0.32)

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 Q3 2023 per boe costs. This analysis ignores all other factors impacting cost structure including, but not limited to, efficiencies, cost reduction strategies, and cost inflation.

Net Finance (Income) Expense

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Bank charges and credit facility fees	\$ 1,352	\$ 1,238	\$ 4,435	\$ 3,034
Accretion on decommissioning and environmental liabilities	2,237	1,463	6,242	4,318
Interest and other income	(2,496)	(2,235)	(12,246)	(4,291)
Right-of-use-asset interest	50	12	143	34
Loss on settlement of decommissioning liabilities	169	51	365	1,061
Expected credit loss (recovery) provision	135	(971)	43	(215)
Other	1,276	(862)	1,948	(66)
Net finance expense (income)	\$ 2,723	\$ (1,304)	\$ 930	\$ 3,875

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Non-cash finance expense, net	\$ 2,544	\$ 679	\$ 6,693	\$ 5,098
Cash finance (income) expense, net	179	(1,983)	(5,763)	(1,223)
Net finance expense (income)	\$ 2,723	\$ (1,304)	\$ 930	\$ 3,875

Bank charges and credit facility fees relate to bank taxes paid in Colombia and the standby fees relate to the Company's undrawn credit facility. The non-cash components of net finance expense (income) include the accretion on decommissioning and environmental liabilities, loss on settlement of decommissioning liabilities, other and the expected credit loss (recovery) provision.

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 USD/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 September 30, 2023 the Company had no crude oil risk management contracts in place.

b) Risk Management Contracts – Foreign Exchange

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk as various portions of its cash balances are held in COP and Cdn to fund ongoing costs denominated in those currencies while its committed capital expenditures are primarily denominated in USD.

As at September 30, 2023, the Company had no foreign currency risk management contracts in place.

As at September 30, 2023, with other variables unchanged, the impact on the Company's financial instruments of a 10% strengthening (weakening) of the Cdn and COP against the USD would have decreased (increased) net income by approximately \$14.5 million.

The table below summarizes the (gain) loss on the foreign currency risk management contracts that were in place during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Realized gain on foreign currency risk management contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (4,831)	\$ —
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency risk management contracts	—	990	(1,278)	519
Total	\$ —	\$ 990	\$ (6,109)	\$ 519

Income Tax

The components of tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current tax expense	\$ 67,766	\$ 58,259	\$ 146,828	\$ 182,930
Deferred tax (recovery) expense	(17,771)	27,154	(69,969)	86,207
Tax expense	\$ 49,995	\$ 85,413	\$ 76,859	\$ 269,137
Effective current tax rate on funds flow provided by operations before tax	30 %	22 %	24 %	22 %

Current tax expense in the third quarter of 2023 was \$67.8 million as compared to \$58.3 million in the prior year comparative period. The increase from the prior year comparative period is mainly a result of the Company being subject to a 15% Colombian surtax as a result of the 2022 Colombian tax reform. The surtax is based on the average Brent crude price being above a certain threshold (approximately \$80/bbl). Brent crude has averaged \$81.98/bbl for the nine months ended September 30th.

In the previous quarter the tax accrual was completed assuming a 10% surtax band, as Brent crude prices reflected a 10% surtax was applicable. Current tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$146.8 million as compared to \$182.9 million in the prior year comparative period.

Deferred tax recovery for the three months ended September 30, 2023 was \$17.8 million as compared to an expense of \$27.2 million in the prior year comparative period. The recovery in deferred tax expense from the comparative period is mainly a result of the effect of the foreign exchange impact of the COP denominated tax basis, which has increased as a result of the appreciation of the COP to USD at the period end date, compared to the previous period end date. Deferred tax recovery for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$70.0 million as compared to an expense of \$86.2 million in the prior year comparative period.

For the full year 2023, the Company expects the effective current tax rate on funds flow provided by operations before tax to be approximately 21-25% based on Brent crude prices averaging between \$80-\$90/bbl in 2023, with an assumption that the Company will be subject to the top surtax band of 15% for the full year.

