



Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025
Dated May 13, 2026

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND READER GUIDANCE

Condor Energies Inc. ("Condor" or the "Company") is an internationally focused energy transition company incorporated on October 20, 2006 that is uniquely positioned on the doorstep of European and Asian markets with three distinct first-mover energy security initiatives: increasing natural gas and condensate production from its eight gas fields in Uzbekistan; an ongoing project to construct and operate Central Asia's first LNG 'lower carbon fuel' diesel substitution facility in Kazakhstan; and a separate initiative to develop and produce critical minerals from brines in Kazakhstan. Condor has built a strong foundation for reserves, production and cashflow growth while also striving to minimize its environmental footprint.

Condor is a publicly traded company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "CDR". Additional information relating to the Company, including its Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2025, is available on SEDAR+ at: www.sedarplus.ca.

The Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") which follows should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 (the "Financial Statements"), and the audited consolidated financial statements and associated MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB"). This MD&A is dated May 13, 2026, the date that Condor's Board of Directors approved the Financial Statements and this MD&A.

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

- Production in Uzbekistan for the first quarter of 2026 averaged 11,832 boe/d comprised of 11,477 boe/d (68,863 Mcf/d) of natural gas and 355 bopd of condensate or a total production increase of 12.3% from the fourth quarter of 2025. Uzbekistan natural gas and condensate sales for the first quarter of 2026 was \$22.56 million or a 10.7% increase from the fourth quarter of 2025.
- In April 2026, the Company reached a corporate milestone by exceeding 14,000 boe/d of daily production due to the Kumli-46 horizontal well ("K46") being tied into the sales gas pipeline. K46 initially flowed at a peak rate of 18.3 MMscf/d (or 3,050 boe/d), but was rate restricted to manage the high gas stream velocities.

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- In April 2026, the Company commenced drilling of its fourth horizontal well Kumli-47 ("K47") which has already reached a total depth ("TD") of 3,444 meters and includes a lateral section of 1,118 meters that encountered the same dolomitized carbonate reservoir encountered in K46. K47 is currently being completed, and testing operations are expected to begin shortly.
- May 2026 month-to-date production has averaged 14,042 boe/d comprised of 13,622 boe/d (81,732 Mcf/d) of natural gas and 420 bopd of condensate and is primarily due to the completion and tie in of the newly drilled wells.
- A second drilling rig has been contracted and expected to begin operations early in the third quarter of 2026, as the Company plans to drill up to twelve wells in 2026 to accelerate gas production volumes.
- The tendering process to install the first phase of a field booster compression program in Uzbekistan has been completed and the contract is expected to be awarded in the second quarter of 2026. Field booster compression is expected to increase gas production rates by lowering the gathering system pressure.
- The Company completed fabrication works of its first LNG liquefaction facility in March 2026 (the "First LNG Facility") and is undergoing function and acceptance testing prior to its transportation and scheduled arrival to Kazakhstan in September 2026.
- On April 21, 2026, the Company completed a \$29.9 million brokered bought deal public offering at a price of \$2.60 per common share.
- The Company entered into a share purchase agreement on January 21, 2026, with a third-party buyer to sell the shares of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary which holds the Poyraz Ridge and Destan operating licenses and gas fields in Türkiye for a ten-year gross overriding royalty and a nominal cash payment.

Production in Uzbekistan

The Company operates under a production enhancement services contract with JSC Uzbekneftegaz ("UNG") in Uzbekistan to increase the production, recovery, and overall system efficiency from an integrated cluster of eight conventional natural gas-condensate fields (the "PEC Project"). The cumulative license area is 282 km² or the equivalent of 109 sections, with 74 active gas wells that produce mainly from a Jurassic Carbonate reservoir.

Production in the first quarter of 2026 averaged 11,832 boe/d comprised of 11,477 boe/d (68,863 Mcf/d) of natural gas and 355 bopd of condensate or a total production increase of 12.3% from the fourth quarter of 2025 primarily due to the newly drilled wells. May 2026 month-to-date production has averaged 14,042 boe/d comprised of 13,622 boe/d (81,732 Mcf/d) of natural gas and 420 bopd of condensate also due mainly to the recent new wells. Concurrently, ongoing workover operations continue to mitigate an annual 20% natural reservoir decline rate observed from the legacy wells.

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During the first quarter of 2026, three wells ("A21" horizontal, "K45" vertical and "K46" horizontal) were drilled at the Andakli and Kumli NW fields which have since been completed and tied into the production facilities. Another well drilled at Andakli in the fourth quarter of 2025 ("A23" horizontal) was also completed and tied in. Both K45 and K46 encountered a dolomitized carbonate reservoir that had higher porosity and permeabilities than observed in the Andakli wells. Following commencement of production from K46, the well initially flowed at a peak rate of 18.3 MMscf/d (or 3,050 boe/d) but was restricted to manage the high gas stream velocities, and total daily production averaged 14,013 boe/d for the initial twenty-four hours and 13,938 boe/d for the initial seventy-two hours. No significant production decline has been observed to date in K46, nor is any expected in the near term given the well's high flowing tubing pressure of over 1,400 psi.

The follow-up K47 horizontal well was spudded in April 2026 and has already reached a TD of 3,444 meters and includes a lateral section of 1,118 meters that encountered the same dolomitized carbonate reservoir encountered in K46. The K47 well is currently being completed and testing activities are expected to begin shortly. The drilling rig will move to another part of the Kumli NW structure to confirm the presence of the dolomitized reservoir with a vertical well ("K42"), followed by two additional horizontal wells into that same reservoir ("K43" and "K44"). The Kumli NW structure also contains a deeper carbonate reservoir that was identified by the K45 vertical well drilled in February 2026. Plans to drill up to four horizontal wells in this deeper target are being matured.

Beyond the development of the Kumli NW structure, similar lightly developed structures have been identified from the Company's reprocessed 3-D seismic survey including the Kushimcha, Sharkiy Khatar, North Syuzma, and Kumli Central structures. Technical work is ongoing to estimate recoverable gas volumes and optimize well placements. Some of these fields will be developed using a combination of vertical and horizontal wells in 2026 and beyond. Of note is that the vertical wells will penetrate the deeper Jurassic clastics play, which is very lightly developed with promising upside. Two of the Company's highest daily gas rate wells are producing from this play at North Syuzma, and the Company plans to further delineate this play with the 2026 drilling program.

The Company contracted its first drilling rig in September 2025 and drilled the A23 and A21 horizontal wells. A second drilling rig was contracted in December 2025, which drilled the K45 vertical well and the K46 and K47 horizontal wells. Multiple mechanical failures and significant nonproductive times were encountered by the first rig while drilling the A23 and A21 wells and this contract was terminated in February 2026. The Company has since contracted a replacement rig that is expected to begin drilling operations early in the third quarter of 2026. In total, the Company plans to drill up to twelve wells in 2026 to accelerate gas production volumes and has already identified more than 50 potential drilling locations.

