COELACANTH ENERGY INC.

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

ABOUT COELACANTH

The name Coelacanth and success go hand-in-hand. Coelacanth (pronounced see-luh-kanth) is a prehistoric fish dating back 410 million years. This species was thought to be long extinct – until discovered off the coast of Indonesia in 1938. It is a survivor!

Coelacanth fossils are common to the Montney formation, where our oil & gas exploration and development company operates and has identified extensive opportunities. In a sea of sameness, our brand is dynamic, modern, distinct... and defies expectation. A true reflection of the company and the people behind it.

COELACANTH
ENERGY INC.

Q4 2022 FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

2022 HIGHLIGHTS

- On May 31, 2022, as a result of the closing of an arrangement agreement between Coelacanth Energy Inc. ("Coelacanth" or the "Company"), Leucrotta Exploration Inc. ("Leucrotta"), Vermilion Energy Inc. ("Vermilion"), and the shareholders of Leucrotta (the "Arrangement"), Leucrotta transferred approximately $45.1 million cash, net of transaction costs, and certain oil and natural gas assets primarily located in the Two Rivers area of British Columbia ("Two Rivers Assets") to Coelacanth in exchange for one common share of Coelacanth and 0.1917 of a common share purchase warrant of Coelacanth (one whole warrant being an "Arrangement Warrant") for each common share of Leucrotta outstanding. The Coelacanth Shares and Arrangement Warrants were transferred to the shareholders of Leucrotta. Vermilion then acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Leucrotta in exchange for $1.73 cash for each common share of Leucrotta held.

- Completed the Vermilion private placement and management private placement as outlined in the Arrangement for proceeds of $21.9 million.

- Received proceeds of $14.6 million on exercise of 54.2 million Arrangement Warrants.

- Exited 2022 with adjusted working capital (2) of $67.7 million.

Financial and operational results below present the carved-out historic financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Leucrotta's Two Rivers Assets for all prior periods up to and including May 31, 2022 and the results of operations from May 31, 2022 forward include the results of Coelacanth after assuming the Two Rivers Assets upon close of the Arrangement.

FINANCIAL RESULTS	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($000s, except per share amounts)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Oil and natural gas sales	**1,676**	1,621	3	**7,833**	7,772	1
Cash flow used in operating activities	**(636)**	(805)	(21)	**(9,741)**	(2,730)	257
Per share - basic and diluted (3)	**(-)**	(-)	-	**(0.03)**	(0.01)	200
Adjusted funds used (1)	**(60)**	(818)	(93)	**(350)**	(2,387)	(85)
Per share - basic and diluted	**(-)**	(-)	-	**(-)**	(0.01)	(100)
Net loss	**(725)**	(1,604)	(55)	**(11,163)**	(7,824)	43
Per share - basic and diluted	**(-)**	(0.01)	(100)	**(0.03)**	(0.03)	-
Capital expenditures (4)	**8,876**	668	1,229	**13,904**	1,337	940
Adjusted working capital (2)				**67,738**	265	25,462
Common shares outstanding (000s)						
Weighted average - basic and diluted	**425,106**	289,792	47	**363,743**	289,792	26
End of period - basic				**425,106**	-	na
End of period - fully diluted				**461,955**	-	na

(1) Adjusted funds used and adjusted funds used per share do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in the MD&A for more details and the "Cash Flow Used in Operating Activities and Adjusted Funds Used" section in the MD&A for a reconciliation from cash flow used in operating activities.

(2) Adjusted working capital is a capital management measure calculated as current assets and restricted cash deposits less current liabilities, excluding the current portion of decommissioning obligations. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in the MD&A for more details.

(3) Supplemental financial measure. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in the MD&A for more details.

(4) Capital expenditures does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in the MD&A for more details.

OPERATING RESULTS [(1)]	Three Months Ended December 31 **2022**	2021	% Change	Year Ended December 31 **2022**	2021	% Change
Daily production [(2)]						
Oil and condensate (bbls/d)	**55**	72	(24)	**62**	102	(39)
Other NGLs (bbls/d)	**15**	24	(38)	**18**	29	(38)
Oil and NGLs (bbls/d)	**70**	96	(27)	**80**	131	(39)
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**1,468**	1,993	(26)	**1,614**	2,411	(33)
Oil equivalent (boe/d)	**315**	428	(26)	**349**	533	(35)
Oil and natural gas sales						
Oil and condensate ($/bbl)	**103.34**	91.31	13	**116.29**	74.67	56
Other NGLs ($/bbl)	**45.14**	41.53	9	**49.98**	32.78	52
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**91.33**	78.75	16	**101.64**	65.33	56
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**8.03**	5.05	59	**8.26**	5.29	56
Oil equivalent ($/boe)	**57.83**	41.16	41	**61.48**	39.97	54
Royalties						
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**24.88**	26.94	(8)	**31.22**	22.26	40
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**2.08**	1.51	38	**2.24**	1.25	79
Oil equivalent ($/boe)	**15.25**	13.08	17	**17.50**	11.14	57
Operating expenses						
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**17.13**	8.04	113	**14.14**	11.39	24
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**2.85**	1.47	94	**2.36**	1.59	48
Oil equivalent ($/boe)	**17.11**	8.66	98	**14.15**	9.99	42
Transportation expenses						
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**1.91**	2.15	(11)	**2.70**	2.33	16
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**1.30**	0.64	103	**1.08**	1.19	(9)
Oil equivalent ($/boe)	**6.48**	3.45	88	**5.61**	5.97	(6)
Operating netback [(3)]						
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**47.41**	41.62	14	**53.58**	29.35	83
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**1.80**	1.43	26	**2.58**	1.26	105
Oil equivalent ($/boe)	**18.99**	15.97	19	**24.22**	12.87	88
Depletion and depreciation ($/boe)	**(14.26)**	(15.10)	(6)	**(14.79)**	(19.80)	(25)
General and administrative expenses ($/boe)	**(46.11)**	(36.70)	26	**(36.34)**	(25.13)	45
Share based compensation ($/boe)	**(14.02)**	(6.30)	123	**(75.61)**	(7.87)	861
Gain on insurance proceeds ($/boe)	**-**	-	-	**5.16**	-	100
Finance expense ($/boe)	**(2.59)**	(1.19)	118	**(3.14)**	(0.83)	278
Finance income ($/boe)	**25.11**	-	100	**10.33**	-	100
Other income ($/boe)	**1.53**	2.61	(41)	**1.12**	0.53	111
Deferred income tax recovery ($/boe)	**6.32**	-	100	**1.44**	-	100
Net loss ($/boe)	**(25.03)**	(40.71)	(39)	**(87.61)**	(40.23)	118

(1) "bbls" and "bbls/d" refers to barrels and barrels per day, "mcf" and "mcf/d" refers to thousand cubic feet and thousand cubic feet per day, and "boe" and "boe/d" refers to barrels of oil equivalent and barrels of oil equivalent per day. Disclosure provided herein in respect of a boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil equivalent has been used for the calculation of boe amounts in the MD&A. This boe conversion rate is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

(2) "Natural gas" refers to shale gas; "Oil and condensate" refers to condensate and tight oil combined; "Other NGLs" refers to butane, propane and ethane combined; "Oil and NGLs" refers to tight oil, and NGLs combined; "Oil equivalent" refers to the total oil equivalent of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs combined, using the conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of shale gas to one barrel of oil equivalent as described above. Readers are referred to the "Product Types" section for a complete breakdown of sales volumes for applicable periods by specific product types of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs.

(3) Operating netback does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section in the MD&A for more details and the "Operating Netback" section in the MD&A for reconciliations from net loss per boe.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS ("MD&A")

April 18, 2023

The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. The audited financial statements and financial data contained in the MD&A have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian currency, unless otherwise noted.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Coelacanth Energy Inc. ("Coelacanth" or the "Company") is an oil and natural gas company, actively engaged in the acquisition, development, exploration, and production of oil and natural gas reserves in northeastern British Columbia, Canada. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "CEI".

COMMON-CONTROL TRANSACTION

On May 31, 2022, the arrangement agreement between Coelacanth, Leucrotta Exploration Inc. ("Leucrotta"), Vermilion Energy Inc. ("Vermilion"), and the shareholders of Leucrotta (the "Arrangement") closed and Vermilion acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Leucrotta in exchange for $1.73 cash for each common share of Leucrotta held.

Pursuant to an asset conveyance agreement between Coelacanth and Leucrotta made as of May 31, 2022, and immediately prior to the closing of the Arrangement, Leucrotta transferred approximately $45.1 million cash, net of transaction costs, and certain oil and natural gas assets primarily located in the Two Rivers area of British Columbia ("Two Rivers Assets") to Coelacanth in exchange for one common share of Coelacanth ("Coelacanth Share"), and 0.1917 of a common share purchase warrant of Coelacanth (one whole warrant being an "Arrangement Warrant") for each common share of Leucrotta outstanding. The Coelacanth Shares and Arrangement Warrants were then transferred to the shareholders of Leucrotta.

Since the shareholders of Coelacanth and Leucrotta were the same both before and after the conveyance of the Two Rivers Assets (at the time Coelacanth was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leucrotta), this transaction was deemed a common-control transaction. The financial and operational results below present the historic financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the transferred Two Rivers Assets for all prior periods up to and including May 31, 2022 on a carve-out basis as if they had operated as a stand-alone entity subject to Leucrotta's control. The financial position, results of operations and cash flows from March 24, 2022 (the date of incorporation of Coelacanth) to May 31, 2022 include both the Two Rivers Assets and Coelacanth on a combined basis and from May 31, 2022 forward include the results of Coelacanth after assuming the Two Rivers Assets upon close of the Arrangement.

OIL AND GAS TERMS

The Company uses the following frequently recurring oil and gas industry terms in the MD&A:

Liquids

Bbls	Barrels
Bbls/d	Barrels per day
NGLs	Natural gas liquids (includes condensate, pentane, butane, propane, and ethane)
Condensate	Pentane and heavier hydrocarbons

Natural Gas

Mcf	Thousands of cubic feet
Mcf/d	Thousands of cubic feet per day
MMcf/d	Millions of cubic feet per day
MMbtu	Million of British thermal units
MMbtu/d	Million of British thermal units per day

Oil Equivalent

Boe	Barrels of oil equivalent
Boe/d	Barrels of oil equivalent per day

Disclosure provided herein in respect of a boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil equivalent has been used for the calculation of boe amounts in the MD&A. This boe conversion rate is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

NOTE REGARDING PRODUCT TYPES

The Company uses the following references to sales volumes in the MD&A:

Natural gas refers to shale gas
Oil and condensate refers to condensate and tight oil combined
Other NGLs refers to butane, propane and ethane combined
Oil and NGLs refers to tight oil and NGLs combined
Oil equivalent refers to the total oil equivalent of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs combined, using the conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of shale gas to one barrel of oil equivalent as described above.

Readers are referred to the "Product Types" section for a complete breakdown of sales volumes for applicable periods by specific product types of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs.

NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A refers to certain measures that are not determined in accordance with IFRS (or "GAAP"). These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered alternatives to, or more meaningful than, financial measures that are determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of the Company's performance. Management believes that the presentation of these non-GAAP and other financial measures provides useful information to shareholders and investors in understanding and evaluating the Company's ongoing operating performance, and the measures provide increased transparency to better analyze the Company's performance against prior periods on a comparable basis.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted funds used

Management uses adjusted funds used to analyze performance and considers it a key measure as it demonstrates the Company's ability to generate the cash necessary to fund future capital investments and abandonment obligations and to repay debt, if any. Adjusted funds used is a non-GAAP financial measure and has been defined by the Company as cash flow used in operating activities excluding the change in non-cash working capital related to operating activities, movements in restricted cash deposits and expenditures on decommissioning obligations. Management believes the timing of collection, payment or incurrence of these items involves a high degree of discretion and as such may not be useful for evaluating the Company's cash flows. Adjusted funds used is reconciled from cash flow used in operating activities under the heading "Cash Flow Used in Operating Activities and Adjusted Funds Used".

Operating netback

Management considers operating netback an important measure as it demonstrates its profitability relative to current commodity prices. Operating netback is calculated as oil and natural gas sales less royalties, operating expenses, and transportation expenses and is calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
($000s)	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Oil and natural gas sales	**1,676**	1,621	**7,833**	7,772
Royalties	**(442)**	(515)	**(2,230)**	(2,167)
Operating expenses	**(495)**	(341)	**(1,802)**	(1,943)
Transportation expenses	**(188)**	(136)	**(715)**	(1,160)
Operating netback (non-GAAP)	**551**	629	**3,086**	2,502

Capital expenditures

Coelacanth utilizes capital expenditures as a measure of capital investment on property, plant, and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets and property acquisitions compared to its annual budgeted capital expenditures. Capital expenditures are calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
($000s)	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Capital expenditures – property, plant, and equipment	**4,372**	475	**8,944**	888
Capital expenditures – exploration and evaluation assets	**4,504**	193	**4,960**	449
Capital expenditures (non-GAAP)	**8,876**	668	**13,904**	1,337

Capital Management Measures

Adjusted working capital

Management uses adjusted working capital as a measure to assess the Company's financial position. Adjusted working capital is calculated as current assets and restricted cash deposits less current liabilities, excluding the current portion of decommissioning obligations. Refer to the calculation of adjusted working capital and reconciliation to working capital under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Non-GAAP Financial Ratios

Adjusted Funds Used per Share

Adjusted funds used per share is a non-GAAP financial ratio, calculated using adjusted funds used and the same weighted average basic and diluted shares used in calculating net loss per share.

Operating netback per boe

The Company utilizes operating netback per boe to assess the operating performance of its petroleum and natural gas assets on a per unit of production basis. Operating netback per boe is calculated as operating netback divided by total production for the applicable period. Operating netback per boe is reconciled to net loss per boe under the heading "Operating Netback".