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 September 30, (\$000s)	Colombia		Canada		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Acquisition of unproved properties	\$ 3,403	\$ 2,912	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,403	\$ 2,912
Geological and geophysical	561	696	—	—	561	696
Drilling and completion	142,404	103,941	—	—	142,404	103,941
Well equipment and facilities	9,994	19,206	—	—	9,994	19,206
Other	16	165	369	433	385	598
Total capital expenditures⁽¹⁾	\$ 156,378	\$ 126,920	\$ 369	\$ 433	\$ 156,747	\$ 127,353

For the nine months ended September 30, (\$000s)	Colombia		Canada		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Acquisition of unproved properties	\$ 7,048	\$ 7,934	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,048	\$ 7,934
Geological and geophysical	1,717	12,888	—	—	1,717	12,888
Drilling and completion	349,584	291,512	—	—	349,584	291,512
Well equipment and facilities	32,623	49,790	—	—	32,623	49,790
Other	58	339	894	2,043	952	2,382
Total capital expenditures⁽¹⁾	\$ 391,030	\$ 362,463	\$ 894	\$ 2,043	\$ 391,924	\$ 364,506

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

Below is additional information related to capital expenditures in the period by key operating area:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Block LLA-34	\$ 29,801	\$ 27,974	\$ 87,902	\$ 73,468
Southern Llanos	76,527	50,514	196,035	132,242
Northern Llanos	41,202	13,672	52,793	37,692
Magdalena Basin	8,831	34,595	54,241	118,722
Canada and Colombia - Corporate	386	598	953	2,382
Total capital expenditures⁽¹⁾	\$ 156,747	\$ 127,353	\$ 391,924	\$ 364,506

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

During the third quarter of 2023 the Company incurred \$156.7 million of capital expenditures compared to \$127.4 million in the same period of 2022. During the third quarter of 2023 the Company drilled 16 gross (10.95 net) wells, compared to drilling 14 gross (9.90 net) wells in the comparative period. During the third quarter of 2023, total drilling and completion costs were \$142.4 million of which the majority related to drilling, completion and capitalized workover costs at the LLA-34, Cabrestero, LLA-26, Arauca and LLA-81 Blocks. Capital expenditures were higher than prior quarters in 2023, primarily driven by starting activity at Arauca (50% W.I.) where Parex agreed with its joint venture partner to solely fund the initial work plan in exchange for a 50% interest in the Arauca and LLA-38 blocks. Parex expects Q4 2023 capital expenditures to be lower as the Company's costs associated with drilling at Arauca revert to a 50% working interest share per the farm-in agreement, as well as overall corporate activity being reduced with a lower rig count.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023 the Company incurred \$391.9 million of capital expenditures compared to \$364.5 million in the same period of 2022. During the nine months ended September 30, 2023 the Company drilled 48 gross (35.30 net) wells, compared to drilling 46.00 gross (34.55 net) wells in the comparative period. During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, total drilling and completion costs were \$349.6 million of which the majority related to drilling, completion and capitalized workover costs at the LLA-34, Cabrestero, LLA-26, VIM-1, Arauca, LLA-81 and VIM-43 Blocks.

Other Long-Term Assets

The Company has other long-term assets in the form of long-lead material and equipment inventory. With strong demand for material and equipment used in oil and gas operations, the Company took an active, first mover approach to securing material and equipment ahead of the 2023 and 2024 capital programs, specifically specialty casing and tubing for the Northern Llanos drilling program. The Northern Llanos program (Capachos and Arauca projects) have experienced delays in the first half of 2023 which has resulted in an increase in inventory levels.

Parex expects to draw on our long-lead inventory from current levels through the next six to nine months and thereby will reduce this balance over time.

Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 25,005
Additions	186,080
Transfers to E&E and PP&E assets	(45,814)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 165,271
Additions	100,522
Transfers to E&E and PP&E assets	(60,226)
Balance at September 30, 2023	\$ 205,567

The below table represents the other long-term asset expenditures for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Additions	\$ 29,883	\$ 69,450	\$ 100,522	\$ 104,673
Transfers to D&P and E&E	(30,257)	(3,725)	(60,226)	(20,822)
Total other long-term asset expenditures, net of transfers	\$ (374)	\$ 65,725	\$ 40,296	\$ 83,851

Non-cash Impairment Charges

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Impairment of E&E assets	\$ 2,189	\$ 76,900	\$ 57,210	\$ 76,900
Total non-cash impairment charges before deferred income tax recoveries	\$ 2,189	\$ 76,900	\$ 57,210	\$ 76,900