Installation of field booster compression remains a top priority for the Company in 2026. The tendering process for the first phase has been completed with the contract expected to be awarded in the second quarter of 2026. Booster compression is expected to increase gas production by lowering the gathering system pressure, mitigating liquid loading effects in wellbores, and helping to manage the impact of fluctuating and increasing gas sales line pressures. Simulation work conducted by an independent third-party engineering company indicates compression could yield over 20 MMscf/d of incremental gas production and extend end-of-field life. The field compression facility is scheduled to be commissioned in the first quarter of 2027.

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LNG in Kazakhstan

The Company has completed fabrication works on its First LNG Facility for the Saryozek plant site (the "Saryozek Site") and it is currently undergoing function and acceptance testing prior to its transportation and scheduled arrival to Kazakhstan in September 2026. The Company expects to produce, distribute, and sell LNG to offset industrial diesel usage in Kazakhstan and end-user applications include rail locomotives, long-haul truck fleets, marine vessels, mining equipment, municipal bus fleets, and high-horsepower heavy equipment and machinery. All these LNG applications have successfully been implemented in other countries. LNG production is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2027.

The First LNG Facility is designed with an initial production capacity of 48,000 gallons (80 MT) of LNG per day, and due to its modular design, production at the Saryozek Site will subsequently be expanded by two additional 48,000 gallon per day facilities to fully utilize the gas allocation awarded for this site. The Saryozek Site is one of the three natural gas allocations awarded to the Company in Kazakhstan. The Company has secured 20 hectares of land at the Saryozek Site until July 2059 under an agreement which requires the Company to construct an LNG facility at the site prior to August 2030. The Company is also finalizing LNG off-taker agreements.

The Company is advancing third-party financing discussions to complete the First LNG Facility, and the Company may enter into one or more partnerships (or other joint venture structures) at its sites in Kazakhstan where it has already secured feed gas allocations (including the First LNG Facility).

As of March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred CAD \$8.5 million of costs for the First LNG Facility, including \$7.8 million for property, plant and equipment and \$0.7 million for the third natural gas allocation. The estimated additional remaining costs to complete the First LNG Facility construction and commissioning is USD \$22.7 million (CAD \$31.6 million) including various ancillary equipment, feed gas hookup and piping, power generation, electrical infrastructure, distribution equipment and storage tanks, LNG loading facilities and rolling stock.

Condor has received three natural gas allocations at three different locations within Kazakhstan, and the Company plans to construct modular LNG facilities at all three locations. Based on the natural gas allocations of 21,798 m³/hour, 29,110 m³/hour and 20,500 m³/hour, respectively, the total potential LNG fuel produced would have an energy-equivalent volume of 1.5 million litres of diesel daily, while also reducing CO₂ emissions by 390,000 MT per year, which is equivalent to removing 85,000 cars from the road annually. See "Forward-Looking Statements" in this MD&A for further discussion on the risks and uncertainties related to the natural gas allocations and the Company's LNG initiatives.

\$29.9 Million Bought Deal Public Offering

On April 21, 2026, the Company completed a fully subscribed brokered bought deal public offering and issued 11,500,000 common shares at a price of \$2.60 per common share for gross proceeds of \$29.9 million (the "Offering") less cash share issue costs of \$2.3 million comprised of underwriter commissions, legal fees, advisory fees and regulatory costs for net cash proceeds of \$27.6 million. The net proceeds of the Offering will be used to continue development of the Company's natural gas fields in Uzbekistan, including enhancing field compression, and general corporate purposes. In connection with the Offering, the Company issued 334,860 broker warrants, each exercisable into one common share of the Company at \$2.60 per common share until April 21, 2028.

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Critical Minerals Licenses in Kazakhstan

The Company holds a 100% working interest in two contiguous critical minerals mining licenses which provide subsurface exploration rights for solid minerals, including lithium and copper, for respective six-year terms. The 37,300-hectare Sayakbay license was awarded in July 2023 and the nearby 6,800-hectare Kolkuduk license was awarded in February 2025. There has been a significant increase in the number of mining licenses awarded in the areas adjacent to the Company's license areas and active copper exploration activities are underway by major mining companies, including Rio Tinto.

The Company acquired an aeromagnetic survey on its Sayakbay license area and completed the interpretation in the first quarter of 2026. Integration of the survey results with historical gravity data and regional geological information indicates that the license area is suitable for sediment hosted copper mineralization. Results identify a NE trending anticlinal structure (the Sayakbay Dome) within the Chu Sarysu basin, a structurally comparable setting to known sandstone copper deposits and ongoing mining operations in this same basin. Historical drilling activity at Sayakbay confirmed the presence of permeable sandstone units, interbedded seals, and redox features consistent with sediment hosted copper models with key stratigraphy intersected at 350 to 550 meters. Sayakbay lies within a USGS assessed copper tract with significant undiscovered resource potential. The Company is working to better define the resource potential, including coring programs and targeted geophysical surveys, with current plans to evaluate in 2027.

A prior well drilled in the Kolkuduk license territory for hydrocarbon exploration encountered and tested brine deposits with lithium concentrations of up to 130 milligrams per litre as reported by the Ministry of Geology of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A 1,000-meter column of tested and untested brine reservoir has been identified from historical wireline log and core data. At Sayakbay, a prior legacy well drilled for hydrocarbon exploration encountered and tested brine deposits with lithium concentrations of 67 milligrams per litre in Carboniferous-aged intervals as reported by the Ministry of Geology of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A 670-meter column of tested and untested brine reservoir has been identified from historical wireline log and core data. Other critical minerals identified at the Kolkuduk and Sayakbay licenses include rubidium, strontium and cesium. Given the heavily faulted systems the Company has mapped in this geothermally active region, it appears that mineralized brines have migrated into the basin's reservoirs, as is evident by the lithium concentrations on Condor's blocks, as previously reported by the Ministry of Geology of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Company is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as additional drilling and testing is necessary, and a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. It is uncertain if further drilling will result in either area being delineated as a mineral resource or reserve. The historical lithium concentration estimates should not be relied upon as indicative of the actual lithium concentration or the likelihood that the Company will be able to achieve similar production results.

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The initial development plan for Sayakbay includes conducting coring programs and targeted geophysical surveys, drilling and testing two wells to verify deliverability rates, confirming the lateral extension and concentrations of lithium in the tested and untested intervals, conducting preliminary engineering for the production facilities, and preparing a mineral resource or mineral reserves report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. Drilling at Sayakbay is not expected to commence before 2027 and the estimated costs for the initial development plan are USD \$6.7 million (CAD \$9.1 million).

The initial development plan for the Kolkuduk license acquired in February 2025 has not yet been determined.

Turkish Properties SPA

The Company entered into a share purchase agreement (the "SPA") on January 21, 2026 for a third-party buyer (the "Buyer") to acquire the Company's wholly owned subsidiary which holds the Turkish Properties (the "Subsidiary"). The SPA consideration is comprised of 18,000 Euros, and a gross overriding royalty at rates ranging from zero to 15% depending on average daily production volumes from the Turkish Properties, calculated as sales revenues less government royalties and less transportation costs, for a period of ten years subject to an aggregate cap of USD \$10.0 million. The transaction is subject to Turkish government approvals (the "Government Approvals") and completion shall occur within ten business days of receiving the Government Approvals. Either party may terminate the SPA if the Government Approvals are not received by January 21, 2027.

