LUCARA
DIAMOND

Management's Discussion and Analysis

and

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarter Ended June 30, 2022

LUCARA DIAMOND CORP.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2022

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") focuses on significant factors that have affected Lucara Diamond Corp. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries performance and such factors that may affect its future performance. In order to better understand the MD&A, it should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ended June 30, 2022, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as applicable to interim financial reporting. All amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Disclosure of a scientific or technical nature in the MD&A was prepared under the supervision of Dr. John P. Armstrong (Ph.D., P.Geol.), Lucara's Vice-President, Technical Services and a Qualified Person, as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

Some of the statements in this MD&A are forward-looking statements that are subject to risk factors set out in the cautionary note contained herein. Additional information about the Company and its business activities is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The effective date of this MD&A is August 10, 2022.

ABOUT LUCARA

Lucara is a leading independent producer of large exceptional quality Type IIa diamonds from its 100% owned Karowe Diamond Mine in Botswana. The Karowe Mine has been in production since 2012 and is the focus of the Company's operations and development activities. Clara Diamond Solutions Limited Partnership ("Clara"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lucara, has developed a secure, digital sales platform that uses proprietary analytics together with cloud and blockchain technologies to modernize the existing diamond supply chain, driving efficiencies, unlocking value and ensuring diamond provenance from mine to finger. Lucara has an experienced board and management team with extensive diamond development and operations expertise. Lucara and its subsidiaries operate transparently and in accordance with international best practices in the areas of sustainability, health and safety, environment, and community relations. Lucara has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Mining (2007). Accordingly, the development of the Karowe underground expansion project (the "Karowe UGP") adheres to the Equator Principles. Lucara is committed to upholding high standards while striving to deliver long-term economic benefits to Botswana and the communities in which the Company operates.

The Company's corporate office is located in Vancouver, Canada and its common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq Stockholm Exchange and the Botswana Stock Exchange under the symbol "LUC".

HIGHLIGHTS – Q2 2022

- Revenue in Q2 2022 increased by 13% to $52.3 million from $46.3 million in Q2 2021 which, despite growing global economic uncertainties, represents the continuation of strong prevailing rough and polished diamond market fundamentals.
- Karowe diamonds sold during the quarter generated an average price per carat (excluding top-up payments) of $557 (Q2 2021: $552 per carat). The similar price per carat to the comparative period reflects a stronger diamond market offset by variability in the size, colour and quality of rough diamonds sold in each period.
- A total of 194 Specials (single diamonds in excess of 10.8 carats) were recovered, representing 6.1% weight percentage Specials of total carats recovered (Q2 2021: 261 Specials and 10.2% by weight percentage).
- Revenue from sales transacted on Clara during Q2 2022 totalled $9.4 million, a 13% increase from the $8.3 million in revenue in Q2 2021 due to the strong diamond market and increased supply of non-Karowe goods offered on the platform. In Q2 2022, Karowe goods made up less than 60% of the total volume transacted through Clara in Q2 2022, as a third-party producer commenced a series of trial sales which are continuing into Q3 of 2022.

- A total project investment of $29.1 million into the Karowe UGP during Q2 2022 focused on the transition to main sink activities and construction of the upgraded transmission line and related substations.
- Operational highlights from the Karowe Mine for the three months ended June 30, 2022 included:
    - Mined 1.1 million tonnes (Q2 2021: 0.9) and 0.4 million tonnes (Q2 2021: 0.8) of ore and waste, respectively.
    - Processed 0.7 million tonnes of ore (Q2 2021: 0.7) and recovered 86,317 carats (Q2 2021: 101,330 carats), achieving a recovered grade of 12.0 carats per hundred tonnes (Q2 2021: 13.9 cpht).
    - A total of five diamonds greater than 100 carats were recovered during the quarter.
    - The year-to-date Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate ("TRIFR") of 0.09 (Q2 2021: zero) at the end of Q2 2022 reflects one medical treatment case reported during the first quarter of 2022.
- Financial highlights for the three months ended June 30, 2022 included:
    - Revenues from the sale of 66,167 carats recovered from the Karowe Mine were $50.0 million (Q2 2021: $45.9 million from the sale of 68,806 carats from Karowe). The sales agreement with HB Trading BV ("HB") accounted for 65% (Q2 2021: 67%) of total Karowe revenue recognized in the quarter.
    - Operating cash costs of $28.78 per tonne processed(1) (Q2 2021: $27.51 per tonne processed) reflect the impact of higher input costs, partially offset by a comparatively stronger U.S. Dollar.
    - Adjusted EBITDA(1) of $24.4 million increased by 10% from $22.2 million for the same period in 2021, attributed primarily to higher revenues.
    - Net income for the quarter increased to $12.5 million ($0.03 basic earnings per share) from $6.0 million ($0.02 basic earnings per share) in Q2 2021.

    (1) Operating cash cost per tonne processed and adjusted EBITDA are non-IFRS measures (See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures").
- Cash position and liquidity:
    - As at June 30, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $40.8 million.
    - The Company drew an additional $20.0 million from the $170.0 million project loan facility for a total drawn amount of $65.0 million.
    - The outstanding balance on the working capital facility was reduced to zero during the quarter and the full $50.0 million facility was unutilized as at June 30, 2022.

DIAMOND MARKET

The diamond market continued its strong performance during the second quarter of 2022 with minor price corrections observed. Solid market fundamentals supported diamond prices despite growing concerns of a global economic slowdown. High levels of reported inflation persisted and governments responded with increasingly forceful measures in attempts to reduce it to sustainable levels.

A cautious economic outlook combined with the uncertainty caused by geopolitical events, including the conflict in Ukraine and continuing implications of the COVID-19 pandemic (specifically in China where the demand for diamonds has not yet recovered) remain a risk to diamond pricing trends in the short term but the longer-term price outlook remains positive.

The benefits of the committed sales agreement with HB continued to be realized during the second quarter of 2022 as the Company participated in the upside to manufacturing polished diamonds for goods delivered in previous quarters. The integrated approach, using state of the art scanning and planning technology has further enhanced the final achieved polished outcome for very large (+50 carat polished) and high value diamonds, a critical production segment for the Company.

UPDATE ON COVID-19 RESPONSE

Measures and guidelines implemented by the Government of Botswana in late March 2020 which allowed the Karowe Mine to remain fully operational throughout the pandemic have gradually been rolled back as vaccination levels within Botswana have increased. Although many countries around the world have removed public health measures implemented to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the Company continues to operate under its approved crisis management plan, designed to protect the health and well-being of our employees in Botswana and Canada as well as the financial well-being of the business. It remains possible for Lucara's operations to be impacted in a number of ways including, but not limited to, a suspension of operations at the Karowe Mine, disruptions to supply chains, worker absenteeism due to illness, disruption to the progress of the Karowe Mine underground expansion project and an inability to ship or sell rough and/or polished diamonds.

While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, circumstances remain dynamic and the impacts on our financial position or operations cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

GEOPOLITICAL RISK AND CONFLICT INCLUDING THE UKRAINE-RUSSIA CONFLICT

In response to the ongoing Russian military invasion of Ukraine, strict economic sanctions were imposed against Russia and its interests. While the Company does not have any operations in Ukraine or Russia, its business may be impacted as the conflict and economic sanctions may give rise to indirect impacts, including but not limited to, increased prices for fuel and other commodities, supply chain challenges and disruptions, logistics and transport disruptions and heightened cybersecurity disruptions and threats. Increased prices for fuel and other commodities may have adverse impacts on the Company's costs of doing business.

An ongoing or escalating military conflict could aggravate ongoing global economic challenges and a possible resultant economic downturn could adversely affect the Company's business. These conditions may also result in increased volatility in the market for the Company's securities and could have other effects which are currently unknown. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact that ongoing conflict in Ukraine, or the prevailing global economic uncertainty, will have on its financial position or operations.

KAROWE UNDERGROUND UPDATE

On November 4, 2019, the Company announced the results of a feasibility study for an underground mine at Karowe. An update on the Karowe UGP was released on August 10, 2021. A copy of the Company's news release and the related technical report prepared pursuant to the requirements of NI 43-101, have been filed on Sedar (www.sedar.com) and are available on the Company's website at: www.lucaradiamond.com. A non-technical summary of the Environment and Social update for the Karowe UGP is available on the Company's website.

The Karowe UGP is expected to extend the mine life to at least 2040, with underground carat production predominantly from the highest value eastern magmatic/pyroclastic kimberlite ("EM/PK(S)") unit and is forecast to contribute approximately $4 billion in additional revenues at estimated diamond prices. During Q2 2022, the Company executed the main sink contract for the ventilation and production shafts. The estimated capital cost for the Karowe UGP has increased from $534 million (including contingency) to $547 million to reflect expected pricing changes following execution of the main sink contract. Mine ramp up is expected in Q1 2026 with full production from the Karowe UGP expected in H2 2026. The Company is using a combination of cash flow from operations and project debt for the investment in the Karowe UGP, which is fully financed. See "*Sources of Financing*" below for details.

The capital costs estimate for the underground expansion in 2022 of $110 million remains unchanged at June 30, 2022 – see *"2022 Outlook"*.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, a total of $29.1 million was spent on the Karowe UGP development, primarily in relation to ongoing construction activities and procurement of long lead items, including:

- Pre-sink activities for both the production and ventilation shafts were completed, including placement and erection of headgear for the production shaft.
- The main sink contract for the production and ventilation shafts was executed and main sinking of the ventilation shaft commenced. The transition from the pre-sink to the main sinking phase has been slower than anticipated however, opportunities have been identified to decrease main sink cycle times and reduce the impact to the schedule.
- The production shaft stage winder was installed and roped-up.

- Procurement of shaft station underground mobile equipment and the mine bulk air cooler was initiated.
- Letlhakane and Karowe power substation construction continued. The transmission line towers were erected in preparation for the stringing of the transmission lines.

Activities for the Karowe UGP in the upcoming quarters of 2022 are expected to include the following:

- Commencement of main sinking for the production shaft.
- Awarding of bulk air cooler tender and continued procurement of underground equipment.
- Continuation of detailed design and engineering of the underground mine infrastructure and layout.
- Commissioning of the 29 km 132kV bulk power supply powerline by the end of the year.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

In July 2021, the Company closed two equity financings for gross proceeds of $31.3 million. Most of the proceeds from these financings were used to provide a $30.0 million cash contribution to Lucara Botswana towards the underground expansion capital requirement.

On July 12, 2021, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Lucara Botswana, with Lucara Diamond Corp. as the sponsor and the guarantor, entered into a senior secured project financing debt package of $220 million which consisted of two facilities (the "Facilities"), a project finance facility of $170 million to fund the development of an underground expansion at the Karowe Mine (the "Project Finance Facility"), and a $50 million senior secured working capital facility which repaid the Company's previous revolving credit facility and will be used to support on-going operations (the "Working Capital Facility").