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company completed impairment reviews of its E&E assets. It was determined that the carrying amount of certain E&E assets, primarily associated with the VIM-43 block wouldn't be recovered. The impairment review compared the carrying value of the assets to the recoverable amount which was determined to be \$nil for these assets. It was determined that the impairment was \$57.2 million which is recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the period ended September 30, 2023.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Three months ended (\$000s)	Sep. 30, 2023	Jun. 30, 2023	Mar. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Average daily production				
Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	8,837	7,982	7,115	10,511
Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	44,779	45,644	43,435	42,746
Crude Oil (bbl/d)	53,616	53,626	50,550	53,257
Conventional Natural Gas (mcf/d)	5,742	2,964	4,692	6,000
Total (boe/d)	54,573	54,120	51,332	54,257
Realized sales price - oil (\$/bbl) ⁽⁶⁾	76.71	67.48	69.97	75.55
Financial (000s except per share amounts)				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 383,998	\$ 328,178	\$ 328,733	\$ 376,347
Funds flow provided by operations ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 157,839	\$ 154,842	\$ 161,724	\$ 85,194
Per share – basic ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.49	1.45	1.49	0.78
Per share – diluted ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.49	1.45	1.49	0.78
Net income	\$ 119,736	\$ 101,415	\$ 104,375	\$ 249,958
Per share – basic ⁽⁴⁾	1.13	0.95	0.96	2.29
Per share – diluted ⁽⁴⁾	1.13	0.95	0.96	2.29
Dividends paid	\$ 29,239	\$ 30,101	\$ 29,831	\$ 20,108
Per share - Cdn\$ ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.250
Capital Expenditures ⁽¹⁾	\$ 156,747	\$ 121,309	\$ 113,868	\$ 147,746
Other long-term assets expenditures	\$ (374)	\$ 20,903	\$ 19,767	\$ 56,415
Total assets (end of period)	\$ 2,263,479	\$ 2,225,799	\$ 2,349,748	\$ 2,314,373
Outstanding shares (end of period) (000s)	105,014	106,194	107,419	109,112
Working capital (deficit) surplus (end of period) ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ (57,511)	\$ (2,957)	\$ 29,662	\$ 84,988

Three months ended (\$000s)	Sep. 30, 2022	Jun. 30, 2022	Mar. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Average daily production				
Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil (bbl/d)	6,903	6,734	5,687	6,376
Heavy Crude Oil (bbl/d)	43,063	42,373	43,865	41,534
Crude Oil (bbl/d)	49,966	49,107	49,552	47,910
Conventional Natural Gas (mcf/d)	6,750	12,216	12,816	11,214
Total (boe/d)	51,091	51,143	51,688	49,779
Realized sales price - oil (\$/bbl) ⁽⁶⁾	89.33	100.83	89.68	68.99
Financial (000s except per share amounts)				
Oil and natural gas sales	\$ 405,371	\$ 448,255	\$ 413,616	\$ 315,327
Funds flow provided by operations ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 206,412	\$ 227,796	\$ 205,488	\$ 168,261
Per share – basic ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.85	1.98	1.73	1.39
Per share – diluted ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.85	1.98	1.73	1.39
Net income	\$ 65,632	\$ 143,128	\$ 152,650	\$ 96,041
Per share – basic ⁽⁴⁾	0.59	1.24	1.29	0.80
Per share – diluted ⁽⁴⁾	0.59	1.24	1.29	0.79
Dividends paid	\$ 20,042	\$ 22,226	\$ 13,115	\$ 35,610
Per share - Cdn\$ ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	0.250	0.250	0.140	0.375
Capital Expenditures ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾	\$ 127,353	\$ 126,240	\$ 110,913	\$ 114,268
Other long-term assets expenditures	\$ 65,725	\$ 6,541	\$ 11,585	\$ 4,239
Total assets (end of period)	\$ 2,089,253	\$ 2,086,407	\$ 1,923,836	\$ 1,784,221
Outstanding shares (end of period) (000s)	109,323	113,810	116,413	120,266
Working capital surplus (end of period) ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ 229,763	\$ 311,496	\$ 286,684	\$ 325,780

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

(2) Non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

(3) Working capital does not include the undrawn amount available on the credit facility.

(4) Per share amounts (with the exception of dividends) are based on weighted average common shares. Dividends paid per share are based on the number of common shares outstanding at each dividend record date.

(5) Capital management measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory". For the three months ended December 31, 2022 funds flow provided by operations includes a \$100.0 million (\$0.92 per share basic) increased current tax expense as a result of a voluntary internal corporate restructuring.

(6) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

(7) In Q3 2022, the Company changed how it presents exploration and evaluation expenditures included in total capital expenditures. Amounts have been restated for prior periods to conform to the current year's presentation.

Factors that Caused Variations Quarter Over Quarter

During the third quarter of 2023, production of 54,573 boe/d (consisting of 8,837 bbls/d of light and medium crude oil, 44,779 bbls/d of heavy crude oil and 5,742 mcf/d of conventional natural gas) was higher than the previous quarter ended June 30, 2023. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were higher than the previous quarter mainly due to an increase in realized prices. The decrease in working capital to a deficit of \$57.5 million from \$3.0 million deficit at June 30, 2023 is primarily a result of increased capital expenditures on resumption of full operations in the Northern Llanos basin, as well as the Company's common share repurchases under the NCIB and the Colombian income tax payables being settled in the third quarter of 2023. Dividends paid on common shares for the quarter were \$29.2 million (Cdn\$ 0.375 per common share***). The repurchase of common shares under the NCIB during the quarter was \$24.3 million.