The Buyer is required to complete a minimum work commitment by January 21, 2027 (the "Minimum Work Commitment"), subject to certain considerations, which includes conducting various workover activities and drilling one new well on the Turkish Properties. Commencing on March 21, 2026, the Buyer is also responsible for all operating expenditures until completion of this transaction including production costs, general and administrative expenses and taxes (the "Operating Expenditures").

In connection with the SPA, the Subsidiary entered into a USD denominated, non-interest-bearing financing agreement with the Buyer to provide funding for the Minimum Work Commitment and Operating Expenditures. If the SPA is terminated due to the Government Approvals not being granted, this financing agreement shall convert into a loan that is secured by the Turkish Properties, is non-interest bearing, has no financial loan covenants and is repayable from ninety percent of the free cashflow, calculated as sales revenues less operating costs and taxes, from future natural gas production and sales from the Turkish Properties, if any (the "Türkiye Facility"). The Türkiye Facility will be non-recourse and in the absence of free cashflow, no amounts will be contractually repayable. As at March 31, 2026, the amount of funding received from the Buyer under the financing agreement was USD \$0.30 million (CAD \$0.42 million).

As of March 31, 2026, the Company determined that the Turkish Properties did not meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale as it was not highly probable given uncertainties regarding the timing of the Government Approvals and completion of the Buyer's Minimum Work Commitment that this transaction will close prior to January 21, 2027. The Company is actively working with the Buyer to resolve these uncertainties and complete all obligations specified under the SPA. See "Forward-Looking Statements" in this MD&A for further discussion on the risks and uncertainties related to the Turkish Properties SPA.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Non–Controlling Interest in the PEC Project

The Company recognizes 100% of the production volumes, sales volumes, sales revenues, royalties and expenses related to the PEC Project in Uzbekistan and then allocates 49% of the comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest holder. This is consistent with the accounting and disclosure in the Financial Statements. Accordingly, the production volumes, sales volumes, sales revenues, royalties, expenses and netbacks disclosed in this MD&A related to the PEC Project are 100% of the amounts attributable to the PEC Project, of which 51% are attributable to the Company.

Production in Uzbekistan

Total Production	Three months ended March 31, 2026	Three months ended March 31, 2025	Change Volume
Natural gas (Mcf)	6,197,703	5,842,516	355,187
Natural gas (boe)	1,032,950	973,753	59,197
Condensate (barrels)	31,940	32,443	(503)
Total (boe)	1,064,890	1,006,196	58,694

Daily Production

Natural gas (Mcf/d)	68,863	64,917	6.1%
Natural gas (boe/d)	11,477	10,819	6.1%
Condensate (bopd)	355	360	(1.4%)
Total (boe/d)	11,832	11,179	5.8%

Production from the PEC Project in Uzbekistan for the first quarter of 2026 averaged 11,832 boe/d comprised of 11,477 boe/d (68,863 Mcf/d) of natural gas and 355 bopd of condensate, which is a 5.8% increase from the average production of 11,179 boe/d for the first quarter of 2025. Since assuming operations in March 2024, the Company has flattened the natural production decline rates, which previously exceeded twenty percent annually through improved facility and infrastructure management, well workovers, and drilling new wells.

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Operating Netbacks in Uzbekistan

Operating Netback – Natural Gas ^{1,2}	Natural Gas	
	Three months ended March 31, 2026	Three months ended March 31, 2025
Sales (\$000's)	20,280	19,982
Royalties (\$000's)	(2,790)	(2,749)
Production costs (\$000's)	(8,663)	(8,692)
Transportation and selling (\$000's)	(680)	(690)
Operating netback (\$000's) ^{1,2}	8,147	7,851
Sales volume (Mcf)	5,800,419	5,462,313
Sales (\$/Mcf)	3.50	3.66
Royalties (\$/Mcf)	(0.48)	(0.50)
Production costs (\$/Mcf)	(1.49)	(1.59)
Transportation and selling (\$/Mcf)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Operating netback (\$/Mcf) ^{1,2}	1.41	1.44

Operating Netback – Condensate ^{1,2}	Condensate	
	Three months ended March 31, 2026	Three months ended March 31, 2025
Sales (\$000's)	2,283	2,280
Royalties (\$000's)	(330)	(329)
Production costs (\$000's)	(188)	(215)
Transportation and selling (\$000's)	(11)	(12)
Operating netback (\$000's) ^{1,2}	1,754	1,724
Sales volume (bbl)	31,457	32,317
Sales (\$/bbl)	72.58	70.55
Royalties (\$/bbl)	(10.49)	(10.18)
Production costs (\$/bbl)	(5.98)	(6.65)
Transportation and selling (\$/bbl)	(0.35)	(0.37)
Operating netback (\$/bbl) ^{1,2}	55.76	53.35

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Operating netback reconciliation Uzbekistan segmented information For the three months ended March 31, 2026^{1,2,3}	Natural Gas	Condensate	Total
Sales (\$000's)	20,280	2,283	22,563
Royalties (\$000's)	(2,790)	(330)	(3,120)
Production costs (\$000's)	(8,663)	(188)	(8,851)
Transportation and selling (\$000's)	(680)	(11)	(691)
Operating netback (\$000's) ¹	8,147	1,754	9,901
Operating netback reconciliation Uzbekistan segmented information For the three months ended March 31, 2025^{1,2,3,4}			
Sales (\$000's)	19,982	2,280	22,262
Royalties (\$000's)	(2,749)	(329)	(3,078)
Production costs (\$000's)	(8,692)	(215)	(8,907)
Transportation and selling (\$000's)	(690)	(12)	(702)
Operating netback (\$000's) ¹	7,851	1,724	9,575

- 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 Amounts and per unit measures are only presented for the Uzbekistan segment.
- 3 Reconciliation to the respective financial statement amount for each netback component for the Uzbekistan segment.
- 4 See "Royalties" in this MD&A which describes an immaterial adjustment made to royalties expense for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Sales in Uzbekistan

For the three months ended March 31 (\$000's)	2026	2025	Change
Natural gas	20,280	19,982	298
Condensate	2,283	2,280	3
Total	22,563	22,262	301

Natural gas sales were slightly higher at \$20.28 million on 5,800,419 Mcf or \$3.50 per Mcf for the three months ended March 31, 2026 as compared to \$19.98 million on 5,462,313 Mcf or \$3.66 per Mcf for the same period in 2025, primarily due to increased gas sales volumes, partially offset by lower sales prices.

Condensate sales were consistent at \$2.28 million on 31,457 barrels or \$72.58 per barrel for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to \$2.28 million on 32,317 barrels or \$70.55 per barrel for the same period in 2025, primarily due to higher condensate sales prices, offset by lower sales volumes.