Supplementary Financial Measures

The supplementary financial measures used in this MD&A (primarily average sales price per product type, royalty rates, and certain per boe and per share figures) are either a per unit disclosure of a corresponding GAAP measure, or a component of a corresponding GAAP measure, presented in the financial statements. Supplementary financial measures that are disclosed on a per unit basis are calculated by dividing the aggregate GAAP measure (or component thereof) by the applicable unit for the period. Supplementary financial measures that are disclosed on a component basis of a corresponding GAAP measure are a granular representation of a financial statement line item and are determined in accordance with GAAP.

FINANCINGS

Vermilion Financing

Pursuant to and concurrent with the closing of the Arrangement, Vermilion purchased 53.3 million Coelacanth Shares at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Share for total gross proceeds of $14.4 million.

Management Financing

On June 10, 2022, Coelacanth closed a non-brokered private placement of 14.0 million units (the "Coelacanth Units") to certain officers, employees and directors of Coelacanth at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Unit for total gross proceeds of $3.8 million. Each Coelacanth Unit is comprised of one Coelacanth Share and one Coelacanth Share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). The Warrants are exercisable at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Share and expire on June 10, 2027.

Concurrently on June 10, 2022, Coelacanth closed a non-brokered private placement of 13.8 million flow-through units ("Flow-through Units") to certain officers, employees and directors of Coelacanth at a price of $0.27 per Flow-through Unit for total gross proceeds of $3.7 million. Each Flow-through Unit is comprised of one Coelacanth Share issued on a flow-through basis in respect of Canadian development expenses ("CDE") under the Income Tax Act (Canada) ("Flow-through Share") and one flow-through CDE common share purchase warrant ("Flow-through Warrant"). The Flow-through Warrants are exercisable at a price of $0.27 per Flow-through Share and expire on June 10, 2027.

Arrangement Warrants

On May 31, 2022, 55.6 million Arrangement Warrants were issued to shareholders of Leucrotta. Each Arrangement Warrant entitled the holder to acquire one Coelacanth Share at an exercise price of $0.27 per share at any time on or before August 2, 2022. A total of 54.2 million Arrangement Warrants were exercised for total proceeds of $14.6 million while 1.3 million Arrangement Warrants expired unexercised.

OPERATIONS UPDATE

Coelacanth commenced operations June 1, 2022, with its lands previously being a small part of a larger business plan for Leucrotta. Although the lands had been geologically delineated and production tested with vertical and horizontal test wells, there was significant infrastructure and corresponding pad drilling required to bring the greater vision for the area to fruition.

To that end, Coelacanth has geographically divided up its two projects as Two Rivers West ("TRW") and Two Rivers East ("TRE") with TRW already producing from two Montney wells into a small battery facility owned and operated by Coelacanth.

At TRW, a small pad has already been licensed and Coelacanth plans to have two wells completed on the pad and producing in Q4 2023. A battery upgrade was also initiated to accommodate additional volumes.

At TRE, a larger scale development is planned that includes constructing a battery to process up to 20,000 boe/d of production coming from larger pads that would carry our products to market through approximately 25 miles of new gathering and sales pipelines. The initial pad (5 wells) is planned offsetting a previously drilled Montney well that tested over a 1,000 boe/d but was only drilled with a one-mile lateral and completed with 41 fracs. New pad wells will be a minimum of 2-mile laterals and completed with approximately 160 fracs. To date, Coelacanth has completed the engineering design and secured a site to build a battery capable of handling approximately 20,000 boe/d, surveyed and started the process of securing land access to construct the gathering and sales pipelines, and applied for a license to drill its first pad at TRE.

Industry had previously experienced delays and uncertainty due to the court ruling on the dispute between the BC Government and Blueberry River First Nations regarding Treaty 8 rights. A settlement agreement was reached and announced on January 18, 2023, that will allow industry to resume business but with new restrictions to adhere to particularly on Crown surface lands.

Coelacanth now has more certainty as to the timing of the initial development of its large Montney resource and is excited to initiate this project.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

($000s, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31 2022	2021	% Change	Year Ended December 31 2022	2021	2020
Oil and natural gas sales	**1,676**	1,621	3	**7,833**	7,772	5,621
Cash flow used in operating activities	**(636)**	(805)	(21)	**(9,741)**	(2,730)	(4,120)
Per share - basic and diluted (3)	**(-)**	(-)	-	**(0.03)**	(0.01)	(0.01)
Adjusted funds used (1)	**(60)**	(818)	(93)	**(350)**	(2,387)	(4,018)
Per share - basic and diluted	**(-)**	(-)	-	**(-)**	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net loss	**(725)**	(1,604)	(55)	**(11,163)**	(7,824)	(32,041)
Per share - basic and diluted	**(-)**	(0.01)	(100)	**(0.03)**	(0.03)	(0.11)
Total assets				**114,029**	28,241	28,542
Total long-term liabilities				**8,051**	11,655	9,496
Adjusted working capital (2)				**67,738**	265	116

(1) Adjusted funds used and adjusted funds used per share do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section for more details and the "Cash Flow Used in Operating Activities and Adjusted Funds Used" section for a reconciliation from cash flow used in operating activities.

(2) Adjusted working capital is a capital management measure calculated as current assets and restricted cash deposits less current liabilities, excluding the current portion of decommissioning obligations. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section for more details.

(3) Supplemental financial measure. Please refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" section for more details.

Although the Company benefited in 2022 from rising oil, NGLs, and natural gas commodity prices, the Company incurred accelerated share based compensation expense of $3.3 million on Leucrotta stock options and restricted share units ("RSUs") that vested in conjunction with the Arrangement and a one-time share compensation charge of $4.5 million relating to private placements of Coelacanth Units and Flow-through Units issued to certain officers, directors, and employees of the Company thus increasing the net loss in 2022 from 2021. Total assets and adjusted working capital increased dramatically at December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021 due to the injection of cash from the Arrangement, the exercise of Arrangement Warrants and the private placement financings to Vermilion and officers, directors, and employees of the Company.

PRODUCTION	Three Months Ended December 31 2022	2021	% Change	Year Ended December 31 2022	2021	% Change
Average Daily Production (1)						
Oil and condensate (bbls/d)	**55**	72	(24)	**62**	102	(39)
Other NGLs (bbls/d)	**15**	24	(38)	**18**	29	(38)
Oil and NGLs (bbls/d)	**70**	96	(27)	**80**	131	(39)
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**1,468**	1,993	(26)	**1,614**	2,411	(33)
Oil equivalent (boe/d)	**315**	428	(26)	**349**	533	(35)

(1) "Natural gas" refers to shale gas; "Oil and condensate" refers to condensate and tight oil combined; "Other NGLs" refers to butane, propane and ethane combined; "Oil and NGLs" refers to tight oil and NGLs combined; "Oil equivalent" refers to the total oil equivalent of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs combined, using the conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of shale gas to one barrel of oil equivalent as described above. Readers are referred to the "Product Types" section for a complete breakdown of sales volumes for applicable periods by specific product types of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs.

Daily production decreased to 315 boe/d and 349 boe/d for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, from 428 boe/d and 533 boe/d for the comparative periods in 2021. The decrease in production was the result of natural declines on the Two Rivers, BC property.

Coelacanth's production profile for the fourth quarter of 2022 was consistent with the comparative quarter in 2021. The Q4 2022 weighting was 78% natural gas (Q4 2021 - 78%) and 22% oil and NGLs (Q4 2021 - 22%).

OIL AND NATURAL GAS SALES	**Three Months Ended December 31**			**Year Ended December 31**		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Oil and condensate	**531**	602	(12)	**2,645**	2,771	(5)
Other NGLs	**60**	92	(35)	**322**	349	(8)
Oil and NGLs	**591**	694	(15)	**2,967**	3,120	(5)
Natural gas	**1,085**	927	17	**4,866**	4,652	5
Total	**1,676**	1,621	3	**7,833**	7,772	1
Average Sales Price						
Oil and condensate ($/bbl)	**103.34**	91.31	13	**116.29**	74.67	56
Other NGLs ($/bbl)	**45.14**	41.53	9	**49.98**	32.78	52
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**91.33**	78.75	16	**101.64**	65.33	56
Natural gas production sales and transportation revenue ($/mcf)	**8.03**	5.05	59	**8.26**	5.29	56
Combined ($/boe)	**57.83**	41.16	41	**61.48**	39.97	54

Revenue totaled $1.7 million and $7.8 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, consistent with $1.6 million and $7.8 million for the comparative periods in 2021. The increase in commodity prices for both the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 over 2021 was mainly offset by production declines. The increase in commodity prices was primarily due to the global economic recovery and the return of energy demand around the world in the post COVID-19 pandemic environment.

The following table outlines the Company's realized wellhead prices and industry benchmarks:

Commodity Pricing	**Three Months Ended December 31**			**Year Ended December 31**		
	2022	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Oil and NGLs						
Corporate price ($CDN/bbl)	**91.33**	78.75	16	**101.64**	65.33	56
Canadian light sweet ($CDN/bbl)	**108.23**	92.14	17	**119.75**	80.31	49
West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") ($US/bbl)	**82.64**	77.19	7	**94.23**	67.91	39
Natural gas						
Corporate price ($CDN/mcf)	**8.03**	5.05	59	**8.26**	5.29	56
AECO price ($CDN/mcf)	**5.24**	4.74	11	**5.43**	3.64	49
Westcoast Station 2 ($CDN/mcf)	**3.37**	3.82	(12)	**4.54**	3.27	39
Chicago City Gate ($US/mmbtu)	**5.38**	4.65	16	**6.10**	4.15	47
Exchange rate						
CDN/US dollar exchange rate	**0.7368**	0.7938	(7)	**0.7689**	0.7980	(4)

Differences between corporate and benchmark prices can be the result of quality differences (higher or lower API oil and higher or lower heat content natural gas), sour content, the mix of sales points and marketing contracts negotiated for products, the mix of oil and NGLs, and various other factors. Coelacanth's differences are mainly the result of higher heat content natural gas production that is priced higher than AECO reference prices as well as the diversification of sales points and marketing contracts for products.

The Company's corporate average oil and NGLs prices were 84.4% and 84.9% of Canadian light sweet prices for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, consistent with 85.5% and 81.3% for the comparative periods in 2021. Coelacanth's liquids mix during the fourth quarter of 2022 was approximately 79% light oil, condensate and pentanes, 11% butane and 10% propane (Q4 2021 - 74% light oil, condensate and pentanes, 15% butane and 11% propane).

Corporate average natural gas prices were 110.0% and 104.1% of Chicago City Gate price (converted to Canadian dollars) for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, up from 86.2% and 101.7% for the comparative periods in 2021 due to a higher percentage of natural gas sales in 2022 being sold under Chicago contracts instead of AECO and Westcoast Station 2 contracts than in 2021.

Future prices received from the sale of the products may fluctuate as a result of market factors. In addition, the Company may enter into commodity price contracts to help manage future cash flows. The Company does not currently have any commodity price contracts outstanding.

ROYALTIES	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Oil and NGLs	**161**	237	(32)	**912**	1,063	(14)
Natural gas	**281**	278	1	**1,318**	1,104	19
Total	**442**	515	(14)	**2,230**	2,167	3
Average Royalty Rate (% of sales)						
Oil and NGLs	**27.2**	34.1	(20)	**30.7**	34.1	(10)
Natural gas	**25.9**	30.0	(14)	**27.1**	23.7	14
Combined	**26.4**	31.8	(17)	**28.5**	27.9	2

The Company pays royalties to provincial governments (Crown) and other oil and gas companies that own surface or mineral rights. Crown royalties are calculated on a sliding scale based on commodity prices and individual well production rates. Royalty rates can change due to commodity price fluctuations and changes in production volumes on a well-by-well basis, subject to a minimum and maximum rate restriction ascribed by the Crown.

Royalties totaled $0.4 million and $2.2 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, consistent with $0.5 million and $2.2 million for the comparative periods in 2021. Higher prices throughout 2022 over 2021 were partially offset by declining production volumes. Current royalty percentages for the Company include a 20% gross overriding royalty on two wells as part of a previous funding agreement. The Company expects its royalty rates to decrease as new wells are drilled in the future.

OPERATING EXPENSES	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Oil and NGLs	**110**	71	55	**412**	544	(24)
Natural gas	**385**	270	43	**1,390**	1,399	(1)
Operating expenses	**495**	341	45	**1,802**	1,943	(7)
Average operating expenses						
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**17.13**	8.04	113	**14.14**	11.39	24
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**2.85**	1.47	94	**2.36**	1.59	48
Combined ($/boe)	**17.11**	8.66	98	**14.15**	9.99	42

Per unit operating expenses were $17.11/boe and $14.15/boe for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, up from $8.66/boe and $9.99/boe in the comparative periods in 2021. The increase is mainly the result of fixed costs at the Two Rivers facility combined with production declines as well as increased variable costs such as fuel gas and associated carbon tax. The Company expects operating costs per boe to decrease in the future once new production is brought on-stream.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Oil and NGLs	**13**	19	(32)	**79**	111	(29)
Natural gas	**175**	117	50	**636**	1,049	(39)
Transportation expenses	**188**	136	38	**715**	1,160	(38)
Average transportation expenses						
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)	**1.91**	2.15	(11)	**2.70**	2.33	16
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**1.30**	0.64	103	**1.08**	1.19	(9)
Combined ($/boe)	**6.48**	3.45	88	**5.61**	5.97	(6)

Transportation expenses are mainly third-party pipeline tariffs from firm transportation agreements to deliver production to the purchasers at main hubs. Transportation expenses were up on a per boe basis to $6.48/boe for the three months ended December 31, 2022, compared to $3.45/boe for the comparative period in 2021 mainly due to a higher percentage of natural gas sales in Q4 2022 being sold under Chicago contracts instead of AECO and Westcoast Station 2 than in 2021. While the sales prices were higher on Chicago contracts than on AECO and Westcoast Station 2 contracts, the transportation and marketing expenses are also higher. Transportation expenses were consistent on a per boe basis at $5.61/boe for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to $5.97/boe for the comparative period in 2021.