During the second quarter of 2023, production of 54,120 boe/d (consisting of 7,982 bbls/d of light and medium crude oil, 45,644 bbls/d of heavy crude oil and 2,964 mcf/d of conventional natural gas) was higher than the previous quarter ended March 31, 2023. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were lower than the previous quarter due to a decrease in realized prices. The decrease in working capital to a deficit of \$3.0 million from \$29.7 million surplus at March 31, 2023 is primarily a result from inventory build due to the suspension of operations in the Northern Llanos basin, as well as the Company's common share repurchases under the NCIB and the purchase of additional long lead capital inventory items and the Colombian income tax payables being settled in the first half of 2023. Dividends paid on common shares for the quarter were \$30.1 million (Cdn\$ 0.375 per common share***). Purchases of long-lead inventory for capital projects were \$20.9 million for the quarter. The repurchase of common shares under the NCIB during the quarter was \$25.5 million.

During the first quarter of 2023, production of 51,332 boe/d (consisting of 7,115 bbls/d of light and medium crude oil, 43,435 bbls/d of heavy crude oil and 4,692 mcf/d of conventional natural gas) was lower than the previous quarter ended December 31, 2022. Revenue was lower than the previous quarter due to a decrease in realized prices. Funds flow provided by operations were higher than the previous quarter as the fourth quarter of 2022 included approximately \$100.0 million* (\$0.92 per share basic**) related to increased current tax expense as a result of a voluntary internal corporate restructuring. Working capital decreased to \$29.7 million* from \$85.0 million* at December 31, 2022 primarily from inventory build due to the suspension of operations in the Northern Llanos basin. Dividends paid on common shares for the quarter were \$29.8 million (Cdn\$ 0.375 per common share***). Purchases of long-lead inventory for capital projects were \$19.8 million for the quarter. The repurchase of common shares under the NCIB during the quarter was \$32.9 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2022, production of 54,257 boe/d (consisting of 10,511 bbls/d of light crude oil and medium crude oil, 42,746 bbls/d of heavy crude oil and 6,000 mcf/d of conventional natural gas) increased by 6% over the previous quarter ended September 30, 2022. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were lower than the previous quarter due to a decrease in realized prices and the voluntary restructuring completed in the fourth quarter of 2022. For the three months ended December 31, 2022 funds flow provided by operations includes approximately \$100.0 million* (\$0.92 per share basic**) related to increased current tax expense as a result of a voluntary internal corporate restructuring. Working capital decreased to \$85.0 million* from \$229.8 million* at September 30, 2022. Dividends paid on common shares for the quarter were \$20.1 million (Cdn\$0.25 per common share***). Purchases of long-lead inventory for capital projects were \$56.4 million for the quarter.

During the third quarter of 2022, production of 51,091 boe/d (consisting of 6,903 bbls/d of light crude oil and medium crude oil, 43,063 bbls/d of heavy crude oil and 6,750 mcf/d of conventional natural gas) was comparable to the previous quarter ended June 30, 2022. Revenue and funds flow provided by operations were lower than the previous quarter due to a decrease in realized prices. Working capital decreased to \$229.8 million* from \$311.5 million* at June 30, 2022. Dividends paid on common shares for the quarter were \$20.0 million (Cdn\$0.25 per common share***). Purchases of long-lead inventory for capital projects were \$65.7 million for the quarter. The repurchase of common shares under the NCIB was accelerated during the quarter for a total cost of \$72.4 million.

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.

* Capital management measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

** Non-GAAP ratio". See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

*** Supplementary financial measure". See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory".

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2023 the Company had a working capital deficit of \$57.5 million, excluding funds available under the credit facility, as compared to a working capital surplus at December 31, 2022 of \$85.0 million. The decrease in working capital is primarily a result from inventory build due to the suspension of operations in the Northern Llanos basin, as well as the Company's NCIB repurchases and the purchase of additional long lead capital inventory items and Colombian income tax payables being settled in 2023. Bank debt was \$nil as at September 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and September 30, 2022. The credit facility has a current borrowing base of \$200.0 million (December 31, 2022 - \$200.0 million). As at September 30, 2023 Parex held \$34.5 million of cash, compared to \$419.0 million at December 31, 2022 and \$353.0 million at September 30, 2022. The Company's cash balances reside in current accounts with chartered institutions, the majority of which are held on account in Canada, Switzerland, and Colombia in USD and COP. The decrease in cash is due primarily to Colombian income tax payables being settled.