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Marketing in Uzbekistan

Natural gas is collected by gathering lines into two in-field facilities for initial processing to remove water and condensate and then transported by pipeline to a nearby third-party facility for further processing and onward transport by pipeline to the designated delivery point. Natural gas sales are domestic sales at local market prices. A portion of the associated condensate is separated from the natural gas at the two in-field facilities, and the remainder is separated and processed at the third-party facility. Condensate is sold to the buyer directly at each of the three facilities and the buyer is responsible for all onward transportation costs. Condensate sales prices are based upon Brent crude (a global benchmark for pricing crude oil) less a discount for processing, transportation and marketing.

Royalties in Uzbekistan

Royalties and production entitlements increased to \$3.12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to \$3.08 million for the same period in 2025, primarily due to higher revenue in the first quarter of 2026. In accordance with the terms of the PEC Project, certain of the Company's payment obligations for royalty expenses are deferred. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value by discounting the expected future payments at the Company's estimated incremental borrowing rate of 16% and are subsequently accreted over the deferral period to the principal amount on the due date with a corresponding non-cash accretion charge recognized in finance expense.

An immaterial adjustment has been made to the royalty expenses and non-cash finance income in the interim condensed consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Previously, the difference between the fair value of the payment obligations and the undiscounted value of these royalty expenses was recorded as non-cash finance income upon recognition. These royalty expenses should have been recorded at the discounted amount and non-cash finance income should not be recognized.

The adjustment for the three months ended March 31, 2025 is \$1.03 million and the impact on the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) is to reduce finance income from \$1.13 million to \$0.10 million and royalty expenses from \$4.11 million to \$3.08 million with a corresponding adjustment to total revenue from \$18.16 million to \$19.19 million. The impact on cash flows from operating activities is to reduce non-cash finance income from \$1.03 million to \$Nil and reduce the change in other long-term liabilities from \$1.89 million to \$0.85 million.

Excluding the respective discounting impact on certain royalty expenses for each period, the Company is subject to a 10% production entitlement payable to UNG (the "UNG Entitlement") and a 10% subsoil tax that is reimbursed to UNG on the natural gas and condensate produced under the PEC Project based on realized sales prices. The calculation of subsoil tax includes certain adjustments for processing and transportation costs. The effective total royalty and production entitlement rate including the discounting impact for the three months ended March 31, 2026 is 13.8% (March 31, 2025 – 13.8%).

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Production costs in Uzbekistan

Production costs to produce natural gas were \$8.66 million or \$1.49 per Mcf for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to \$8.69 million or \$1.59 per Mcf for the same period in 2025. Production costs to produce condensate in Uzbekistan were \$0.19 million or \$5.98 per boe for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to \$0.22 million or \$6.65 per boe for the same period in 2025. Total and per unit production costs remained relatively consistent for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to the same period in 2025. Production costs in Uzbekistan are mainly comprised of facility, processing, compression, personnel, vehicle, equipment rental, safety and maintenance costs.

Transportation and selling in Uzbekistan

Transportation and selling costs for natural gas were \$0.68 million or \$0.12 per Mcf for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to \$0.69 million or \$0.13 per Mcf for the same period in 2025. Transportation and selling costs for condensate were \$0.01 million or \$0.35 per boe for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to \$0.01 million or \$0.37 per boe for the same period in 2025. These costs are comprised of pipeline costs to deliver natural gas and associated condensate to the processing facilities and to deliver natural gas onwards to the designated sales delivery point and are fixed on a per unit basis.

Türkiye production, sales, royalties, production, transportation and selling costs

In Türkiye, for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to the same period in 2025; natural gas production increased to 1,654 Mcf or an average of 18 Mcf/d in 2026 from 854 Mcf or an average of 9 Mcf/d in 2025 due to the initial workover program commenced by the Buyer in February 2026; natural gas sales increased to \$0.02 million on 1,422 Mcf in 2026 from \$0.01 million on 650 Mcf in 2025; realized gas prices increased to \$12.29 per Mcf in 2026 from \$12.10 per Mcf in 2025; royalties increased to \$0.002 million in 2026 from \$0.001 million in 2025; production costs increased to \$0.68 million in 2026 from \$0.14 million in 2025; and transportation and selling costs increased to \$0.005 million in 2026 from \$0.001 million in 2025 primarily due to higher sales volumes.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses, comprised mainly of personnel, professional services, office, and travel costs, increased to \$2.84 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from \$2.49 million for the same period in 2025, primarily due to higher personnel, consultants, professional services, travel and office costs related to the Uzbekistan project and higher costs in 2026 related to other new business initiatives.

Depletion and depreciation

Depletion and depreciation increased to \$4.22 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from \$3.28 million for the same period in 2025. The increase is primarily due to increased depletion in Uzbekistan resulting from higher natural gas sales volumes in 2026 and a higher per unit depletion rate based on the Company's independent reserve report as of December 31, 2025. Changes in decommissioning costs in Türkiye and Kazakhstan relating to oil and gas properties with no net book value are recognized immediately as depletion and depreciation expense and amounted to \$0.08 million and \$0.11 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 – \$0.13 million and \$Nil, respectively).

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Stock based compensation

Stock based compensation expenses increased to \$0.87 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from \$0.69 million for the same period in 2025. The expense is recognized on a graded basis and fluctuates based on the fair value of stock options determined at the date of grant, the timing of the grants, vesting periods and estimated forfeiture rates.

Finance income

Finance income decreased to \$0.08 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from \$0.10 million for the same period in 2025. Finance income is primarily related to interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents and other long-term assets. See "Royalties" in this MD&A which describes an immaterial adjustment made to non-cash finance income for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Finance expense

Finance expense increased to \$1.76 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from \$0.97 million for the same period in 2025. The non-cash accretion expense on certain PEC Project payment obligations for royalty expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$0.28 million (March 31, 2025 – \$0.19 million). See "Royalties" in this MD&A which describes this arrangement and an immaterial adjustment made to certain royalty expenses and non-cash finance income for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The total undiscounted cash outflows required to settle these obligations are \$14.8 million and are due between March 2029 and March 2031.

Effective interest expense on the loan facilities and Debentures increased to \$1.24 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from \$0.59 million for the same period in 2025 primarily due to the 2025 Debentures, as defined herein, which were issued in December 2025. Accretion of provisions was \$0.18 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 – \$0.16 million).

The Company had no risk management contracts that would be affected by interest rates in place during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025.

Foreign currency exchange gains and losses

The foreign exchange gain for the three months ended March 31, 2026 amounted to \$0.14 million compared to \$0.02 million for the same period in 2025, due primarily to the USD denominated Loan Facility, Bridge Loan and 2024 Debentures, as defined herein, partially offset by USD cash and cash equivalents held by the Company. The Company is exposed to significant foreign currency risk as the Company's natural gas and condensate sales and a substantial portion of foreign activities are transacted in or referenced to foreign currencies, a portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in USD and the Company's Loan Facility, Bridge Loan and 2024 Debentures are denominated in USD. Natural gas and condensate sales in Uzbekistan are domestic sales at local market prices, and natural gas sales in Türkiye are denominated in TRL.

