CENTAURUS ENERGY INC. (FORMERLY MADALENA ENERGY INC.)

CENTAURUS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

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(Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are in United States dollars (“USD”))

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations (“MD&A”) is based on information available to November 22, 2019 and should be read in conjunction with Centaurus Energy Inc.’s (“Centaurus” or the “Company”) unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and the accompanying notes as well as the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the accompanying notes. This MD&A contains forward-looking information about the Company’s current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. See the Advisory for information on the risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and the assumptions underlying the Company’s forward-looking information. Centaurus’ Management prepared the MD&A, while the Audit Committee of the Centaurus Board of Directors (the “Board”) reviewed and recommended its approval by the Board, following which the Board approved the MD&A. Additional information relevant to the Company’s activities contained in its continuous disclosure documents, including quarterly condensed interim consolidated financial statements and the Annual Information Form (“AIF”), is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company’s website at www.ctaurus.com.

Basis of Presentation

This MD&A and the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and comparative information have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS” or “GAAP”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board applying IAS 34. Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are in United States dollars (“USD”). Sales volumes are presented on a working interest before royalties basis.

Non-GAAP Measures

Certain financial measures in this document do not have a standardized meaning as prescribed by IFRS, such as funds flow from (used in) operations, working capital and netbacks and therefore are considered non-GAAP measures. These measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. These measures have been described and presented in order to provide shareholders and potential investors with additional measures for analyzing the Company’s ability to generate funds to finance its operations and information regarding its liquidity. The additional information should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. The definition and/or reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure is presented in the Netbacks and Reconciliation of Cash Flow from (used in) Operating Activities, Funds Flow from (used in) Continuing Operations, and Financial Position, Liquidity and Capital Resources sections of this MD&A.

Funds flow from (used in) continuing operations per share is calculated using the same basic and diluted weighted average number of shares for the period, consistent with the calculations of loss per share.

The term barrels of oil equivalent (“boe”) may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. Per boe amounts have been calculated using a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. This equivalence is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

Introduction

Centaurus (formerly Madalena Energy Inc.) is an independent, Canadian company focused on Argentine upstream oil and gas with operations in four provinces of Argentina where it is focused on the delineation of unconventional resources in the Vaca Muerta shale, Lower Agrio shale and Loma Montosa oil plays. The Company is implementing horizontal drilling and completions technology to develop both its conventional and resource plays.

Centaurus trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol CTA and on the OTCQX under the symbol CTARF. Centaurus' Argentine upstream oil and gas operations as well as the corporate segment are discussed in the "Continuing Argentine Operations and Corporate Segments" section of this MD&A. Unless specifically noted, all current and comparative reporting periods' operating and financial disclosures and discussion are in reference to the continuing Argentine operations and corporate segments.

Outlook

The company intends to actively pursue the acquisition of producing assets with development upside both in Argentina and the wider Latin American Region. Centaurus will execute a two pronged strategy targeting unconventional and conventional assets.

Highlights in Q3 2019

Listing on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange

On November 6, 2019, the Argentine National Securities Commission ("Comisión Nacional de Valores", or "CNV") authorized the listing of the Company's shares in Argentina, through a listing on the Buenos Aires stock exchange, Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A. ("BYMA") subject to:

- Submission of the final version of the non-offering prospectus to CNV for approval;
- Submission of proof that the Company´s new name has been registered in Canada and Argentina and has been approved by the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"); and
- Compliance with any additional requirements of the CNV.

The Company does not intend to complete an offering of the Company´s shares in connection with the BYMA listing. The Company will announce the expected listing date after receipt of the CNV´s final approval.

Name change

On September 20, 2019, holders of common shares of the Company approved a special resolution to change the name of the Company from "Madalena Energy Inc." to "Centaurus Energy Inc." (the "Name Change").

On October 25, 2019, the Company implemented the Name Change. The common shares of Centaurus Energy Inc. (formerly Madalena Energy Inc.) commenced trading on the TSXV under the new corporate name under the stock symbol "CTA".

Board of Directors changes

On July 19, 2019, the Company announced that Dr. Nossonal (Nate) Kleinfeldt was appointed director of Centaurus. Dr. Kleinfeldt replaces Mr. Eric Mark, who resigned from the Board. In addition, the Board appointed Dr. Ralph Gillcrist as non-executive Chairman to replace Mr. Gus Halas, who has stepped down from that role. Mr. Halas remains a director of the Company.

Coirón Amargo Sur Este (CASE); 35% non-operated

On September 26, 2019, the Company announced that that Pan American Energy ("PAE"), Centaurus' partner, successfully completed and tested the first horizontal multi-frac well CASE-101h located in the Vaca Muerta Shale Formation at the Coiron Amargo Sur Este block (the "CASE Block") in Argentina. CASE-101h is the first completed well of the five well program planned for this year.

The CASE-101(h), the first of a five well program, which achieved a 30 day average initial production ("IP30") rate of

1,020 barrels of oil per day, remains on production and is performing roughly in line with expectations.

The second well ("CASE-501h") has been completed and began flowing back on November 9, production test is in course.

The third well CASE-401h has been drilled and is waiting on completion. Drilling of the remaining wells of the five well program, the CASE-201h and CASE-301h remains ongoing with two drilling rigs.