Parex expects working capital in Q4 2023 to be positive and build throughout 2024, with forecast production growth, declining capital expenditures and inventory deployment, subject to commodity prices remaining in line with Q3 2023.

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 that there was a \$nil balance drawn on the credit facility as at September 30, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants thereunder. The next annual review is scheduled to occur in May 2024.

Refer to note 21 - Commitments of the interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2023 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 September 30, 2023 the Company had 105,014,268 common shares outstanding compared to 109,112,290 at December 31, 2022 a decrease of 3.8%. At November 7, 2023 the number of common shares outstanding has been reduced to 104,454,268 as a result of the NCIB.

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the issuance of stock options to acquire common shares to the Company's officers, executive and certain employees resulting in common shares issued from treasury.

As at November 7, 2023 Parex has the following securities outstanding:

	Number	%
Common shares	104,454,268	99 %
Stock options	707,895	1 %
	105,162,163	100 %

As of the date of this MD&A, total stock options outstanding represent approximately 1% 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 joint venture farm-in arrangements and 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 September 30, 2023 were \$142.6 million (December 31, 2022 - \$129.1 million) to support the 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, 2022 - \$150.0 million) performance guarantee facility to support approximately \$9.4 million (December 31, 2022 - \$9.4 million) of the letters of credit issued on behalf of Parex at September 30, 2023. Also at September 30, 2023, there were an additional \$133.2 million (December 31, 2022 - \$119.7 million) of letters of credit that were provided by select Latin American banks 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 September 30, 2023:

(000s)	Total	<1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	>5 years
Exploration	\$ 438,541	\$ 174,444	\$ 99,107	\$ 164,990	\$ —
Office and accommodations ⁽¹⁾	6,986	1,213	2,538	1,614	1,621
Decommissioning and Environmental Obligations	221,026	6,562	—	—	214,464
Total	\$ 666,553	\$ 182,219	\$ 101,645	\$ 166,604	\$ 216,085

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

Decommissioning and Environmental Liabilities

	Decommissioning	Environmental	Total
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 36,730	\$ 18,224	\$ 54,954
Additions	5,330	3,266	8,596
Settlements of obligations during the year	(2,871)	(822)	(3,693)
Loss on settlement of obligations	532	—	532
Accretion expense	3,663	2,144	5,807
Change in estimate - inflation and discount rates	(12,504)	(5,233)	(17,737)
Change in estimate - costs	13,733	162	13,895
Foreign exchange (gain)	(5,795)	(3,267)	(9,062)
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 38,818	\$ 14,474	\$ 53,292
Additions	4,362	805	5,167
Settlements of obligations during the period	(1,718)	(3,022)	(4,740)
Loss on settlement of obligations	365	—	365
Accretion expense	4,378	1,864	6,242
Change in estimate - inflation and discount rates	7,992	3,400	11,392
Change in estimate - costs	440	1,171	1,611
Foreign exchange loss	2,550	3,402	5,952
Balance, September 30, 2023	\$ 57,187	\$ 22,094	\$ 79,281
Current obligation	(5,289)	(1,273)	(6,562)
Long-term obligation	\$ 51,898	\$ 20,821	\$ 72,719

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 September 30, 2023, 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 \$188.9 million as at September 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022 – \$147.6 million) with the majority of these costs anticipated to occur in 2033 or later in Colombia. A risk-free discount rate of 12.3% and an inflation rate of 4.5% were used in the valuation of the liabilities (December 31, 2022 – 14.0% risk-free discount rate and a 3.5% inflation rate). The risk-free discount rate and the inflation rate used are based on forecast Colombia rates.

Included in the decommissioning liability is \$5.3 million (December 31, 2022 – \$5.5 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 \$32.2 million as at September 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022 – \$19.5 million) with the majority of these costs anticipated to occur in 2033 or later in Colombia. A risk-free discount rate of 12.3% and an inflation rate of 4.5% were used in the valuation of the liabilities (December 31, 2022 – 14.0% risk-free discount rate and a 3.5% inflation rate). The risk-free discount rate and the inflation rate used are based on forecast Colombia rates.