The Project Finance Facility may be used to fund the development, construction costs and construction phase operating costs of the Karowe UGP as well as financing costs on the Facilities. The Project Finance Facility matures on September 2, 2029, with quarterly repayments commencing on June 30, 2026. On September 2, 2021, following satisfaction of certain conditions precedent ("Financial Close") of the Facilities, the Company's Board of Directors formally approved the Karowe UGP and on September 9, 2021, the Company drew $25.0 million from the $170 million project loan facility.

As at June 30, 2022, $65.0 million of the $170.0 million facility was drawn. The Project Finance Facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR (or replacement benchmark) plus margin of 5.5% annually until the project completion date, and 5.0% annually thereafter with commitment fees for the undrawn portion of the facility of 2.0%.

The Working Capital Facility may be used for working capital and other corporate purposes. As at June 30, 2022, the full $50.0 million facility was undrawn. The facility, when utilized, bears interest at a rate of LIBOR (or replacement benchmark) plus margin of 3.5% annually with commitment fees for the undrawn portion of 1.6%. The facility matures on September 2, 2023.

The Company incurred $11.3 million of debt advisory, legal and due diligence fees in conjunction with arranging the Facilities. Costs of $8.7 million were allocated to the Project Finance Facility and initially recorded as deferred financing fees that are transferred to reflect as transaction costs proportional to the amount drawn under the Project Finance Facility. Costs of $2.3 million were allocated to the Working Capital Facility as deferred financing fees. Transaction costs under the Project Financing Facility and deferred financing fees related to the Working Capital Facility are amortized over the remaining facility terms.

As at June 30, 2022, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Facilities.

INTEREST RATE SWAP

Under the terms of the Project Finance Facility, the Company was required to complete an interest rate swap on 75% of the principal amount available to manage its exposure to floating interest rates. On December 14, 2021, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements structured around the expected Project Finance Facility drawdown schedule, swapping a LIBOR variable rate interest payment stream for a 1.682% fixed rate interest payment stream on up to $127.5 million.

Under the terms of these agreements, the Company receives interest quarterly at the rate equivalent to the three-month USD LIBOR, repriced every three months and pays quarterly interest at the fixed rate. The interest rate swaps mature on March 31, 2028.

As at June 30, 2022 the interest rate swaps, classified as a non-current asset in the Statement of Financial Position, had a total unrealized fair value of $6.4 million (December 31, 2021 unrealized negative fair value of $0.8 million). In Q2 2022 the Company recorded a $2.7 million gain (June 30, 2021 - $nil) on this derivative financial instrument.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Table 1

In millions of U.S. dollars, except carats or otherwise noted	**Three months ended June 30, 2022**	**2021**		**Six months ended June 30, 2022**	**2021**
Revenues	52.3	46.3	$	120.5	99.4
Operating expenses	(17.0)	(15.1)		(34.9)	(34.8)
Net income for the period	12.5	6.0		31.5	9.4
Earnings per share (basic)	0.03	0.02		0.07	0.02
Earnings per share (diluted)	0.03	0.01		0.07	0.02
Operating cash flow per share[1]	0.05	0.05		0.13	0.11
Cash on hand	40.8	13.7		40.8	13.7
Amounts drawn on working capital facility	–	50.0		–	50.0
Amounts drawn on project finance facility	65.0	–		65.0	–
Revenue from the sale of Karowe diamonds	50.0	45.9		117.2	98.9
Average price per carat sold ($/carat)[2]	557	552		631	510
Carats sold	66,167	68,806		146,462	160,540

[1] Operating cash flow per share before working capital adjustments is a non-IFRS measure. See "*Use of Non-IFRS Performance Measures*" below.

[2] The Company's revenue is primarily generated from the sale of Karowe diamonds. The average price per carat sold presented in this table relates exclusively to the sale of Karowe diamonds and excludes top-up payments received during the quarter. Also excluded is the value of diamonds purchased from third parties and sold by the Company through Clara. See Table 2 below for additional information.

Following the extension of the HB Agreement (see "HB Sales Agreement for +10.8 Carat Diamond Production" below) in Q2 2021, all +10.8 carat diamonds mined from Karowe which did not meet the criteria for polishing by HB and all diamonds less than 10.8 carats by weight which did not meet the criteria for sale on Clara are being sold as rough through the quarterly tender.

The Company recognized total revenues of $52.3 million in Q2 2022. This included $50.0 million from the sale of 66,167 carats from Karowe, top-up payments of $13.1 million as well as $2.3 million from the sale of third-party goods on the Clara platform. In comparison, the Company achieved revenues of $46.3 million which included $45.9 million from the sale of 68,806 Karats from Karowe, top-up payments of $7.9 million as well as $0.4 million in revenue from third party goods sold through the Clara platform.

Operating expenses increased $1.9 million or approximately 13%, from $15.1 million in Q2 2021 to $17.0 million in Q2 2022, reflecting a combination of increased ore tonnes mined, inventory build-up due to the timing of scheduled quarterly tenders and the benefit of a stronger U.S. Dollar, offset by input cost increases particularly as it relates to labour, fuel and power costs.

Please see Table 4: *"Select Financial Information"* below for details on the expense line items which had the most significant impact on net income of $12.5 million (Q2 2021: $6.0 million) in the quarter.

SALES AGREEMENT FOR +10.8 CARAT DIAMOND PRODUCTION

Karowe's large, high value diamonds have historically accounted for approximately 60% to 70% of Lucara's annual revenues. In 2020, Lucara announced a partnership agreement with HB, entering into a definitive sales agreement for diamonds recovered that exceed +10.8 carats from the Company's 100% owned Karowe Diamond mine in Botswana. This agreement was subsequently amended and extended to December 31, 2022. The mechanisms of the agreement result in complete transparency within the value chain and create important alignment between the producer and the manufacturer for the first time.

Under the amended sales agreement, +10.8 carat gem and near gem diamonds from the Karowe Mine of qualities that can directly enter the manufacturing stream are being sold to HB at prices based on the estimated polished outcome of each diamond. The estimated polished value is determined through state-of-the-art scanning and planning technology, with an adjusted amount payable on actual achieved polished sales, less a fee and the cost of manufacturing. Following the extension of the HB Agreement in 2021, all +10.8 carat non-gem quality diamonds and all diamonds less than 10.8 carats in weight which did not meet the criteria for sale on Clara are being sold as rough through a quarterly tender. In the agreement extension, payment terms were amended to better reflect the timing of mine production and the manufacturing process. This unique pricing mechanism delivers regular cash flow for this important segment of the Company's production profile.

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recorded revenue of $32.4 million from the HB agreement (inclusive of top-up payments of $13.1 million), as compared to revenue of $30.7 million in Q2 2021 (inclusive of top-up payments of $7.9 million). The increase in revenue in Q2 2022 is attributed to higher prices achieved, despite lower overall sale volumes delivered to HB during the current quarter. Diamond market fundamentals continued to support healthy prices as steady demand and some inventory shortages were reported. Natural variability in the quality profile of the +10.8ct production in any production period or fiscal quarter results in fluctuations in recorded revenue and associated top ups between periods. This is expected and reflects a combination of current diamond market prices as well as variability in the quality of Karowe's production profile in any given period.

As a result of the sales agreement with HB, the Company also participated in polished diamond price increases during Q2 2022 as rough diamonds sold to HB in previous quarters were polished and sold. In Q2 2022, top-up payments of $13.1 million (Q2 2021: $7.9 million) were included in revenue for the quarter. At June 30, 2022 a number of higher value and more technically complex stones that take longer to manufacture had not fully completed the manufacturing and sales process. These stones were delivered to HB in 2021 and the first six months of 2022. As these stones finish the manufacturing process and are sold, the Company's may record additional revenue in the form of "top-up" payments from these sales.

CLARA SALES PLATFORM

Clara, Lucara's 100% owned proprietary, secure, web-based digital sales platform, continues to gain scale and interest. Interest in Clara continues to grow as the benefits of purchasing rough diamonds in an innovative way become evident. In Q2 2022, five sales (Q2 2021: six sales) took place with a total sales volume transacted of $9.4 million, a 13% increase from the $8.3 million transacted in Q2 2021, continuing the strong price trends observed on Clara during Q1 2022. The number of buyers on the platform remained stable during the quarter with the Company maintaining a waiting list to manage supply and demand.

While most of the stones transacted through the platform are supplied from the Karowe Mine, secondary market stones continued to be offered for sale through the platform with good results. Additional supply is required to meet existing demand and drive the platform's growth and the Company launched a series of trial sales on the Clara platform with a third-party producer in Q2 2022. The Company intends to continue to seek additional supply in 2022, both from third-party producers and the secondary market.

QUARTERLY SALES RESULTS

Table 2

Q2 2022 - Sales Channel	**Rough Carats Sold**		**Revenue US$ M**		**Average Price/Carat**
HB Agreements	2,942	$	19.3	$	6,561
Clara[1]	3,299		7.1		2,152
Tender[2]	59,926		10.5		175
Subtotal – Karowe diamonds sold	**66,167**	**$**	**36.9**	**$**	**557**
HB top-up payments			13.1		
Total Revenue – Karowe Diamonds		**$**	**50.0**		
3rd party goods (Clara)[1]			2.3		
Total Revenue – Q2 2022		**$**	**52.3**		

Q2 2021 - Sales Channel	**Rough Carats Sold**		**Revenue US$ M**		**Average Price/Carat**
HB Agreements	4,541	$	22.8	$	5,047
Clara[1]	5,043		7.9		1,539
Tender[2]	59,222		7.3		119
Subtotal – Karowe diamonds sold	**68,806**	**$**	**38.0**	**$**	**552**
HB top-up payments			7.9		
Total Revenue – Karowe Diamonds		**$**	**45.9**		
3rd party goods (Clara)[1]			0.4		
Total Revenue – Q2 2021		**$**	**46.3**		

(1) Five sales were completed on Clara in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021: six), with the sale of third-party goods continuing to supplement the total volume transacted.
(2) The Q2 tenders for 2022 and 2021 were held in Antwerp; non-gem +10.8 carat diamonds (since Q3 2021) and diamonds less than 10.8 carats in size which did not meet characteristics for sale on Clara were sold through tender.

Under the HB sales agreement effective as of January 1, 2021, at the time of sale of a rough diamond, the Company receives an initial payment based on an estimated polished outcome price. When the manufactured diamond is sold to an end buyer, HB is entitled to receive a fee and reimbursement for the cost of manufacturing. If the final sales price is higher than the initial estimated polished price a true up payment is payable to the Company. Any manufactured diamonds sold to an end buyer for less than the initial estimated polished price (after deductions for HB's fee and the cost of manufacturing) will result in the difference being refunded to HB.

