Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2022
Dated March 16, 2023

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND READER GUIDANCE

Condor Energies Inc., formerly Condor Petroleum Inc. (see "Corporate Name Change"), is an internationally focused energy company incorporated on October 20, 2006 ("Condor" or the "Company") with activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan ("Kazakhstan") and the Republic of Turkiye ("Turkiye"). The Company's growth strategy is to advance energy transition initiatives in both lithium brine production and liquified natural gas ("LNG") generation. The Company's near-term sustainability strategy is to increase gas production from its existing Turkey operations while also actively pursuing operatorship of already producing gas fields in Uzbekistan that require western technologies and operational practices to increase production and profitability. Additional information relating to the Company, including its Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2022, is available on SEDAR at: www.sedar.com.

The Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") which follows should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (the "Financial Statements"). The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "GAAP") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. This MD&A is dated March 16, 2023, the date the Condor Board of Directors approved the Financial Statements and MD&A.

All financial amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Highlights

- The approvals required to complete the acquisition of a 95% working interest in a lithium brine mining license in Kazakhstan are advancing and the transaction is expected to be completed in April 2023. Procurement of long-lead equipment for 2023 drilling activities is underway.
- Natural gas production increased 11% to 146,355 Mcf or an average of 401 Mcf per day for the year ended December 31, 2022 from 132,109 Mcf or an average of 362 Mcf per day in 2021 due mainly to the P-7 infill well drilled in June of 2022 and the ongoing workover program.
- The Company's average realized natural gas sales prices increased to $27.13 per Mcf in 2022 compared to $7.36 per Mcf in 2021 and operating netbacks averaged $17.47 per Mcf in 2022 compared to ($2.13) per Mcf in 2021. Posted Turkish gas prices almost tripled during 2022 to $34.99 per Mcf as of December 31, 2022, in Canadian dollar terms, from $11.74 per Mcf as of December 31, 2021.

- In Kazakhstan, activities are ongoing to secure a long-term LNG feed gas supply contract.
- Condor continues to actively pursue an agreement to operate multiple producing gas fields in Uzbekistan and has held numerous meetings during 2022 and 2023 with various government ministries to discuss the proposed project.
- The Company completed a fully subscribed $3.7 million private placement financing in December 2022.

Lithium License Acquisition

The Company entered into a binding sale and purchase agreement with a state-owned enterprise (the "Seller") on November 14, 2022 to acquire a 95% working interest in a lithium brine mining license in Kazakhstan (the "Lithium License"). A prior well drilled in the Lithium License for hydrocarbon exploration encountered and tested lithium brine deposits with lithium concentrations of up to 130 milligrams per litre as reported by the Ministry of Geology of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Company and the Seller which have established a partnership company to hold and operate the Lithium License. As per the terms of the partnership, Condor holds a 95% working interest, will operate and be responsible for funding all activities under the Lithium License while the Seller maintains a 5% carried working interest. The transaction is subject to customary approvals from the Government of Kazakhstan and satisfaction of certain commercial conditions typical for transactions of this nature. The approval process is advancing, and the Company expects the transaction to be completed in April 2023.

The Lithium License provides subsurface exploration rights for solid minerals until April 3, 2025. Within the 6800-hectare Lithium License area, a well drilled in 1975 flow tested multiple horizons and discovered lithium concentrations in the Devonian-aged and Carboniferous-aged intervals. Based on wireline logs, the tested Devonian sand interval is 70 meters and the tested Carboniferous sand interval is 118 meters. The untested Devonian and Carboniferous sand intervals provide an additional 863 meters of lithium brine potential.

During 2023, the Company plans to drill and test up to two wells to confirm the lateral extension and lithium concentrations in the tested and untested intervals, well deliverability rates, conduct preliminary engineering for the production facilities, and prepare a National Instrument 43-101 compliant mineral resources or mineral reserves report. Procurement of long-lead equipment for these drilling activities is underway.

The Company intends to produce the lithium by utilizing closed-looped Direct Lithium Extraction ("DLE") technologies. With the lithium already in brine solution and applying existing DLE production technologies, the Company expects to have a much smaller environmental footprint than existing lithium production operations. Furthermore, the Company is evaluating the construction of a solar power generation project to support the long-term expansion of the project to achieve net-zero emissions.

Turkiye Operations

Gas production increased 11% to 146,355 Mcf or an average of 401 Mcf per day for the year ended December 31, 2022 from 132,109 Mcf or an average of 362 Mcf per day in 2021 due mainly to the P-7 infill well drilled in June of 2022 and the ongoing workover program. The Company also produced 474 barrels of condensate in 2022 compared to 77 barrels in 2021.

Posted Turkish gas prices almost tripled during 2022 to $34.99 per Mcf as of December 31, 2022, in Canadian dollar terms, from $11.74 per Mcf as of December 31, 2021, but have decreased 31% in 2023 to $24.22 per Mcf as of March 1, 2023. The Company's average realized natural gas sales prices increased to $27.13 per

Mcf in 2022 compared to $7.36 per Mcf in 2021 and operating netbacks averaged $17.47 per Mcf in 2022 compared to ($2.13) per Mcf in 2021.

As the Poyraz Ridge field has now produced gas and condensate for over five years, water production is increasing and requires additional well workovers to help mitigate its impact along with natural pressure declines. Workover and optimization opportunities executed in late February 2023 have increased the average March 2023 production volumes to those that were realized in 2022, taking advantage of the continued strong Turkish gas prices. The Company continues to mature additional workover and optimization opportunities.