Included in the environmental liability is \$1.3 million (December 31, 2022 – \$1.2 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:

- Company's focus, plans, priorities and strategies;
- Parex' 2023 average production guidance and capital expenditure guidance;
- Parex' anticipated Q4 2023 average production and capital expenditures;
- the anticipated timing of when Parex will release its 2024 formal guidance and updated three-year outlook;
- Parex' expectation that its crude oil inventory will remain in line with normal historic levels;
- Parex' estimated per boe impact of a change in its local currencies and the effect on its key cost assumptions;
- the Company's expectation that higher realized WTI oil prices will result in higher royalty percentage realized;
- Parex' anticipated average production costs for the remainder of 2023;
- Parex' expectation that power costs will continue to be inflated from prior years and prior quarters;
- Parex' expectation that transportations expense will fluctuate due to the mix of sales contract types in force during the period;
- the Company's estimated undiscounted commitments and the anticipated timing thereof;
- fluctuations in Brent/Vasconia crude differential;
- the amount and timing of the payment of the Company's environmental, decommissioning and restoration obligations and the Company's anticipated means of funding such obligations;
- the Company's expectations regarding the per boe and G&A expense impact caused by appreciation and depreciation of the COP;
- 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 USD/COP exchange rate and interest rate movements;
- that the Company will be able to manage and forecast cash flow through derivative contracts;
- Parex' anticipated effective current tax rate on operating cash flow based on certain Brent crude prices and its assumption that the Company will be subject to the full 15% surtax band for the full year;
- terms of the Company's credit facility including the anticipated timing of the next borrowing base redetermination;
- Parex' expectation that its capital expenditures will be lower in the fourth quarter;
- Parex' expectations that the majority of its long-lead material and equipment inventory will be put into use with the its 2024 capital program;
- Parex' expectation that it will draw on its long-lead inventory from current levels through the next six to nine months;
- Parex' expectation that working capital deficit will reduce for the remainder of 2023; and
- terms of certain contractual obligations.

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 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; the 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; failure of counterparties to perform under the terms of their contracts; changes to pipeline capacity; the timing of the number of crude oil shipments from storage to export; the 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; the risk that Parex may not have sufficient financial resources in the future to provide distributions to its shareholders; the risk that the Board may not declare dividends in the future or that Parex dividend policy changes; the risk that Parex may not meet its production guidance for Q4 2023 and the year ended December 31, 2023; the risk that Parex' 2023 full year and Q4 capital expenditures may be greater than anticipated; the risk that crude oil inventory in future periods may be less than normal historic levels; the risk of currency fluctuations; the risk that the Company may not be able to fund its environmental, decommissioning and restoration obligations in the manner anticipated; the risk that the Company's borrowing base under its credit facility after its next redetermination may be lower than anticipated; the risk that Parex' long-lead material and equipment inventory may not be put into use with the 2024 capital program; the risk that Parex' average production costs for the remainder of 2023 may be greater than anticipated; the risks discussed under "Risk Factors" in the Company's December 31, 2022 MD&A 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.sedarplus.ca).

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; 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, including the anticipated Brent oil price; 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; 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; that Parex will have sufficient financial resources to pay dividends and acquire its shares pursuant to its NCIB in the future; that higher realized WTI oil prices result in higher realized royalty percentages; that Parex's costs associated with drilling at the Arauca Block will revert to a 50% working interest share in accordance with its farm-in agreement; 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 information that may be considered a financial outlook under applicable securities laws about the Company's potential financial position, including, but not limited to: Parex' 2023 capital expenditure guidance, Parex' anticipated Q4 2023 capital expenditures; Parex' anticipated average production costs for the remainder of 2023; the Company's estimated undiscounted commitments and the anticipated timing thereof; the amount and timing of payment of the Company's environmental, decommissioning and restoration obligations and the Company's anticipated means of funding such obligations; and Parex' anticipated effective current tax rate on operating cash flow; all of which are subject to numerous assumptions, risk factors, limitations and qualifications, including those set forth in the above paragraphs. The actual results of operations of the Company and the resulting financial results may vary from the amounts set forth in this MD&A and such variations may be material. This information has been provided for illustration only and with respect to future periods are based on budgets and forecasts that are speculative and are subject to a variety of contingencies and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Accordingly, these estimates are not to be relied upon as indicative of future results. Except as required by applicable securities laws, the Company undertakes no obligation to update such financial outlook. The financial outlook contained in this MD&A was made as of the date of this MD&A and was provided for the purpose of providing further information about the Company's potential future business operations. Readers are cautioned that the financial outlook contained in this MD&A is not conclusive and is subject to change. The Company disclaims any intention or obligations to update or revise any financial outlook contained in this MD&A, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required pursuant to applicable law.