Top-up payments, net of manufacturing costs, are paid when polished diamonds are sold to an end buyer and the sales prices achieved exceed the initial purchase price paid to Lucara. Top-up payments primarily relate to carats delivered in previous quarters. The Company anticipates that top-up payments will have a reduced impact on revenue going forward. This is attributable to improvements that HB have made in planning for rough stones that should, on average, result in higher initial polished values being assigned to delivered stones.

At June 30, 2022 the cumulative invoiced diamond sales to HB that was considered variable was $42.9 million (December 31, 2021: $56.4 million) and included deliveries made in the first half of 2022 and 2021. Variable consideration is a component of the transaction price and represents an area of significant management estimate and judgment. The variable consideration will be confirmed as the rough diamonds to which it relates are manufactured, polished and sold.

Payments owing for the final polished sales price and top-up payments received are estimated, after deductions for HB's fee and the cost of manufacturing, when determining the transaction price recognized for accounting purposes. This estimate is updated at each period end until the transaction price is confirmed. Timing of deliveries to and polished sales by HB have the most significant impact on the timing of revenue recognition.

The Q2 2022 tender reflected a strong performance in rough diamond pricing across all tendered size classes, although lower than what was achieved in the Q1 2022 tender as concerns of a global economic slowdown became more prominent against a backdrop of high inflation, interest rate increases and uncertainty in the supply chain. A total of 59,926 carats were sold in the May 2022 tender, generating revenues of $10.5 million (Q2 2021 tender: $7.3 million for 59,222 carats).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – KAROWE MINE

Table 3:

	UNIT	**Q2-22**	**Q1-22**	**Q4-21**	**Q3-21**	**Q2-21**
Sales						
Revenues from the sale of Karowe diamonds	US$M	50.0	67.2	56.5	72.5	45.9
Karowe carats sold	Carats	66,167	80,295	102,791	117,162	68,806
Average price per carat - excluding top-ups(1)	US$	557	690	436	596	552
Production						
Tonnes mined (ore)	Tonnes	1,091,192	811,947	610,072	1,190,856	900,660
Tonnes mined (waste)	Tonnes	357,764	482,104	276,263	696,907	787,227
Tonnes processed	Tonnes	719,207	666,488	705,877	738,986	726,379
Average grade processed(2)	cpht (*)	12.0	12.6	12.8	13.2	13.9
Carats recovered	Carats	86,317	83,917	90,634	97,412	101,330
Costs						
Operating expense per Karowe carat sold(3)	US$	221	212	200	193	211
Margin (mining operations) per Karowe carat sold	US$	336	478	236	403	341
Operating cost per tonne of ore processed(4)	US$	28.78	27.80	29.74	29.73	27.51
Capital Expenditures						
Sustaining capital expenditures	US$M	4.1	0.8	9.1	3.4	2.4
Underground expansion project(5)	US$M	29.1	31.1	21.8	32.0	22.6

(*) carats per hundred tonnes

(1) Previously presented as $418 (Q4 2021), $588 (Q3 2021) and $522 (Q2 2021) per carat, respectively due to a reallocation between the top-up and the minimum polished values.
(2) Average grade processed is from direct milling carats and excludes carats recovered from re-processing historic recovery tailings from previous milling.
(3) Previously presented as $224 (Q1 2022), $217 (Q4 2021), $198 (Q3 2021) and $219 (Q2 2021) per carat, respectively to exclude the operating cost contribution from the corporate and other segment which was marginal in previous periods.
(4) Operating cost per tonne of ore processed is a non-IFRS measure. See Table 7.
(5) Excludes qualifying borrowing cost capitalized in each quarter since Q4 2021.

SECOND QUARTER OVERVIEW – OPERATIONS - KAROWE DIAMOND MINE

Safety: Karowe registered no recordable injuries during the three months ended June 30, 2022. During the same time Karowe had no lost time injuries. As of June 30, 2022, the mine has operated for 590 days (4.9 million hours) without a lost time injury.

Environment and Social: There were no reportable environmental matters during the second quarter of 2022. In Q2 2022 efforts continued to close non-conformance matters identified through audit of Lucara Botswana’s ISO 45001 certification and gaps identified through external verification as part of Lucara Botswana’s adoption of the “Towards Sustainable Mining” initiative (an initiative developed by the Mining Association of Canada and adopted by the Botswana Chamber of Mines). Following the appointment of the Engineer of Record in Q1 2022, development and implementation of an updated tailings framework aligned to the Global International Standard for Tailings Management (“GISTM”) commenced during the second quarter.

Production: Ore and waste mined during the second quarter of 2022 totaled 1.1 million tonnes and 0.4 million tonnes respectively. During Q2 2022, tonnage processed was on target at 0.7 million tonnes at an average grade of 12.0 cpht, with a total of 86,317 carats recovered from direct milling. Ore processed was entirely from the South Lobe.

Diamond Recoveries: A total of 194 Specials were recovered, including five diamonds greater than 100 carats in weight. Recovered Specials equated to 6.1% weight percentage of total recovered carats from ore processed during Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 – 10.2%). The variability in the quarter’s performance in recovering large gem quality diamonds from the EM/PK(S) and M/PK(S) units of the South Lobe was within range of historical South Lobe recoveries.

Karowe’s operating cash cost: Karowe’s operating cash cost for Q2 2022 (see “*Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures*”) was $28.78 per tonne of ore processed (Q2 2021: $27.51 per tonne of ore processed) and remained within the full year forecast of $29.50-$33.50 per tonne processed. With similar tonnes processed, the cost per tonne of ore processed reflects cost inflation offset by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Karowe's operating margin per carat sold: the operating margin per carat sold (see Table 3: "*Results of Operations – Karowe Mine*" and "*Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures*") decreased from $341/carat, or 62% in Q2 2021 to $336/carat, or 60% in Q2 2022 as higher revenues were offset by increased costs.

Overall performance: Performance during the second quarter remained consistent with the strong operational results achieved over the past several years. Mining and processing results were on plan during Q2 2022 and the Company remains on track to meet, or exceed, market guidance.

SELECT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 4:		**Three months ended June 30,**			**Six months ended June 30,**
In millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted		**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Revenues	$	52.3	46.3	$ 120.5	99.4
Operating expenses		(17.0)	(15.1)	(34.9)	(34.8)
Adjusted operating earnings[1]		35.3	31.2	85.6	64.6
Royalty expenses		(6.1)	(4.7)	(14.1)	(10.5)
Administration		(4.0)	(3.7)	(9.8)	(8.1)
Sales and marketing		(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.5)
Adjusted EBITDA[2]		24.4	22.2	60.4	44.5
Depletion and amortization		(4.7)	(10.3)	(10.7)	(23.0)
Finance expenses		(0.8)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(2.1)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		1.5	(0.3)	(1.0)	(1.2)
Gain on derivative financial instrument		2.7	–	7.2	–
Current income tax expense (recovery)		0.4	(1.2)	–	(1.5)
Deferred income tax expense		(11.1)	(3.1)	(22.8)	(7.3)
Net income for the period		12.5	6.0	31.5	9.4
Earnings per share (basic)		0.03	0.02	0.07	0.02
Operating cash flow per share[3]		0.05	0.05	0.13	0.11
Change in cash during the period		1.7	(14.2)	13.8	8.8

[1] Adjusted operating earnings is a non-IFRS measure defined as revenues less operating expenses and excludes royalty expenses and depletion and amortization.
[2] Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure defined as earnings before depletion and amortization, finance expenses, foreign exchange, financial instrument fair value adjustments, disposal of assets and taxation.
[3] Operating cash flow per share is a non-IFRS measure. See Table 6 below for more details.

Revenues and royalties

Total revenue increased 13% from $46.3 million in Q2 2021 to $52.3 million in Q2 2022. During the three months ended June 30, 2022, Lucara recognized revenue of $50.0 million from the sale of 66,167 carats from Karowe at an average price of $557 carat (Q2 2021: 68,806 carats from Karowe at an average price of $552 per carat), a decrease of 4% by volume and an increase of 1% by value. Sales of third party goods through Clara generated revenues of $2.3 million (Q2 2021 - $0.4 million). Stones sold under the terms of the HB sale agreements accounted for approximately 62% of the revenue earned in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021: 66%). Revenue earned under the sales agreement is recognized on a net basis, after deductions for fees and the cost of manufacturing due to HB.

Royalties to the Government of Botswana are paid based on the final gross sales price achieved from the sale of all diamonds, rough or polished.

Sewelô and Sethunya Diamonds

In 2021, Louis Vuitton ("LV") resumed its global marketing effort for the historic 1,758 carat "Sewelô", the largest diamond ever mined in Botswana, following delays imposed by COVID-19 related travel restrictions in 2020. The partners are in active discussions and planning in respect of next steps for this historic diamond.

As a result of strong forecast revenues for 2021 and amidst strengthening prices for large, high value diamonds, a strategic decision was taken late in 2021 to defer the sale of the Sethunya, one of the finest, gem quality, exceptional diamonds produced from the Karowe Mine to date.

Adjusted Operating Earnings and Expenses

Adjusted operating earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2022 were $35.3 million (Q2 2021: $31.2 million) after operating expenses of $17.0 million or $221 per carat sold (Q2 2021: operating expenses of $15.1 million or $211 per carat sold from the Karowe Mine). The 5% increase in operating expenses per carat sold is attributed to the denominator impact of a 4% decrease in the volume of carats sold, and lower operating expenses attributed to the net impact of the depreciation of the Botswana Pula against the U.S. dollar offset by higher labour, fuel and energy costs.

The process plant milled 719,207 ore tonnes during Q2 2022, in line with the processing performance in the comparative quarter of 2021. The recovery of 86,317 carats in Q2 2022 was 15% lower than Q2 2021, the result of achieving an average grade of 12.0 carats per hundred tonnes (“cpht”) from direct milling during Q2 2022 compared to an average grade of 13.9 cpht in Q2 2021.

Adjusted Operating Earnings is a non-IFRS measure and is reconciled in Table 4: *“Select Financial Information”*.

Depletion and amortization

In Q2 2022, the Company recorded depletion and amortization expense of $4.7 million (Q2 2021: $10.3 million). This non-cash expense decreased 54% from the comparative quarter. The depletion and amortization expense on assets which are primarily amortized on a unit of production basis will be affected by both the volume of carats recovered in any given period and the reserves that are expected to be recovered. Formal approval of the Karowe UGP in Q3 2021 increased the reserve base used for this calculation, resulting in the lower depletion and amortization expense for the current quarter.

Derivative financial instrument

A $2.7 million gain on a derivative financial instrument (Q2 2021: $nil) relates to changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap in response to changing market interest rates (*see Note 8 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2022*). As at June 30, 2022, the interest rate swaps were recorded at a fair value of $6.4 million on the Statements of Financial Position within non-current assets.

Net income

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2022 was $12.5 million (Q2 2021: $6.0 million), with net income for the three months ended June 30, 2022 reflecting increased revenue, lower depreciation charges, a gain on the derivative financial liability and increased deferred income tax expense. Deferred income tax expense primarily relates to the significant capital expenditures for the Karowe UGP. These expenditures are tax deductible in the year that the costs are incurred.