The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025.

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Unrealized gain (loss) on embedded derivative:

As the 2024 Debentures are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency, the conversion feature in the 2024 Debentures is accounted for as an embedded derivative liability and its fair value is estimated at each reporting period date with changes in fair value recognized in earnings as an unrealized gain or loss. The Company recognized an unrealized loss on embedded derivative of \$0.87 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to an unrealized gain of \$0.27 million for the same period in 2025.

Income taxes

Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026 is comprised of current income tax expense of \$1.02 million (March 31, 2025 – \$1.36 million) and deferred income tax recovery of \$0.46 million (March 31, 2025 – \$0.61 million) primarily related to Uzbekistan, where the tax rate is 15% of taxable income. The Company has not recognized the deferred tax benefits associated with the operating activities of other business segments.

Net income (loss)

Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2026 increased to \$1.67 million compared to net income of \$1.62 million for the same period in 2025, primarily due to higher expenses for production, general and administrative, depletion and depreciation, finance expense and unrealized loss on embedded derivative, partially offset by increased natural gas sales volumes and revenues and lower current income tax expense.

Non-controlling interest ("NCI")

A third-party NCI shareholder holds 49% of the shares of Condor Natural Gas B.V. ("CNG"), the sole shareholder of the Company's subsidiary which is conducting the production enhancement services under the PEC Project in Uzbekistan. This NCI is allocated 49% of the comprehensive income of CNG commencing March 1, 2024.

A third-party NCI shareholder holds 10% of the shares of Condor LNG Ltd. ("CLNG"), the sole shareholder of three Kazakhstan subsidiaries which are developing LNG facilities in Kazakhstan. This NCI is allocated 10% of the comprehensive loss of CLNG commencing April 24, 2024.

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 costs on a dollar basis and divided by the sales volume for the period on a per Mcf basis for natural gas and per boe 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 AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company commenced production enhancement services under the PEC Project in Uzbekistan in March 2024 and is responsible for all capital expenditures and operating costs associated with performing its services, including a minimum development work program as described in "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities" in this MD&A. In June 2024, the Company initiated a multi-well workover campaign which involved the installation of various artificial lift equipment, perforating previously non-depleted and bypassed pay zones, performing downhole stimulation treatments, and isolating identified water intervals. In September 2025, the Company commenced a multi-well drilling program and plans to drill up to twelve wells in 2026. The design and installation of field booster compression is ongoing and is expected to be commissioned in December 2026.

The Company has an LNG initiative in Kazakhstan and is seeking to produce and deliver LNG to displace diesel fuel usage in Central Asia.

The Sayakbay exploration license in Kazakhstan contains contractual work commitments of \$0.2 million per annum during the first three years and \$0.3 million per annum during the final three years of the six-year term. The Kolkuduk exploration license in Kazakhstan contains contractual work commitments of approximately \$0.05 million per annum during the first three years and \$0.1 million per annum during the final three years of the six-year 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 amounts could be significant.

These initiatives will require the Company to use a combination of cash on hand, increase cashflows from operating activities, secure funding from debt or equity financing, dispose of assets or make other arrangements. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful with these initiatives and the outcome of these matters is uncertain.

The Company has borrowing arrangements which include: i) a term loan facility ("Loan Facility") which is unsecured, non-revolving, bears interest at 9.0% per annum paid quarterly, and with various quarterly principal payments due until maturity on July 14, 2026; ii) a USD denominated \$5.0 million bridge loan ("Bridge Loan"), which is unsecured, bears interest at 9.0% per annum with no repayment of principal or accrued interest due until the extended maturity date of July 15, 2026; iii) convertible debentures (the "2024 Debentures") convertible into 2,950,336 common shares which are unsecured, bear interest at 9.0% per annum payable in cash semi-annually, and with the principal due on the maturity date of March 21, 2027, unless converted into common shares at a conversion price of USD \$1.61676 per common share; and iv) convertible debentures (the "2025 Debentures") convertible into 6,825,000 common shares which are unsecured, bear interest at 12.0% per annum payable in cash semi-annually, and with the principal due on the maturity date of December 24, 2028, unless converted into common shares at a conversion price of \$2.00 per common share. The 2024 Debentures and 2025 Debentures are collectively referred to as the "Debentures".

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As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a deficit of \$11.37 million (December 31, 2025 – \$8.10 million). For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company reported a net loss of \$1.67 million (March 31, 2025 – net income of \$1.62 million) and cash flows from operating activities of \$1.81 million (March 31, 2025 – \$14.86 million). The Company's working capital deficiency has increased from \$4.13 million as at December 31, 2025 to \$15.17 million as at March 31, 2026 due primarily to property, plant and equipment expenditures of \$15.04 million in the first quarter of 2026. As at March 31, 2026, the working capital deficiency includes \$8.21 million related to the 2024 Debentures (December 31, 2025 – \$7.29 million) which may be converted into common shares of the Company if the exercise price of USD \$1.62 (CAD \$2.25) continues to be lower than the prevailing market trading price, and not require a cash repayment at maturity. On April 21, 2026, the Company completed a brokered public offering of 11,500,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$29.9 million, as described in "\$29.9 Million Bought Deal Public Offering" in this MD&A.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Under the terms of the PEC Project, the Company is required to complete a five-year minimum development work plan (the "MDWP") which began in 2024 and establishes how the Company intends to enhance and optimize production from the eight natural gas-condensate fields. The MDWP includes the following work program: perform seventy-five well workovers, install artificial lifts in sixty wells, acquire 225 km² of 3-D seismic, install water separation equipment, drill twenty-five new wells, install three field compression units, and perform upgrades for two in-field processing facilities. At the inception of the PEC Project, the estimated capital expenditures associated with the work program are USD \$138.4 million (CAD \$192.9 million), and the Company is entitled to determine the schedule and timing of completing the work program within the five-year period. The MDWP also includes estimated operating expenses of USD \$170.5 million (CAD \$237.7 million). The Company is actively executing on the activities set out in the MDWP work program and incurring the associated capital and operating expenditures. The performance and implementation of the MDWP is monitored regularly and may be amended by agreement between the Company and UNG. If the Company is unable to substantially complete the MDWP by December 31, 2028, except due to certain specified conditions, this is a specific material breach which allows for UNG to terminate the PEC Project, unless the Company can successfully negotiate an extension or amendment to the MDWP with UNG. Actual expenditures required to complete the specified work program and to operate the fields may be significantly different from the above estimates.