OPERATING NETBACK	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Oil and NGLs ($/bbl)						
Revenue	**91.33**	78.75	16	**101.64**	65.33	56
Royalties	**(24.88)**	(26.94)	(8)	**(31.22)**	(22.26)	40
Operating expenses	**(17.13)**	(8.04)	113	**(14.14)**	(11.39)	24
Transportation expenses	**(1.91)**	(2.15)	(11)	**(2.70)**	(2.33)	16
Operating netback	**47.41**	41.62	14	**53.58**	29.35	83
Natural gas ($/mcf)						
Revenue	**8.03**	5.05	59	**8.26**	5.29	56
Royalties	**(2.08)**	(1.51)	38	**(2.24)**	(1.25)	79
Operating expenses	**(2.85)**	(1.47)	94	**(2.36)**	(1.59)	48
Transportation expenses	**(1.30)**	(0.64)	103	**(1.08)**	(1.19)	(9)
Operating netback	**1.80**	1.43	26	**2.58**	1.26	105
Combined ($/boe)						
Revenue	**57.83**	41.16	41	**61.48**	39.97	54
Royalties	**(15.25)**	(13.08)	17	**(17.50)**	(11.14)	57
Operating expenses	**(17.11)**	(8.66)	98	**(14.15)**	(9.99)	42
Transportation expenses	**(6.48)**	(3.45)	88	**(5.61)**	(5.97)	(6)
Operating netback	**18.99**	15.97	19	**24.22**	12.87	88

During the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, Coelacanth generated an operating netback (see "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures") of $18.99/boe and $24.22/boe, respectively, up from $15.97/boe and $12.87/boe for the comparative periods in 2021 mainly due to rising commodity prices. Oil, NGLs and natural gas commodity prices rose a combined 41% and 54% in the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2021. This increase was partially offset by higher royalties, operating expenses, and transportation expenses.

The following is a reconciliation of operating netback per boe to net loss per boe for the periods noted:

	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($/boe)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Operating netback	**18.99**	15.97	19	**24.22**	12.87	88
Depletion and depreciation	**(14.26)**	(15.10)	(6)	**(14.79)**	(19.80)	(25)
General and administrative expenses	**(46.11)**	(36.70)	26	**(36.34)**	(25.13)	45
Share based compensation	**(14.02)**	(6.30)	123	**(75.61)**	(7.87)	861
Gain on insurance proceeds	**-**	-	-	**5.16**	-	100
Finance expense	**(2.59)**	(1.19)	118	**(3.14)**	(0.83)	278
Finance income	**25.11**	-	100	**10.33**	-	100
Other income	**1.53**	2.61	(41)	**1.12**	0.53	111
Deferred income tax recovery	**6.32**	-	100	**1.44**	-	100
Net loss	**(25.03)**	(40.71)	(39)	**(87.61)**	(40.23)	118

The following is a reconciliation of operating netback to net loss for the periods noted:

	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($/boe)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Operating netback	**551**	629	(12)	**3,086**	2,502	23
Depletion and depreciation	**(413)**	(595)	(31)	**(1,885)**	(3,850)	(51)
General and administrative expenses	**(1,336)**	(1,445)	(8)	**(4,630)**	(4,887)	(5)
Share based compensation	**(406)**	(248)	64	**(9,633)**	(1,531)	529
Gain on insurance proceeds	**-**	-	-	**657**	-	100
Finance expense	**(76)**	(48)	58	**(400)**	(161)	148
Finance income	**727**	-	100	**1,316**	-	100
Other income	**45**	103	(56)	**143**	103	39
Deferred income tax recovery	**183**	-	100	**183**	-	100
Net loss	**(725)**	(1,604)	(55)	**(11,163)**	(7,824)	43

DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Depletion and depreciation ($000s)	**413**	595	(31)	**1,885**	3,850	(51)
Depletion and depreciation ($/boe)	**14.26**	15.10	(6)	**14.79**	19.80	(25)

The Company calculates depletion on development and production assets included in property, plant, and equipment ("PP&E") based on proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves. Depletion and depreciation for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $0.4 million and $1.9 million, respectively, from $0.6 million and $3.9 million for the comparative periods in 2021 as a result of declining production. On a per boe basis, depletion and depreciation for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $14.26/boe and $14.79/boe, respectively, from $15.10/boe and $19.80/boe for the comparative periods in 2021 due to increased proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves assigned in the Company's December 31, 2022 reserves evaluation.

Included in depletion and depreciation expense for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, is $21 thousand (December 31, 2021 - $14 thousand) and $86 thousand (December 31, 2021 - $82 thousand), respectively, related to the right-of-use asset for the Company's head office lease.

IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT AND EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company evaluated its PP&E Two Rivers CGU for indicators of impairment or impairment reversal and as a result of this assessment management determined that an impairment test was not required to be performed.

At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company evaluated its exploration and evaluation assets for indicators of impairment and as a result of this assessment management determined that an impairment test was not required to be performed.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
G&A expenses (gross)	**1,467**	1,445	2	**4,810**	4,887	(2)
G&A capitalized	**(131)**	-	100	**(180)**	-	100
G&A expenses (net)	**1,336**	1,445	(8)	**4,630**	4,887	(5)
G&A expenses ($/boe)	**46.11**	36.70	26	**36.34**	25.13	45

Net general and administrative expenses ("G&A") totaled $1.3 million and $4.6 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, consistent with $1.4 million and $4.9 million for the comparative periods in 2021.

On a per unit basis G&A increased to $46.11/boe and $36.34/boe for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, compared to $36.70/boe and $25.13/boe for the comparative periods in 2021 due to the decline in production.

SHARE BASED COMPENSATION	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Share based compensation (gross)	**542**	248	119	**9,769**	1,531	538
Share based compensation (capitalized)	**(136)**	-	100	**(136)**	-	100
Share based compensation (net)	**406**	248	64	**9,633**	1,531	529
Share based compensation ($/boe)	**14.02**	6.30	123	**75.61**	7.87	861

The Company accounts for its share based compensation plans using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation cost is charged to earnings over the vesting period for stock options and RSUs granted to officers, directors, employees, and consultants with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus.

Share based compensation expense increased to $0.4 million and $9.6 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, compared to $0.2 million and $1.5 million for the comparative periods in 2021. The large increase stems from accelerated expense of $3.3 million on Leucrotta stock options and RSUs that vested in conjunction with the Arrangement and a one-time charge of $4.5 million equal to the difference between the fair value of the Coelacanth Units and Flow-through Units received and the price paid per Coelacanth Units and Flow-through Units issued to certain officers, directors, and employees of the Company.

FINANCE EXPENSE	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Interest expense	**2**	2	-	**122**	2	6,000
Accretion of lease liabilities	**5**	2	150	**27**	2	1,250
Accretion of decommissioning obligations	**69**	44	57	**251**	157	60
Finance expense	**76**	48	58	**400**	161	148
Finance expense ($/boe)	**2.59**	1.19	118	**3.14**	0.83	278

Accretion expense increased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021 mainly as the result of increasing interest rates. Interest expense relates mainly to outstanding letters of guarantee for firm transportation agreements and decommissioning obligations.

FINANCE INCOME

Finance income relates to interest earned on cash in the bank. Finance income totaled $0.7 million and $1.3 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, compared to $nil and $nil for the comparative periods in 2021. The increase corresponds to the increase in the Company's cash balance over the comparative periods due to the common share financings and assumption of cash from Leucrotta on May 31, 2022.

GAIN ON INSURANCE PROCEEDS

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company received $0.7 million (December 31, 2021 - $nil) from insurance proceeds related to damaged equipment. The equipment that was damaged was previously impaired and had $nil carrying value resulting in a gain of $0.7 million.

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

The deferred income tax recovery of $0.2 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 relates to the premium on the Flow-through Shares issued as the Company had incurred the entire amount with respect to qualifying CDE (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources").

The Company has not realized the net deferred income tax asset as it is not probable that future taxable profits, based on the estimated cash flows derived from the independently evaluated reserve report, would be sufficient to realize the deferred income tax asset at this time.

Estimated tax pools at December 31, 2022 total approximately $95.1 million (December 31, 2021 - $67.8 million).

CASH FLOW USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES AND ADJUSTED FUNDS USED

The following is a reconciliation of cash flow used in operating activities to adjusted funds used for the periods noted:

	Three Months Ended December 31			**Year Ended December 31**		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Cash flow used in operating activities	**(636)**	(805)	(21)	**(9,741)**	(2,730)	257
Add (deduct):						
Decommissioning expenditures	**748**	118	534	**1,402**	162	765
Restricted cash deposits	**-**	-	-	**8,060**	-	100
Change in non-cash working capital	**(172)**	(131)	31	**(71)**	181	(139)
Adjusted funds used (non-GAAP)	**(60)**	(818)	(93)	**(350)**	(2,387)	(85)

Adjusted funds used (see "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures") was $60 thousand ($nil per basic and diluted share) and $0.4 million ($nil per basic and diluted share) for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, compared to $0.8 million ($nil per basic and diluted share) and $2.4 million ($0.01 per basic and diluted share) for the comparative periods in 2021. The change was mainly due to the increase in oil, NGLs, and natural gas commodity prices resulting from the global economic recovery and the return of energy demand around the world in the post COVID-19 pandemic environment. This rise in commodity pricing was partially offset by declining production and increased royalties, operating expenses, and transportation expenses.

Cash flow used in operating activities for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 was $0.6 million ($nil per basic and diluted share) and $9.7 million ($0.03 per basic and diluted share), respectively, compared to $0.8 million ($nil per basic and diluted share) and $2.7 million ($0.01 per basic and diluted share) for the comparative periods in 2021. Cash flow used in operating activities differs from adjusted funds used due to the inclusion of changes in non-cash working capital, movements in restricted cash deposits and expenditures on decommissioning obligations. The large increase in cash flow used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was mainly the result of moving $8.1 million of cash to restricted cash deposits in order to secure letters of guarantee relating to firm transportation agreements and decommissioning obligations.

NET LOSS

The Company incurred net losses of $0.7 million ($nil per basic and diluted share) and $11.2 million ($0.03 per basic and diluted share) for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, compared to $1.6 million ($0.01 per basic and diluted share) and $7.8 million ($0.03 per basic and diluted share) for the comparative periods in 2021. Although the Company benefited in 2022 from rising oil, NGLs, and natural gas commodity prices, the Company incurred accelerated share based compensation expense of $3.3 million on Leucrotta stock options and RSUs that vested in conjunction with the Arrangement and a one-time share compensation charge of $4.5 million relating to private placements of Coelacanth Units and Flow-through Units issued to certain officers, directors, and employees of the Company.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
($000s)	**2022**	2021	% Change	**2022**	2021	% Change
Land	**644**	171	277	**1,164**	542	115
Drilling, completions, and workovers	**5,967**	48	12,331	**9,009**	67	13,346
Equipment	**2,241**	107	1,994	**3,689**	354	942
Geological and geophysical	**24**	-	100	**42**	32	31
Office furniture and equipment	**-**	342	(100)	**-**	342	(100)
Total expenditures	**8,876**	668	1,229	**13,904**	1,337	940

The Company halted capital expenditures in Q2 2020 due to a lack of capital and the global impact of COVID-19 on commodity prices. During the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, with new funding from the Arrangement and financings, the Company drilled one well which will be completed in 2023 and drilled another well for land retention purposes. The Company also began some preliminary facility upgrades including a water disposal well and purchased casing inventory for the upcoming pad drilling in Two Rivers.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Management uses adjusted working capital (see "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures") as a measure to assess the Company's financial position and is reconciled as follows:

($000s)	**December 31, 2022**	December 31, 2021	% Change
Current assets	**67,938**	759	8,851
Less:			
Current liabilities	**(8,901)**	(494)	1,702
Working capital	**59,037**	265	22,178
Add:			
Restricted cash deposits	**7,389**	-	100
Current portion of decommissioning obligations	**1,312**	-	100
Adjusted working capital (Capital management measure)	**67,738**	265	25,462

At December 31, 2022, the Company had adjusted working capital of $67.7 million.

On May 31, 2022, Coelacanth, Leucrotta, Vermilion and the shareholders of Leucrotta closed the Arrangement whereby Vermilion acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Leucrotta in exchange for $1.73 cash for each common share of Leucrotta held.

Immediately prior to the closing of the Arrangement, Leucrotta completed a spin-out to its shareholders through a conveyance agreement with Coelacanth. Coelacanth received all assets and liabilities that were not sold to Vermilion, which comprised the Two Rivers Assets, a net cash amount of approximately $45.1 million, and $85.0 million in tax pools. In exchange for the Two Rivers Assets, Coelacanth issued one Coelacanth Share and 0.1917 Arrangement Warrants to Leucrotta for each common share of Leucrotta outstanding. Leucrotta then transferred the Coelacanth Shares and Arrangement Warrants to the shareholders of Leucrotta.

Arrangement Warrant Financing

As discussed above, on May 31, 2022, 55.6 million Arrangement Warrants were issued to shareholders of Leucrotta. Each Arrangement Warrant entitled the holder to purchase one Coelacanth Share at an exercise price of $0.27 per common share expiring on August 2, 2022. 54.2 million of the total 55.6 million were exercised for proceeds of $14.6 million while 1.3 million expired unexercised.

Vermilion Financing

Pursuant to and concurrent with the closing of the Arrangement, Vermilion purchased 53.3 million Coelacanth Shares at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Share for total gross proceeds of $14.4 million.

Management Financing

On June 10, 2022, Coelacanth closed a non-brokered private placement of 14.0 million Coelacanth Units to certain officers, employees and directors of Coelacanth at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Unit for total gross proceeds of $3.8 million. Each Coelacanth Unit is comprised of one Coelacanth Share and one Warrant. The Warrants are exercisable at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Share and expire on June 10, 2027.

Concurrently on June 10, 2022, Coelacanth closed a non-brokered private placement of 13.8 million Flow-through Units to certain officers, employees and directors of Coelacanth at a price of $0.27 per Flow-through Unit for total gross proceeds of $3.7 million. Each Flow-through Unit is comprised of one Flow-through Share and one Flow-through Warrant. The Flow-through Warrants are exercisable at a price of $0.27 per Flow-through Share and expire on June 10, 2027. The Company incurred the required CDE of $3.7 million related to the Flow-through Shares during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Through these three share issuances and Arrangement Warrant exercises the Company raised a total of $36.5 million.