Adjusted Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depletion and Amortization (Adjusted EBITDA)

Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2022 was $24.4 million compared to $22.2 million in Q2 2021. The change is directly attributable to the increase in revenue offset by an increase in operating and other expenses.

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure and is reconciled in *Table 4: “Select Financial Information”*.

Operating Cost Per Tonne of Ore Processed

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, operating cost per tonne of ore processed was $28.78 (Q2 2021: $27.51). The cost per tonne of ore processed reflects cost inflation (primarily related to labour, fuel, power and insurance) offset by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The full year cost guidance range is $29.50 to $33.50 per tonne of ore.

Operating cost per tonne of ore processed is a non-IFRS measure and is reconciled in Table 7 below to the most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS, which is operating expenses.

SELECT QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 5: The following table sets out selected consolidated financial information for each of the eight most recent completed quarters:

Three months ended	**Jun-22**	**Mar-22**	**Dec-21**	**Sep-21**	**Jun-21**	**Mar-21**	**Dec-20**	**Sept-20**
A. Revenues	52,348	68,195	57,931	72,716	46,334	53,097	42,387	41,297
B. Administration expenses	(4,005)	(5,756)	(7,149)	(4,256)	(3,659)	(4,395)	(4,913)	(5,643)
C. Net income (loss)	12,532	18,968	1,662	12,760	5,998	3,407	(3,834)	(5,368)
D. Earnings (loss) per share (basic)	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	(0.01)	(0.01)

Sales of Specials (diamonds greater than 10.8 carats), but more particularly the unique and high value Specials is the primary factor causing variation to the quarterly metrics. Net income achieved in each quarter is most impacted by the revenue earned during that quarter, while the impact of changes in depreciation, fluctuating inventory levels, foreign exchange gains and losses, the gain or loss on derivative financial instruments (specifically from Q4 2021 onwards), the impact of asset dispositions and income tax expenses introduce volatility to net income.

Beginning in Q3 2020, revenue was recognized from three separate sales channels: through committed sales of +10.8 carat diamonds to HB, sales on Clara, our secure web based digital sales platform, and, through regular tenders of our smaller stones.

Diamond prices improved significantly in 2021, in response to strong demand and supply constraints in certain size classes. The Company's revenue includes regular sales to and top-up payments from HB, as well as proceeds from regular sales through Clara and the quarterly tenders.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A refers to certain financial measures, such as adjusted EBITDA, adjusted operating earnings, operating cash flow per share, operating margin per carat sold and operating cost per tonne of ore processed, which are not measures recognized under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. These measures may differ from those made by other corporations and accordingly may not be comparable to such measures as reported by other corporations. These measures have been derived from the Company's financial statements, and applied on a consistent basis, because the Company believes they are of assistance in the understanding of the results of operations and financial position.

Adjusted EBITDA (see Table 4: "*Select Financial Information*") is the term the Company uses as an approximate measure of the Company's pre-tax operating cash flow and is generally used to measure performance and evaluate trends of individual assets. Adjusted EBITDA comprises earnings before depletion and amortization, finance expenses, foreign exchange, financial instrument fair value adjustments, disposal of assets and taxation.

Adjusted operating earnings (see Table 4: "*Select Financial Information*") is the term the Company uses as an approximate measure of the earnings from the operations under an accrual basis of accounting and is defined as revenues less operating expenses, before royalty expenses and depletion and amortization.

Operating cash flow per share is the term the Company uses to assess its ability to generate cash flow from operations, while also taking into consideration changes in the number of outstanding common shares of the Company. Operating cash flow per share is calculated by taking cash flows from operating activities, less changes in non-cash working capital items, divided by the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS is cash flows from operating activities. A reconciliation of the two measures is presented in Table 6: "*Operating cash flow per share reconciliation".*

Table 6: Operating cash flow per share reconciliation:

Thousands of U.S. dollars except weighted average common shares outstanding and operating cash flow per share

		Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,	
		2022	2021		**2022**	2021
Cash flows from operating activities	$	26,278	8,257	$	57,072	22,473
Add: Changes in non-cash working capital		(891)	11,930		3,911	20,342
Total cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital	$	**25,387**	20,187		**60,983**	42,815
Weighted average common shares outstanding		453,566,923	397,117,648		453,390,589	397,029,117
Operating cash flow per share[1]	$	**0.05**	0.05	$	**0.13**	$0.11

(1) Operating cash flow per share for the period is a non-IFRS measure defined as cash flows from operating activities, less changes in non-cash working capital items, divided by the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Operating margin per carat sold (see Table 3: "*Results of Operations – Karowe Mine*") is the term the Company uses to describe the contribution to adjusted operating earnings, excluding top-up payments pursuant to the HB agreement and third-party goods, for each single diamond carat sold. This is calculated as Adjusted operating earnings (before top-up payments related to the HB agreement and revenue from third party goods) per carat of diamonds sold.

Operating cost per tonne of ore processed is the term the Company uses to describe operating expenses per tonne processed on a cash basis. This is calculated as operating cost of the Karowe Mine divided by tonnes of ore processed for the period. This ratio provides the user with the total cash costs incurred by the mine during the period per tonne of ore processed, including waste capitalisation costs, mobilization costs and working capital movements. The most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS is operating expenses. A table reconciling the two measures is presented below.

Table 7: Operating cost per tonne of ore processed reconciliation:

In millions of U.S. dollars except for tonnes processed and operating cost per tonne processed

		Three months ended June 30			Six months ended June 30	
		2022	2021		**2022**	2021
Operating expenses	$	17.0	15.1	$	34.9	34.8
Corporate and other segment operating expenses(1)		(2.4)	(0.6)		(3.4)	(0.8)
Net change rough diamond inventory, excluding depletion and amortization		4.1	3.5		4.5	1.5
Net change ore stockpile inventory, excluding depletion and amortization		2.0	2.0		3.1	4.0
Total operating costs for ore processed	$	**20.7**	**20.0**		**39.1**	**39.5**
Tonnes processed		719,207	726,379		1,385,695	1,400,025
Operating cost per tonne of ore processed[2]	$	**28.78**	27.51	$	**28.22**	28.21

(1) Calculated as the difference between Revenue and Loss from Operations of the Corporate and other segment, excluding depletion and amortization. See Note 13 – Segment Information in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

(2) Operating cost per tonne processed for the period is a non-IFRS measure defined as the sum of operating expenses, capitalized production stripping costs, and the net changes in rough diamond inventories and ore stockpiles divided by the tonnes of ore processed for the period.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $40.8 million and cash flow from operating activities for the three months ended June 30, 2022 totaled $26.3 million.

The Company repaid the remaining $12.0 million balance on its $50 million working capital facility during the quarter to repay the facility in full. The working capital facility matures on September 2, 2023.

Working capital as at June 30, 2022 was $79.0 million as compared to $50.5 million as at December 31, 2021, an increase of 56%. Trade and other receivables (June 30, 2022: $30.6 million) reduced and current inventories (June 30, 2022: $40.9 million) increased from the balances at December 31, 2021 (receivables: $38.8 million; inventories: $36.5 million). The receivable balance at June 30, 2022 includes $15.2 million (December 31, 2021: $17.5 million) due from HB and represents rough diamond sales in Q2 2022, as well as the value of diamond sales for which the transaction price was finalized and adjusted in June 2022. The increase in current inventories relates to the build-up of inventory ahead of the Q3 2022 tender that is scheduled to take place in Antwerp during September 2022.

Current liabilities increased to $33.4 million as of June 30, 2022 from $51.8 million at December 31, 2021. The Company fully repaid the amount drawn on its short-term financing facilities, which was offset by increases in trade payables and accrued liabilities, primarily because of increased expenditure on the Karowe UGP and the timing of royalty payments.

Long-term liabilities consist of the project financing facility of $61.9 million (December 31, 2021: $23.7 million), restoration provisions of $15.1 million (December 31, 2021: $15.3 million), deferred income taxes of $88.8 million (December 31, 2021: $70.3 million), and other non-current liabilities of $1.2 million (December 31, 2021: $1.0 million) which consist of leases classified under IFRS 16: Leases and a liability for issued deferred share units.

Financing activities during the quarter included repayments of $12.0 million on the working capital facility and a draw under the Project Facility of $20.0 million made during June 2022.

Total shareholders' equity increased to $268.6 million from $249.0 million at December 31, 2021 as earnings generated during the quarter reduced the accumulated deficit. Other changes to share capital and contributed surplus were related to share units vesting and the recording of share-based compensation during the period, and the cumulative impact of the currency translation adjustment.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A description of key management compensation can be found in Note 12 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2022.

In relation to the acquisition of Clara in February 2018, certain related parties may receive additional shares of Lucara if Clara, now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lucara, achieves certain levels of revenue generated by sales on the platform (the "Performance Milestones"). The Performance Milestones are detailed in Note 9 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. As of June 30, 2022, none of the Performance Milestones had been achieved.

A profit sharing mechanism also exists, whereby a total of 3.45% of the EBITDA generated by the platform has been assigned to Ms. Thomas (Lucara's CEO and a director) and Ms. McLeod-Seltzer (who was appointed to the Lucara Board of Directors following the Clara acquisition) as founders of the platform, with the remaining 3.22% of the EBITDA generated by the platform to be distributed to management, including Dr. Armstrong (Vice-President, Technical Services) and Ms. Boldt (who was appointed as Lucara's CFO & Corporate Secretary after the Clara acquisition) (collectively, "Clara Management"), at the discretion of Lucara's Compensation Committee based on key performance targets. As of June 30, 2022, the platform had not generated positive EBITDA, no amounts have been paid pursuant to this profit sharing mechanism and no contingent consideration has been recorded.

COMMITMENTS

As at June 30, 2022, purchase orders and contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments for services to be provided related to the Karowe UGP amounted to $141.8 million (December 31, 2021 - $86.7 million).

Table 8: Approximate undiscounted timing of Karowe UGP commitments at June 30, 2022:

		2022	2023	2024	2025 and 2026	Total
Underground expansion project	*$ million*	42.1	44.1	40.1	15.5	**141.8**

2022 OUTLOOK

This section of the MD&A provides management's production and cost estimates for 2022. These are “forward-looking statements” and subject to the cautionary note regarding the risks associated with forward-looking statements. No changes were made to the Company’s 2022 Guidance as of Q2 2022. In February 2022, based on updated expectations for revenue in 2022, the diamond revenue guidance issued was increased to between $195.0 million and $225.0 million (from $185.0 million to $215.0 million). Diamond revenue guidance does not include revenue related to the sale of exceptional stones (an individual rough diamond which sells for more than $10 million), or the Sethunya.