These 5 wells are part of the pilot program (the "Pilot Program") covered by the Loan Facility that Centaurus has with PAE which will be repaid with the net production proceeds from 100% of Centaurus' interest in the CASE Block. Centaurus holds a 35% working interest in the CASE Block.

Foreign Exchange Fluctuations

The table below provides various exchange rates that illustrate the quarterly foreign exchange fluctuations between the USD, the Argentine Peso ("ARS"), and the Canadian dollar ("CAD"). The table illustrates the impact of both the ARS and CAD changes relative to the USD in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the three and nine month ended September 30, 2018. Foreign exchange changes in CAD and ARS impact the unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income (loss).

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
USD	2019	2018	% Change(1)	2019	2018	% Change(1)
Average CAD to USD	0.757	0.765	**1.0%**	0.752	0.777	**3.1%**
Average ARS to USD	0.020	0.031	**36.6%**	0.023	0.040	**43.6%**
Period end CAD to USD	0.755	0.772	**2.3%**	0.755	0.772	**2.3%**
Period end ARS to USD	0.017	0.024	**28.4%**	0.017	0.024	**28.4%**

(1) Differences calculated from the numbers within the table are due to rounding.

Continuing Argentine Operations and Corporate Segments

Sales Volumes

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Crude oil and NGLs (bbls/d)	1,903	1,382	1,742	1,544
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,433	1,244	1,544	1,422
Total daily sales (boe/d)	2,142	1,590	1,999	1,781
% oil	89%	87%	87%	87%

Centaurus' primary producing concessions are at Surubi, Puesto Morales and Palmar Largo. Other producing concessions include Coirón Amargo-Norte ("CA-Norte"), the CASE Block and El Chivil. All concessions produce oil and Puesto Morales and CA-Norte also produce natural gas. Approximately 80% of Centaurus' current production comes from Surubi, Puesto Morales, and Palmar Largo.

Crude oil and NGL sales volumes for the three months ended September 30, 2019 ("the Quarter" or "Q3-2019") increased to 1,903 bbls/d from 1,382 bbls/d for the three months ended September 30, 2018 ("Q3-2018"). The change compared to Q3-2018 is mainly due to the assignment of 100% of the operating interest of the Palmar Largo concession to Centaurus through an operation agreement and the increase in the CASE Block related to the new well CASE-101h.

Average Realized Prices

USD	Three months ended September 30 2019	2018	Nine months ended September 30 2019	2018
Crude oil and NGLs - $/bbl	**42.24**	59.60	**47.64**	60.51
Natural gas - $/mcf	**3.44**	6.02	**3.97**	5.58
Total - $/boe	**39.83**	56.54	**44.57**	56.92

Argentina's Government has realigned local oil prices with international references since October 2017. The Government of Argentina sets the benchmark (Medanito) price for oil. The crude oil price average was $42.24 per barrel for the three months ended September 30, 2019 (2018 - $59.60). The decline was mainly due to lower international reference prices (Brent) based on which the Medanito reference is set. Since August 2018, due to the Argentinian peso devaluation, domestic price has been agreed upon between refiners and producers. This pricing was impacted by export withholding tax imposed by the government during Q4-2018 and the possibility to increase the fuel price to final consumers. In August 2019, the Argentinian government issued a decree pursuant to which oil prices in USD were affected as a result of the exchange rate being frozen at 49.30 Argentinian pesos per USD until November 15, 2019, affecting oil prices denominated in USD. As a result of the decree, prices in USD decreased due to the Argentinian peso devaluation of 35.6%. Prior to the decree, the average oil price was listed at $50.80 per barrel, with current pricing around $38.10 per barrel.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2019 ("YTD"), the average oil price received was $47.64/bbl, compared to the $60.51/bbl realized for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 ("YTD-2018") for the same reasons mentioned above.

Natural gas prices in Argentina are subject to seasonal demand and are negotiated between the producer and the buyer. For the period from May 2019 to September 2019, which is the Argentine winter, the price was set at $3.70/mmbtu (Winter prices in 2018 were $5.71/mmbtu). Summer pricing for the period October 2019 to April 2020 has been set at $2.00/mmbtu (October 2018 - April 2019 - $4.10/mmbtu). Due to an increase in the supply of the amount of natural gas offered, prices in the market have been reduced.

Oil and Natural Gas Revenue

USD 000s, except boe	Three months ended September 30 2019	2018	Nine months ended September 30 2019	2018
Crude oil	**7,396**	7,580	**22,653**	25,515
Natural gas	**453**	689	**1,673**	2,168
	7,849	8,269	**24,326**	27,683
$/boe	**39,83**	56.54	**44,57**	56.92

Oil and gas revenue was $7.8 million for the Quarter compared to $8.3 million for Q3-2018, a decline of 5.1% due to a 29.6% decrease in prices received per boe offset by a 34.7% increase in sales volumes.

YTD oil and gas revenues decreased to $24.3 million compared to $27.7 million YTD-2018, a decline of 12.1% due to a 21.7% decrease in prices received per boe offset by a 12.2% increase in sales volumes.