Condor is also seeking a partner to fund development plans at the Yakamoz field, which is located 2 km north of the existing Poyraz Ridge field. The Company was encouraged with the results from the previously drilled Yak 1-ST, as it encountered numerous strong gas shows while confirming reservoir-quality formations and an active hydrocarbon system and despite been temporarily suspended, casing pressure has built up at the surface, indicating a gas presence. Development of the Yakamoz field would consist of re-entering, casing and fully evaluating the Yak 1-ST well, drilling the Yak-2 well and additional production wells as required. If successful, the Yakamoz field would be tied by pipeline into the Poyraz Ridge production and sales facilities.

LNG Initiatives in Kazakhstan

The Company continues to mature opportunities to implement proven North American modular LNG technologies and processes in Central Asia to displace diesel fuel usage in the industrial, transportation and power generation sectors. Front-end engineering for a 125,000 gallons per day modular LNG facility has been completed and discussions with senior government and industry officials have taken place to progress agreements, including with His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Deputy Prime Minister of Kazakhstan, the Minister of Energy, and the Chairman of QazaqGaz.

Kazakhstan is experiencing a natural gas shortage as internal demand continues to increase without sufficient new gas field development, which is impacting the Company's ability to secure a long-term LNG feedstock gas supply contract. Feedstock gas alternatives being actively pursued include using associated gas from producing oil fields or jointly developing discovered stranded gas assets that aren't commercially viable due to pipeline infrastructure costs. The potential to profitably generate LNG at feed gas site locations is one of the many advantages that prevailing modular LNG technology provides.

Uzbekistan Production Contract and LNG Strategy

Natural gas production in Uzbekistan continues to decline due to inadequate capital investment and limited new technological applications into the sector while internal demand for natural gas continues to escalate. The Company continues to actively pursue an agreement to operate multiple mid-sized existing gas fields in Uzbekistan to optimize production and increase domestic gas supply by utilizing modern western production technologies and techniques. Negotiations are ongoing.

In addition, the Company plans to use a portion of its incremental gas production for LNG feedstock and provide the resulting LNG to mining operators to displace diesel fuel usage. The Company's LNG strategy in Uzbekistan would create a vertically integrated business with self-sufficient gas supply and by replacing expensive diesel with cleaner and cheaper LNG, it would decrease the mines operating costs, reduce the country's dependency on diesel imports, and positively impact the country's carbon reduction efforts by reducing overall carbon emissions.

Fully Subscribed Private Placement

In December 2022, the Company completed a fully subscribed private placement of 10,966,019 common shares of the Company (the "Common Shares") at a price of $0.34 per Common Share for aggregate gross proceeds of $3.7 million (the "Offering"). The net proceeds from the Offering are intended to help mature the Company's lithium brine project and other general corporate purposes. Certain directors and other insiders of the Company participated for the maximum amount permissible under applicable securities laws and regulatory rules.

Natural Disaster in Turkiye

In February 2023, two significant earthquakes struck southeast Turkiye which caused severe damage to property and a catastrophic loss of life. While the Company's employees and operations were not directly impacted, Condor is deeply saddened and joins the country in mourning those lost and wishes to express its sympathy and support for all the families impacted.by this tragedy.

Corporate Name Change

On June 23, 2022, the Company announced the corporate name change to "Condor Energies Inc." (formerly "Condor Petroleum Inc."). The addition of "Energies" to the Company's name represents the Company's transition away from oil exploration and development to the current focus on natural gas, lithium and gas transition fuels such as Liquified Natural Gas to support decarbonization and overall green-house gas emission reductions.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As at, and for the year ended December 31

($000's except per share amounts)	2022	2021	2020
Natural gas and condensate sales	3,607	883	2,780
Total revenue (sales less royalties)	3,119	768	2,429
Net loss from continuing operations	(3,064)	(11,327)	(14,936)
Net loss from continuing operations per share (basic and diluted)	(0.07)	(0.26)	(0.34)
Total assets	10,062	8,701	21,503
Non-current financial liabilities	99	-	-

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Reserves

The Company's 2022 reserves, all in Turkiye, were evaluated by independent reserves evaluator McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. (see "Reserves Advisory"). The gross Company reserves as of December 31, 2022 are summarized by volume and net present value (after tax) discounted at 10% ("NPV10") in USD as follows:

Gross Company Reserves as of December 31, 2022	Gas MMcf	Condensate Mbbl	NPV 10 – After Tax (in USD 000's)
Proved	120	0.43	593
Probable	35	0.13	278
Proved plus Probable	155	0.56	871

During 2021, due to declining production rates, negative cash from operating activities and the Company's prevailing development plans, the properties were fully written off in Q2 2021 as the recoverable amount was deemed to be negligible and the Company had no economic reserves as of December 31, 2021. During 2022, due mainly to the significant increase in Turkish natural gas prices, the Company modified its development plans and drilled the P-7 infill well which commenced production in late June of 2022.

Production

For the year ended December 31	2022	2021	Change	Change %
Natural gas (Mcf)	146,355	132,109	14,246	11%
Natural gas (Mcf per day)	401	362	39	11%
Condensate (bbl)	474	77	397	516%
Condensate (barrels per day)	1.3	0.2	1.1	516%

Natural gas production increased 11% to 146,355 Mcf or an average of 401 Mcf per day for the year ended December 31, 2022 from 132,109 Mcf or an average of 362 Mcf per day in 2021 due mainly to the P-7 infill well drilled in June of 2022 and the ongoing workover program.

There has been no production at Destan since the first quarter of 2022 due to a field unit compressor failure and subsequent difficulties in sourcing replacement parts, equipment and servicing technicians. The Company continues repair and procurement activities but it's uncertain when or if production will resume at Destan.