Karowe Mine, Botswana
Table 9: 2022 Diamond Sales, Production and Outlook

Karowe Diamond Mine *In millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted*	**Full Year – 2022**
Diamond revenue (millions) *(revised as of February 2022)*	$195 to $225
Diamond sales (thousands of carats)	300 to 340
Diamonds recovered (thousands of carats)	300 to 340
Ore tonnes mined (millions)	3.1 to 3.5
Waste tonnes mined (millions)	1.5 to 2.1
Ore tonnes processed (millions)	2.6 to 2.8
Total operating cash costs(1) including waste mined(2) (per tonne processed)	$29.50 to $33.50
Botswana general & administrative expenses including marketing costs (per tonne processed)	$3.50 to $4.00
Tax rate(3)	0%
Average exchange rate – USD/Pula	11.0

(1) Operating cash costs are a non-IFRS measure. See “*Use of Non-IFRS Performance Measures*”.

(2) Includes ore and waste mined cash costs of $5.75 to $6.25 (per tonne mined) and processing cash costs of $12.00 to $13.00 (per tonne processed).

(3) The Company is subject to a variable tax rate in Botswana based on a profit and revenue ratio which increases as profit as a percentage of revenue increases. The lowest variable tax rate is 22% while the highest variable tax rate is 55% (only if taxable income were equal to revenue). Capital expenditures are deductible when incurred. With planned capital expenditures of up to $110 million for the Karowe UGP, a tax rate of 0% is forecast for 2022. Should capital expenditures vary from plan, the Company could be subject to current tax.

In 2022, the Company's revenue forecast assumes that 100% of the carats recovered will come from the higher value M/PK(S) and EM/PK(S) units within the South Lobe in accordance with the mine plan.

The assumptions for carats recovered and sold are consistent with achieved performance in recent years. The number of tonnes processed is also consistent with recent achievements, noting that actual tonnes processed in 2021 was about 6% higher than 2020 due to improving plant reliability because of the success of the preventative maintenance plan that has been implemented.

Waste tonnes that were deferred in 2021 as other mining areas in the open-pit were prioritized are expected to be caught up in between 2022 and 2024. The estimated processing cost per tonne processed is higher than previous years, reflecting expected inflationary pressure on labour and commodity costs.

In 2022, capital costs for the underground expansion are expected to be up to $110 million and will focus on the commencement of main shaft sinking activities, the commissioning of the bulk power supply 132 kV line and substations and detailed engineering for the underground development. Sustaining capital and project expenditures are expected to be up to $17 million with a focus on completion of a community sports facility, dewatering activities and an expansion of the tailings storage facility.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

In the normal course of business, the Company is inherently exposed to currency and commodity price risk. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency, liquidity, credit, interest and price risks.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to fluctuating foreign exchange rates. All sales revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, while directly related costs are denominated in Botswana Pula. At June 30, 2022, the Company was exposed to currency risk relating to U.S. dollar cash held within its subsidiaries with Canadian or Pula functional currency. Based on this exposure, a 10% change in the U.S. dollar exchange rate would give rise to an increase/decrease of approximately $3.9 million in net income for the period.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. To manage liquidity risk, regular cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated in the head office to understand what level of capital is required. Rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements are prepared and monitored to assess whether there is sufficient cash available to meet the Company's short and longer-term operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's ability to generate cash from the sale of diamonds and additional liquidity which can be accessed through the working capital facility.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company limits its credit exposure on cash and cash equivalents by holding its deposits with international financial institutions with strong investment-grade ratings. Considering the nature of the Company's ultimate customers and the relevant terms and conditions entered into with such customers, the Company believes that credit risk is limited as goods are not released until full payment is received when goods are sold through tender or on Clara.

Under the sales agreement with HB, a larger proportion of the Company's goods, by value, are sold through HB to buyers of polished diamonds. The credit risk associated with these sales is concentrated with HB, a single customer, and payment terms are longer (60 to 120 days) than the Company's traditional tender sales (5 days). The Company maintains legal title over goods sold to HB until the initial determined estimated polished price is paid and monitors outstanding amounts to ensure they remain current.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows or a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the credit facility obligations that reference floating interest rates.

The Company mitigates interest rate risk on its Project Finance Facility through interest rate swaps that exchange a portion of the variable rate inherent in the term debt for a fixed rate. Therefore, fluctuations in market interest rates should not materially impact future cash flows related to the credit facilities. Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument will however fluctuate in response to changing market interest rates that will result in a corresponding credit or charge to profit.

Price risk

The Company derives its income from the sale of rough diamonds mined in Botswana, a majority of which are sold through a quarterly tender process from Botswana. In response to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company received approval from the Government of Botswana to conduct quarterly tenders in Antwerp, Belgium and each quarterly tender since June 2020 has been conducted in Antwerp.

The price and marketability of these diamonds can be significantly impacted by international economic trends, global or regional consumption, demand and supply patterns and the availability of capital for diamond manufacturers, all factors that are not within the Company's control. Under the supply agreement with the HB, the ultimate achieved sales prices of stones larger than 10.8 carats in size is based on a polished diamond pricing mechanism. This pricing mechanism results in the Company's revenue being exposed to a greater extent to the price movements in the polished diamond market than it is currently through its traditional tender process for rough diamonds. The pricing of both polished and rough diamonds demonstrated further buoyancy during the first six months of 2022 after prices improved in 2021 because of positive market supply and demand dynamics after the global demand for luxury commodities, including jewelry containing diamonds, was negatively impacted in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To the extent that the supply of rough or polished diamonds exceeds demand, this is likely to result in price deterioration and negatively impact the Company's revenue and ability to generate positive cash flow from operations.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company had 453,566,923 common shares outstanding, 7,056,000 share units, 1,752,587 deferred share units, and 6,576,000 stock options outstanding under its share-based incentive plans.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The operations of the Company are speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business which includes the acquisition, financing, exploration, development and operation of diamond properties, the construction of an underground mine at Karowe and the growth of Clara. The material risk factors and uncertainties, which should be considered in assessing the Company's activities, are described under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form which is available at http://www.sedar.com (the "AIF"). Any one or more of these risks and uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Except for short-term leases with a term of 12 months or less, the Company is not party to any off-balance sheet arrangements.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

During the three months ended June 30, 2022 there were no changes to the accounting policies described in Note 4 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods starting January 1, 2022. There are currently no such pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of this document along with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements. Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of this document, ensuring the fair presentation of its financial results. The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the contents of this document along with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements to ensure the reliability and timeliness of the Company's disclosure while providing another level of review for accuracy and oversight. There have been no changes in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures during the three months ended June 30, 2022.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS

Disclosure controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all material information related to the Company is identified and communicated on a timely basis. Management of the Company, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), is responsible for the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Internal controls over financial reporting

Internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Management is also responsible for the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. However, due to inherent limitations, internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements and fraud.

Management assesses the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting using the Internal Control – Integrated Framework ("2013 Framework") issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2022 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made in this MD&A contain certain "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" as defined in applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance and often (but not always) using forward-looking terminology such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "budgets", "scheduled", "forecasts", "assumes", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", "potential", "possible" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events, conditions or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements.

In particular, forward-looking information and forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, information or statements with respect to the equity and project debt financings completed in 2021, the intended use of proceeds, the Company's ability to comply with the terms of the Facilities which are required to construct the Karowe UGP, that expected cash flow from operations, combined with external financing will be sufficient to complete construction of the Karowe UGP, that the estimated timelines to achieve mine ramp up and full production from the Karowe UGP can be achieved, the economic potential of a mineralized area, the size and tonnage of a mineralized area, anticipated sample grades or bulk sample diamond content, future production activity, the future price and demand for diamonds, future forecasts of revenue and variable consideration in determining revenue, estimation of mineral resources, exploration and development plans, cost and timing of the development of deposits and estimated future production, permitting time lines, currency exchange rates, success of exploration, requirements for and availability of additional capital, capital expenditures, operating costs, timing of completion of technical reports and studies, tax rates, timing of drill programs, government regulation of operations, environmental risks and ability to comply with all environmental regulations, reclamation expenses, title matters including disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage, negotiations and agreements among the Company and the Botswana Mine Workers Union, the completion of transactions and timing and possible outcome of pending litigation, the profitability of Clara and the Clara Platform, and the scaling of the digital platform for the sale of rough diamonds owned by Clara, the benefits to the Company of diamond supply agreements with HB and the ability to generate better prices from the sale of the Company's +10.8 carat production as a polished stone. The foregoing list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of our forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking information and statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made, and they are subject to several known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievement expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that expectations reflected in this forward-looking information are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. Certain risks which could impact the Company are discussed under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form available at http://www.sedar.com (the "AIF").

Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and our actual achievements or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, those referred to in this MD&A.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management as of the date of this MD&A. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers and investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information and statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and accordingly are subject to change after such date. Except as required by law, the Company disclaims any obligation to revise any forward-looking information and statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such information and statements. All forward-looking information and statements contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements.

LUCARA

DIAMOND

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarter Ended June 30, 2022

LUCARA DIAMOND CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

		June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	40,826	$	27,011
Receivables and other (Note 3)		30,643		38,779
Inventories (Note 4)		40,863		36,522
		112,332		102,312
Investments		1,007		2,256
Inventories (Note 4)		33,084		29,852
Plant and equipment (Note 5)		81,160		87,321
Mineral properties and related construction assets (Note 6)		205,621		157,578
Intangible assets (Note 7)		19,795		20,724
Deferred financing fees (Note 8)		5,410		7,471
Derivative financial instrument (Note 8)		6,367		–
Other non-current assets		4,195		4,441
TOTAL ASSETS	$	468,971	$	411,955
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$	29,735	$	26,285
Credit facilities (Note 8)		–		23,000
Tax and royalties payable		2,426		347
Lease liabilities		1,189		2,173
		33,350		51,805
Credit facilities (Note 8)		61,873		23,730
Derivative financial instrument (Note 8)		–		842
Restoration provisions		15,148		15,346
Deferred income taxes		88,828		70,285
Other non-current liabilities		1,167		975
TOTAL LIABILITIES		200,366		162,983
EQUITY				
Share capital, unlimited common shares, no par value (Note 9)		348,083		347,442
Contributed surplus		9,361		9,180
Deficit		(2,445)		(33,945)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(86,394)		(73,705)
TOTAL EQUITY		268,605		248,972
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$	468,971	$	411,955

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

Commitments – Note 15

Approved on Behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Marie Inkster"
Director

"Catherine McLeod-Seltzer"
Director

LUCARA DIAMOND CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. Dollars, except for share and per share amounts)