Management anticipates that the Company will continue to have adequate liquidity to fund budgeted capital investments through a combination of its cash balance, cash flow, equity, and debt if required. Coelacanth's capital program is flexible and can be adjusted as needed based upon the current economic environment. The Company will continue to monitor the economic environment and the possible impact on its business and strategy and will make adjustments as necessary.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2022:

($000s)	Total	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	After Three Years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,499	7,499	-	-
Lease obligations	540	90	206	244
Decommissioning obligations	8,913	1,312	2,247	5,354
Operating commitments	954	194	388	372
Firm transportation agreements	79,335	3,377	9,540	66,418
Firm processing agreements	242	242	-	-
Field equipment lease	1,206	335	804	67
Total contractual obligations	98,689	13,049	13,185	72,455

Operating commitments include the non-lease variable components (operating expenses) of the head office lease.

Transportation commitments include contracts to transport natural gas and NGLs through third-party owned pipeline systems. The Company currently has the following firm transportation commitments:

- 1.5 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to the Alliance Trading Pool (ATP) through October 31, 2024.
- 1.5 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Chicago through October 31, 2024.
- 10.0 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2037.
- 50.0 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2038.

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company assigned the following contracts to third parties:

- 4.4 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from April 1, 2023 through March 31, 2025.
- 10.0 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2025.

The impact of the reduced commitments are reflected in the table above.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company entered into a field equipment lease with payments of $402 thousand per year for a period of three years commencing March 1, 2023.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has certain lease arrangements, all of which are reflected in the contractual obligations and commitments table, which were entered into in the normal course of operations. All leases other than the fixed payment component of the head office lease have been treated as operating leases whereby the lease payments are included in operating expenses or general and administrative expenses depending on the nature of the lease.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting common shares, an unlimited number of non-voting common shares, Class A preferred shares, issuable in series, Class B preferred shares, issuable in series, and Class C preferred shares, issuable in series. The voting common shares of the Company commenced trading on the TSXV on June 20, 2022 under the symbol "CEI". The following table summarizes the common shares outstanding and the number of shares exercisable into common shares from options, warrants, and other instruments:

(000s)	**December 31, 2022**	April 18, 2023
Voting common shares	**425,106**	425,384
Warrants and Flow-through Warrants	**27,780**	27,502
Stock options	**6,044**	10,992
Restricted share units	**3,025**	5,480
Total	**461,955**	469,358

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company issued 4.9 million stock options at an exercise price of $0.76 per common share expiring on January 16, 2028 and vest one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant. The Company also issued 2.5 million RSUs vesting one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021
Average Daily Production								
Oil and NGLs (bbls/d)	**70**	73	86	91	96	115	140	173
Natural gas (mcf/d)	**1,468**	1,567	1,676	1,750	1,993	2,172	2,550	2,942
Oil equivalent (boe/d)	**315**	334	365	383	428	477	565	663
($000s, except per share amounts)								
Oil and natural gas sales	**1,676**	2,135	2,334	1,688	1,621	1,922	1,666	2,563
Cash flow used in								
operating activities	**(636)**	(6,732)	(1,713)	(660)	(805)	(625)	(872)	(428)
Per share - basic and diluted (2)	**(-)**	(0.02)	(0.01)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Adjusted funds flow (used) (1)	**(60)**	161	22	(473)	(818)	(256)	(877)	(436)
Per share - basic and diluted	**(-)**	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Net loss	**(725)**	(830)	(8,062)	(1,546)	(1,604)	(1,440)	(2,562)	(2,218)
Per share - basic and diluted	**(-)**	(-)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(-)	(0.01)	(0.01)

(1) Adjusted funds flow (used) and adjusted funds flow (used) per share do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Please refer to the “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” section for more details and the “Cash Flow Used in Operating Activities and Adjusted Funds Used” section for a reconciliation from cash flow used in operating activities.

(2) Supplemental financial measure. Please refer to the “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” section for more details.

The Company experienced normal production declines from flush production for the Two Rivers property from 2021 to 2022. Oil and natural gas sales, cash flow used in operating activities and adjusted funds flow (used) generally followed the same trend as production with some exceptions based on volatility of commodity prices received. In Q3 2022 cash flow used in operating activities increased due to moving $8.1 million of cash to restricted cash deposits for security on letters of credit relating to firm transportation agreements and decommissioning obligations. Q2 and Q3 2022 oil and natural gas sales increased due to rising commodity prices. In Q2 2022 the net loss increased due to the Company incurring accelerated share based compensation expense of $3.3 million on Leucrotta stock options and RSUs that vested in conjunction with the Arrangement and a one-time share compensation charge of $4.5 million relating to private placements of Coelacanth Units and Flow-through Units issued to certain officers, directors, and employees of the Company.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Management is required to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions in the application of IFRS that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses for the period then ended. Certain of these estimates may change from period to period resulting in a material impact on the Company’s results from operations and financial position (see note 2d in the notes to the Company’s December 31, 2022 financial statements for full descriptions of the use of estimates and judgments).

RISK ASSESSMENT

The acquisition, exploration, and development of oil and natural gas properties involves many risks common to all participants in the oil and natural gas industry. Coelacanth’s exploration and development activities are subject to various business risks such as unstable commodity prices, interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuations, the uncertainty of replacing production and reserves on an economic basis, government regulations, taxes, and safety and environmental concerns. While management realizes these risks cannot be eliminated, they are committed to monitoring and mitigating these risks.

Reserves and reserve replacement

The recovery and reserve estimates on Coelacanth’s properties are estimates only and the actual reserves may be materially different from that estimated. The estimates of reserve values are based on a number of variables including: forecasted oil and natural gas commodity prices, forecasted production, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs and forecasted future development costs. All of these factors may cause estimates to vary from actual results.

Coelacanth’s future oil and natural gas reserves, production, and adjusted funds flow to be derived therefrom are highly dependent on the Company successfully acquiring or discovering new reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves the Company may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will decline over time as such existing reserves are exploited. A future increase in Coelacanth’s reserves will depend on its abilities to acquire suitable prospects or properties and discover new reserves.

To mitigate this risk, Coelacanth has assembled a team of experienced technical professionals who have expertise operating and exploring in areas the Company has identified as being the most prospective for increasing reserves on an economic basis. To further mitigate reserve replacement risk, Coelacanth has targeted a majority of its prospects in areas which have multi-zone potential, year-round access, and lower drilling costs and employs advanced geological and geophysical techniques to increase the likelihood of finding additional reserves.

Operational risks

Coelacanth's operations are subject to the risks normally incidental to the operation and development of oil and natural gas properties and the drilling of oil and natural gas wells. Continuing production from a property, and to some extent the marketing of production therefrom, are largely dependent upon the ability of the operator of the property.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk, such as commodity price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market price exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. The Company may use financial derivatives or physical delivery sales contracts to manage market risks. All such transactions are conducted within risk management tolerances that are reviewed by the Board of Directors.

Foreign exchange risk
The prices received by the Company for the production of oil, natural gas, and NGLs are primarily determined in reference to US dollars, but are settled with the Company in Canadian dollars. The Company's cash flow from commodity sales will therefore be impacted by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company currently does not have any foreign exchange contracts in place.

Interest rate risk
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and restricted cash deposit balances. The Company currently does not use interest rate hedges or fixed interest rate contracts to manage the Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The Company does not currently have a credit facility.

Commodity price risk
Oil and natural gas prices are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian and US dollar but also by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Company's oil, natural gas, and NGLs production is marketed and sold on the spot market to area aggregators based on daily spot prices that are adjusted for product quality and transportation costs. The Company's cash flow from product sales will therefore be impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices. In addition, the Company may enter into commodity price contracts to manage future cash flows. The Company does not currently have any commodity price contracts in place.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the financial loss that the Company would suffer if the Company's counterparties to a financial asset fail to meet or discharge their obligation to the Company. A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable are with customers and joint interest partners in the oil and natural gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. The Company generally grants unsecured credit but routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and joint interest partners.

The Company sells the majority of its production to two petroleum and natural gas marketers and therefore is subject to concentration risk. Historically, the Company has not experienced any collection issues with its oil and natural gas marketers. Joint interest receivables are typically collected within one to three months of the joint interest billing being issued to the partner. The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint interest receivables by obtaining partner approval for significant capital expenditures prior to the expenditure being incurred. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from petroleum and natural gas marketers or joint interest partners; however, in certain circumstances, the Company may cash call a partner in advance of expenditures being incurred.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash deposits, and accounts receivable on the statement of financial position. At December 31, 2022, $1.3 million (84%) of the Company's outstanding accounts receivable were current and $0.2 million (16%) were outstanding for more than 90 days. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company deemed $40 thousand of outstanding accounts receivable to be uncollectable (December 31, 2021 - $0.2 million).

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposits consist of bank balances placed with a financial institution with strong investment grade ratings which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Company manages the credit risk exposure related to risk management contracts by selecting investment grade financial institution counterparties and by not entering into contracts for trading or speculative purposes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's processes for managing liquidity risk include ensuring, to the extent possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they become due. The Company prepares annual, quarterly, and monthly capital expenditure budgets, which are monitored and updated as required, and requires authorizations for expenditures on projects to assist with the management of capital. In managing liquidity risk, the Company ensures that it has access to additional financing, including potential equity issuances and debt financing. The Company also mitigates liquidity risk by maintaining an insurance program to minimize exposure to insurable losses.

Safety and Environmental Risks

The oil and natural gas business is subject to extensive regulation pursuant to various municipal, provincial, national, and international conventions and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases, or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. Coelacanth is committed to meeting and exceeding its environmental and safety responsibilities. Coelacanth has implemented an environmental and safety policy that is designed, at a minimum, to comply with current governmental regulations set for the oil and natural gas industry. Changes to governmental regulations are monitored to ensure compliance. Environmental reviews are completed as part of the due diligence process when evaluating acquisitions. Environmental and safety updates are presented and discussed at each Board of Directors meeting. Coelacanth maintains adequate insurance commensurate with industry standards to cover reasonable risks and potential liabilities associated with its activities as well as insurance coverage for officers and directors executing their corporate duties. To the knowledge of management, there are no legal proceedings to which Coelacanth is a party or of which any of its property is the subject matter, nor are any such proceedings known to Coelacanth to be contemplated.

For additional information on the risks relating to the Company's business, see the "Risk Factors" section contained in the Company's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2022, which is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

PRODUCT TYPES

The Company uses the following references to sales volumes in the MD&A:

Natural gas refers to shale gas
Oil and condensate refers to condensate and tight oil combined
Other NGLs refers to butane, propane and ethane combined
Oil and NGLs refers to tight oil and NGLs combined
Oil equivalent refers to the total oil equivalent of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs combined, using the conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of shale gas to one barrel of oil equivalent as described above.

The following is a complete breakdown of sales volumes for applicable periods by specific product types of shale gas, tight oil, and NGLs:

Sales Volumes by Product Type	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021
Condensate (bbls/d)	6	9	9	12	11	13	17	20
Other NGLs (bbls/d)	15	19	16	21	24	26	30	36
NGLs (bbls/d)	21	28	25	33	35	39	47	56
Tight oil (bbls/d)	49	45	61	58	61	76	93	117
Condensate (bbls/d)	6	9	9	12	11	13	17	20
Oil and condensate (bbls/d)	55	54	70	70	72	89	110	137
Other NGLs (bbls/d)	15	19	16	21	24	26	30	36
Oil and NGLs (bbls/d)	70	73	86	91	96	115	140	173
Shale gas (mcf/d)	1,468	1,567	1,676	1,750	1,993	2,172	2,550	2,942
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,468	1,567	1,676	1,750	1,993	2,172	2,550	2,942
Oil equivalent (boe/d)	315	334	365	383	428	477	565	664

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The use of any of the words "expect", "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "may", "will", "should", "believe", "intends", "forecast", "plans", "guidance" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements or information.

More particularly and without limitation, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company's oil and condensate, other NGLs, and natural gas production, capital programs, and adjusted working capital. The forward-looking statements and information are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by the Company, including expectations and assumptions relating to prevailing commodity prices and exchange rates, applicable royalty rates and tax laws, future well production rates, the performance of existing wells, the success of drilling new wells, the availability of capital to undertake planned activities, and the availability and cost of labour and services.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking statements and information address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors and risks. These include, but are not limited to, the risks associated with the oil and gas industry in general such as operational risks in development, exploration and production, delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures, the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production rates, costs, and expenses, commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations, marketing and transportation, environmental risks, competition, the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources and changes in tax, royalty, and environmental legislation. The forward-looking statements and information contained in this document are made as of the date hereof for the purpose of providing the readers with the Company's expectations for the coming year. The forward-looking statements and information may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the information disclosed in this MD&A, more detailed information is included in the Company's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2022, which is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Coelacanth Energy Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coelacanth Energy Inc. (the Company), which comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
- the statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the years then ended
- the statements of shareholders' equity for the years then ended
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of the impact of estimated proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves on property, plant, and equipment ("PP&E")

Description of the matter

We draw attention to note 2, note 3 and note 6 to the financial statements. The Company uses estimated proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves to deplete its development and production assets included in PP&E, to assess for indicators of impairment or impairment reversal on its cash-generating unit ("CGU") and, if any such indicators exist, to perform an impairment test to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU. The Company has $19.1 million of PP&E as at December 31, 2022.

The Company depletes its net carrying value of development and production assets using the unit of production method by reference to the ratio of production in the period to the related proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves, taking into account estimated forecasted future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Depletion expense on development and production assets was $1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that PP&E within the Company's CGU may be impaired or that historical impairment may be reversed. The estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves is significant to the Company's assessment. The Company determined that there were no external or internal indicators of impairment or impairment reversal at December 31, 2022 for the Company's CGU and no impairment test was required.

The estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves requires the expertise of independent third party reserve evaluators and includes significant assumptions related to:

- Forecasted oil and natural gas commodity prices
- Forecasted production
- Forecasted operating costs
- Forecasted royalty costs
- Forecasted future development costs.