Operating netback

Operating netback [1]	Year 2022			Year 2021		
	Gas	Condensate	Total [2]	Gas	Condensate	Total [2]
(000's)						
Sales	3,559	48	3,607	860	23	883
Royalties	(480)	(8)	(488)	(112)	(3)	(115)
Production costs	(738)	(12)	(750)	(720)	(9)	(729)
Transportation and selling	(55)	(7)	(62)	(277)	(4)	(281)
Operating netback [1]	2,286	21	2,307	(249)	7	(242)
	(Mcf)	(bbl)		(Mcf)	(bbl)	
Sales volume	131,206	350		116,807	238	
($ per unit)	($/Mcf)	($/bbl)		($/Mcf)	($/bbl)	
Sales	27.13	137.14		7.36	96.64	
Royalties	(3.66)	(22.86)		(0.96)	(12.61)	
Production costs	(5.62)	(34.29)		(6.16)	(37.82)	
Transportation and selling	(0.42)	(20.00)		(2.37)	(16.81)	
Operating netback [1]	17.43	59.99		(2.13)	29.40	

Operating netback [1]	**Q4 2022**			**Q4 2021**		
	Gas	**Condensate**	**Total** [2]	**Gas**	**Condensate**	**Total** [2]
(000's)						
Sales	1,081	48	1,129	251	-	251
Royalties	(151)	(8)	(159)	(31)	-	(31)
Production costs	(247)	(12)	(259)	(142)	-	(142)
Transportation and selling	(11)	(7)	(18)	(57)	-	57)
Operating netback [1]	672	21	693	21	-	21
	(Mcf)	**(bbl)**		**(Mcf)**	**(bbl)**	
Sales volume	26,872	350		23,827	-	
($ per unit)	**($/Mcf)**	**($/bbl)**		**($/Mcf)**	**($/bbl)**	
Sales	40.23	137.14		10.53	-	
Royalties	(5.62)	(22.86)		(1.30)	-	
Production costs	(9.19)	(34.29)		(5.96)	-	
Transportation and selling	(0.41)	(20.00)		(2.39)	-	
Operating netback [1]	25.01	59.99		0.88	-	

1 Operating netback is a non-GAAP measure and is a term with no standardized meaning as prescribed by GAAP and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" in this MD&A. The calculation of operating netback is aligned with the definition found in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook.

2 Per unit measures are not presented for Total amounts and analysis is considered more meaningful presented separately for natural gas and condensate.

The operating netback on natural gas sales increased to $2.3 million or an average of $17.43 per Mcf for the year ended December 31, 2022 from $(0.2) million or an average of $(2.13) per Mcf in 2021 and increased to $0.7 million or an average of $25.01 per Mcf in Q4 2022 from $0.02 million or an average of $0.88 per Mcf in Q4 2021 due mainly to higher natural gas prices, higher production and sales volumes and lower transportation and selling costs.

Condensate sales volumes are small but provided positive operating netbacks in both 2022 and 2021 due to mainly to the high realized sales prices.

Sales

Natural gas sales increased to $1.1 million on 26,872 Mcf or $40.23 per Mcf for the three months ended December 31, 2022 (2021: $0.25 million on 23,827 Mcf or $10.53 per Mcf) and increased to $3.6 million on 131,206 Mcf or $27.13 per Mcf for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021: $0.9 million on 116,807 Mcf or $7.36 per Mcf). Natural gas sales increased in 2022 versus the same periods in 2021 due mainly to the higher natural gas sales prices in 2022, as well as higher levels of natural gas production.

Condensate sales increased to $0.05 million on 350 barrels sold at $137.14 per barrel in 2022 compared to $0.02 million on 238 barrels sold at $96.64 per barrel in 2021.

Marketing

Natural gas sales are domestic sales via pipeline at Turkish Lira denominated prices published monthly by the state-owned pipeline transportation company BOTAS. The benchmark for Condor's gas sales is BOTAS Level 2 wholesale tariffs less a marketing differential.

Gas from the neighbouring Destan gas field is produced, compressed and trucked to the Company's owned and operated Poyraz Ridge gas plant and is marketed along with Poyraz Ridge gas production which is directly tied into the gas plant.

Along with natural gas the Company produces small amounts of associated condensate. The condensate is trucked to a near-by facility for blending, storage and onward sales. The pricing for condensate sales is based on the nearest accessible global free market and determined by a formula provided for under the Petroleum Market Law and published monthly in Turkish Lira by Turkish Petroleum Corporation, the Turkish national oil company.

Royalties

Royalties increased to $0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 from $0.1 million in 2021 due mainly to higher natural gas prices in 2022. The Company is subject to a flat royalty rate of 12.5% of natural gas and condensate sales.

Production costs

Total production costs increased slightly to $0.75 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 from $0.73 million in 2021, and decreased on natural gas sales to $5.62 per Mcf compared to $6.16 per Mcf in 2021 due mainly to higher sales volumes. Production costs are comprised mainly of non-capital workovers, fuel, personnel, chemicals, water disposal, safety and maintenance costs.

Transportation and selling

Transportation and selling expenses on natural gas sales decreased to $0.06 million or $0.42 per Mcf for the year ended December 31, 2022 from $0.28 million or $2.37 per Mcf in 2021 due mainly to the lower proportion of sales from Destan in 2022 which requires additional trucking costs. Transportation and selling expenses on natural gas sales are comprised of pipeline transmission fees and compressed natural gas trucking costs on Destan sales and on condensate sales are comprised of trucking, blending, storage and loading costs.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses, comprised mainly of personnel, professional services, office, and travel costs, increased slightly from $5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 to $5.2 million in 2022 due mainly to additional staff and travel costs in 2022 related to the Company's new business initiatives.