Royalties

USD 000s, except boe	Three months ended September 30 2019	Three months ended September 30 2018	Nine months ended September 30 2019	Nine months ended September 30 2018
Royalties and Turnover taxes	**1,211**	1,305	**4,267**	4,391
As % of revenue	**15%**	16%	**18%**	16%
$/boe	**6.15**	8.92	**7.82**	9.03

Royalty expenses were $ 1.2 million for the Quarter compared to $1.3 million in Q3-2018, including the additional 5.32% royalty related to Palmar Largo revenues since December 2018, as a result of the operation agreement signed with Recursos y Energía Formosa SA ("REFSA").

YTD, royalties and turnover taxes were $4.3 million compared to $4.4 million YTD-2018.

Operating Costs

USD 000s, except boe	Three months ended September 30 2019	Three months ended September 30 2018	Nine months ended September 30 2019	Nine months ended September 30 2018
Compensation costs	**964**	861	**3,007**	2,927
Transportation and processing	**1,949**	1,004	**4,849**	3,726
Maintenance, workovers and other	**3,002**	2,456	**9,072**	7,359
	5,915	4,321	**16,928**	14,012
$/boe	**30.02**	29.54	**31.01**	28.81

Operating costs during the Quarter were $5.9 million compared to $4.3 in Q3–2018 mainly as a result of the assignment of 100% of the Palmar Largo concession through an operation agreement which the operating costs due to the change in the working interest. On a per boe basis, operating costs for the quarter increased 1.61% to $30.02/boe from $29.54/boe in Q3-2018 mainly as a result of higher cost per boe.

Operating costs YTD were $16.9 million compared to $14 million YTD-2018. The increase was mainly due to the assignment of the 100% of Palmar Largo concession through an operation agreement which increased the operating costs by $4 million due to changes in the working interest. On a per boe basis, YTD costs were $31.01 per boe, increased from $28.81 per boe YTD-2018 for the same reasons as noted above.

Netbacks (1)

USD/boe	Three months ended September 30 2019	Three months ended September 30 2018	Nine months ended September 30 2019	Nine months ended September 30 2018
Oil and gas revenue	**39.83**	56.54	**44.57**	56.92
Royalties	**(6.15)**	(8.92)	**(7.82)**	(9.03)
Operating expenses	**(30.02)**	(29.54)	**(31.01)**	(28.81)
Netbacks	**3.66**	18.08	**5.74**	19.08

(1) The term “netback” is a non-GAAP measure and may not be comparable with the calculation of other entities. Netback is calculated as the average unit sales price, less royalties and operating expenses and represents the cash margin for every barrel of oil equivalent sold.

The Company uses this measure to analyze operating performance and considers netback a key measure as it demonstrates its profitability relative to current commodity prices.

General and Administration ("G&A") Expenses

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
USD 000s	2019	2018	2019	2018
Argentina				
Gross G&A				
Compensation costs	544	307	1,470	1,019
Other	669	437	1,455	1,110
	1,213	744	2,925	2,129
Capitalized	(136)	(90)	(331)	(316)
	1,077	654	2,594	1,813
Corporate				
Gross G&A				
Compensation costs	112	52	219	170
Other	714	897	2,358	2,610
	826	949	2,577	2,780
Capitalized	-	-	-	-
	826	949	2,577	2,780
Consolidated				
Net G&A total	1,903	1,603	5,171	4,593

Argentina
Gross G&A expenses for the Quarter increased by $0.5 million to $1.2 million mainly due to higher overhead and salary from the CASE Block joint venture with Pan American Energy, in connection with the Pilot Program.

During the Quarter, $0.1 million (Q3-2018 - $0.1 million) of directly attributable G&A costs in Argentina were capitalized to property, plant and equipment.

YTD, gross G&A costs increased by $0.8 million to $2.9 million mainly due to higher overhead and salary from the CASE Block joint venture with Pan American Energy, in connection with the Pilot Program.

YTD, amounts capitalized were $0.3 million, compared to $0.3 million YTD-2018.

Corporate
Gross G&A expenses for the Quarter decreased to $0.1 million compared to $0.9 million in Q3-2018. The decrease was mainly due to lower consultant, legal fees and office expenses.

On YTD basis, G&A expenses decreased by $0.2 million to $2.6 million compared to YTD-2018. The decrease was due to the same reasons as noted above.

During the Quarter and YTD, there were no directly attributable G&A costs in Canada capitalized to property, plant and equipment in Argentina (Q3 and YTD-2018 – nil).

Finance (Income) and Expenses

USD 000s	Three months ended September 30 2019	Three months ended September 30 2018	Nine months ended September 30 2019	Nine months ended September 30 2018
Argentina				
Bank charges and fees	116	317	323	653
Foreign exchange (gain) loss – unrealized	(1,135)	(602)	(670)	643
Accretion of decommissioning obligations	70	24	263	44
Lease liabilities accretion	1	-	5	-
Interest (income) and other expenses	42	(90)	(360)	(85)
	(906)	(351)	(439)	1,255
Corporate				
Foreign exchange gain – unrealized	(5)	50	104	(82)
Accretion of debt component of convertible debentures issued	-	17	40	50
Interest (Income) and other expenses	-	17		48
	-	84	144	16
Consolidated	(911)	(267)	(295)	1,271

Argentina

Bank Charges and Fees

Bank charges and fees relate to various forms of taxation in Argentina outside of royalties and income taxes. Bank charges and fees for the Quarter were $0.1 million (Q3-2018 - $0.3 million).