The PEC Project in Uzbekistan contains contractual provisions that allow for termination of the project in the event of a material breach. With respect to the Company, a material breach may include, but is not limited to, failure to substantially complete the MDWP, failure to use its best efforts in accordance with good oilfield practices to increase production, failure to perform production enhancement operations in accordance with the terms of the PEC Project or causing a deterioration in the production conditions of natural gas and condensate that existed on March 1, 2024. If such a breach occurs and is not remedied by the Company within the specified correction period, UNG may terminate the PEC Project. The Company actively monitors compliance with all contractual terms and maintains internal controls to mitigate the risk of a material breach. However, there can be no assurance that all risks will be fully mitigated, and the termination of the PEC Project could have a significant adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

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The Company has capital commitments for the First LNG Facility in Kazakhstan of USD \$5.4 million (CAD \$7.6 million), and the payments are due in a combination of time and milestone-based instalments until the First LNG Facility is commissioned, which is expected to be in the first quarter of 2027.

The Company has 100% interest in and operates two operating licenses and gas fields in Türkiye including Poyraz Ridge which is valid until June 2035 and Destan which is valid until June 2030. There are no work commitments related to the Poyraz Ridge or Destan operating licenses. See “Turkish Properties SPA” in this MD&A.

The Sayakbay exploration license in Kazakhstan contains contractual work commitments of \$0.2 million per annum during the first three years and \$0.3 million per annum during the final three years of the six-year term. The Kolkuduk exploration license in Kazakhstan contains contractual work commitments of approximately \$0.05 million per annum during the first three years and \$0.1 million per annum during the final three years of the six-year 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 amounts could be significant.

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 contractual obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk at period end is as follows:

Carrying amounts as at (\$000’s)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	9,843	18,516
Trade and other receivables	20,052	16,046
Other long-term assets	270	268
	30,165	34,830

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 three months ended March 31, 2026, sales of natural gas were sold to one customer in each of Uzbekistan and Türkiye, and sales of condensate in Uzbekistan were sold to UNG and therefore all sales transactions are subject to concentration risk. As at March 31, 2026, these three customers represented 99% of outstanding trade and other receivables (December 31, 2025 – 99%). Of the \$20.05 million trade and other receivables balance as of March 31, 2026, \$15.5 million has been collected subsequent to March 31, 2026.

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Credit risk is mitigated by management's policies and practices. Natural gas and condensate produced in Uzbekistan are supplied to the domestic market through sales agreements with national companies of Uzbekistan. For condensate sales receivables in Uzbekistan, if full payment is not received from UNG when due, the Company may withhold the outstanding amount receivable from the payment due to UNG for the UNG Entitlement. For natural gas sales in Türkiye, 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.

Liquidity risk and capital management

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations and commitments and repaying liabilities as they fall due. The Company's objective is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when due. The Company requires liquidity mainly to satisfy financial obligations and operating requirements related to activities in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan as described in "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities" in this MD&A, and Türkiye. The Company looks to manage liquidity by adjusting 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.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company does not have sufficient resources or committed financing to fund all the development activities described in "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities" in this MD&A and the Company's long term success and ability to manage these obligations is dependent upon its continued ability to generate positive cash flows from operating activities, securing funding from debt or equity financing, disposing of assets, making other arrangements, or deferring certain non-committed components of its development program. While the Company believes it has sufficient resources to manage these obligations for the next year, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful with these longer term initiatives and the outcome of these matters is uncertain. On April 21, 2026, the Company completed a brokered public offering of 11,500,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$29.9 million, as described in "\$29.9 Million Bought Deal Public Offering" in this MD&A.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a deficit of \$11.37 million (December 31, 2025 – \$8.10 million). For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company reported a net loss of \$1.67 million (March 31, 2025 – net income of \$1.62 million) and cash flows from operating activities of \$1.81 million (March 31, 2025 – \$14.86 million). The Company's working capital deficiency has increased from \$4.13 million as at December 31, 2025 to \$15.17 million as at March 31, 2026 due primarily to the property, plant and equipment expenditures of \$15.04 million in the first quarter of 2026. As at March 31, 2026, the working capital deficiency includes \$8.21 million related to the 2024 Debentures (December 31, 2025 – \$7.29 million) which may be converted into common shares of the Company if the exercise price of USD \$1.62 (CAD \$2.25) continues to be lower than the prevailing market trading price, and not require a cash repayment at maturity.

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

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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 consolidated statements of financial position. The Company's undiscounted contractual obligations are as follows:

(\$000's)	Less than 1 year	Greater than 1 year	Total
<u>As at March 31, 2026</u>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	26,432	-	26,432
Lease liabilities	331	194	525
Loan facility	5,340	-	5,340
Bridge loan	7,258	-	7,258
Financing agreement	-	418	418
Convertible debentures	7,110	13,650	20,760
Other long-term liabilities	697	15,497	16,194
<u>As at December 31, 2025</u>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21,279	-	21,279
Lease liabilities	322	276	598
Loan facility	5,749	-	5,749
Bridge loan	6,040	-	6,040
Convertible debentures	199	20,188	20,387
Other long-term liabilities	685	13,698	14,383

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 and their impact on the future performance of the business. Market risk is comprised of three types of market price changes: foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. Derivative instruments may be used to reduce exposure to these risks.

Foreign currency exchange risk

The Company is exposed to significant foreign currency risk as the Company's natural gas and condensate sales and a substantial portion of foreign activities are transacted in or referenced to foreign currencies, a significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in USD and the Company's Loan Facility, Bridge Loan and 2024 Debentures are denominated in USD. Natural gas and condensate sales in Uzbekistan are domestic sales at local market prices and natural gas sales in Türkiye are denominated in TRL. In general, an increase in the value of the CAD as compared to the USD or the TRL will reduce the prices received by the Company for its natural gas and condensate sales. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the CAD depreciated from 1.37 per 1.00 USD to 1.39, the KZT appreciated from 502.6 per 1.00 USD to 481.5, and the TRL depreciated from 42.9 per 1.00 USD to 44.4, which led to a foreign exchange gain of \$0.14 million (March 31, 2025 – \$0.02 million) related primarily to the USD denominated Loan Facility, Bridge Loan and 2024 Debentures, partially offset by USD cash and cash equivalents held by the Company.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the CAD depreciated from 1.37 per 1.00 USD to 1.39, the KZT appreciated from 367.2 per 1.00 CAD to 346.2, and the TRL depreciated from 31.3 per 1.00 CAD to 31.9, resulting in a \$0.94 million translation gain adjustment through equity (March 31, 2025 – \$0.03 million).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument or future cash flows associated with the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's Loan Facility, Bridge Loan and 2024 Debentures all bear fixed-rate interest at 9.0% per annum, and the 2025 Debentures bear fixed-rate interest at 12.0% per annum. The value of these instruments is exposed to interest rate risk from changes in market interest rates. The Company had no risk management contracts that would be affected by interest rates in place during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. The Company is exposed to changes in commodity prices inherent in the oil and natural gas industry. Commodity prices for oil 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 may also affect the value of the oil and gas properties, the level of spending for exploration and development and the Company's ability to raise capital. The Company had no derivative commodity price contracts in place during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025.

Natural gas sales in Uzbekistan are domestic sales at local market prices. Condensate sales prices in Uzbekistan are based on Brent crude less a discount for processing, transportation and marketing.