The Company engages independent third party reserve evaluators to estimate the proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the assessment of the impact of estimated proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves on PP&E as a key audit matter. Significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the results of our audit procedures regarding the estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves and the external and internal indicators of impairment or impairment reversal included in the Company's indicator assessment.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter:

With respect to the estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves:

- We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent third party reserve evaluators engaged by the Company
- We compared forecasted oil and natural gas commodity prices to those published by other independent third party reserve evaluators
- We compared the 2022 actual production, operating costs, royalty costs and development costs of the Company to those estimates used in the prior year's estimate of proved oil and natural gas reserves to assess the Company's ability to accurately forecast
- We evaluated the appropriateness of forecasted production and forecasted operating costs, royalty costs and future development costs assumptions by comparing to 2022 historical results. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting the Company to assess the adjustments or lack of adjustments made by the Company in arriving at the assumptions.

We assessed the depletion expense calculation for compliance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

We evaluated the Company's assessment of external and internal indicators of impairment or impairment reversal by considering whether the quantitative and qualitative information in the analysis was consistent with external market and industry data and the estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in the document entitled "2022 Annual Report".

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indicators that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions and the information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in the document entitled "2022 Annual Report" as at the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditor's report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor's report is Gregory Ronald Caldwell.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
April 18, 2023

Coelacanth Energy Inc.
Statements of Financial Position

($000s)	Note	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**65,410**	-
Current portion of restricted cash deposits	(5)	**671**	-
Accounts receivable		**1,487**	461
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**370**	298
		67,938	759
Restricted cash deposits	(5)	**7,389**	-
Property, plant, and equipment	(6)	**19,053**	12,870
Exploration and evaluation assets	(7)	**19,649**	14,612
		46,091	27,482
		114,029	28,241
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**7,499**	487
Current portion of lease obligations	(8)	**90**	7
Current portion of decommissioning obligations	(9)	**1,312**	-
		8,901	494
Lease obligations	(8)	**450**	513
Decommissioning obligations	(9)	**7,601**	11,142
		16,952	12,149
Shareholders' Equity			
Shareholders' capital	(11)	**115,322**	-
Warrants	(11)	**4,272**	-
Contributed surplus		**1,053**	-
Net investment in Two Rivers Assets	(10)	**-**	16,092
Reserve from common-control transaction	(4,10)	**(18,063)**	-
Deficit		**(5,507)**	-
		97,077	16,092
		114,029	28,241
Commitments	(23)		
Subsequent events	(12,23)		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rob Zakresky
Director

Tom Medvedic
Director

Coelacanth Energy Inc.
Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

($000s, except per share amounts)	Note	Years Ended December 31 **2022**	2021
Revenue			
Oil and natural gas sales	(22)	**7,833**	7,772
Other income	(9)	**143**	103
Royalties		**(2,230)**	(2,167)
		5,746	5,708
Expenses			
Operating		**1,802**	1,943
Transportation		**715**	1,160
Depletion and depreciation	(6)	**1,885**	3,850
General and administrative		**4,630**	4,887
Share based compensation	(11,12)	**9,633**	1,531
Gain on insurance proceeds	(6)	**(657)**	-
Finance income		**(1,316)**	-
Finance expense	(15)	**400**	161
		17,092	13,532
Loss before taxes		**11,346**	7,824
Taxes			
Deferred income tax recovery	(16)	**(183)**	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**11,163**	7,824
Net loss per share			
Basic and diluted	(13)	**(0.03)**	(0.03)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Coelacanth Energy Inc.
Statements of Shareholders' Equity

($000s)	Note	Share-holders' Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Net investment in Two Rivers Assets	Reserve from common-control transaction	Deficit	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2021		-	-	-	18,344	-	-	18,344
Net loss		-	-	-	(7,824)	-	-	(7,824)
Net contributions from Leucrotta	(10)	-	-	-	4,041	-	-	4,041
Share based compensation	(12)	-	-	-	1,531	-	-	1,531
Balance, December 31, 2021		-	-	-	16,092	-	-	16,092
Net loss		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,656)**	**-**	**(5,507)**	**(11,163)**
Net contributions from Leucrotta	(10)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**922**	**-**	**-**	**922**
Cash received from Leucrotta	(4)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45,104**	**-**	**-**	**45,104**
Issue of share capital	(4,11)	**78,244**	**556**	**-**	**(60,737)**	**(18,063)**	**-**	**-**
Issue of common shares, flow-through common shares and warrants	(11)	**22,077**	**4,272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,349**
Exercise of Arrangement Warrants	(11)	**15,184**	**(542)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,642**
Expiry of Arrangement Warrants	(11)	**-**	**(14)**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Flow-through share premium	(11)	**(183)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(183)**
Share based compensation	(12)	**-**	**-**	**1,039**	**4,275**	**-**	**-**	**5,314**
Balance, December 31, 2022		**115,322**	**4,272**	**1,053**	**-**	**(18,063)**	**(5,507)**	**97,077**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Coelacanth Energy Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows

($000s)	Note	Years Ended December 31 2022	2021
Operating Activities			
Net loss		**(11,163)**	(7,824)
Depletion and depreciation	(6)	**1,885**	3,850
Share based compensation	(11,12)	**9,633**	1,531
Finance expense	(15)	**400**	161
Interest paid	(15)	**(122)**	(2)
Gain on insurance proceeds	(6)	**(657)**	-
Deferred income tax recovery	(16)	**(183)**	-
Other income	(9)	**(143)**	(103)
Decommissioning expenditures	(9)	**(1,402)**	(162)
Restricted cash deposits	(5)	**(8,060)**	-
Change in non-cash working capital	(21)	**71**	(181)
		(9,741)	(2,730)
Financing Activities			
Cash received from Leucrotta	(4)	**45,104**	-
Net contributions from Leucrotta	(10)	**922**	4,041
Issue of common shares, flow-through common shares, and warrants	(11)	**21,894**	-
Exercise of Arrangement Warrants	(11)	**14,642**	-
Payment of lease obligations	(8)	**(7)**	(78)
		82,555	3,963
Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures - property, plant, and equipment	(6)	**(8,944)**	(888)
Capital expenditures - exploration and evaluation assets	(7)	**(4,960)**	(449)
Insurance proceeds on equipment	(6)	**657**	-
Change in non-cash working capital	(21)	**5,843**	104
		(7,404)	(1,233)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**65,410**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**65,410**	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Coelacanth Energy Inc. ("Coelacanth" or the "Company") is an oil and natural gas company, actively engaged in the acquisition, development, exploration, and production of oil and natural gas reserves in north eastern British Columbia, Canada. Coelacanth was incorporated in Alberta, Canada under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on March 24, 2022 under the name of 2418573 Alberta Ltd., and subsequently changed its name to Coelacanth Energy Inc. on April 12, 2022. The Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") on June 20, 2022 under the symbol "CEI". The Company's place of business is located at 2110, 530 - 8th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 3S8.

On May 31, 2022, the arrangement agreement between Coelacanth, Leucrotta Exploration Inc. ("Leucrotta"), Vermilion Energy Inc. ("Vermilion"), and the shareholders of Leucrotta (the "Arrangement") closed and Vermilion acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Leucrotta for $1.73 cash for each common share of Leucrotta held.

Pursuant to an asset conveyance agreement between Coelacanth and Leucrotta made as of May 31, 2022, and immediately prior to the closing of the Arrangement, Leucrotta transferred approximately $45.1 million cash, net of transaction costs, and certain oil and natural gas assets primarily located in the Two Rivers area of British Columbia ("Two Rivers Assets") to Coelacanth in exchange for one common share of Coelacanth ("Coelacanth Share"), and 0.1917 of a common share purchase warrant of Coelacanth (one whole warrant being an "Arrangement Warrant") for each common share of Leucrotta outstanding. The Coelacanth Shares and Arrangement Warrants were then transferred to the shareholders of Leucrotta.

Since the shareholders of Coelacanth and Leucrotta were the same both before and after the conveyance of the Two Rivers Assets (at the time Coelacanth was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leucrotta), this transaction was deemed a common-control transaction. The financial statements present the historic financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the transferred Two Rivers Assets for all prior periods up to and including May 31, 2022 on a carve-out basis as if they had operated as a stand-alone entity subject to Leucrotta's control. The financial position, results of operations and cash flows from March 24, 2022 (the date of incorporation of Coelacanth) to May 31, 2022 include both the Two Rivers Assets and Coelacanth on a combined basis and from May 31, 2022 forward include the results of Coelacanth after assuming the Two Rivers Assets upon close of the Arrangement.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 18, 2023.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements present the historic financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the transferred Two Rivers Assets for all prior periods up to and including May 31, 2022 on a carve-out basis as if they had operated as a stand-alone entity subject to Leucrotta's control ("carve-out financial statements"). The financial position, results of operations and cash flows from March 24, 2022 (the date of incorporation of Coelacanth) to May 31, 2022 include both the Two Rivers Assets and Coelacanth on a combined basis and from May 31, 2022 forward include the results of Coelacanth after assuming the Two Rivers Assets upon close of the Arrangement at the net carrying value of the Two Rivers Assets according to historical cost financial records of Leucrotta. The carve-out financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

In respect of the carve-out financial statements, the basis of allocation for certain assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are described below:

Accounts receivable attributable to the Two Rivers Assets were estimated based on the last month's accrued revenue for each period end, assuming a 30 day payment cycle.

Prepaid expenses and deposits include amounts directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets.

Exploration and evaluation assets related to the Two Rivers Assets were carved-out based on historical cost records of Leucrotta directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets.

Property, plant, and equipment related to the Two Rivers Assets were carved-out based on historical cost records of Leucrotta directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets.

Accounts payable related to the Two Rivers Assets were estimated based on the last month's operating expenditures for each period end, assuming a 30 day payment cycle. Accrued liabilities include accrued capital expenditures directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets.

There has been no debt or interest expense allocated to Coelacanth as there is no direct legal agreement providing for lending as specifically relating to the Two Rivers Assets. This is consistent with the Arrangement in that no Leucrotta debt was assumed by Coelacanth.

Decommissioning obligations were derived from the historical cost records of Leucrotta based on the estimated future abandonment and remediation costs for the wells and facilities directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets.

Lease obligations and associated right-of-use assets were derived from the historical cost records of Leucrotta directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets as Coelacanth assumed the lease obligations (head office lease) from Leucrotta.

The deferred income taxes attributed to the Two Rivers Assets was calculated using tax pools directly associated with the Two Rivers Assets for carve-out purposes and allocated based on the carve-out net income (loss) before tax adjusting for temporary and permanent differences. The Company has not recognized the net deferred income tax asset.

Oil and natural gas sales, royalties, operating and transportation expenses were amounts directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets derived from lease operating statements.

Depletion and depreciation expense were derived from the historical capital amounts of Leucrotta directly attributable to the Two Rivers Assets and proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves for the Two Rivers Assets calculated in accordance with the policy outlined in note 3.

Accretion expense was derived from the historical cost records of Leucrotta directly attributable to the decommissioning obligations and lease obligations of the Two Rivers Assets.

Impairment and impairment reversal was calculated in accordance with the policy outlined in note 3.

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses were allocated to the Two Rivers Assets based on the percentage of employees retained in Coelacanth relative to the overall employee count of Leucrotta.

Share based compensation ("SBC") expense was allocated to the Two Rivers Assets based on the percentage of employees retained in Coelacanth relative to the overall employee count of Leucrotta.

Equity in the Two Rivers Assets is shown as a net investment in place of Shareholders' Equity because a direct ownership by shareholders in the Two Rivers Assets did not exist. All excess cash flows are assumed to be distributed to Leucrotta and all cash flow deficiencies and capital expenditures are assumed to be funded by Leucrotta through the net investment.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and use judgment regarding the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. By their nature, estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and changes in such estimates in future periods could require a material change in the financial statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from the estimated amounts as future confirming events occur.

Throughout 2022, improved benchmark commodity pricing positively impacted the oil and gas industry but the potential for volatility remains. Management regularly assesses and makes best estimates regarding the impacts of macro-economic influences, such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the re-opening of economies post COVID-19 lockdowns, inflationary pressures and rising interest rates, and incorporates the same in its estimates and assumptions at each reporting period.

Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below.

Carve-out financial statements
The preparation of the carve-out financial statements requires the use of significant judgments by management in the allocation of the reported amounts of Leucrotta to the carve-out assets and liabilities. The carve-out financial statements do not necessarily reflect what the financial position, results of operations and cash flows would have been had these net assets been in a separate entity, or the future results of the business, as it exists after the completion of the Arrangement.

Cash-generating units ("CGU")
The Company's assets are aggregated into CGUs for the purposes of calculating depletion and depreciation and impairment. CGUs are determined based on the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independent of other assets or groups of assets. Determination of the CGUs is subject to the Company's judgment and is based on geographical proximity, shared infrastructure, similar exposure to market risk, and materiality.

Impairment
Significant management judgment is required to analyze internal and external indicators of impairment or historical impairment reversal with the estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves being significant to the assessment. In determining the estimated recoverable amount of assets or CGUs, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on the estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves. The estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves includes significant assumptions related to: forecasted oil and natural gas commodity prices, forecasted production, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs, forecasted future development costs, discount rates and other relevant assumptions.

Exploration and evaluation assets
The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires the Company to make certain judgments as to future events and circumstances as to whether economic quantities of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves will be found so as to assess if technical feasibility and commercial viability has been achieved.

Reserves
The Company uses estimated proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves to deplete its development and production assets included in property, plant, and equipment, to assess for indicators of impairment or impairment reversal on its CGU and, if any such indicators exist, to perform an impairment test to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU. The Company's proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves represent the estimated quantities of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be economically recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible. Proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves requires estimation and are subject to assumptions regarding: forecasted oil and natural gas commodity prices, forecasted production, forecasted operating costs, forecasted royalty costs and forecasted future development costs. Changes in reported proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves can impact the carrying values of the Company's property, plant, and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets, the calculation of depletion expense, and the provision for decommissioning obligations due to changes in expected future cash flows. The estimated proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves are evaluated by independent third party reserve evaluators at least annually in accordance with the standards contained in National Instrument 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook

Decommissioning obligations
Amounts recorded for decommissioning obligations requires the use of estimates with respect to the amount and timing of decommissioning expenditures. Actual costs and cash outflows can differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, public expectations, market conditions, discovery and analysis of site conditions and changes in technology. Other provisions are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future cash outflow.