	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2022	Six months ended June 30, 2021
Revenues	$ 52,348	$ 46,334	$ 120,543	$ 99,431
Cost of goods sold				
Operating expenses	16,959	15,095	34,942	34,815
Royalty expenses (Note 6)	6,146	4,650	14,086	10,520
Depletion and amortization	4,658	10,343	10,677	23,013
	27,763	30,088	59,705	68,348
Income from mining operations	24,585	16,246	60,838	31,083
Other expenses				
Administration (Note 11)	4,005	3,659	9,761	8,054
Sales and marketing	781	636	1,293	1,537
Finance expenses	792	1,367	1,709	2,066
Gain on derivative instrument	(2,700)	–	(7,209)	–
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(1,493)	304	964	1,188
	1,385	5,966	6,518	12,845
Net income before tax	23,200	10,280	54,320	18,238
Income tax expense (recovery)				
Current income tax	(396)	1,163	7	1,548
Deferred income tax	11,064	3,119	22,813	7,285
	10,668	4,282	22,820	8,833
Net income for the period	$ 12,532	$ 5,998	$ 31,500	$ 9,405
Earnings per common share				
Basic	$ 0.03	$ 0.02	$ 0.07	$ 0.02
Diluted	$ 0.03	$ 0.01	$ 0.07	$ 0.02
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	453,566,923	397,117,648	453,390,589	397,029,117
Diluted	462,388,976	403,473,196	461,419,391	402,563,956

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

LUCARA DIAMOND CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2022	Six months ended June 30, 2021
Net income for the period	$ 12,532	$ 5,998	$ 31,500	$ 9,405
Other comprehensive (loss) income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net income				
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(1,427)	689	(1,249)	1,455
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to net income				
Currency translation adjustment	(18,315)	3,776	(11,440)	(676)
	(19,742)	4,465	(12,689)	779
Comprehensive (loss) income for the period	$ (7,210)	$ 10,463	$ 18,811	$ 10,184

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

LUCARA DIAMOND CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited - in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Three months ended	June 30,	Six months ended	June 30,
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Cash flows from (used in):				
Operating activities				
Net income for the period	$ 12,532	$ 5,998	$ 31,500	$ 9,405
Items not affecting cash:				
Depletion and amortization	4,831	10,651	11,078	23,667
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,453)	(454)	322	575
Share-based compensation	482	485	1,200	1,125
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	(2,700)	–	(7,209)	–
Deferred income taxes	11,064	3,119	22,813	7,285
Finance costs	631	388	1,279	758
	25,387	20,187	60,983	42,815
Net changes in working capital:				
Receivables and other	13,086	(3,277)	5,393	(11,434)
Inventories	(5,014)	(6,491)	(9,465)	(7,087)
Trade payables and other current liabilities	(4,331)	(877)	(2,033)	(3,363)
Tax and royalties payable	(2,850)	(1,285)	2,194	1,542
	26,278	8,257	57,072	22,473
Financing activities				
Drawdown on revolving credit facility	–	–	–	19,500
Repayment on working capital facility	(12,000)	–	(23,000)	–
Drawdown on project finance facility	20,000	–	40,000	–
Withholding tax for share units vested	–	(21)	(48)	(107)
Lease payments	(558)	(161)	(1,101)	(311)
	7,442	(182)	15,851	19,082
Investing activities				
Acquisition of plant and equipment	(2,512)	(2,389)	(3,270)	(2,752)
Mineral property expenditure	(28,701)	(19,999)	(55,495)	(29,958)
Development of intangible assets	(35)	(14)	(61)	(18)
	(31,248)	(22,402)	(58,826)	(32,728)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(790)	139	(282)	(22)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,682	(14,188)	13,815	8,805
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	39,144	27,909	27,011	4,916
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period (1)	$ 40,826	$ 13,721	$ 40,826	$ 13,721

(1) Cash and cash equivalents are composed of 100% cash deposits held with accredited financial institutions.

Included within accounts payable and accrued liabilities at each period end are additions to property, plant and equipment and mineral properties), acquired on normal course payment terms, of $14.2 million at June 30, 2022 ($5.4 million at December 31, 2021).

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

LUCARA DIAMOND CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited – in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	Number of shares issued and outstanding	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total
Balance, January 1, 2022	453,034,981	$ 347,442	$ 9,180	$ (33,945)	$ (73,705)	$ 248,972
Net income for the period	–	–	–	31,500	–	31,500
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	(12,689)	(12,689)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	31,500	(12,689)	18,811
Share-based compensation	–	–	870	–	–	870
Shares issued from share units vested	531,942	641	(641)	–	–	–
Withholding tax for share units vested	–	–	(48)	–	–	(48)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**453,566,923**	**$ 348,083**	**$ 9,361**	**$ (2,445)**	**$ (86,394)**	**$ 268,605**
Balance, January 1, 2021	396,896,733	$ 314,924	$ 8,646	$ (57,772)	$ (57,605)	$ 208,193
Net income for the period	–	–	–	9,405	–	9,405
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	779	779
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	9,405	779	10,184
Share-based compensation	–	–	730	–	–	730
Shares issued from share units vested	228,607	602	(602)	–	–	–
Withholding tax for share units vested	–	–	(107)	–	–	(107)
Balance, June 30, 2021	**397,125,340**	**$ 315,526**	**$ 8,667**	**$ (48,367)**	**$ (56,826)**	**$ 219,000**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Lucara Diamond Corp. together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Company" or "Lucara") is a diamond mining company focused on the development and operation of diamond properties in Africa. The Company holds a 100% interest in the Karowe Mine located in Botswana and a 100% interest in Clara Diamond Solutions Limited Partnership ("Clara"). Clara operates a secure, digital diamond sales platform that uses proprietary analytics together with cloud and blockchain technologies.

The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX, NASDAQ Stockholm and Botswana Stock Exchanges. The Company was continued into the Province of British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) in August 2004 and its registered office is located at Suite 2600 - 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7X 1L3, Canada.

COVID-19 Global pandemic and Geopolitical risks

Measures and guidelines implemented by the Government of Botswana in late March 2020 which allowed the Karowe Mine to remain fully operational throughout the pandemic have gradually been rolled back as vaccination levels within Botswana have increased. Most of the Company's workforce (+98%) have been vaccinated. Although many countries around the world have removed public health measures implemented to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the Company continues to operate under its approved crisis management plan, designed to protect the health and well-being of our employees in Botswana and Canada as well as the financial well-being of the business.

It remains possible for Lucara's operations to be impacted in a number of ways including, but not limited to, a suspension of operations at the Karowe Mine, disruptions to supply chains, worker absenteeism due to illness, disruption to the progress of the Karowe Mine underground expansion project and an inability to ship or sell rough and/or polished diamonds.

While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, circumstances remain dynamic and the impacts on our financial position or operations cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

In response to the ongoing Russian military invasion of Ukraine, strict economic sanctions were imposed against Russia and its interests. While the Company does not have any operations in Ukraine or Russia, its business may be impacted as the conflict and economic sanctions may give rise to indirect impacts, including but not limited to, increased prices for fuel and other commodities, supply chain challenges and disruptions, logistics and transport disruptions and heightened cybersecurity disruptions and threats. Increased prices for fuel and other commodities may have adverse impacts on the Company's costs of doing business.

An ongoing or escalating military conflict could aggravate ongoing global economic challenges and a possible resultant economic downturn could adversely affect the Company's business. These conditions may also result in increased volatility in the market for the Company's securities and could have other effects which are currently unknown. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact that ongoing conflict in Ukraine, or the prevailing global economic uncertainty, will have on its financial position or operations.

Uncertainty about judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management during the preparation of the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements related to potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine-Russia conflict on revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, and note disclosures could result in a material adjustment to the carrying value of the asset or liability affected.

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Basis of presentation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, IAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not contain all of the information required for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2021.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on August 10, 2022.

(ii) Adoption of new accounting standards and accounting developments

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. New or amended standards and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2022 do not have an impact on these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

3. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER

		June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021
Trade	$	15,233	$	17,467
VAT		6,044		11,196
Deferred financing fees (Note 8)		1,503		2,143
Prepayments		5,494		5,502
Other		2,369		2,471
	$	**30,643**	$	**38,779**

Trade receivables at June 30, 2022 were $15.2 million (December 31, 2021 – $17.5 million) due from HB Trading BV ("HB") under the Company's sales agreement. All amounts receivable from HB are current. The amounts receivable relate to the timing difference between revenue recognized under the sales agreement and the receipt of payment.

4. INVENTORIES

		June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021
Rough diamonds	$	25,234	$	18,337
Ore stockpile		1,543		3,361
Parts and supplies		14,086		14,824
Total current inventories	**$**	**40,863**	$	**36,522**
Non-current inventories – ore stockpile	**$**	**33,084**	$	**29,852**

Inventory expensed during the six months ended June 30, 2022 totaled $34.9 million (six months ended June 30, 2021 – $34.8 million). There were no inventory write-downs during the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

The portion of the ore stockpile that is expected to be processed more than 12 months from the reporting date is classified as non-current inventory.

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Construction in progress	Mine and plant facilities	Furniture and office equipment	Vehicles	Right of use assets	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	**$ 10,018**	**$ 219,962**	**$ 12,839**	**$ 2,867**	**$ 2,362**	**$ 248,048**
Additions	16,011	382	3	–	2,143	18,539
Reclassification	(11,297)	6,687	2,878	1,732	–	–
Disposals and other	–	(731)	(288)	(43)	–	(1,062)
Translation differences	(1,087)	(18,021)	(1,170)	(329)	(300)	(20,907)
Balance, December 31, 2021	**$ 13,645**	**$ 208,279**	**$ 14,262**	**$ 4,227**	**$ 4,205**	**$ 244,618**
Additions	4,885	–	–	–	–	4,885
Reclassification	(980)	873	79	28	–	–
Translation differences	(815)	(9,710)	(668)	(200)	(192)	(11,585)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**$ 16,735**	**$ 199,442**	**$ 13,673**	**$ 4,055**	**$ 4,013**	**$ 237,918**
Accumulated amortization						
Balance, January 1, 2021	$ –	**$ 130,377**	**$ 7,310**	**$ 2,077**	**$ 1,060**	**$ 140,824**
Depletion and amortization	–	26,588	2,603	439	869	30,499
Disposals and other	–	(731)	(288)	(43)	–	(1,062)
Translation differences	–	(11,928)	(712)	(191)	(133)	(12,964)
Balance, December 31, 2021	**$ –**	**$ 144,306**	**$ 8,913**	**$ 2,282**	**$ 1,796**	**$ 157,297**
Depletion and amortization	–	4,460	1,271	331	1,030	7,092
Translation differences	–	(6,908)	(474)	(122)	(127)	(7,631)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**$ –**	**$ 141,858**	**$ 9,710**	**$ 2,491**	**$ 2,699**	**$ 156,758**
Net book value						
As at December 31, 2021	**$ 13,645**	**$ 63,973**	**$ 5,349**	**$ 1,945**	**$ 2,409**	**$ 87,321**
As at June 30, 2022	**$ 16,735**	**$ 57,584**	**$ 3,963**	**$ 1,564**	**$ 1,314**	**$ 81,160**