Natural gas sales in Türkiye 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 Türkiye is BOTAS Level 2 wholesale tariffs less a marketing differential.

HEALTH RISK MANAGEMENT

Condor has offices, activities and operations in various areas in Canada, Uzbekistan, Türkiye and Kazakhstan. 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.

Although the Company takes precautions and follows industrial hygiene and occupational health guidelines, there can be no assurance that an 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.

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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 March 31, 2026, there were 68,500,183 and as of the date of this MD&A, there were 80,183,517 common shares of the Company outstanding.

Convertible securities

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has outstanding 6,572,500 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$1.25 per common share. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has outstanding 6,426,666 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$1.25 per common share.

As of March 31, 2026 and as of the date of this MD&A, respectively, the Company has the following common share purchase warrants and convertible debentures outstanding:

Instrument	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number of common shares to be issued upon exercise	
			March 31, 2026	May 13, 2026
Warrants	\$0.48	June 30, 2026	255,000	255,000
Warrants	\$0.48	July 14, 2026	2,278,334	2,278,334
Warrants	\$2.20	December 9, 2026	221,163	221,163
Warrants	\$2.00	December 24, 2028	164,175	164,175
Warrants	\$2.60	April 21, 2028	-	334,860
2024 Debentures	USD \$1.61676	March 21, 2027	2,950,336	2,950,336
2025 Debentures	\$2.00	December 24, 2028	6,825,000	6,787,500

Dividends

The Company has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the foreseeable future.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at March 31, 2026.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bridge Loan was provided by EurAsia Resource Value SE, an existing significant shareholder of the Company.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected financial information of the Company for the eight most recently completed quarters to March 31, 2026:

For the quarter ended (000's except per share amounts)	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024
Sales	22,580	20,380	18,748	19,292	22,270	20,982	19,208	19,063
Net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	(1,669)	(1,782)	863	527	1,624	(1,318)	3,157	1,563
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders ⁽²⁾	(3,269)	(2,498)	(480)	(1,149)	(85)	(3,303)	578	50
Net income (loss) per share ⁽³⁾	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.06)	0.01	0.00

- 1 The net income (loss) in all periods has been impacted by, among other things, production and sales volumes of natural gas and condensate, commodity prices, production costs, general and administrative costs, depletion and depreciation, finance expenses from the loan facilities and Debentures, unrealized gain (loss) on embedded derivative, changes in other expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses in the respective periods.
- 2 Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders is presented after the allocation of net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests. See “Non-controlling interest (“NCI”)” in this MD&A which describes the two NCIs.
- 3 Per share amounts are basic and diluted and attributable to common shareholders. 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 AND JUDGEMENTS

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.

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- Identification of Impairment Indicators – Property, plant and equipment: Significant judgment is required to assess when internal or external indicators of impairment or impairment reversal exist, and impairment testing is required. Management considers internal and external sources of information including future natural gas and condensate prices, expected production volumes, future operating, royalty and capital costs, anticipated recoverable quantities of proved plus probable oil and gas reserves and rates used to discount the related future cash flow estimates. 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. Judgment is required to assess these factors when determining if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU is impaired, or in the case of a previously impaired asset or CGU, whether the previous amount impaired can be reversed;
- 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;
- E&E expenditures: costs associated with acquiring oil and gas licenses and exploratory drilling are accumulated as E&E 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 assets: the Company assesses its E&E assets to determine whether any indication of impairment exists at the end of each reporting period if facts and circumstances suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. 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 cashflows. 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;

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- Convertible debentures: The conversion feature associated with the USD denominated 2024 Debentures has been identified as a derivative financial liability. Derivative financial liabilities are recorded upon recognition and subsequently at each period-end date at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in earnings. The fair value estimate involves assumptions regarding the probability a forced conversion will occur, the expected life of the Debentures, dividend yields, risk-free interest rates and volatility of the Company's common shares. The fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and using an alternate pricing model could produce different results;
- Stock based compensation: estimates include determining appropriate share price volatility, expected lives, forfeiture rates and risk-free rates. The expense is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and using an alternate pricing model could produce different results;
- Going concern: estimates include the ability to fund operations by generating positive cashflows 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; and
- Non-current assets or a disposal group held for sale and discontinued operations: Management applies judgement in determining whether non-current assets or a disposal group (the "Assets") meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale, which includes whether the Assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition and the sale is highly probable. In assessing whether the sale is highly probable, management considers, among other factors, the approval of a formal plan to dispose of the Assets, previous experience in completing similar transactions, obtaining government or regulatory approvals and the expected timing of completion. A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that is classified as held for sale or has been disposed of and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations. Judgement is required to determine if the Assets classified as held for sale are considered to be a discontinued operation.
- As part of its capital management process, the Company prepares budgets and forecasts, which are used by management and the Board of Directors to direct and monitor the strategy and ongoing operations and liquidity of the Company. Budgets and forecasts are subject to significant judgement and estimates relating to activity levels, future cashflows and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources").

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ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Company adopted *Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* from January 1, 2026. The amendments clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with an exception that permits an entity to derecognize a financial liability before settlement date when the financial liability is settled through an electronic payment system that meets specific criteria. The amendments apply retrospectively; however, the Company was not required to restate prior periods to reflect their application under transitional provisions. Application of the amendments did not have a material effect on the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements": On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which will replace International Accounting Standard 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". IFRS 18 will establish a revised structure for the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income and improve comparability across entities and reporting periods. IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard is to be applied retrospectively, with certain transition provisions. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 18 on the consolidated financial statements, particularly with respect to the structure of consolidated statements of income (loss), consolidated statements of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for management-defined performance measures.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer 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 Accounting Standards.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, there have been no changes to the Company's ICFR that have materially or are reasonably likely to materially affect the ICFR. Because of their inherent limitations, DC&P and ICFR may not prevent or detect misstatements, errors or fraud. Control systems, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control systems are met.

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, commitments and contingent liabilities, 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:

- the timing and ability to find natural gas, condensate and critical mineral reserves on an economical basis;
- uncertainties related to estimating the initial production rate of the type curve horizontal wells;
- uncertainties related to estimating the increased production rates for installing field compression;
- uncertainties related to estimating the Company's reserves;
- financial risks including access to debt or equity markets on acceptable terms;
- technical problems which could lead to unsuccessful wells, well blowouts and environmental damage;
- obtaining regulatory approvals on a timely basis or at all;
- third-party related operational risks including the ability to obtain access to wells, access to third party processing facilities, and access to pipelines, railways 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 and natural disasters;
- risks associated with human resources management including labor disputes;
- timing of future debt and other obligations;
- potential for prior year tax reassessments not aligned with previously filed 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;

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- 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, condensate and critical minerals exploration, development and production and related environmental impacts could adversely affect Condor's business and the price of its securities; and
- information technology and system risks including potential breakdown, invasion, virus, cyber-attack, cyber-fraud, security breach, data privacy and destruction or interruption of the Company's information technology.