Depletion and depreciation

Depletion and depreciation remained relatively flat at $0.9 million in 2022 and 2021 and are comprised mainly of depletion related to the Poyraz and Destan properties in Turkiye.

Impairment expense

In 2022, there were no impairment expenses. In 2021, impairment expense comprised $2.2 million related to the Poyraz and Destan properties in Turkiye and $0.2 million related to the Zharkamys property in Kazakhstan.

Exploration and evaluation

In 2022, there were no exploration and evaluation expenses. In 2021, exploration and evaluation expenses comprised $2.6 million related to the derecognition of the Zharkamys property in Kazakhstan.

Stock based compensation

Stock based compensation expenses increased to $0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 from $0.2 million in 2021. The expense is recognized on a graded basis and fluctuates based on the timing of the grants and vesting periods.

Finance income

For the year ended December 31, 2022, finance income increased to $0.14 million from $0.11 million in 2022 and comprises mainly interest income. In 2022, finance income includes $0.1 million related to a grant from the Government of Canada to fund site restoration activities.

Finance expense

Finance expense remained consistent at $0.2 million for both the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and is primarily related to accretion on decommissioning provisions.

Foreign currency exchange gains and losses

The foreign exchange gain for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to $0.2 million compared to $0.1 million for 2021 due mainly to gains on USD denominated cash and cash equivalents held by the Company. The Company is exposed to significant foreign currency risk as the Company's natural gas sales and a substantial portion of foreign activities are transacted in or referenced to foreign currencies including USD, KZT and TRL, and a significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents is held in USD. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place at or during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Net monetary gain

The Company adopted IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyper-Inflationary Economies, in Q2 2022 related to the Company's Turkish Subsidiary which has a TRL functional currency. The Company recognized a net monetary gain of $0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 due to an increase in the inflation rate of 64% since January 1, 2022.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company refers to "operating netback" in this MD&A, a term with no standardized meaning as prescribed by GAAP and which may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. This additional information should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. Operating netback is calculated as sales less royalties, production costs and transportation and selling on a dollar basis and divided by the sales volume for the period on a per Mcf basis for natural gas and on a per barrel basis for condensate. The reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure is presented in the "Operating netback" section of this MD&A. This non-GAAP measure is commonly used in the oil and gas industry to assist in measuring operating performance against prior periods on a comparable basis and has been presented to provide an additional measure to analyze the Company's sales on a per unit basis and the Company's ability to generate funds.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND GOING CONCERN

The Company will need to increase production and cash from operating activities, use cash on hand or raise additional equity or debt financing to fund future operations.

There are no work commitments related to the Poyraz Ridge operating license, the Yakamoz prospect or the Destan operating license in Turkiye. Depending on the timing and availability of capital including funds from operating activities, the Company may use cash on hand to complete additional workovers at Poyraz Ridge and Destan, drill additional wells at Poyraz Ridge, re-enter, case and evaluate the Yak 1-ST well and drill additional wells at Yakamoz in the next twelve months.

The Zharkamys contract in Kazakhstan expired in January 2022 and there are no further work commitments.

The Company's Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business as they become due. At December 31, 2022, the Company had accumulated losses of $208.0 million since inception (December 31, 2021: $204.9 million). For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company reported a net loss of $3.1 million (2021: $11.3 million) and cash used in operating activities of $3.2 million (2021: $6.1 million). The Company's working capital balance has decreased from $3.0 million as at December 31, 2021 to $2.4 million as at December 31, 2022.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its existing working capital and the ability to generate positive cash flows from operations, secure funding from debt or equity financings, dispose of assets or make other arrangements. There is no assurance the Company will be able to generate positive cash flow from operations or to secure funding from debt or equity financings, dispose of assets or complete other arrangements on favourable terms, or at all, which may require the utilization of all remaining working capital and financial resources. These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to meet its obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. The Financial Statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, reported amounts of revenue and expenses, and statement of financial position classifications used that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed to be inappropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

Upon completion of the Lithium License acquisition, the Company will become responsible for contractual work commitments of $0.06 million per annum during the final three years of the Lithium License term and plans to commence exploration mining activities to evaluate the potential for commercial lithium brine deposits. These initiatives will require the Company to use a combination of cash on hand, funds from operating activities, securing funding from debt or equity financing, disposing of assets or making other arrangements. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful with these initiatives and the outcome of these matters is uncertain.

Condor is seeking a partner to fund development plans at Yakamoz which is focused on increasing near term production and cash from operating activities and consists of re-entering, casing and evaluating the Yak 1-ST well, drilling the Yak-2 well and drilling additional production wells. If successful, the Yakamoz field would be tied by pipeline into the Company's existing production and sales facilities.

In addition, the Company is seeking to produce and deliver LNG to displace diesel fuel usage in Central Asia and continues to seek a production contract with the Government of Uzbekistan for fields of interest. Any of these initiatives, if successful, would require the Company to use a combination of cash on hand, funds from operating activities, securing funding from debt or equity financing, disposing of assets or making other arrangements. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful with these initiatives and the outcome of these matters is uncertain.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no work commitments related to the Poyraz Ridge operating license, the Yakamoz prospect or the Destan operating license in Turkiye.

The Zharkamys contract in Kazakhstan expired in January 2022 and there are no further work commitments.

Upon completion of the Lithium License acquisition, the Company will become responsible for contractual work commitments of $0.06 million per annum during the final three years of the Lithium License term. The contractual work commitments may be amended from time to time in accordance with planned exploration activities proposed by the Company and approved by the Government of Kazakhstan and additional contractual work commitment and subsequent liquidation fund amounts could be significant.