YTD, bank charges and fees were $0.3 million compared to $0.7 million YTD-2018. The decrease was due in part to reduced transaction activity.

Accretion of decommissioning liabilities

Accretion expense was $70 thousand for the Quarter (Q3-2018– $24 thousand).

YTD, accretion expense was $263 thousand compared to $44 thousand YTD-2018.

Foreign exchange (gain) loss – unrealized

During the Quarter the Company recorded an unrealized foreign exchange gain of $1.1 million compared to an unrealized gain of $0.6 million in Q3-2018. YTD, the Company recorded a $0.7 million gain compared to a $0.6 million loss in YTD-2018. Quarterly and YTD fluctuations in unrealized gains and losses are a result of changing foreign exchange rates and underlying movements in the net assets of the Argentine subsidiaries.

Accretion of lease liabilities

Accretion expense was $1 thousand for the Quarter (Q3-2018– nil).

YTD, accretion expense was $5 thousand (YTD-2018.-nil)

Interest (Income) and other expenses

Interest (income) and other expenses relates primarily to interests over a labor contingencies of $42 thousand. In Q3-2018 Interest (income) and other expenses relates primarily to common investments funds of $90 thousand.

Interest (income) and other expenses relates primarily to the reversal of allowance for VAT credit of $0.4 million, as a result of VAT position change to payable due to the higher sales from Palmar Largo during the quarter, when the company started to operate 100% of the concession.

Share-based and Long-term Incentive Compensation

Share-based Compensation

The Company has issued stock options as incentive programs that allow officers, directors, consultants and certain employees to purchase shares in the Company. No options were granted during the Quarter and YTD (2018 – Quarter–nil and YTD 11,400,000).

Share based compensation expense was $22 thousand in the Quarter compared to an expense of $0.2 million for Q3-2018.

On a YTD basis, share based compensation expense was $0.2 million (expense YTD-2018 - $0.8 million).

No share-based compensation expense was capitalized (YTD-2018 - nil).

Depletion and Depreciation ("D&D")

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
USD 000s	2019	2018	2019	2018
Argentina	**2,060**	1,369	**5,219**	4,961
$/boe	**10.45**	9.36	**9.56**	10.20
Consolidated	**2,060**	1,369	**5,219**	4,961

Argentina

D&D increased to $2.1 million in the Quarter compared to $1.4 million in Q3-2018 mainly due to higher capex related to well CASE-101h completed at the CASE Block. On a per boe basis, D&D for the Quarter increased to $10.45/boe from $9.36/boe in Q3-2018.

YTD, D&D increased to $5.2 million from $5 million due to higher production and per boe costs went from $10.20/boe to $9.56/boe due to primarily due to the same reasons as noted for the Quarter.

Impairment

At September 30, 2019 and 2018, Centaurus determined there were no triggers for impairment for any of its Cash Generating Units or for its Exploration and evaluation assets.

Income Tax Expense (Recovery)

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
USD 000s	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current	**13**	139	**-**	139
Deferred	**118**	2,022	**1,914**	3,780
Total	**131**	2,161	**1,914**	3,919

Centaurus has one legal entity in Argentina. The income tax rate in Argentina is 30%. The entities that do not have taxable income are subject to minimum taxes, which are generally taxed at 1% of net assets. Current income tax expense (including minimum tax) for the Quarter was nil and Q3-2018 was $0.1 million.

The Company recorded a deferred income tax expense of $0.1 million during the Quarter (Q3-2018 – deferred income tax expense - $2 million).

On a YTD basis, deferred income tax expense was $1.9 million (YTD-2018 - $3.8 million).

Reconciliation of Cash Flow from (used in) Operating Activities and Funds Flow from (used in) Continuing Operations

As detailed previously in this MD&A, funds flow from (used in) operations is a term that does not have any standardized meaning under GAAP. Centaurus' method of calculating funds flow from (used in) continuing operations may differ from that of other companies, and accordingly, may not be comparable to measures used by other companies. Funds flow from (used in) continuing operations is calculated as cash flow from (used in) continuing operating activities before change in non-cash working capital, and change in other long-term assets and liabilities.

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
USD 000s	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities	(1,550)	857	(987)	2,329
Change in non-cash working capital	498	(96)	(516)	1,917
Funds flow from (used in)	(1,052)	761	(1,503)	4,246

Funds flow from (used in) Continuing Operations, Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
USD 000s	2019	2018	2019	2018
Funds flow from (used in)	(1,052)	761	(1,503)	4,246
Per share – basic and diluted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net loss	(2,167)	(2,272)	(4,830)	(6,408)
Per share – basic and diluted	(0,00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Comprehensive loss	(2,167)	(2,272)	(4,830)	(6,408)

Centaurus' funds flow from continuing operations for the Quarter decreased by $1.8 million from Q3-2018.

The net loss from continuing operations for the Quarter was $2.2 million (Q3-2018 - loss of $2.3 million).