Distribution Advisory

The Company's future shareholder distributions, including but not limited to the payment of dividends and the acquisition by the Company of its shares pursuant to its NCIB, if any, and the level thereof is uncertain. Any decision to pay further dividends on the common shares (including the actual amount, the declaration date, the record date and the payment date in connection therewith) or acquire shares of the Company will be subject to the discretion of the Board and may depend on a variety of factors, including, without limitation the Company's business performance, financial condition, financial requirements, growth plans, expected capital requirements and other conditions existing at such future time including, without limitation, contractual restrictions and satisfaction of the solvency tests imposed on the Company under applicable corporate law. Further, the actual amount, the declaration date, the record date and the payment date of any dividend are subject to the discretion of the Board. There can be no assurance that the Company will pay dividends or repurchase any shares of the Company in the future.

Oil & Gas Matters Advisory

This MD&A 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.

The term "Boe" means a barrel of oil equivalent on the basis of 6 thousand cubic feet ("Mcf") of natural gas to 1 bbl. Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 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. Given the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6 Mcf:1 Bbl, utilizing a conversion ratio at 6 Mcf:1 Bbl may be misleading as an indication of value.

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Advisory

This MD&A uses various “non-GAAP financial measures”, “non-GAAP ratios”, “supplementary financial measures” and “capital management measures” (as such terms are defined in NI 52-112), which are described in further detail below. Such measures are not standardized financial measures under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. Investors are cautioned that non-GAAP financial measures should not be construed as alternatives to or more meaningful than the most directly comparable GAAP measures as indicators of Parex' performance.

These measures facilitate management's comparisons to the Company's historical operating results in assessing its results and strategic and operational decision-making and may be used by financial analysts and others in the oil and natural gas industry to evaluate the Company's performance. Further, management believes that such financial measures are useful supplemental information to analyze operating performance and provide an indication of the results generated by the Company's principal business activities.

Set forth below is a description of the non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP ratios, supplementary financial measures and capital management measures used in this MD&A.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Capital expenditures, is a non-GAAP financial measure which the Company uses to describe its capital costs associated with oil and gas expenditures. The measure considers both property, plant and equipment expenditures and exploration and evaluation asset expenditures which are items in the Company's statement of cash flows for the period.

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	\$ 93,957	\$ 101,253	\$ 260,180	\$ 278,467
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	62,790	26,100	131,744	86,039
Total Capital expenditures	\$ 156,747	\$ 127,353	\$ 391,924	\$ 364,506

Free funds flow, is a non-GAAP financial measure that is determined by funds flow provided by operations less capital expenditures. The Company considers free funds flow to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' ability to fund return of capital, such as the NCIB or dividends, without accessing outside funds and is calculated as follows:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 87,568	\$ 250,643	\$ 182,229	\$ 686,033
Net change in non-cash working capital	70,271	(44,231)	292,176	(46,337)
Funds flow provided by operations	157,839	206,412	474,405	639,696
Capital expenditures, excluding corporate acquisitions	156,747	127,353	391,924	364,506
Free funds flow	\$ 1,092	\$ 79,059	\$ 82,481	\$ 275,190

EBITDA, is a non-GAAP financial measure that is defined as net income adjusted for interest, taxes, depletion, depreciation and amortization. The Company considers EBITDA to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' profitability before interest, taxes, depletion, depreciation and amortization. A reconciliation from net income to EBITDA is as follows:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 119,736	\$ 65,632	\$ 325,526	\$ 361,410
Adjustments to reconcile net income to EBITDA:				
Finance income	(2,496)	(2,235)	(12,246)	(4,291)
Finance expense	5,219	931	13,176	8,166
Income tax expense (recovery)	49,995	85,413	76,859	269,137
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	48,817	36,170	136,396	105,184
EBITDA	\$ 221,271	\$ 185,911	\$ 539,711	\$ 739,606

Operating netback, is a non-GAAP financial measure that the Company considers to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' profitability relative to current commodity prices. Parex calculates operating netback as oil and natural gas sales from production less royalties, operating, and transportation expense. Refer to "Financial and Operational Results – Consolidated Results of Operations" for the calculation of operating netback.

Non-GAAP Ratios

Operating netback per boe, is a non-GAAP ratio that the Company considers to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' profitability relative to current commodity prices. Parex calculates operating netback per boe as operating netback divided by the total equivalent sales volume including purchased oil volumes for oil and natural gas sales price and transportation expense per boe and by the total equivalent sales volume excluding purchased oil volumes for royalties and operating expense per boe.

Funds flow provided by operations netback or funds flow netback, is a non-GAAP ratio that includes all cash generated from 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 provided by operations per boe or funds flow netback per boe to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' profitability after all cash costs relative to current commodity prices.