The Dutch Tax Authority ("DTA") has issued notices of assessment to New Horizon Energy Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned Company subsidiary based in the Netherlands ("New Horizon") related to taxation years 2013-2017. New Horizon has filed respective objections for all disputed years. Subsequent to period end, the DTA has advised that the Company's tax position for all disputed years will be accepted, and the matter will be resolved with no taxes and no interest charged or payable. For further information relating to the notices of assessment, please refer to the Company's Financial Statements.

There is a material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (see "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern" in this MD&A).

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty to which the Company provides goods or services is unable or unwilling to fulfil their obligations.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end is as follows:

Carrying amounts as at December 31 (000's)	**2022**	**2021**
Cash and cash equivalents	3,751	4,623
Trade and other receivables	353	119
Other long term assets	417	712
	4,521	5,454

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits by depositing and investing in banks with investment grade credit ratings.

Credit risk on trade receivables is related mainly to natural gas marketers and the risk of financial loss if a customer, partner or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. During the year ended December 31, 2022, sales of natural gas were to one gas marketer and are therefore subject to concentration risk (2021: one customer). As at December 31, 2022, the gas marketer in Turkiye represented 85% of outstanding trade receivables (December 31, 2021: 98%).

Credit risk is mitigated by management's policies and practices. In Turkiye, the Company holds a bank guarantee provided by the buyer of its natural gas amounting to two month's estimated gas sales as security on gas sales receivables. The Company has examined its accounts receivable as at December 31, 2022 and concluded that the amount is valid and collectible.

Liquidity risk and capital management

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations and commitments and repaying liabilities as they fall due. The Company requires liquidity mainly to satisfy financial obligations and operating requirements related to activities in Kazakhstan and Turkiye. The Company has the ability to adjust its capital structure by issuing new equity or debt, disposing of assets and making adjustments to its capital expenditure program to the extent the capital expenditures are not committed.

To manage capital and operating spending, budgets are prepared, monitored regularly and updated as required. The Company also utilizes authorizations for expenditures to manage capital spending.

The cash flows presented in the tables below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and accordingly certain amounts differ from the amounts included in the statement of financial position. The Company's undiscounted contractual obligations are as follows:

(000's)	**Less than 1 year**	**Greater than 1 year**	**Total**
As at December 31, 2022			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,626	-	1,626
Lease liabilities	93	99	192
As at December 31, 2021			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,701	-	1,701

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of three types of market price changes: foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices.

Foreign currency exchange risk

The Company is exposed to significant foreign currency risk as the Company's natural gas sales and a substantial portion of foreign activities are transacted in or referenced to foreign currencies including USD, KZT and TRL, and a significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents is held in USD. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place at or during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the CAD depreciated from 1.27 per 1.00 USD to 1.35, the KZT depreciated from 431.7 per 1.00 USD to 462.7, and TRL depreciated from 13.0 per 1.00 USD to 18.7, which led to a foreign exchange gain of $0.2 million (2021: gain of $0.1 million) related mainly to USD denominated cash and cash equivalents held by the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the KZT depreciated from 337 per 1.00 CAD to 342 and TRL depreciated from 10.1 per 1.00 CAD to 13.7 resulting in a $0.3 million translation loss adjustment through equity (2021: loss of $1.3 million).

A $0.01 change in the Canadian dollar to U.S. dollar exchange rate at December 31, 2022 would have changed profit or loss by $0.05 million (2020: $0.3 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of change in the borrowing rates of the Company. The Company does not have any debt as at December 31, 2022 and therefore has no current exposure to changes in interest rates, except for interest rates on cash and cash equivalents.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to changes in commodity prices inherent in the oil and natural gas industry. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by economic events and factors which are beyond the Company's control. Fluctuations in petroleum and natural gas prices may have a significant effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flows from operating activities and, subsequently, may also affect the value of the oil and gas properties and the level of spending for exploration and development. The majority of the Company's production is sold under short-term contracts, which exposes the Company to the risk of price movements. The Company had no forward price contracts or derivatives in place at or during the years ended December 31, 2022 or 2021.

Natural gas sales in Turkiye are domestic sales via pipeline at prices published monthly by the state owned pipeline transportation company BOTAS. The benchmark for Condor's gas sales in Turkiye is BOTAS Level 2 wholesale tariffs less a marketing differential.

HEALTH RISK MANAGEMENT

Condor has offices, activities and operations in various areas in Canada, the Netherlands, Turkiye, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Company personnel are stationed and work and travel to and from these locations as required. Such personnel are exposed from time to time to concentrated groups of people at various locations both within and outside the Company's direct control, for varying lengths of time. Any personnel or visitors that become infected with a serious illness that has the potential to spread rapidly throughout the organization could place the personnel and the operations of the Company at risk. COVID-19 is one example of such an illness.

Although the Company takes precautions and follows industrial hygiene and occupational health guidelines, there can be no assurance that COVID-19, or other infectious illnesses will not negatively impact Condor's personnel or its operations and may in the future result in fluctuating demand for oil and gas, volatile oil and gas prices and the implementation of various travel restrictions which constrain or prohibit international travel and limit or forbid movement within the individual countries of operation. Condor's future operations could be materially impacted by these factors, as well as related emergency measures including, but not limited to: travel restrictions including shelter in place orders, curfews and lockdowns which may impact the timing and ability of Company personnel, suppliers and contractors to travel internationally or domestically and to access or deliver services, goods and equipment to the fields of operation; the risk of shutting-in or reducing production due to travel restrictions, Government orders, crew illnesses and the availability of goods, works and essential services for the fields of operations; the potential for gas pipeline or sales market interruptions; the risk of changes to foreign currency controls, availability of foreign currencies, availability of hard currency, and currency controls or banking restrictions which restrict or prevent the repatriation of funds from or to foreign jurisdiction in which the Company operates; the timing and ability to meet financial and other reporting deadlines; potential decreased interest in and ability to conclude farm-in transactions, potential decreased ability to raise additional capital to fund current operations and new business projects; and the inherent increased risk of information technology failures and cyber-attacks.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Common shares

As at December 31, 2022, and the date of this MD&A, there were 56,164,453 common shares of the Company outstanding.