Capital Expenditures

USD 000s	Three September 30 2019	2018	Nine months ended September 30 2019	2018
Argentina				
Land and associated renewal fees	-	1,539	-	1,516
Geological and geophysical	11	-	11	114
Drilling and completions	8,171	-	11,573	0
Well equipment and facilities	27	83	56	2,361
Other	365	618	822	849
Argentina total	8,574	2,240	12,462	4,840
Consolidated	8,574	2,240	12,462	4,840

Argentina

Capital expenditures for the Quarter were primarily related to the Pilot Program in partnership with Pan-American Energy at the CASE block, for which they totaled $8.2 million.

For Q3-2018, capital expenditures were primarily related to expenditures of $1.5 million at the CASE block relating to the bonus paid to Neuquén Province in connection with the unconventional exploitation concession with a 35-year term.

On a YTD basis, capital expenditures were primarily related to the Pilot Program in partnership with Pan-American Energy at the CASE, for which they totaled $11 million, and to drilling and completions at Palmar Largo for the PL-18 well workover of $0.6 million.

For YTD-2018, capital expenditures were primarily related to well equipment and facilities of $2.4 million at the CASE Block for CAS.x-14 well and related to expenditures of $1.5 million for the bonus paid to Neuquén Province in connection with the unconventional exploitation concession with a 35-year term.

FINANCIAL POSITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working capital (deficit) surplus

As detailed previously in this MD&A, working capital is a term that does not have any standardized meaning under GAAP. Centaurus' method of calculating working capital may differ from that of other companies, and accordingly, may not be comparable to measures used by other companies. Working capital is computed as current assets less current liabilities. Working capital is a measure of liquidity, is used to evaluate financial resources, and is calculated as follows:

USD 000s	September 30 2019	December 31 2018
Total current assets	9,738	8,493
Total current liabilities	(16,346)	(9,185)
Working capital (deficit) surplus	(6,608)	(691)

Liquidity risk

USD 000s	September 30 2019	December 31 2018
Working capital (deficit) surplus		
Argentina	(5,637)	1,354
Canada	(971)	(2,045)
	(6,608)	(691)
Convertible loan – capital resource	2,041	-
Net financial position	(4,567)	(691)
Shareholders' equity	30,646	35,246

The Company entered into a series of agreements that are expected to substantially alleviate the liquidity risk.

The Working Capital Loan is a multi-drawdown facility, which shall be used for general working capital purposes. Interest accrues at 7% per annum. Principal and interest on each drawdown is repayable thirty-six months after an advance of funds.

The Capex Loan is a multi-drawdown convertible loan. The loan similarly accrues interest at 7% per annum, with each drawdown and accrued interest repayable thirty-six months after drawdown. The Capex Loan is convertible into units of the Company ("Units") with each Unit comprised of one common share ("Common Share") and 0.22 of a Common Share purchase warrant ("Warrant"), with each Warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional Common Share. The Capex Loan is convertible based on a conversion price equal to a 5% premium to the 20-day volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of the Common Shares on the last trading date prior to a particular drawdown ("Conversion Price") in respect of the Common Shares comprising the Units. The exercise price of the Warrants issued upon conversion is also at a 5% premium to that 20-day VWAP. These Warrants expire 18 months after the date of issuance. Both Hispania and Centaurus have the right to convert the whole or part of the principal and interest owing hereunder into Units on or before repayment, although Centaurus' right to compel conversion is limited in some circumstances.

Both loans are collateralized, limited to the Company's interests in the Rinconada-Puesto Morales concession. On August 11, 2017, Hispania assigned the Capex Loan Agreement to KD Energy International Capital Limited ("KD Energy"), a company wholly-owned by family trusts of Jose D. Penafiel and Alejandro Penafiel. On September 13, 2017, the shareholders of the Company passed an ordinary resolution approving KD Energy International Capital Limited as a new "Control Person" (as such term is defined in the TSX Venture Exchange Corporate Finance Manual) of the Company.

On April 7, 2019 the Company has entered into the Amended and Restated Convertible Loan Agreement with KD Energy and Hispania, and extended the term of the working capital loan agreement. Key amendments include an extension of the expiry date from May 8, 2020 to May 8, 2023, a change in the conversion price to CAD 0.225 (subject to adjustment), the right of KD Energy to designate Jose David Penafiel and one additional representative to the board of directors during the term of the Amended and Restated Convertible Loan Agreement and an expansion to the purposes for which the Company can draw on the loan to include acquisitions of oil and gas assets, subject to consent of KD Energy. The expiry date of the Working Capital Loan Agreement which is in the aggregate amount of $6.5 million and carries an interest rate of 7% per annum has also been extended to May 8, 2023. Amended and Restated Convertible Loan Agreement remains subject to approval by the TSX Venture Exchange. As the Amended and Restated Convertible Loan constituted a "related party transaction" under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 – *Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions*, the Company was required to obtain shareholder approval, and did so at a special meeting of shareholders held on June 5, 2019.

A services agreement ("Services Agreement") was entered into in connection with the original Capex Loan and Working Capital Loan, which lasted for an initial term of one year and was subsequently extended. Pursuant to this agreement, Hispania's personnel provided:

- technical, operational, strategic and financial advice, direction and assistance in relation to the operation of Centaurus' oil and natural gas properties, undeveloped lands and related assets in Argentina;
- advice to Centaurus' officers and the board of directors regarding the business of Centaurus and such other services as requested by Centaurus from time to time.