Basic and diluted funds flow provided by operations per share or FFO per share, is a non-GAAP ratio that is calculated by dividing funds flow provided by operations by the weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding. Parex presents basic and 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 Company considers basic and diluted funds flow provided by operations per share or FFO per share to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' profitability after all cash costs relative to the weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding.

Capital Management Measures

Funds flow provided by operations, is a capital management measure that includes all cash generated from operating activities and is calculated before changes in non-cash working capital. The Company considers funds flow provided by operations to be a key measure as it demonstrates Parex' profitability after all cash costs. A reconciliation from cash provided by (used in) operating activities to funds flow provided by operations is as follows:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 87,568	\$ 250,643	\$ 182,229	\$ 686,033
Net change in non-cash working capital	70,271	(44,231)	292,176	(46,337)
Funds flow provided by operations	\$ 157,839	\$ 206,412	\$ 474,405	\$ 639,696

Working capital (deficit) surplus, is a capital management measure which the Company uses to describe its liquidity position and ability to meet its short-term liabilities. Working capital (deficit) surplus is defined as current assets less current liabilities:

(\$000s)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current Assets	\$ 240,559	\$ 613,900	\$ 240,559	\$ 613,900
Current Liabilities	298,070	384,137	298,070	384,137
Working capital (deficit) surplus	\$ (57,511)	\$ 229,763	\$ (57,511)	\$ 229,763

Supplementary Financial Measures

"DD&A expense per boe" is comprised of DD&A expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Dividends paid per share" is comprised of dividends declared, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the number of shares outstanding at the dividend record date.

"Effective current tax rate as a per cent of funds flow provided by operations before tax" is comprised of current income tax expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by funds flow provided by operations before tax.

"G&A expense per boe" is comprised of net G&A expense after recoveries and capitalization, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total production.

"Net revenue per boe" is comprised of net revenue, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the total equivalent sales volume and includes purchased oil volumes and overlifted oil volumes.

"Oil and natural gas sales price per boe" is comprised of total commodity sales from oil and natural gas production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total oil and natural gas sales volumes including purchased and overlifted oil volumes.

"Production expense per boe" is comprised of production expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the total equivalent sales volume and excludes purchased and overlifted oil volumes.

"Production per share growth" is comprised of the Company's total oil and natural gas production volumes divided by the weighted average number of basic shares outstanding, whereby per share amounts are calculated using weighted-average shares outstanding, consistent with the calculation of earnings per share. Growth is determined in comparison to the comparative year.

"Realized oil sales price per bbl" is comprised of total oil sales, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total oil sales volumes equivalent sales volume including purchased and overlifted oil volumes.

"Realized natural gas price per Mcf" is comprised of natural gas commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's natural gas sales volumes.

"Royalties per boe" is comprised of royalties, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the total equivalent sales volume and excludes purchased and overlifted oil volumes.

"Royalties as a percentage of sales" is comprised of royalties, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the total equivalent sales from production, excluding purchased oil volumes, as determined in accordance with IFRS.

"Transportation expense per bbl" is comprised of transportation expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's total oil sales volumes equivalent sales volume including purchased and overlifted oil volumes.

"Transportation expense per boe" is comprised of transportation expense, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the total equivalent sales volumes including purchased and overlifted oil volumes.

Business Environment and Risks

Parex is exposed to various market and operational risks. For a discussion of these risks please refer to the Parex' MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2022 as filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca or Parex' website at www.parexresources.com.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in Parex' internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") or disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") during the period covered by this MD&A that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its ICFR or DC&P.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not enter into any off-balance-sheet arrangements during the nine months ended September 30, 2023 other than normal course guarantees entered into in the form of letters of credit to support the exploration work commitments on its blocks. For further information refer to "Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Guarantees" section above and note 21 - Commitments in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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, 2022 with the addition of the below Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes.

The Company has adopted the amendment to IAS 12 International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules in the interim period ending June 30, 2023. As a result, the Company has applied the exception to not recognize and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two incomes taxes. This exception has been applied retrospectively but no adjustments to previously reported figures were reported.

DIRECTORS

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Chairman of the Board

Robert Engbloom
Lead Director

Lynn Azar

Lisa Colnett

Sigmund Cornelius

G.R. (Bob) MacDougall

Glenn McNamara

Imad Mohsen

Carmen Sylvain

OFFICERS & SENIOR EXECUTIVES

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President & Chief Executive Officer

Daniel Ferreira
President & Country Manager, Parex Resources Colombia

Sanjay Bishnoi
Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary

Eric Furlan
Chief Operating Officer

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

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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 operations