Share based compensation
Share based payment arrangements are measured at fair value at the grant date in accordance with IFRS 2. Compensation costs recognized for share based compensation plans (most notably stock options) are subject to the estimation of what the ultimate value will be using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes-Merton model which is based on significant assumptions such as volatility, expected term, and forfeiture rate.

Deferred taxes
Deferred taxes are based on estimates as to the timing of the reversal of temporary differences, substantively enacted tax rates, and the likelihood of assets being realized. Tax interpretations, regulations, and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Judgments are also required to determine the likelihood of whether deferred income taxes at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings.

Changing regulation
Emissions, carbon and other regulations impacting climate and climate-related matters are constantly evolving. The Company considers the impact of the evolving worldwide demand for energy and global advancement of alternative sources of energy that are not sourced from fossil fuels. The ultimate period in which global energy markets can transition from carbon-based sources to alternative energy is highly uncertain and the Company will continue to monitor its estimates as the energy evolution continues. With respect to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") and climate reporting, the International Sustainability Standards Board has issued an IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard with the aim to develop sustainability disclosure standards that are globally consistent, comparable and reliable. In addition, the Canadian Securities Administrators have issued a proposed National Instrument 51-107 *Disclosure of Climate-related Matters*. The cost to comply with these standards, and others that may be developed or evolve over time, has not yet been quantified.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company to all periods presented in these financial statements, other than as described below.

(a) Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements represent activities where the Company has joint control established by a contractual agreement. Joint control requires unanimous consent for financial and operational decisions (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement). A joint arrangement is either a joint operation, whereby the parties have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, or a joint venture, whereby the parties have rights to the net assets. For a joint operation the financial statements include the Company's proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows of the arrangement with items of a similar nature on a line-by-line basis, from the date that joint control commences until the date that joint control ceases. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Company's share of the joint venture's net assets. Many of the Company's oil and natural gas activities involve undivided interests in jointly owned assets and these financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities. The Company has no arrangements classified as joint ventures.

(b) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Measurement in subsequent periods is dependent on the financial instrument's classification. The initial classification of a financial asset into one of the following three categories depends on the Company's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Amortized cost
Includes assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets designated at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any impairment.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")
Includes assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, where its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets designated at FVOCI are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
Includes assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI and are measured at fair value through profit or loss, including all derivative financial assets. Financial assets designated at FVTPL are initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value charged to earnings.

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is held-for-trading, a derivative, or designated as FVTPL on initial recognition. The classification of a financial liability is irrevocable. Financial liabilities at FVTPL (other than financial liabilities designated at FVTPL) are measured at fair value with changes in fair value, along with any interest expense, recognized in earnings. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in earnings. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in earnings.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's financial instruments classified and measured at amortized cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash deposits, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company has not designated any financial instruments as FVOCI or FVTPL.

Derivative financial instruments

From time to time, the Company may enter into certain financial derivative contracts in order to manage the exposure to market risks from fluctuations in commodity prices. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. The Company does not designate financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges, and thus does not apply hedge accounting, even though the Company considers all commodity contracts to be economic hedges. As a result, all financial derivative contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are measured at fair value, with changes therein recognized in earnings. Transaction costs are recognized in earnings when incurred.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in earnings. Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated and the entire contract is measured at either FVTPL or amortized cost, as appropriate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of cash held in bank accounts.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(c) Property, plant, and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets

Recognition and measurement

Exploration and evaluation expenditures
Pre-license costs are recognized in earnings as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring undeveloped land and drilling costs, are initially capitalized until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. The costs are accumulated in cost centers by well, field, or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when proved or probable oil and natural gas reserves are determined to exist. If proved or probable oil and natural gas reserves are found, the accumulated costs and associated undeveloped land are transferred to development and production assets included in property, plant, and equipment. The exploration and evaluation costs are reviewed for impairment prior to any such transfer.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and are transferred to property, plant, and equipment, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to their respective CGUs.

Development and production costs
Items of property, plant, and equipment, which include development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of development and production assets includes: transfers from exploration and evaluation assets, which generally include the cost to drill the well and the cost of the associated land upon determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability; the cost to complete and tie-in the well; facility costs; the cost of recognizing provisions for future restoration and decommissioning obligations; geological and geophysical costs; and directly attributable overhead.

Development and production assets are grouped into CGUs for impairment testing. The Company currently has one CGU located in north east BC, being the Two Rivers CGU.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant, and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant, and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment and are recognized in earnings. The carrying amount of any replaced or disposed item of property, plant, and equipment is derecognized.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of property, plant, and equipment are recognized as property, plant, and equipment only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. Capitalized property, plant, and equipment generally represent costs incurred in developing proved or probable oil and natural gas reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves and are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognized in operating expenses as incurred.

Non-monetary asset swaps

Exchanges or swaps of property, plant, and equipment are measured at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or neither the fair value of the assets given up nor the assets received can be reliably estimated. The cost of the acquired asset is measured at the fair value of the asset given up unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. Where fair value is not used, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset given up is included in earnings. Exchanges or parts of exchanges that involve principally exploration and evaluation assets are measured at the carrying amount of the asset exchanged, reduced by the amount of any cash consideration received. No gain is recognized unless the cash consideration received exceeds the carrying value of the asset held.

Depletion and depreciation

The Company depletes its net carrying value of development and production assets using the unit of production method by reference to the ratio of production in the period to the related proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves, taking into account estimated forecasted future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Estimated salvage value of the assets at the end of their useful lives is also taken into account. The Company engages independent third party reserve evaluators to estimate the proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves.

The cost of office and other equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of between three and six years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and salvage values are reviewed at each reporting date and, if necessary, changes are accounted for prospectively.

Assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups consisting of assets and liabilities, are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered primarily through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Assets and liabilities qualifying as held for sale must be available for immediate sale in their present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, and their sale must be highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale.

Non-current assets, or disposal groups, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal, with gains or losses recognized in earnings. Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are presented in current assets and liabilities within the statement of financial position. Assets held for sale are not subject to depletion and depreciation.

(d) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an underlying asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The assets are depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits. The Company includes ROU assets in property, plant, and equipment on the statement of financial position. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. In addition, the ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

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 interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset, or is recorded in earnings if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero. Lease payments are applied against the lease obligation, with a portion reflected as interest expense using the effective interest rate method. The Company presents the lease liability as its own line item on the statement of financial position.

(e) Impairment

Financial assets

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for its financial assets measured at amortized cost at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECLs") as its accounts receivable are due within a period of less than one year and are not considered to have a significant financing component. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that property, plant, and equipment within the Company's cash-generating unit may be impaired or that historical impairment may be reversed. If any such indication exists, then the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount is estimated. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when they are transferred to development and production assets included in property, plant, and equipment or if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. ROU assets may be tested as part of a cash-generating unit, as a separate cash-generating unit or as an individual asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (a cash-generating unit or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal.

Fair value less costs of disposal is determined to be the amount for which the asset could be sold in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value less costs of disposal is generally determined using discounted cash flows from the estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves considering recent market transactions. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Value in use is determined from the estimate of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in earnings. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to the assets in the CGUs on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed each reporting date if facts or circumstances indicate that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(f) Business combinations

Transactions for the purchase of assets, where the assets acquired are deemed to constitute a business, are accounted for as business combinations. Using the acquisition method, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at their acquisition-date fair values. Transaction costs related to the acquisition are expensed as incurred.

(g) Common-control transaction

Since the shareholders of Coelacanth and Leucrotta were the same both before and after the conveyance of the Two Rivers Assets, this transaction was deemed a common-control transaction. As such, the assets and liabilities assumed by Coelacanth, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and deposits, property, plant, and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, decommissioning obligations, and lease obligations, were originally recognized on the date of acquisition at their respective carrying amounts according to historical cost financial records of Leucrotta.

(h) Share based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method for valuing share based compensation. Under this method, the compensation cost attributed to stock options and restricted share units is measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options and restricted share units that vest. Upon the settlement of the stock options and restricted share units, the previously recognized value in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to share capital.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event that can be estimated with reasonable certainty. Provisions are measured by estimating the cash flows that the Company would pay to be relieved of the obligation. To the extent that provisions are estimated using a present value technique, such amounts are determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows at a risk-free pre-tax rate. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Decommissioning obligations
The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning, and site disturbance remediation activities. A provision is made for the estimated cost of abandonment and site restoration and capitalized in the relevant asset category. The capitalized amount is depreciated on a unit of production basis over the life of the associated proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves. Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time, changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation, and changes in the risk-free rate. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as accretion (within finance expenses) whereas increases or decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows or changes in the discount rate are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

Onerous contracts
A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on associated assets.

(j) Revenue

The Company earns revenue from its production and sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs.

Revenue from the sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs is recognized based on the consideration specified in contracts with customers. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the product transfers to the customer and collection is reasonably assured. This is generally at the point in time when the customer obtains legal title to the product which is when it is physically transferred to the pipeline or other transportation method agreed upon.

The Company evaluates its arrangements with third parties and partners to determine if the Company is acting as the principal or as an agent. In making this evaluation, management considers if the Company obtains control of the product delivered, which is indicated by the Company having the primary responsibility for the delivery of the product, having the ability to establish prices or having inventory risk. If the Company acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as a principal in a transaction, then revenue is recognized on a net basis, only reflecting the fee, if any, realized by the Company from the transaction.

Tariffs, tolls and fees charged to other entities for use of pipelines and facilities owned by the Company are evaluated by management to determine if these originate from contracts with customers or from incidental or collaborative arrangements. Tariffs, tolls and fees charged to other entities that are from contracts with customers are recognized in revenue when the related services are provided.

When allocating the transaction price realized in contracts with multiple performance obligations (sale of commodities and sale of transportation services), management is required to make estimates of the prices at which the Company would sell the product or service separately to customers.

(k) Finance income and expenses

Finance income and expense comprises interest expense, including interest on lease obligations, accretion on decommissioning obligations and lease obligations, and interest income earned on cash in the bank.

(l) Income tax

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in earnings except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable earnings will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(m) Per share amounts

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net earnings or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share amounts are determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period for the effects of dilutive instruments such as stock options and restricted share units granted.

(n) Flow-through shares

The Company, from time to time, may issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its capital expenditure program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the tax deductions associated with the expenditures are renounced to the subscribers. On issuance of flow-through shares, the premium received on such shares, being the difference between the fair value ascribed to flow-through shares issued and the fair value that would have been received for common shares with no tax attributes, is recognized as a liability on the statement of financial position. When the expenditures are incurred, the liability is drawn down, a deferred tax liability is recorded equal to the estimated amount of deferred income tax payable by the Company as a result of the foregone tax benefits, and the difference is recognized in earnings.

(o) Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received. When the conditions of a grant relate to income or expenses, it is recognized in the statement of operations in the period in which the expenditures are incurred or income is earned. When the conditions of a grant relate to an underlying asset, it is recognized as a reduction to the carrying amount of the related asset and amortized into earnings on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the underlying asset through reduced depletion and depreciation expense.

4. COMMON-CONTROL TRANSACTION

As described in note 1, on May 31, 2022, as a result of the closing of the Arrangement between Coelacanth, Leucrotta, Vermilion, and the shareholders of Leucrotta, Leucrotta transferred approximately $45.1 million cash, net of transaction costs, and the Two Rivers Assets to Coelacanth in exchange for one Coelacanth Share and 0.1917 of an Arrangement Warrant of Coelacanth for each common share of Leucrotta outstanding. The Coelacanth Shares and Arrangement Warrants were transferred to the shareholders of Leucrotta. Vermilion then acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Leucrotta in exchange for $1.73 cash for each common share outstanding.

Since the shareholders of Coelacanth and Leucrotta were the same both before and after the conveyance of the Two Rivers Assets, this transaction was deemed a common-control transaction. As such, the Company elected to recognize the assets and liabilities assumed by Coelacanth, including cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and deposits, property, plant, and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, decommissioning obligations and lease obligations at the carrying amount of the Two Rivers Assets according to historical cost financial records of Leucrotta.

Common shares issued as part of the consideration for the common-control transaction with Leucrotta were valued at $0.27 per common share which was based on the issue price of the public and insider private placements (see note 11). The Arrangement Warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes-Merton model (see note 11). The difference between the value of the Coelacanth Shares and

Arrangement Warrants, totaling $78.8 million, and the Net investment in the Two Rivers Assets, which was $60.7 million at May 31, 2022, equated to $18.1 million and has been recognized as a Reserve from common-control transaction within Shareholders' Equity.

5. RESTRICTED CASH DEPOSITS

The Company has $8.1 million in restricted guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC's") with a Canadian chartered bank. These restricted GIC's are being held as security for $8.1 million of letters of guarantee to third parties relating to firm transportation agreements and decommissioning obligations.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	**671**	-
Long-term	**7,389**	-
	8,060	-

6. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	**Total**
Balance, January 1, 2021	55,435
Additions	888
Change in decommissioning obligation estimates (note 9)	1,754
Right-of-use asset additions (note 8)	518
Derecognition of right-of-use asset (note 8)	(254)
Derecognition of office equipment	(545)
Balance, December 31, 2021	57,796
Additions	**8,944**
Capitalized share based compensation	**59**
Change in decommissioning obligation estimates (note 9)	**(935)**
Balance, December 31, 2022	**65,864**

Accumulated Depletion, Depreciation, and Impairment	**Total**
Balance, January 1, 2021	41,875
Derecognition of right-of-use asset (note 8)	(254)
Derecognition of office equipment	(545)
Depletion and depreciation	3,850
Balance, December 31, 2021	44,926
Depletion and depreciation	**1,885**
Balance, December 31, 2022	**46,811**

Net Book Value	**Total**
December 31, 2021	12,870
December 31, 2022	**19,053**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company received $0.7 million (December 31, 2021 - $nil) from insurance proceeds related to damaged equipment. The equipment that was damaged was previously impaired and had $nil carrying value resulting in a gain of $0.7 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, approximately $114 thousand (December 31, 2021 - $nil) of directly attributable general and administrative costs were capitalized as expenditures on property, plant, and equipment ("PP&E").