In association with the Services Agreement, Hispania received monthly service fees of up to $150 thousand until the Services Agreement was terminated on March 31, 2019, and as consideration for entering into the Services Agreement, Centaurus issued Warrants to Hispania in six consecutive monthly tranches of 4,758,333 Warrants, with the last tranche being issued on November 8, 2017. The Warrants have an exercise price equal to the price of the Common Shares on the last trading day prior to issuance and will expire 18 months thereafter. All of the Warrants issued under the Services Agreement expired unexercised, with the last tranche having expired on May 8, 2019.

In connection therewith, the convertible loan agreement dated May 8, 2017 for an amount up to USD $16.5 million is now available to be drawn upon by the Company in accordance with the terms thereof, as amended by the Amended and Restated Convertible Loan Agreement. As at September 30, 2019, $2 million has been drawn by the Company and $14.5 million remains available.

At September 30, 2019, the consolidated working capital deficit of the Company was $6.6 million (December 31, 2018 -$0.7 million deficit), consisting of working capital deficit of $5.6 million (December 31, 2018 - working capital positive of $1.4 million) in Argentina and a working capital deficit of $1 million (December 31, 2018- $2 million deficit) in Canada.

At September 30, 2019, $1.2 million, or 95%, of Centaurus' cash and cash equivalents was deposited with banks in Argentina (December 31, 2018 - $0.6 million, 92%), and is held in ARS.

Repatriation of Funds to Canada

Funds are required to enable the Company to maintain compliance and manage the regulatory, reporting, audit, legal and tax requirements of a company listed on the TSXV.

During the Quarter, $0.3 million was repatriated from Argentina (Q3-2018 – $0.7 million). On a YTD basis, $1.7 million was repatriated from Argentina (YTD-2018 – $2.9 million).

Share Capital Issued, Options Granted and Long-term Incentive Plan

Outstanding Share Capital

No common shares were issued in the Quarter (Q3-2018 – nil).

No options were granted in Q3-2019 (Q3-2018 – nil).

On a YTD basis, no options were granted (YTD-2018 – nil).

As at November 22, 2019, the Company had 544.1 million shares, 14.8 million options and no warrants outstanding.

Fair value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, certain items in other long-term assets and liabilities, current portion of long-term debt, trade and other payables, taxes payable, convertible debentures issued, the carrying values of which approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature with the exception of: (i) convertible debentures issued, which relates to the debt component of these instruments and are accreted up to their principal value over the term of the debenture using the effective interest rate method and (ii) certain other long-term assets and liabilities whose calculated fair value approximates its carrying value.

Decommissioning Obligations

Decommissioning obligations result from net ownership interests in property, plant and equipment and involve critical accounting estimates. There are significant uncertainties related to the estimated costs and the timing of settlement of decommissioning obligations, and the impact on the financial statements could be material. The main factors that can cause expected decommissioning obligations to change are changes to laws and regulations, construction of new facilities, changes in reserve estimates and life, changes in technology, and discount and/or inflation rates applied.

The Company expects the decommissioning obligations for its obligation to be invoiced in USD and settled in ARS.

Changes to Centaurus' estimates of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision. Centaurus' estimates are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for changes in estimated costs, timing of settlement, changes in laws, regulatory requirements, discount rates, and effects of inflation.

At September 30, 2019, an inflation rate of 1.7% was used (December 31, 2018 – 1.9%). The risk free rate used to discount the liability at September 30, 2019 was 1.94% (December 31, 2018 – 2.87%). The impact of the change in the risk free rate and inflation rate amounted to a $0.5 million increase to the decommissioning obligations during the three month period ended September 30, 2019.

YTD, the inflation rate change increased the decommissioning obligations by $58 thousand.

Commitments and Contingencies

Development and Exploration Commitments

Coirón Amargo Norte ("CA-Norte")

Centaurus and its partners at the CA concession in the province of Neuquén are responsible for paying 100% of the costs during the exploration and evaluation phase, with Gas y Petróleo del Neuquén S.A. ("GyP"), a provincial government entity, receiving a 10% carry whereby all other partners, including Centaurus, are responsible for paying their proportionate share of GyP's Working Interest. Currently, exploration and evaluation phases are contained in CA-Sur, in the southern portion of CA.

In an exploitation or development phase, GyP is responsible for its 10% interest of the incurred capital costs through an assignment of GyP's 10% interest in future production revenue streams to Centaurus and its partners. Currently, exploitation and development phases are contained in CA-Norte, in the northern portion of CA, for which there are no current work commitments.

Coirón Amargo Sur Este (CASE - 35% WI)

PAE agreed, subject to certain conditions, to provide Centaurus with a loan of up to $40 million, on a limited recourse basis, to be drawn-down as required to fund certain CASE Block capital expenditures. This limited recourse loan would bear interest at 7% per annum and is repayable in five years from the net revenue generated from the capital expenditure program. Transaction fees of $0.5 million were incurred to complete this agreement. There was a loan draw down of $13.8 million and a repayment of $1 million as of September 30, 2019 (2018 - there was a loan draw down of $2.5 million fully repaid as of December 31, 2018).

On September 18, 2018, the CASE Block was converted in an unconventional exploitation concession with a 35-year term. The concession was awarded after the CASE Block successfully completed the evaluation phase.