Convertible securities

As at the date of this MD&A, outstanding convertible securities are comprised of 4,504,000 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of $0.47, as well as 325,980 warrants exercisable into 325,980 common shares at a price of $0.38 per share.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at December 31, 2022.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management comprises the executive officers and directors of the Company. Key management's compensation was comprised of $0.8 million of salary and benefits (2021: $0.8 million) and stock based compensation of $0.2 million (2021: $0.1 million). In the event of termination or change of control, members of key management (excluding directors) are each entitled to two years' annual compensation.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected financial information of the Company for the eight most recently completed quarters to December 31, 2022:

For the quarter ended (000's except per share amounts)	**Q4 2022**	**Q3 2022**	**Q2 2022**	**Q1 2022**	**Q4 2021**	**Q3 2021**	**Q2 2021**	**Q1 2021**
Sales	1,129	1,612	606	260	251	47	223	362
Net income (loss)(1)	(943)	35	(771)	(1,385)	(4,770)	(1,251)	(3,727)	(1,579)
Net income (loss) per share (2)	(0.02)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)

1 The net income (loss) in all periods has been impacted by, among other things, production and sales volumes, commodity prices, operating costs, depletion, depreciation and impairment expense, foreign exchange gains and losses and deferred income tax expense/recovery in the respective periods. The net income (loss) amount includes specific significant period items of: $2.6 million exploration and evaluation expense in Q4 2021; and $2.2 million impairment expense in Q2 2021.

2 Per share amounts are basic and diluted. The Company treats the common shares as either dilutive or anti-dilutive based on net income (loss). If the common shares are anti-dilutive at this level they are treated as anti-dilutive for all other per share calculations.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The timely preparation of financial statements requires management to make use of judgments, estimates and assumptions when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized until future periods. These estimates will affect assets, liabilities and the disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Such estimates are based on informed judgments made by management. Actual results could differ from those estimates as future confirming events occur. Significant assumptions and estimates about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, are outlined below.

- Impairment testing: estimates include volumes of recoverable reserves and resources, forward natural gas and condensate prices, future operating, royalty, and capital costs, production profiles, discount rates, and consequently fair values of properties. A downward revision in the reserve estimates or future forecast prices or an upward revision to future capital costs could result in an asset impairment which would reduce future earnings and the associated net book value of assets;
- Depletion: estimates include the amount of reserve volumes and future development capital. A downward revision in the reserve estimates or an upward revision to future capital may result in increased depletion and a reduction in net book value of assets if such a revision results in an accounting impairment. Depletion is charged on a unit-of-production basis over the Proved plus Probable reserves for each cash generating unit and a revision in the productive capacity of the assets may result in increased depletion and a reduced net book value of assets;

- Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures: costs associated with acquiring oil and gas licenses and exploratory drilling are accumulated as exploration and evaluation assets pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability. Establishment of technical feasibility and commercial viability is subject to judgment and involves management's review of project economics, resource quantities, expected production techniques, production costs and required capital expenditures to develop and extract the underlying resources. Management uses the establishment of commercial reserves within the exploration area as the basis for determining technical feasibility and commercial viability. Upon determination of commercial reserves, E&E assets attributable to those reserves are tested for impairment and reclassified from E&E assets to a separate category within property, plant and equipment referred to as oil and gas properties;
- Identification of Impairment Indicators - E&E: the Company assesses its E&E assets to determine whether any indication of impairment exists at the end of each reporting period. Significant judgment is required in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, including factors and considerations such as the remaining period for which the Company has the right to explore, whether expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of properties are budgeted, whether commercially viable quantities of mineral resources have been discovered or whether data exists to suggest the carrying amount is unlikely to be recovered;
- Decommissioning provisions: estimates include the amount and expected timing of asset retirements, discount and inflation rates and future cash flows. As a result of the long term nature of the Company's operations, these estimates may change over time which may result in a change in the decommissioning provision and corresponding asset value, and impact future earnings (loss) as a result of changes in accretion and depletion expense;
- Stock based compensation: estimates include determining appropriate share price volatility, expected lives, forfeiture rates and risk free rates;
- Going concern: estimates include the ability to fund operations by generating positive cash flows from operations, securing funding from additional debt or equity financing, disposing of assets or making other arrangements;
- Income taxes: tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate are subject to change and interpretation. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred tax assets are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings. Changes in the estimate of future taxable income and the recovery of deductible temporary differences may result in the recognition of a deferred tax asset on the statement of financial position and an increase in earnings at the time when the tax recovery is recorded;

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" to clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the existence of the substantive right at the end of the reporting period for an entity to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The amendments are effective January 1, 2023 and are required to be adopted retrospectively. The Company does not anticipate a significant impact on business or its financial statements after adoption of these amendments.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The DC&P have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to Condor is made known to the CEO and CFO by others and that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by Condor under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

The CEO and CFO are required to cause the Company to disclose any change in the Company's ICFR that occurred during the most recent period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR. During the year ended December 31, 2022, there were no changes to the Company's ICFR that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR. It should be noted that a control system, including the Company's DC&P and ICFR, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objective of the control system will be met and it should not be expected that DC&P and ICFR will prevent all errors or fraud.