Depletion and depreciation

The calculation of depletion and depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 included an estimated $40.0 million (December 31, 2021 - $6.3 million) for forecasted future development costs associated with proved and probable undeveloped oil and natural gas reserves and excluded approximately $1.2 million (December 31, 2021 - $1.2 million) for the estimated salvage value of production equipment and facilities. Depletion expense on development and production assets was $1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - $3.8 million).

Included in depletion and depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022, is $86 thousand (December 31, 2021 - $82 thousand) related to the right-of-use asset for the Company's head office lease. At December 31, 2022, the net book value of this right-of-use asset is $0.4 million (December 31, 2021 - $0.5 million).

Impairment Assessment

The Company determined that there were no external or internal indicators of impairment or impairment reversal at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 for its PP&E Two Rivers CGU and no impairment test was required.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	14,163
Additions	449
Balance, December 31, 2021	14,612
Additions	**4,960**
Capitalized share based compensation	**77**
Balance, December 31, 2022	**19,649**

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets consist of the Company's exploration projects which are pending the determination of proved or probable oil and natural gas reserves. Additions represent the Company's share of costs incurred on exploration and evaluation assets during the period, consisting primarily of undeveloped land and drilling costs until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, approximately $66 thousand (December 31, 2021 - $nil) of directly attributable general and administrative costs were capitalized as expenditures on E&E assets.

At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company evaluated its E&E assets for indicators of impairment and as a result of this assessment management determined that an impairment test was not required to be performed.

8. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Leucrotta entered into a new office lease agreement at a new location commencing December 1, 2021 and was transferred to Coelacanth as part of the Arrangement. Lease obligations are discounted with an effective interest rate of 5.5% and the right-of-use asset is amortized based on the lease term. The Company's office lease does not require any lease payments over the first year of the lease and the lease expires November 30, 2027 with a renewal option of an additional five year term. Only the first term of the lease has been recognized as a right-of-use asset and lease obligation. Leucrotta's prior office lease expired October 31, 2021, in which lease obligations were discounted with an effective interest rate of 5.0% and the right-of-use asset was amortized based on the lease term. The right-of-use asset related to the previous office lease has been derecognized.

	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	78
Additions	518
Lease payments	(80)
Interest expense	2
Accretion (note 15)	2
Balance, December 31, 2021	520
Lease payments	**(10)**
Interest expense	**3**
Accretion (note 15)	**27**
Balance, December 31, 2022	**540**
Current	**90**
Long-term	**450**
	540

The total undiscounted amount of the estimated future cash flows to settle the lease obligations over the remaining lease term is $0.6 million. The Company's minimum lease payments are as follows:

	December 31, 2022
Within one year	117
Later than one year but not later than three years	245
Later than three years	258
Minimum lease payments	620
Amount representing interest expense	(80)
Present value of net lease payments	**540**

The expense recognized relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets for year ended December 31, 2022 was $34 thousand (December 31, 2021 - $34 thousand) and has been included in operating expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, $16 thousand (December 31, 2021 - $0.2 million) of non-lease variable expenses relating to the head office lease have been included within general and administrative expenses.

9. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS

The Company's decommissioning obligations result from its ownership interest in development and production assets including well sites and gathering systems. The total decommissioning obligation is estimated based on the Company's net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, estimated costs to abandon and reclaim the wells and facilities, and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The total undiscounted amount of the estimated cash flows, adjusted for inflation at 1.84% per year (December 31, 2021 - 1.79%) required to settle the decommissioning obligations is approximately $11.8 million (December 31, 2021 - $14.5 million) which is estimated to be incurred over the next 21 years. At December 31, 2022, a risk-free rate of 2.92% (December 31, 2021 - 1.75%) was used to calculate the net present value of the decommissioning obligations.

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Balance, beginning of year	**11,142**	9,496
Provisions incurred	**215**	-
Provisions settled	**(1,402)**	(162)
Government subsidies	**(143)**	(103)
Revisions in estimated cash flows	**519**	1,797
Revisions due to change of rates	**(1,669)**	(43)
Accretion (note 15)	**251**	157
Balance, end of year	**8,913**	11,142
Current	**1,312**	-
Long-term	**7,601**	11,142
	8,913	11,142

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company benefited from the British Columbia Government's Dormant Sites Reclamation Program resulting in a reduction in decommissioning obligations of $0.1 million (December 31, 2021 - $0.1 million) with the offset being recorded as other income in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

10. NET INVESTMENT IN TWO RIVERS ASSETS

Leucrotta's net investment in the operations of the Two Rivers Assets is presented as net investment in Two Rivers Assets in these financial statements because a direct ownership by shareholders in the Two Rivers Assets did not exist. The net investment in Two Rivers Assets is comprised of accumulated net loss of the operations and the accumulated net contributions from and distributions to Leucrotta up to May 31, 2022, the date of the common-control transaction as described in notes 1 and 4.

Net financing transactions with Leucrotta as presented on the statement of cash flows represent the net contributions and distributions related to funding between the Two Rivers Assets and Leucrotta. All share based compensation up to the date of the Arrangement has been included in the net investment in Two Rivers Assets account.

The following table reconciles the net investment in the Two Rivers Assets:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Balance, beginning of year	**16,092**	18,344
Net loss	**(5,656)**	(7,824)
Net contributions from Leucrotta	**922**	4,041
Share based compensation	**4,275**	1,531
Cash received from Leucrotta	**45,104**	-
Common shares issued on common-control transaction	**(78,244)**	-
Arrangement Warrants issued on common-control transaction	**(556)**	-
Transfer to reserve from common-control transaction	**18,063**	-
Balance, end of year	**-**	16,092

11. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL AND WARRANTS

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting common shares, an unlimited number of non-voting common shares, Class A preferred shares, issuable in series, Class B preferred shares, issuable in series, and Class C preferred shares, issuable in series. No non-voting common shares or preferred shares have been issued.

Voting Common Shares	Number	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	-	-
Share issuance, Leucrotta common-control transaction	289,792	78,244
Exercise of Arrangement Warrants	54,230	15,184
Issue of common shares and flow-through common shares	81,084	22,077
Flow-through share premium	-	(183)
Balance, December 31, 2022	**425,106**	**115,322**

Warrants	Number	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	-	-
Issue of warrants	27,780	4,272
Balance, December 31, 2022	**27,780**	**4,272**

Arrangement Warrants	Number	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	-	-
Issued upon Arrangement	55,553	556
Exercised	(54,230)	(542)
Expired	(1,323)	(14)
Balance, December 31, 2022	**-**	**-**

As described in notes 1 and 4, on May 31, 2022 Coelacanth, Leucrotta, Vermilion and the shareholders of Leucrotta closed the Arrangement whereby Vermilion acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Leucrotta in exchange for $1.73 cash per common share held and Coelacanth was transferred the Two Rivers Assets from Leucrotta in exchange for one Coelacanth Share and 0.1917 of a common share purchase warrant of Coelacanth (one whole warrant being an "Arrangement Warrant") for each common share of Leucrotta outstanding. The Coelacanth Shares and Arrangement Warrants were then transferred to the shareholders of Leucrotta

Common shares issued as part of the consideration for the common-control transaction with Leucrotta were valued at $0.27 per common share which was based on the issue price of the below financings.

Arrangement Warrant Financing

Each Arrangement Warrant entitled the holder to purchase one Coelacanth Share at an exercise price of $0.27 per common share expiring on August 2, 2022. 54.2 million of the total 55.6 million Arrangement Warrants were exercised for proceeds of $14.6 million and 1.3 million expired unexercised.

The fair value of the Arrangement Warrants were estimated on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	May 31, 2022
Risk-free interest rate (%)	**1.0**
Expected life (years)	**0.2**
Expected volatility (%)	**14.3**
Expected dividend yield (%)	**-**
Fair value of Arrangement Warrants issued ($ per Arrangement Warrant)	**0.01**

Vermilion Financing

Pursuant to and concurrent with the closing of the Arrangement, Vermilion purchased 53.3 million Coelacanth Shares at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Share for total gross proceeds of $14.4 million.

Management Financing

On June 10, 2022, Coelacanth closed a non-brokered private placement of 14.0 million units (the "Coelacanth Units") to certain officers, employees and directors of Coelacanth at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Unit for total gross proceeds of $3.8 million. Each Coelacanth Unit is comprised of one Coelacanth Share and one Coelacanth Share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). The Warrants are exercisable at a price of $0.27 per Coelacanth Share and expire on June 10, 2027.

Concurrently on June 10, 2022, Coelacanth closed a non-brokered private placement of 13.8 million flow-through units ("Flow-through Units") to certain officers, employees and directors of Coelacanth at a price of $0.27 per Flow-through Unit for total gross proceeds of $3.7 million. Each Flow-through Unit is comprised of one Coelacanth Share issued on a flow-through basis in respect of Canadian development expenses ("CDE") under the Income Tax Act (Canada) ("Flow-through Share") and one flow-through CDE common share purchase warrant

("Flow-through Warrant"). The Flow-through Warrants are exercisable at a price of $0.27 per Flow-through Share and expire on June 10, 2027. Upon issuance, the premium received on the Flow-through Shares, being the difference between the fair value of the Flow-through Shares issued and the fair value of the common shares at the date of issuance, was recognized as a liability. The Company incurred the required CDE of $3.7 million related to the Flow-through Shares during the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company recorded a one-time share based compensation charge of $4.5 million equal to the difference between the fair value of the Coelacanth Units and Flow-through Units received and the price paid per Coelacanth Units and Flow-through Units issued to certain officers, employees, and directors of the Company.

The fair value of the Warrants and Flow-through Warrants were estimated on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	June 10, 2022
Risk-free interest rate (%)	**3.3**
Expected life (years)	**4.0**
Expected volatility (%)	**70.1**
Expected dividend yield (%)	**-**
Fair value of Warrants and Flow-through Warrants issued ($ per Warrant and Flow-through Warrant)	**0.15**

12. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

Stock options

The Company has authorized and reserved for issuance 42.5 million common shares under a stock option plan enabling certain officers, directors, employees, and consultants to purchase common shares. The Company will not issue options exceeding 10% of the shares outstanding at the time of the option grants (any performance share units "PSUs" or restricted share units "RSUs" described below are aggregated with any stock options for the 10% limit). Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's shares on the date of the grant and an option's maximum term is ten years. At December 31, 2022, 6.0 million options were outstanding at an average exercise price of $0.55 per share.

	Number of Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)**
Balance, January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	-	-
Granted	6,044	0.55
Balance, December 31, 2022	**6,044**	**0.55**
Exercisable, December 31, 2022	**-**	**-**

The following table summarizes the stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2022:

	Options Outstanding			**Options Exercisable**	
Exercise Price	**Number**	**Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Number**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
$0.54	5,519	4.4	0.54	-	-
$0.71	525	4.7	0.71	-	-
	6,044	4.5	0.55	-	-

The Company accounts for its share based compensation plans using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation cost is charged to earnings over the vesting period for stock options granted to officers, directors, employees, and consultants with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The stock options granted vest one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant.

The fair value of the stock options granted were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	December 31, 2022
Risk-free interest rate (%)	**3.1**
Expected life (years)	**4.0**
Expected volatility (%)	**70.1**
Expected dividend yield (%)	**-**
Forfeiture rate (%)	**1.5**
Weighted average fair value of options granted ($ per option)	**0.30**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized $0.5 million of share based compensation related to the stock options ($0.4 million was recognized as an expense and $0.1 million was capitalized). At December 31, 2022 there was $1.3 million remaining as unrecognized share based compensation related to the stock options.

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company issued 4.9 million stock options at an exercise price of $0.76 per common share expiring on January 16, 2028 and vest one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant.

As described in note 2 (b), for the purposes of the carve-out period Coelacanth allocated a portion of the share based compensation expense associated with granted and outstanding stock options of Leucrotta. The tables below summarize the consolidated information of outstanding stock options of Leucrotta prior to the close of the Arrangement. Coelacanth allocated $2.1 million of share based compensation (including accelerated expense on stock options that vested in conjunction with the Arrangement) to the Two Rivers Assets for the period from January 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022, of which $2.1 million was recognized as an expense and $nil was capitalized (December 31, 2021 - $1.5 million was recognized as an expense and $nil was capitalized).

The closing of the Arrangement represented a change in control event, under which all outstanding stock options immediately vested and were exercised prior to the exchange of Leucrotta shares for cash, Coelacanth Shares and Arrangement Warrants, as described in note 1.

For periods prior to May 31, 2022, Leucrotta had authorized and reserved for issuance 24.9 million common shares of Leucrotta under a stock option plan enabling certain officers, directors, employees, and consultants to purchase common shares. Leucrotta did not issue options exceeding 10% of the shares outstanding at the time of the option grants. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equalled the market price of Leucrotta's shares on the date of the grant and an option's maximum term was ten years. On May 31, 2022, in conjunction with the Arrangement, all Leucrotta stock options were exercised.