As part of the terms and conditions for the award of the unconventional exploitation concession, Centaurus work commitments at the CASE Block were amended as follows:

USD 000s	2019 (2)	2020 (2)	Beyond(3)
Concession commitments at CASE (1)	21,778	5,445	19,445

(1) Committed values are reflected at Centaurus' 35% WI at December 31, 2018 plus Centaurus' proportionate share of GyP's carry.
(2) Phase I includes the drilling of five horizontal multifrac wells targeting the Vaca Muerta, the construction of early production facilities, investment for infrastructure improvement and social responsibility commitments.
(3) Subject to the results on Phase I in 2019, three additional wells will be drilled over the following two-year period (Phase II).

Curamhuele Block (90% WI-operated)

The Company received approval for a 2 year extension on the Curamhuele concession based on its proposal to drill one vertical well in a new location to vertically test the Vaca Muerta and Lower Agrio formations. The extension was initially applied for in December, 2018.

On May 13, 2019 the extension was approved by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources for the province of Neuquen which granted an additional twenty four months expiring March 9, 2021 for the exploratory period of the concession.

The Company continues to pursue a potential farm out of Curamhuele.

Pursuant to the Company's exploration permit in Curamhuele, the Company is responsible for paying 100% of the costs during the exploration phase to maintain its 90% WI.

On November 14, 2019 the company was notified by the Province of Neuquen that the milestones for the vertical test that were agreed as part of the 2 year extension were not being met. The company is in discussions with the province regarding adjustments to the milestone schedule. Failure by the Company to meet this commitment or to adjust the milestone schedule could result in the termination of the concession and the Company being responsible for approximately $8 million dollars of investment commitment obligations.

To manage the conflicts of interest inherent in the Company's capital structure, the Board has formed a special committee of independent directors to evaluate potential financing solutions, including use of the existing Capex Loan, to meet the commitment.

Puesto Morales Block (100% WI-operated)

USD 000s	2019	2020	Beyond
Concession commitments	1,800	28,140	2,500

On January 4, 2019 the Company received the approval from the provincial authority for a re-schedule and conversion of the last commitments in a new exploration plan.

Santa Victoria Block (100% WI - operated)

The contract can contain up to three exploration and evaluation phases, of which the second expired in April 2017. The second phase required additional work commitments of $4.037 million for which no qualifying expenditures have been made. A performance bond of $3.6 million is in place over the commitments under this exploration and evaluation permit. Since November, 2017 the Company proposed alternatives to the province of Salta in order to reconvert and reschedule pending commitments. As of September 30, 2019 negotiations were ongoing and are currently advancing to their final stages with the province of Salta for reconversion of the existing exploration commitment into a new exploration permit for an initial four year term.

El Chivil Block (100% WI – operated)

The concession's one year extension expiry occurred on September 7, 2016 and during the Quarter, the province of Formosa granted a further six month extension to negotiate a 10-year development period extension, which expired on May 1, 2017. The Company has since been in discussions with the province of Formosa with respect to negotiating an extension.

El Vinalar Block (100% WI – operated)

On September 18, 2018 the Company signed an agreement assigning Centaurus' entire interest in the non-core and non-producing El Vinalar concession Centaurus has derecognized the related decommissioning obligations of $3.8 million, resulting in a net gain of $3.5 million.

Palmar Largo operation agreement (100% WI – operated)

Centaurus has signed an operation agreement with Recursos y Energía Formosa SA ("REFSA"), an oil company belonging to the Province of Formosa (the "Province"), over the Palmar Largo Concession in Formosa, Argentina, effective December 1, 2018 (the "Operation Agreement") .

A 2 Year Operation Agreement with a 1 year extension provided that Centaurus fulfills its US$2M Investment Commitment. The Investment Commitment consists of 2 workovers in 2 wells in order to increase production and certain facility improvements. Centaurus will operate 100% of the Palmar Largo Concession and will be required to pay the existing 12% royalty on production revenues to the Province and an additional 5.32% of production revenues is to be paid to REFSA under the agreement.

Other long term liabilities

Other long term liabilities includes a provision of office space in Calgary, Alberta which has been under contract negotiations since October, 2017.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

Continuing Operations

USD 000s, unless otherwise noted	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q4 2018
Oil and natural gas revenues	**7,849**	8,979	7,498	8,488
Net income (loss)	**(2,167)**	(2,050)	(626)	3,236
Shares outstanding – millions	**544.1**	544.1	544.1	544.6
Net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted	**(0.00)**	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.01

USD 000s, unless otherwise noted	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
Oil and natural gas revenues	8,269	9,802	9,612	8,601
Net income (loss)	(2,272)	(3,514)	(622)	(19,386)
Shares outstanding – millions	543.9	544.0	544.0	543.8
Net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.04)

During the 3Q 2019 the company experienced commodity price declines mainly due to decree imposed by the government freezing prices.

Critical Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Accounting Policies

For more details regarding the Company’s critical accounting judgments, estimates and accounting policies the following should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that could have a significant impact on the Company’s financial results. Actual results may differ from those estimates and those differences may be material. The estimates and assumptions used are subject to updates based on experience and the application of new information. The Company’s critical accounting policies and estimates are reviewed annually by the Audit Committee of the Board. Further details on the basis of presentation and significant accounting policies can be found in the Company’s notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(a) Adoption of IFRS 16 Leases

Centaurus applied IFRS 16 with an initial adoption date of January 1, 2019, resulting in a change to its accounting policy for lease contracts as detailed below. The Company applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings as at January 1, 2019. As a result, comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under IFRS 16, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities for most leases.

At transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

Practical expedients

The Company used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

- Applied the exemption to not recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term; and

- Applied the exemption to not recognize leases of low value assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Payments for these leases will be disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

January 1, 2019 impact

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Company identified an office lease in-scope under the standard. The Company recorded finance lease liabilities on contracts previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17. The lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. The incremental borrowing rate used in the calculation was 10.5 percent.

Centaurus has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, which include information technology equipment and field equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(b) Policy applicable after January 1, 2019

On transition to IFRS 16 and at inception of entering into a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company considers the following:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;

- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset, which occurs if either;

- the Company has the right to operate the asset; or

- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

Centaurus recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined based on the length of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The consideration used to measure the lease liability includes all fixed or variable lease payments under the arrangement. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments.

In-scope leases
Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Company identified certain office leases in-scope under the standard. The Corporation's lease for the former Calgary office was not included under IFRS 16 due to contract disputes.

Centaurus has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, which include information technology equipment and field equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Critical Accounting Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

Critical judgments are those judgments made by Management in the process of applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2018. Further information on Management's critical accounting judgments in applying accounting policies can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are those estimates that require Management to make particularly subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised. During the Quarter, there were no changes to the Company's key sources of estimation uncertainty. Further information on the Company's key sources of estimation uncertainty can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Risk Management

For a full understanding of the risks that impact the Company, the following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The Company is exposed to a number of risks through the pursuit of its strategic objectives. Some of these risks impact the oil and gas industry as a whole and others are unique to its operations and its involvement in Argentina. Actively managing these risks improves the Company's ability to effectively execute its business strategy. The factors that impact the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, safety risk, capital project execution and operating risk, reserves replacement risk, environmental risk and regulatory risk has not changed substantially since December 31, 2018. For a further and more in-depth discussion of the Company's risk management see the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

A description of the risk factors and uncertainties affecting the Company can be found in the Advisory and a full discussion of the material risk factors affecting the Company can be found in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Advisory

Forward Looking Statements

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

Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are deemed to be forward looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves and resources described can be profitably produced in the future.

The forward looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as no assurances can be given as to future results, levels of activity or achievements. Except as required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Reserves and Other Oil and Gas Disclosure

Any references in this MD&A to test rates, flow rates, initial and/or final raw test or production rates, early production, test volumes behind pipe and/or "flush" production rates are useful in confirming the presence of hydrocarbons, however, such rates are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance or of ultimate recovery. Such rates may also include recovered "load" fluids used in well completion stimulation. Readers are cautioned not to place reliance on such rates in calculating the aggregate production for Centaurus. In addition, the Vaca Muerta and Agrio shales are unconventional resource plays which may be subject to high initial decline rates.

Analogous Information

Certain information in this MD&A may constitute "analogous information" as defined in National Instrument 51-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101"), including, but not limited to, information relating to areas, assets, wells, industry activity and/or operations that are in geographical proximity to or believed to be on-trend with lands held by Centaurus. Such information has been obtained from public sources, government sources, regulatory agencies or other industry participants. Management of Centaurus believes the information may be relevant to help define the reservoir characteristics within lands on which Centaurus holds an interest and such information has been presented to help demonstrate the basis for Centaurus' business plans and strategies. However, management cannot confirm whether such analogous information has been prepared in accordance with NI 51-101 and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook and Centaurus is unable to confirm that the analogous information was prepared by a qualified reserves evaluator or auditor. Centaurus has no way of verifying the accuracy of such information. There is no certainty that the results of the analogous information or inferred thereby will be achieved by Centaurus and such information should not be construed as an estimate of future production levels or the actual characteristics and quality Centaurus' assets. Such information is also not an estimate of the reserves or resources attributable to lands held or to be held by Centaurus and there is no certainty that such information will prove to be analogous in the future. The reader is cautioned that the data relied upon by Centaurus may be in error and/or may not be analogous to such lands to be held by Centaurus.

Numerical Amounts

The reporting and the measurement currency is the USD. Natural gas reserves and volumes are converted to barrels of oil equivalent (boe) on the basis of six thousand cubic feet (mcf) of gas to one barrel (bbl) of oil. Boe's may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf to 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.

This MD&A uses the term "netback" which is a term that does not have standardized meanings under GAAP and this non-GAAP measurement may not be comparable with the calculation of other entities. The Company uses this measure to analyze operating performance.

The term "netback", which is calculated as the average unit sales price, less royalties and operating expenses, represents the cash margin for every barrel of oil equivalent sold. The Company considers this a key measure as it demonstrates its profitability relative to current commodity prices. This term does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and, therefore, might not be comparable with the calculation of a similar measure for other companies.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a summary of the abbreviations used in this MD&A:

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbl	barrel
bbls/d	barrels per day
NGLs	Natural gas liquids
boe	barrel of oil equivalent
boe/d	barrel of oil equivalent per day

Natural Gas

Mcf	thousand cubic feet
mmbtu	million British Thermal Units