The CEO and CFO have evaluated the Company's DC&P and ICFR as at December 31, 2022 based on the framework in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded, that the Company's design and operation of DC&P and ICFR were effective as of December 31, 2022.

OTHER BUSINESS RISKS

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks and uncertainties. In addition to the risks associated with liquidity and capital resources, critical accounting estimates, financial instruments, credit risk and market risk described in this MD&A, the Company is exposed to various operational, technical, financial and regulatory risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond its control and may significantly affect future results. Operations may be unsuccessful or delayed as a result of competition for services, supplies and equipment, mechanical and technical difficulties, the ability to attract and retain employees and contractors on a cost-effective basis, commodity and marketing risk and seasonality. The Company is exposed to considerable risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to:

- finding oil and natural gas reserves on an economical basis;
- uncertainties related to estimating the Company's reserves;
- financial risks including access to debt or equity markets which the Company is likely dependent upon in order to fully develop the current properties;
- technical problems which could lead to unsuccessful wells, well blowouts and environmental damage;
- obtaining timely regulatory approvals;
- third party related operational risks including the ability to obtain access to wells, access to third party gathering and processing facilities, access to pipeline, railway and other transportation infrastructure;
- obtaining qualified personnel, parts, equipment and service providers in a timely and cost efficient manner;
- fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates;
- adverse factors including climate, geographical and weather conditions, natural disasters and labour disputes;
- timing of future debt and other obligations;
- potential for prior year tax re-assessments not aligned with previously filled and assessed periods;
- regulatory legislation and policies, including the fulfillment of contractual minimum work programs, the compliance with which may require significant expenditures and non-compliance with which may result in fines, penalties, production restrictions, suspensions or revocations of contracts;
- changes to taxation policies, laws and interpretations thereof;
- political risks inherent with international activities and doing business in foreign jurisdictions;
- medical and health risks inherent with international activities and doing business in foreign countries including travel bans or travel restrictions;
- obtaining comprehensive and appropriate insurance coverage at reasonable rates;
- obtaining approval for extensions to development periods;
- obtaining approval for extensions to exploration periods, and, upon commercial discovery, negotiating and signing development contracts;
- negative public or community response to natural gas exploration, development and production and related environmental impacts could adversely affect Condor's business and the price of its securities;
- negative public or community response to lithium mining and production and related environmental impacts could adversely affect Condor's business and the price of its securities following the completion of the Company's acquisition of the 95% interest in a lithium brine mining license in Kazakhstan; and
- information technology and system risks including potential breakdown, invasion, virus, cyber-attack, cyber-fraud, security breach, and destruction or interruption of the Company's information technology.

Please see the Company's Annual Information Form, filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) for further discussion on these risks.

GEOPOLITICAL INSTABILITY

On February 24, 2022, Russia began a military operation in Ukraine and the UN General Assembly overwhelmingly condemned the invasion and has called for Russia to immediately and completely withdraw its troops. The United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Japan, Switzerland, and other countries have imposed new financial and trade sanctions against Russia, including prohibitions or restrictions from doing business anywhere in the world with listed Russian individuals or companies. The Condor team remains deeply saddened by the ongoing humanitarian crisis and wishes to express its sympathy and support for the people who are suffering because of this tragic situation.

To-date these events have not impacted the Company's ability to carry on business, there have been no significant delays or direct security issues affecting the Company's operations, offices or personnel, and the enacted sanctions have not affected the Company's operations. The outcome of these events is uncertain at this time and may impact the peace and stability of the region and the world and could affect the global economy including regions and markets in which the Company operates. Any subsequent oil and gas supply shortages or volatile commodity prices could have adverse impacts on the world economy and the Company's business. If these events continue, re-occur or escalate, they could have a material adverse effect on Condor's business, financial condition or results of operations.

RESERVES ADVISORY

This MD&A includes information pertaining to the Evaluation of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves as of December 31, 2022 prepared by independent reserves evaluator McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. ("McDaniel"). The report was prepared by qualified reserves evaluators in accordance with definitions, standards and procedures contained in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook and National Instrument 51-101, Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101") and is based on McDaniel pricing effective December 31, 2022. Additional reserve information as required under NI 51-101 is included in the Company's Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR.

Statements relating to reserves are deemed to be forward looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated. The reserve estimates described herein are estimates only. The actual reserves may be greater or less than those calculated. Estimates with respect to reserves that may be developed and produced in the future are often based upon volumetric calculations, probabilistic methods and analogy to similar types of reserves, rather than upon actual production history. Estimates based on these methods generally are less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same reserves based upon production history will result in variations, which may be material, in the estimated reserves.

References herein to barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") are derived by converting gas to oil in the ratio of six thousand standard cubic feet ("Mcf") of gas to one barrel of oil based on an energy conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6 Mcf to 1 barrel, utilizing a conversion ratio at 6 Mcf to 1 barrel may be misleading as an indication of value, particularly if used in isolation.

"Proved" reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated Proved reserves.