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES AND RELATED CONSTRUCTION ASSETS

Cost	Capitalized production stripping asset	Karowe Mine	Karowe Underground Construction	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	**$ 71,945**	**$ 55,174**	**$ 44,705**	**$ 171,824**
Additions	–	–	84,778	84,778
Borrowing cost capitalized	–	–	1,561	1,561
Adjustment to restoration asset	–	(5,474)	–	(5,474)
Translation differences	(5,872)	(7,843)	(4,927)	(18,642)
Balance, December 31, 2021	**$ 66,073**	**$ 41,857**	**$ 126,117**	**$ 234,047**
Additions	–	–	60,150	60,150
Borrowing cost capitalized	–	–	2,818	2,818
Translation differences	(3,102)	(1,960)	(8,726)	(13,788)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**$ 62,971**	**$ 39,897**	**$ 180,359**	**$ 283,227**
Accumulated depletion				
Balance, January 1, 2021	**$ 34,911**	**$ 32,911**	–	**$ 67,822**
Depletion	12,006	3,037	–	15,043
Translation differences	(3,536)	(2,860)	–	(6,396)
Balance, December 31, 2021	**$ 43,381**	**$ 33,088**	**–**	**$ 76,469**
Depletion	4,304	643	–	4,947
Translation differences	(2,228)	(1,582)	–	(3,810)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**$ 45,457**	**$ 32,149**	**–**	**$ 77,606**
Net book value				
As at December 31, 2021	**$ 22,692**	**$ 8,769**	**$ 126,117**	**$ 157,578**
As at June 30, 2022	**$ 17,514**	**$ 7,748**	**$ 180,359**	**$ 205,621**

Karowe Mine

A royalty of 10% of the gross sales value of diamonds produced from Karowe is payable to the government of Botswana, regardless of whether the diamond is sold as rough or polished. During the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company incurred a royalty expense of $14.1 million (six months ended June 30, 2021: $10.5 million).

The Karowe Underground Construction will not be depreciated until the asset is available for its intended use.

Borrowing costs of $4.1 million (December 31, 2021 – $1.5 million) relating to the Karowe Underground Construction asset have been capitalized. Capitalized borrowing costs include interest and other costs related to the project finance facility (Note 8).

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost		
Balance, January 1, 2021	$	23,798
Development expenditures		38
Translation differences		80
Balance, December 31, 2021	$	23,916
Development expenditures		61
Translation differences		(359)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**$**	**23,618**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance, January 1, 2021	$	1,812
Amortization		1,392
Translation differences		(12)
Balance, December 31, 2021	$	3,192
Amortization		688
Translation differences		(57)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**$**	**3,823**
Net book value		
As at December 31, 2021	**$**	**20,724**
As at June 30, 2022	**$**	**19,795**

In 2018, the Company acquired the Clara platform, a secure, digital sales platform for rough diamonds. The consideration paid was allocated to intangible assets which will continue to be amortized over the remaining estimated useful economic life of 14.75 years as at June 30, 2022.

As part of the purchase, contingent consideration was agreed to and will be recognized as additional purchase consideration for the intangible asset, if the obliging events occur. The contingent consideration consists of a profit-sharing allocation: cash payments based on 3.45% of the annual EBITDA generated by the sales platform and a pre-existing 13.3% annual Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depletion and Amortization ("EBITDA") performance based contingent payments payable to the founders of the technology, to a maximum of $20.9 million per year for 10 years and additional Lucara share payments to a combined maximum of 13.4 million shares if certain revenue triggers are reached beginning at $200 million of cumulative revenue to $1.6 billion of cumulative revenue. As of June 30, 2022, the platform had not generated positive EBITDA and no contingent consideration has been recorded.

8. CREDIT FACILITIES

		June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current			
Working capital facility	$	–	23,000
Deferred financing fees (Note 3)	$	(1,503)	(2,143)
Non-current			
Project finance facility, net of fees	$	61,873	23,730
Deferred financing fees	$	(5,410)	(7,471)

8. CREDIT FACILITIES (continued)

Senior secured project facility

On July 12, 2021, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Lucara Botswana, with Lucara Diamond Corp. as the sponsor and the guarantor, entered into a senior secured project financing debt package of $220 million with a syndicate of five mandated lead arrangers (the "Lenders"): African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), Africa Finance Corp., ING, Natixis, and Société Générale, London Branch.

The debt package consists of two facilities (the "Facilities"), a project finance facility of $170 million to fund the development of an underground expansion at the Karowe Mine (the "Project Finance Facility"), and a $50 million senior secured working capital facility which repaid the Company's previous revolving credit facility (the "Working Capital Facility"). The first drawdown under the Facilities occurred on September 9, 2021.

The Project Finance Facility may be used to fund the development, construction costs and construction phase operating costs of the underground expansion project as well as financing costs on the Facilities. The Project Finance Facility matures on September 2, 2029, with quarterly repayments commencing on June 30, 2026. As at June 30, 2022, $65.0 million of the $170.0 million facility was drawn. The Project Finance Facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR (or replacement benchmark) plus margin of 5.5% annually until the project completion date, and 5.0% annually thereafter with commitment fees for the undrawn portion of the facility of 2.0%.

The Working Capital Facility may be used for working capital and other corporate purposes. As at June 30, 2022, the full $50.0 million facility was undrawn. The facility, when utilized, bears interest at a rate of LIBOR (or replacement benchmark) plus margin of 3.5% annually with commitment fees for the undrawn portion of 1.6%. The facility matures on September 2, 2023.

The Company incurred $11.3 million of debt advisory, legal and due diligence fees in conjunction with arranging the Facilities. Costs of $8.7 million were allocated to the Project Finance Facility and initially recorded as deferred financing fees and subsequently transferred as transaction costs proportional to the amount drawn under the Project Finance Facility. Costs of $2.3 million were allocated to the Working Capital Facility as deferred financing fees. Transaction costs under the Project Financing Facility and deferred financing fees related to the Working Capital Facility are amortized over the remaining facility terms.

As at June 30, 2022, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Facilities.

Interest rate swap

Under the terms of the Project Finance Facility, the Company was required to complete an interest rate swap on 75% of the principal amount available to manage its exposure to floating interest rates. On December 14, 2021 the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements structured around the expected Project Finance Facility drawdown schedule, swapping a LIBOR variable rate interest payment stream for a 1.682% fixed rate interest payment stream on up to $127.5 million.

Under the terms of these agreements, the Company receives interest quarterly at the rate equivalent to the three-month USD LIBOR, repriced every three months and pays quarterly interest at the fixed rate. The interest rate swaps mature on March 31, 2028.

As at June 30, 2022 the interest rate swaps had a total unrealized fair value of $6.4 million (December 31, 2021: $0.8 million negative unrealized fair value).

Revolving credit facility

The Company had a $50 million revolving term credit facility with FirstRand Bank Limited (London Branch), a division of Rand Merchant Bank that was repaid with proceeds from the Working Capital Facility. Interest was calculated with reference to LIBOR plus an applicable margin

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

9. SHARE CAPITAL

On July 15, 2021, the Company closed a bought deal financing and concurrent private placement. Under the bought deal financing a total of 33,810,000 common shares of the Company, including 4,410,000 common shares issued pursuant to the over-allotment option, which was exercised in full, were sold at a price of C$0.75 per common share, for aggregate gross proceeds of $20.3 million, less share issuance costs of $1.8 million. Pursuant to the concurrent private placement, a total of 21,347,733 common shares were sold at a price of C$0.75 per share for additional gross proceeds of $12.8 million.

Under the senior secured project facility (Note 8), the Company's largest shareholder, Nemesia S.a.r.l. ("Nemesia") provided a limited standby undertaking of up to $25.0 million in the event of a funding shortfall occurring up to September 2, 2024. As consideration pursuant to the undertaking provided, the Company issued 600,000 common shares to Nemesia on July 15, 2021. A further 600,000 common shares will be issuable should the undertaking be called upon. For each $500,000 drawn down under the standby undertaking, the Company will be required to issue 5,000 common shares per month to Nemesia until the amounts borrowed are repaid.

10. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

a. Stock options

The Company's stock option plan (the 'Option Plan') was approved by the Company's shareholders initially on May 13, 2015, with amendments approved on May 8, 2020. Under the terms of the amended Option Plan, a maximum of 10,000,000 shares are reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options. The Option Plan provides the Board of Directors with discretion to determine the vesting period for each stock option grant. Options typically vest in thirds over a three-year period beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant and expire four years from the date of grant.

Movements in the number of stock options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	Number of shares issuable pursuant to stock options	Weighted average exercise price per share (CA$)
Balance at January 1, 2021	**4,423,000**	1.62
Granted	2,357,000	0.78
Expired	(375,000)	2.76
Forfeited	(156,000)	0.78
Balance at December 31, 2021	**6,249,000**	**$ 1.26**
Granted	2,332,000	0.66
Expired	(419,000)	1.22
Forfeited	(950,000)	2.37
Balance at June 30, 2022	**7,212,000**	**$ 0.92**

Options granted to acquire common shares and which are outstanding at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Outstanding Options			Exercisable Options		
Range of exercise prices CA$	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price (CA$)	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price (CA$)
\$0.50 - \$1.00	5,795,000	2.84	0.73	1,571,333	2.08	0.78
\$1.50 - \$2.00	1,302,000	0.66	1.64	1,302,000	0.66	1.64
\$2.01 - \$2.50	115,000	0.21	2.20	115,000	0.21	2.20
	7,212,000	**2.41**	**$ 0.92**	**2,988,333**	**1.39**	**$ 1.21**

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

10. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

During the six months ended June 30, 2022, an amount of $0.2 million (2021 – $0.2 million) was charged to operations in recognition of share-based compensation expense, based on the vesting schedule for the options granted.

The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions and resulting values for grants as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Assumptions:		
Risk-free interest rate *(%)*	1.59	0.38
Expected life *(years)*	3.63	3.63
Expected volatility *(%)*	51.56	50.74
Expected dividend	Nil	Nil
Results:		
Weighted average fair value of options granted *(per option)*	CA$0.25	CA$0.27

b. Restricted and performance share units

The Company has a share unit ('SU') plan that provides for the issuance of SUs as a long-term incentive for certain members of the management team. Amendments to the SU plan, including an increase in the common shares reserved for issuance upon the vesting of SUs from 10,000,000 to a maximum of 10% of the outstanding common shares (minus shares reserved for issuance under the Option Plan and deferred share unit plan) were approved by Shareholders at the May 6, 2022 annual meeting.

SUs vest three years from the date of grant and certain share units include performance metrics. Each SU entitles the holder to receive one common share and the cumulative dividend equivalent SU earned during the SU's vesting period. The value of each SU at the vesting date is equal to the closing value of one Lucara common share plus the cumulative dividend equivalent which was earned over the vesting period.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized a share-based payment charge of $0.6 million (2021 – $0.5 million) for the SUs granted.