The number and weighted average exercise price of the Leucrotta stock options were as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, January 1, 2021	13,607	0.90
Granted	4,830	0.77
Exercised	(221)	0.66
Settled	(1,869)	0.80
Expired	(1,991)	0.93
Forfeited	(758)	0.91
Balance, December 31, 2021	13,598	0.86
Granted	**2,740**	**0.90**
Exercised	**(16,227)**	**0.86**
Expired	**(111)**	**1.16**
Balance, May 31, 2022	**-**	**-**

The fair value of the stock options granted by Leucrotta during periods prior to May 31, 2022 were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	May 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Risk-free interest rate (%)	**1.3**	0.8
Expected life (years)	**4.0**	4.0
Expected volatility (%)	**66.6**	64.5
Expected dividend yield (%)	**-**	-
Forfeiture rate (%)	**1.8**	0.6
Weighted average fair value of options granted ($ per option)	**0.46**	0.38

Restricted share units

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company issued 3.0 million RSUs under its performance and restricted share unit plan. Subject to the terms and conditions of the performance and restricted share unit plan, each RSU award entitles the holder to an award value to be paid as to one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant. For the purpose of calculating share based compensation, the fair value of each award is determined at the grant date using the closing price of the Company's common shares. On the date of exercise, the Company has the option of settling the award value in cash, common shares of the Company, or a combination thereof. The weighted average market price of the Company's common shares used to value the RSUs granted was $0.56. During year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized $0.5 million of share based compensation related to the RSUs ($0.4 million was recognized as an expense and $0.1 million was capitalized). At December 31, 2022, none of the RSUs outstanding were exercisable and there was $1.2 million remaining as unrecognized share based compensation related to the RSUs.

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company issued 2.5 million RSUs vesting one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant.

For periods prior to May 31, 2022, Leucrotta had issued 1.3 million RSUs expiring December 15, 2025 and vesting vesting one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant. Subject to the terms and conditions of the performance and restricted share unit plan, each RSU award entitles the holder to an award value to be paid as to one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant. The RSUs were granted under, and contingent upon, the adoption of a new performance and restricted share unit plan of Leucrotta that was approved by the Board and then received the TSXV and shareholder approval concurrent with the approval of the Arrangement. For the purpose of calculating share based compensation, the fair value of each award is determined using the closing price of Leucrotta's common shares. On the date of exercise, Leucrotta had the option of settling the award value in cash, common shares of Leucrotta, or a combination thereof. Coelacanth allocated $2.1 million of share based compensation (including accelerated expense on RSUs that vested in conjunction with the Arrangement) to the Two Rivers Assets for the period from January 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022, of which $2.1 million was recognized as an expense and $nil was capitalized (December 31, 2021 - $nil was recognized as an expense and $nil was capitalized).

Performance share units

Subject to the terms and conditions of the performance and restricted share unit plan, each PSU award entitles the holder to an award value to be paid as to one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant multiplied by a payout multiplier ranging from 0 to 2.0 times and is dependent on the performance of the Company relative to pre-defined corporate performance measures for a particular period. For the purpose of calculating share based compensation, the fair value of each award is determined at the grant date using the closing price of the Company's common shares. On the date of exercise, the Company has the option of settling the award value in cash, common shares of the Company, or a combination thereof.

To date, no PSUs have been granted under the performance and restricted share unit plan.

13. PER SHARE AMOUNTS

For the purposes of computing per share amounts, the number of shares outstanding for the periods prior to the Arrangement is deemed to be the number of shares issued by the Company to the shareholders of Leucrotta upon closing of the Arrangement. For the period after the Arrangement, the number of shares outstanding in the computation of per share amounts is the total issued shares of the Company on May 31, 2022 and the shares issued subsequent to May 31, 2022.

The following table summarizes the weighted average number of shares used in the basic and diluted net loss per share calculations:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Weighted average number of shares - basic	**363,743**	289,792
Dilutive effect of share based compensation plans	**-**	-
Weighted average number of shares - diluted	**363,743**	289,792

For the year ended December 31, 2022, 6.0 million stock options, 3.0 million RSUs, and 27.8 million warrants were excluded from the weighted-average share calculation because they were anti-dilutive due to the net loss.

14. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Company considers its directors and executives to be key management personnel. The key management personnel compensation is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short-term wages and benefits	**2,035**	1,882
Share based compensation (1)	**8,904**	1,355
Total (2,3)	**10,939**	3,237

(1) Represents the amortization of share based compensation expense associated with the Company's share based compensation plans granted to key management personnel and share based compensation recorded in conjunction with the management financings (see note 11).
(2) Balances outstanding and payable at December 31, 2022 were $nil (December 31, 2021 - $nil).
(3) At December 31, 2022, key management personnel included 13 individuals (December 31, 2021 - 13 individuals).

15. FINANCE EXPENSE

Finance expense includes the following:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest expense	**122**	2
Accretion of lease obligations (note 8)	**27**	2
Accretion of decommissioning obligations (note 9)	**251**	157
Finance expense	**400**	161

16. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss reflects an effective tax rate which differs from the expected statutory tax rate. The differences were accounted for as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Loss before taxes	**11,346**	7,824
Statutory income tax rate	**25.0%**	25.0%
Expected income tax recovery	**2,837**	1,956
(Increase) decrease in income taxes resulting from:		
Share based compensation and other non-deductible amounts	**(2,226)**	(383)
Expenditures renounced under flow-through shares	**(747)**	-
Change in unrecognized deferred tax asset	**319**	(1,573)
Deferred income tax recovery	**183**	-

The tax rate consists of the combined federal and provincial statutory tax rates for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Under the terms of the Arrangement as described in notes 1 and 4, the Company acquired tax pools in the approximate amount of $85.0 million. The Company may not recognize deductible temporary differences of $61.6 million at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - $48.2 million) related to the excess of tax pools acquired over the carrying value of the net assets transferred because the common control transaction is not a business combination and is therefore subject to the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, effects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profits.

At December 31, 2022 the Company has an unrecognized net deferred income tax asset as it is not probable that future taxable profits, based on the estimated cash flows derived from the independently evaluated reserve report, would be sufficient to realize the deferred income tax asset at this time.

At December 31, 2022, the Company has estimated tax pools of $95.1 million (December 31, 2021 - $67.8 million) available for deduction against future taxable income.

The components and movements in net deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	**Recognized in net loss**	**Other**	**December 31, 2022**
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)				
PP&E and E&E assets	-	(4,567)	(183)	(4,750)
Decommissioning obligations	-	1,236	-	1,236
Non-capital losses	-	3,514	-	3,514
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	**-**	**183**	**(183)**	**-**

Unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
PP&E and E&E assets	**61,521**	31,620
Lease obligations	**540**	520
Restricted share units	**731**	-
Decommissioning obligations	**4,980**	11,142
Non-capital losses	**-**	8,708
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	**67,772**	51,990

Non-capital losses of $14.1 million will expire in 2042.

17. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash deposits, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 approximated their carrying value.

The Company classified the fair value of its financial instruments at fair value according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

- Level 1 – observable inputs, such as quoted market prices in active markets;
- Level 2 – inputs, other than the quoted market prices in active markets, which are observable, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2, and level 3 classified assets and liabilities as there are no financial instruments recognized at fair value.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its exploration, development, production, and financing activities. The Company employs risk management strategies and policies to ensure that any exposure to risk is in compliance with the Company's business objectives and risk tolerance levels. Risk management is ultimately established by the Board of Directors and is implemented by management.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk, such as commodity price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market price exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. The Company may use financial derivatives or physical delivery sales contracts to manage market risks. All such transactions are conducted within risk management tolerances that are reviewed by the Board of Directors.

Foreign exchange risk
The prices received by the Company for the production of oil, natural gas, and NGLs are primarily determined in reference to US dollars, but are settled with the Company in Canadian dollars. The Company's cash flow from commodity sales will therefore be impacted by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not currently have any foreign exchange contracts in place.

Interest rate risk
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and restricted cash deposit balances. The Company currently does not use interest rate hedges or fixed interest rate contracts to manage the Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The Company does not currently have a credit facility.

Commodity price risk
Oil and natural gas prices are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian and US dollar but also by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Company's oil, natural gas, and NGLs production is marketed and sold on the spot market to area aggregators based on daily spot prices that are adjusted for product quality and transportation costs. The Company's cash flow from product sales will therefore be impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices. In addition, the Company may enter into commodity price contracts to manage future cash flows.

The Company did not enter into commodity price contracts to manage future cash flows as at December 31, 2022.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the financial loss that the Company would suffer if the Company's counterparties to a financial asset fail to meet or discharge their obligation to the Company. A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable are with customers and joint interest partners in the oil and natural gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. The Company generally grants unsecured credit but routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and joint interest partners.

The Company sells the majority of its production to two petroleum and natural gas marketers and therefore is subject to concentration risk. Historically, the Company has not experienced any collection issues with its oil and natural gas marketers. Joint interest receivables are typically collected within one to three months of the joint interest billing being issued to the partner. The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint interest receivables by obtaining partner approval for significant capital expenditures prior to the expenditure being incurred. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from petroleum and natural gas marketers or joint interest partners; however, in certain circumstances, the Company may cash call a partner in advance of expenditures being incurred.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash deposits and accounts receivable on the statement of financial position. At December 31, 2022, $1.3 million (84%) of the Company's outstanding accounts receivable were current and $0.2 million (16%) were outstanding for more than 90 days. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company deemed $40 thousand of outstanding accounts receivable to be uncollectable (December 31, 2021 - $0.2 million).

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposits consist of bank balances placed with a financial institution with strong investment grade ratings which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Company manages the credit risk exposure related to risk management contracts by selecting investment grade financial institution counterparties and by not entering into contracts for trading or speculative purposes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's processes for managing liquidity risk include ensuring, to the extent possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they become due. The Company prepares annual, quarterly, and monthly capital expenditure budgets, which are monitored and updated as required, and requires authorizations for expenditures on projects to assist with the management of capital. In managing liquidity risk, the Company ensures that it has access to additional financing, including potential equity issuances and additional debt financing. The Company also mitigates liquidity risk by maintaining an insurance program to minimize exposure to insurable losses.

See note 23 for a summary of contractual commitments at December 31, 2022. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and current portion of lease obligations are all due within the current operating period and the Company's cash balance is sufficient to discharge its current liabilities and commitments due within the upcoming year.

19. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable risk, and to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence to sustain future development of the business.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company considers its capital structure to include shareholders' equity and adjusted working capital. Adjusted working capital includes current assets and restricted cash deposits less current liabilities, excluding the current portion of decommissioning obligations. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may, from time to time, issue shares, raise debt, or adjust its capital spending to manage its current and projected debt levels.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shareholders' equity	**97,077**	16,092
Adjusted working capital	**67,738**	265

Management uses adjusted working capital as a measure to assess the Company's financial position and is reconciled as follows:

($000s)	**December 31, 2022**	December 31, 2021
Current assets	**67,938**	759
Less:		
Current liabilities	**(8,901)**	(494)
Working capital	**59,037**	265
Add:		
Restricted cash deposits	**7,389**	-
Current portion of decommissioning obligations	**1,312**	-
Adjusted working capital	**67,738**	265

In addition, management prepares annual, quarterly, and monthly budgets, which are updated depending on varying factors such as general market conditions and successful capital deployment. The Company's share capital is not subject to external restrictions.

20. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Presentation of expenses

The Company's statements of operations and comprehensive loss is prepared primarily by nature of expense, with the exception of employee compensation costs which are included in general and administrative expenses. Included in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 are $3.3 million of wages and benefits (December 31, 2021 - $3.5 million).

21. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	**(1,026)**	200
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**(72)**	(140)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**7,012**	(137)
Change in non-cash working capital	**5,914**	(77)
Relating to:		
Operating	**71**	(181)
Investing	**5,843**	104
Change in non-cash working capital	**5,914**	(77)

22. REVENUE

The Company sells its production pursuant to fixed or variable price contracts. The transaction price for variable priced contracts is based on the commodity price, adjusted for quality, location or other factors, whereby each component of the pricing formula can be either fixed or variable, depending on the contract terms. Commodity prices are based on market indices that are determined on a monthly or daily basis. Under the contracts, the Company is required to deliver variable volumes of oil, NGLs or natural gas to the contract counterparty. Revenue is recognized when a unit of production is delivered to the contract counterparty. The amount of revenue recognized is based on the agreed transaction price, whereby any variability in revenue relates specifically to the Company's efforts to transfer production, and therefore the resulting revenue is allocated to the production delivered in the period during which the variability occurs. As a result, none of the variable revenue is considered constrained.

The contracts generally have a term of one year or less, whereby delivery takes place throughout the contract period. Revenues are typically collected on the 25th day of the month following production.

The following table presents the Company's oil and natural gas revenues disaggregated by revenue source:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Oil and condensate	**2,645**	2,771
Other natural gas liquids	**322**	349
Natural gas	**4,866**	4,652
Total revenue	**7,833**	7,772

Under certain marketing arrangements the Company will transfer title of its natural gas production to a third-party marketing company who will subsequently redeliver the natural gas production to an end customer by utilizing the Company's pipeline capacity. This portion representing the sale of transportation services is presented within natural gas revenue which is disaggregated in the below table by type:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Natural gas production sales	**4,236**	3,617
Transportation revenue	**630**	1,035
Natural gas sales	**4,866**	4,652

The Company's revenue was generated entirely in the province of British Columbia. The majority of revenue resulted from sales whereby the transaction price was based on index prices. Of total oil and natural gas sales, two customers represented combined sales of 91% for the year ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - two customers represented combined sales of 89%).

23. COMMITMENTS

The following is a summary of the Company's contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2022:

	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**Thereafter**	**Total**
Operating commitments	194	194	194	194	178	-	954
Firm transportation agreements	3,377	4,632	4,908	5,379	5,379	55,660	79,335
Firm processing agreements	242	-	-	-	-	-	242
Field equipment lease	335	402	402	67	-	-	1,206
	4,148	5,228	5,504	5,640	5,557	55,660	81,737

Operating commitments include the non-lease variable components (operating expenses) of the head office lease (see note 8).

Transportation commitments include contracts to transport natural gas and NGLs through third-party owned pipeline systems. The Company currently has the following firm transportation commitments:

- 1.5 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to the Alliance Trading Pool (ATP) through October 31, 2024.
- 1.5 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Chicago through October 31, 2024.
- 10.0 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2037.
- 50.0 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2038.

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company assigned the following contracts to third parties:

- 4.4 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from April 1, 2023 through March 31, 2025.
- 10.0 mmcf/d to deliver natural gas to Westcoast Station 2 from June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2025.

The impact of the reduced commitments are reflected in the table above.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company entered into a field equipment lease with payments of $402 thousand per year for a period of three years commencing March 1, 2023.

COELACANTH
ENERGY INC.

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