"Probable" reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than Proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable reserves.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities legislation. Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used, such as "anticipate", "appear", "believe", "intend", "expect", "plan", "estimate", "budget", "outlook", "scheduled", "may", "will", "should", "could", "would", "in the process of" or other similar wording. Forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, information concerning: the timing and ability to execute the Company's growth and sustainability strategies; the timing and ability to obtain the approvals and registrations required from the Government of Kazakhstan, satisfy the commercial conditions and complete the Lithium License acquisition; the potential for the Lithium License area to contain commercials deposits; future lithium testing results; the timing and ability to fund, permit and complete the planned drilling activities including drilling two additional wells and conduct preliminary engineering for the production facilities; the timing and ability to optimize the planned method for direct lithium extraction; the timing and ability of the untested Devonian and Carboniferous sand intervals to provide additional lithium brine potential; the timing and ability to generate a NI 43-101 compliant report; the timing and ability to produce the lithium by utilizing closed-looped DLE production technologies; the timing and ability to have a much smaller environmental footprint than existing lithium production operations; the timing and ability to evaluate the construction of a solar power generation project to support the long-term expansion of the project to achieve net-zero emissions; the timing and ability to conduct future drilling, workover and optimization activities; the timing and ability to re-enter, case and fully evaluate the Yakamoz structure; the timing of and ability to drill new wells and the ability of the new wells to become producing wells; the timing and ability to tie the Yakamoz field into the Company's existing gas plant; the result and timing of negotiation with the Government of Kazakhstan regarding the construction and operation of modular LNG facilities; the timing and ability to secure long-term LNG feedstock gas supply contracts under favourable terms, or at all; the potential to profitably generate LNG at feed gas site locations; the impact of declining gas production and increased demand for natural gas in Uzbekistan; the timing and ability to operate gas fields in Uzbekistan, optimize production, increase domestic gas supply, and utilize modern western production techniques and methods; the timing and ability to increase gas production, use a portion of the incremental gas for LNG feedstock, provide LNG to mining operators to displace diesel fuel usage; the timing and ability to create a vertically integrated business with self-sufficient gas supply and replace diesel fuel with LNG; the timing and ability to decrease the mines operating costs, reduce Uzbekistan's dependency on diesel imports, and positively impact the country's carbon reduction efforts by reducing overall carbon emissions; the timing and ability to utilize western technologies and improve operational practices to increase production and profitability; the timing and ability to execute a production contract with the Government of Uzbekistan under favorable terms, or at all, the areas to be included and the terms and conditions including but not limited to royalty rates, cost recovery, profit allocation, gas marketing and pricing, government participation, governance, baseline production levels and reimbursement methodology; the timing and ability to pursue other initiatives and commercial opportunities; projections and timing with respect to natural gas and condensate production; the timing and ability to resume production at Destan; expected markets, prices, costs and operating netbacks for future oil, gas and condensate sales; the timing and ability to obtain various approvals and conduct the Company's planned exploration and development activities; the timing and ability to access oil and gas pipelines; the timing and ability to access domestic and export sales markets; anticipated capital expenditures; forecasted capital and operating budgets and cash flows; anticipated working capital; sources and availability of financing for potential budgeting shortfalls; the timing and ability to obtain future funding on favourable terms, if at all; general business strategies and objectives; the timing and ability to obtain exploration contract, production contract and operating license extensions; the potential for additional contractual work commitments; the ability to meet and fund the contractual work commitments; the satisfaction of the work commitments; the results of non-fulfilment of work commitments; projections relating to the adequacy of the Company's provision for taxes; and treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws.

This MD&A also includes forward-looking information regarding health risk management including, but not limited to: travel restrictions including shelter in place orders, curfews and lockdowns which may impact the timing and ability of Company personnel, suppliers and contractors to travel internationally, travel domestically and to access or deliver services, goods and equipment to the fields of operation; the risk of shutting in or reducing production due to travel restrictions, Government orders, crew illness, and the availability of goods, works and essential services for the fields of operations; decreases in the demand for oil and gas; decreases in natural gas, condensate and crude oil prices; potential for gas pipeline or sales market interruptions; the risk of changes to foreign currency controls, availability of foreign currencies, availability of hard currency, and currency controls or banking restrictions which restrict or prevent the repatriation of funds from or to foreign jurisdiction in which the Company operates; the timing and ability to execute a production contract with the Government of Uzbekistan; the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows; access to capital and borrowings to fund operations and new business projects; the timing and ability to meet financial and other reporting deadlines; and the inherent increased risk of information technology failures and cyber-attacks.

By its very nature, such forward-looking information requires Condor to make assumptions that may not materialize or that may not be accurate. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such information. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: regulatory changes; the timing of regulatory approvals; the risk that actual minimum work programs will exceed the initially estimated amounts; the results of exploration and development drilling and related activities; factors affecting the Lithium License Seller's ability to complete the sale of the Lithium License to Condor; prior lithium testing results may not be indicative of future testing results or actual results; imprecision of reserves estimates and ultimate recovery of reserves; the effectiveness of lithium mining and production methods including DLE technology; historical production and testing rates may not be indicative of future production rates, capabilities or ultimate recovery; the historical composition and quality of oil and gas may not be indicative of future composition and quality; general economic, market and business conditions; industry capacity; uncertainty related to marketing and transportation; competitive action by other companies; fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices; the effects of weather and climate conditions; fluctuation in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates; the ability of suppliers to meet commitments; actions by governmental authorities, including increases in taxes; decisions or approvals of administrative tribunals and the possibility that government policies or laws may change or government approvals may be delayed or withheld; changes in environmental and other regulations; risks associated with oil and gas operations, both domestic and international; international political events; and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Condor. Capital expenditures may be affected by cost pressures associated with new capital projects, including labor and material supply, project management, drilling rig rates and availability, and seismic costs.

These risk factors are discussed in greater detail in filings made by Condor with Canadian securities regulatory authorities including the Company's Annual Information Form, which may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of important factors affecting forward-looking information is not exhaustive. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A are made as of the date of this MD&A and, except as required by applicable law, Condor does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

M	Thousands
MM	Millions
Mcf	Thousands of standard cubic feet
bbl	Barrels of oil
CAD	Canadian dollars
KZT	Kazakhstan tenge
TRL	Turkish lira
USD	United States dollars
Q	Quarter
LNG	Liquified natural gas