	Number of share units	**Estimated fair value at date of grant (CA$)**
Balance at January 1, 2021	**2,946,527**	$ 1.17
Granted	2,854,000	0.75
Redeemed	(565,679)	2.16
Balance at December 31, 2021	**5,234,848**	**$ 0.83**
Granted	2,860,000	0.64
Redeemed	(888,848)	1.21
Balance at June 30, 2022	**7,206,000**	**$ 0.71**

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

10. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

c. Deferred share units (‘DSUs’)

In February 2020, the Company approved the deferred share unit plan (the ‘DSU Plan’) that provides for the issuance of up to 4,000,000 DSUs to eligible directors. The DSU Plan was ratified by Shareholders at the May 8, 2020 annual meeting. Directors can elect to receive up to 100% of their fees earned in DSUs, awarded quarterly. DSUs vest immediately and are paid out upon retirement from the Board of Directors of the Company. Each DSU entitles the holder to receive one common share and the cumulative dividend equivalent DSU earned prior to the payout date. The value of each DSU at the grant date is equal to the closing value of one Lucara common share. The DSU Plan is a cash-settled share-based compensation plan and is recorded as a liability. Upon payout, the director can elect to receive the value in cash or common shares of the Company.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized a share-based payment charge of $0.3 million (2021 – $0.4 million) related to the DSUs granted.

	Number of share units	Estimated fair value (CA$)	
Balance at January 1, 2021	**613,547**	**$**	**0.52**
Granted	620,963		0.71
Balance at December 31, 2021	**1,234,510**	**$**	**0.59**
Granted	518,077	$	0.62
Balance at June 30, 2022	**1,752,587**	**$**	**0.61**

11. ADMINISTRATION

	Three months ended June 30,				Six months ended June 30,			
		2022		2021		2022		2021
Salaries and benefits	$	1,409	$	2,056	$	3,726	$	3,719
Professional fees		619		126		1,193		666
Insurance, office and general		507		289		1,211		1,110
Promotion		373		186		1,048		412
Stock exchange, transfer agent, shareholder communication		67		56		217		185
Travel		255		44		412		71
Share-based compensation (Note 10)		482		485		1,200		1,125
Depreciation		222		333		447		634
Sustainability and donations		71		84		307		132
	$	**4,005**	$	3,659	$	**9,761**	$	8,054

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Key management compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's named executive officers and members of its Board of Directors. The remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:

	Six months ended June 30, 2022	2021
Salaries and wages	$ 1,091	$ 874
Short term benefits	24	23
Share based compensation	806	858
	$ 1,921	$ 1,755

b) Clara acquisition

At the time of Lucara's acquisition of Clara, a current director and a current officer of the Company were also shareholders of Clara. If all the Clara performance milestones are reached, these individuals will receive an additional 1,788,001 common shares and 74,999 common shares, respectively, of Lucara. Following the acquisition of Clara, Lucara appointed a new director and a new officer, each of whom had been a shareholder of Clara at the time of its acquisition by the Company. If all the Clara performance milestones are reached, these individuals will be entitled to receive an additional 600,000 common shares and 74,999 common shares of Lucara.

Pursuant to the profit sharing described in Note 7, a total of 3.45% of the EBITDA generated by the platform has been assigned to two directors of Lucara, each of whom was a founder of Clara. A further 3.22% of the EBITDA generated by the platform may be distributed to members of management, at the discretion of Lucara's Compensation Committee, based on the achievement of key performance targets. As at June 30, 2022, no amounts have been paid under this profit sharing mechanism to date.

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's primary business activity is the development and operation of diamond properties in Africa. The Company has two operating segments: Karowe Mine and Corporate and other.

Three months ended June 30, 2022

	Karowe Mine	Corporate and other	Total
Revenues	$ 50,015	$ 2,333	$ 52,348
Income (loss) from operations[(1)]	25,019	(434)	24,585
Finance expenses	(738)	(54)	(792)
Gain on derivative financial instrument	2,700	–	2,700
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	1,534	(41)	1,493
Administrative and other	(2,313)	(2,473)	(4,786)
Taxes	(10,668)	–	(10,668)
Net income (loss) for the period	**$ 15,534**	**$ (3,002)**	**$ 12,532**
Capital expenditures	**$ 31,213**	**$ 35**	**$ 31,248**

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Three months ended June 30, 2021

	Karowe Mine	Corporate and other	Total
Revenues	$ 45,934	$ 400	$ 46,334
Income (loss) from operations(1)	16,848	(602)	16,246
Finance expenses	(700)	(667)	(1,367)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(325)	21	(304)
Administrative and other	(1,804)	(2,491)	(4,295)
Taxes	(4,282)	–	(4,282)
Net income (loss) for the period	**$ 9,737**	**$ (3,739)**	**$ 5,998**
Capital expenditures	**$ 22,388**	**$ 14**	**$ 22,402**

(1) Depletion and amortization expense for Karowe Mine and Corporate and other during the three months ended June 30, 2022 totaled $4.6 million and $0.4 million, respectively(three months ended June 30, 2021 – $10.3 million and $0.4 million).

Six months ended June 30, 2022

	Karowe Mine	Corporate and other	Total
Revenues	$ 117,190	$ 3,353	$ 120,543
Income (loss) from operations(1)	61,731	(893)	60,838
Finance expenses	(1,567)	(142)	(1,709)
Gain on derivative financial instrument	7,209	–	7,209
Foreign exchange loss	(919)	(45)	(964)
Administrative and other	(4,807)	(6,247)	(11,054)
Taxes	(22,813)	(7)	(22,820)
Net income (loss) for the period	**$ 38,834**	**$ (7,334)**	**$ 31,500**
Capital expenditures	**$ 58,765**	**$ 61**	**$ 58,826**
Total assets	**$ 441,758**	**$ 27,213**	**$ 468,971**

Six months ended June 30, 2021

	Karowe Mine	Corporate and other	Total
Revenues	$ 98,946	$ 485	$ 99,431
Income (loss) from operations(1)	32,236	(1,153)	31,083
Finance expenses	(1,325)	(741)	(2,066)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(1,295)	107	(1,188)
Administrative and other	(4,052)	(5,539)	(9,591)
Taxes	(8,833)	–	(8,833)
Net income (loss) for the period	**$ 16,731**	**$ (7,326)**	**$ 9,405**
Capital expenditures	**$ 32,710**	**$ 18**	**$ 32,728**
Total assets	**$ 341,823**	**$ 30,478**	**$ 372,301**

(1) Depletion and amortization expense for Karowe Mine and Corporate and other during the six months ended June 30, 2022 totaled $10.7 million and $0.9 million, respectively (six months ended June 30, 2021 – $23.0 million and $0.8 million).

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a) *Measurement categories and fair values*

Financial assets and liabilities have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement. Those categories are fair value through profit and loss; fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost.

The value of the Company's financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The fair value of all other financial instruments of the Company approximates their carrying values because of the demand nature or short-term maturity of these instruments.

b) *Fair value hierarchy*

The following table classifies financial assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value in a hierarchy that is based on significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The levels in the hierarchy are:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

		June 30, 2022		**December 31, 2021**
Level 1: Fair value through other comprehensive income – Investments	$	1,007	$	2,256
Level 2: Derivative financial instruments	$	6,367		(842)
Level 3: N/A				

c) *Financial risk management*

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency, credit, liquidity and price risks.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to fluctuating foreign exchange rates. All sales revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, while directly related costs are denominated in Botswana Pula. At June 30, 2022, the Company was exposed to currency risk relating to U.S. dollar cash held within its subsidiaries with Canadian or Pula functional currency. Based on this exposure, a 10% change in the U.S. dollar exchange rate would give rise to an increase/decrease of approximately $3.9 million in net income for the period.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. To manage liquidity risk, regular cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated in the head office to understand what level of capital is required. Rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements are prepared and monitored to assess whether there is sufficient cash available to meet the Company's short and longer-term operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's ability to generate cash from the sale of diamonds and additional liquidity which can be accessed through the working capital facility.

The contractual maturities of long-term debt, and interest rate swaps are disclosed in Note 8.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company limits its credit exposure on cash and cash equivalents by holding its deposits with international financial institutions with strong investment-grade ratings. Considering the nature of the Company's ultimate customers and the relevant terms and conditions entered into with such customers, the Company believes that credit risk is limited as goods are not released until full payment is received when goods are sold through tender or on Clara.

Under the sales agreement with HB, a larger proportion of the Company's goods, by value, are sold through HB to buyers of polished diamonds. The credit risk associated with these sales is concentrated with HB, a single customer, and payment terms are longer (60 to 120 days) than the Company's traditional tender sales (5 days). The Company maintains legal title over goods sold to HB until the initial determined estimated polished price is paid and monitors outstanding amounts to ensure they remain current.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows or a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the credit facility obligations that reference floating interest rates.

The Company mitigates interest rate risk on its Project Finance Facility through interest rate swaps that exchange the variable rate inherent in the term debt for a fixed rate (see Note 8). Therefore, fluctuations in market interest rates should not materially impact future cash flows related to the credit facilities. Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument will however fluctuate in response to changing market interest rates that will result in a corresponding credit or charge to profit.

Price risk

The Company derives its income from the sale of rough diamonds mined in Botswana, a majority of which are sold through a quarterly tender process from Botswana. In response to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company received approval from the Government of Botswana to conduct quarterly tenders in Antwerp, Belgium and each quarterly tender since June 2020 has been conducted in Antwerp. The price and marketability of these diamonds can be significantly impacted by international economic trends, global or regional consumption, demand and supply patterns and the availability of capital for diamond manufacturers, all factors that are not within the Company's control. Under the supply agreement with the HB, the ultimate achieved sales prices of stones larger than 10.8 carats in size is based on a polished diamond pricing mechanism. This pricing mechanism results in the Company's revenue being exposed to a greater extent to the price movements in the polished diamond market than it is currently through its traditional tender process for rough diamonds. The pricing of both polished and rough diamonds demonstrated further buoyancy during the first six months of 2022 after prices improved in 2021 because of positive market supply and demand dynamics after the global demand for luxury commodities, including jewelry containing diamonds, was negatively impacted in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To the extent that the supply of rough or polished diamonds exceeds demand, this is likely to result in price deterioration and negatively impact the Company's revenue and ability to generate positive cash flow from operations.

(All amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.)

15. COMMITMENTS

As at June 30, 2022, purchase orders and contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments for services to be provided related to the underground expansion project amounted to $141.8 million (December 31, 2021 - $86.7 million). The following table summarizes the approximate timing of the commitments (undiscounted) at June 30, 2022:

		2022	2023	2024	2025 and 2026	Total
Underground expansion project	$ million	42.1	44.1	40.1	15.5	**141.8**

The total of all commitments can be cancelled at an estimated cost of $11.6 million as of June 30, 2022.