Please see the Company's Annual Information Form, filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca for further discussion on these risks.

GEOPOLITICAL INSTABILITY

In 2022, Russia commenced a military operation in Ukraine, and in response to the invasion several countries imposed financial and other trade sanctions against Russia, including prohibitions or restrictions from doing business anywhere in the world with listed Russian individuals or companies. New or additional sanctions or new or additional military operations in relation to the invasion are unknown at this time. Similarly, the results, continuation or escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Middle East conflicts (including the attacks by the U.S. and Israel on Iran and Iranian retaliation) and the U.S. intervention in Venezuela are unknown at this time. 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 commodity 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.

BARRELS OF OIL EQUIVALENT ADVISORY

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.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this MD&A constitute forward-looking information under applicable securities legislation. Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used, such as “expect”, “plan”, “believe”, “intend”, “estimate”, “may”, “will”, “should”, “could”, “would”, “potential”, “ongoing”, “seek”, “future”, “forecast”, “continue”, “capable”, “schedule” or other similar wording. Forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, information concerning: the timing and ability of the Company to execute growth and sustainability strategies including the financing for these activities; the timing and ability of ongoing workover operations to mitigate natural reservoir decline rates from legacy wells; the timing and ability to substantially complete the MDWP under the PEC Project; the timing and ability to maintain compliance with contractual provisions that allow for termination of the PEC Project; the timing and ability to conduct the multi-well drilling program; the timing and ability of the identified drilling locations to be drilled and become producing wells; the timing and ability to complete, test and produce the K47 well; the timing and ability for the K47 target pay section to be a dolomitized reservoir; the timing and ability of a dolomitized reservoir to have enhanced reservoir porosities and permeabilities; the timing and ability to restrict gas flows and manage high gas stream volumes; the timing and ability to mobilize the second drilling rig and commence drilling operations; the timing and ability to complete the planned 2026 drilling program; the timing and ability to test new wells and put them on production; the timing and ability to identify new structures based on reprocessed seismic; the timing and ability to complete the tendering process, award the contract and install field booster compression; the timing and ability of the field compression to increase production and reduce back pressure; the timing and ability to complete the planned drilling rig moves; the timing and ability to receive and utilize the natural gas allocations as feed gas for the planned modular LNG production facilities; the Company's expectations in respect of the future uses of LNG; the timing and ability to acquire, transport and construct modular LNG production facilities; the timing and ability to obtain funding for the construction of modular LNG production facilities on favourable terms, or at all; the timing and ability to secure third-party financing for the First LNG Facility; the timing and ability to enter into one or more partnerships (or other joint venture structures) at the Company's sites in Kazakhstan where it has already secured feed gas allocations; the timing and ability to produce and deliver LNG to displace diesel fuel usage in Central Asia; the Company's expectations regarding reduction in CO₂ emissions based on productivity of the LNG facilities; the timing and ability to conduct function and acceptance testing and transport the First LNG Facility to Kazakhstan; the timing and ability to commence LNG production; the estimated costs to complete the First LNG Facility construction and commissioning; the timing and ability to liquefy natural gas to produce LNG; the timing and ability to confirm LNG volume commitments with potential end-users; the timing and ability of the First LNG Facility to produce 48,000 gallons of LNG per day; the timing and ability of the Company to construct two additional modular LNG facilities capable of producing 48,000 gallons of LNG per day at the First LNG Facility site; the timing and ability to finalize LNG off-taker agreements; the planned use of proceeds from the brokered bought deal public offering to continue development of the Company's natural gas fields in Uzbekistan, including enhancing field compression, and for general corporate purposes; the potential for the Sayakbay and Kolkuduk license to contain commercial deposits; the timing and ability to integrate the aeromagnetic survey results with historical gravity data and regional geological information; the timing and ability of the Sayakbay sediment to be suitable for hosted copper mineralization; the timing and ability of the Sayakbay Dome to be a structurally comparable setting to known sandstone copper deposits and mining operations; the timing and ability of the historical drilling activity at Sayakbay to confirm the presence of permeable sandstone units, interbedded seals, and redox features consistent with sediment hosted copper models; the timing and ability of Sayakbay to lie within a copper tract and have undiscovered resource potential;

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the timing and ability to better define the resource potential; the timing and ability of the Company to fund, permit and complete planned activities at Sayakbay including conducting coring programs and targeted geophysical surveys, drilling two wells and conducting preliminary engineering for the production facilities; the timing and estimated costs of the initial development plan for Sayakbay; the timing and ability of the Company to generate a report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects; the timing and ability to commence exploration mining activities to evaluate the potential for commercial lithium brine deposits; the timing and ability to obtain the required Government Approvals and complete the sale of the Turkish Properties; the potential consequences of failing to obtain Government Approval to complete the sale of the Turkish Properties, including the right of either party to terminate the SPA; the timing and ability to receive funding from the potential buyer for the work commitments and operating costs of the Turkish Properties; the timing and ability of the Buyer to complete the Minimum Work Commitment; the timing and ability of the 2024 Debentures to be exercised and converted into common shares of the Company; the accuracy of the projections and timing with respect to natural gas and condensate production; expected markets, prices and costs for future natural gas and condensate sales; the timing and ability of the Company to obtain various approvals and conduct its planned exploration and development activities; the timing and ability to access natural gas pipelines; the timing and ability to access domestic and export sales markets; the accuracy of the anticipated capital expenditures; forecasted capital and operating budgets and cashflows; 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; the potential for additional contractual work commitments to be significant; the ability to satisfy and fund the contractual work commitments; projections relating to the adequacy of the Company's provision for taxes; the expected reporting impacts of adopting amendments to IFRS accounting policies; 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 the prices of natural gas, condensate and crude oil; 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 Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows; access to capital and borrowings to fund operations and new business projects on terms acceptable to the Company; the timing and ability to meet financial and other reporting deadlines; and the inherent increased risk of information technology failures and cyber-attacks.

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By its very nature, such forward-looking information requires Condor to make assumptions that may not materialize or that may not be accurate including, but not limited to, the assumptions that: the Company will be able to secure necessary drilling rigs, support services, and off-taker agreements in a timely manner; the Company will be able to manage its working capital deficiency; the Company will be able to drill the planned wells and install and commission the planned field booster compression facilities; the Company will be able to secure third-party financing for the First LNG Facility; the Company will be able to enter into one or more partnerships (or other joint venture structures) at its sites in Kazakhstan where it has already secured feed gas allocations; the engineering design and final investment decisions for additional LNG facilities will proceed as planned; the Company will complete construction of its LNG facilities and that the LNG feed gas for such facilities will be supplied; the Government of Kazakhstan will continue to invest in infrastructure supporting the TITR expansion; the Company's additional drilling and testing will be successful in verifying deliverability rates and confirming mineral concentrations; the Company will be able to fund its initiatives through a combination of cash on hand, increased cashflows, debt or equity financing, asset sales, or other arrangements; the Company will be able to manage liquidity and capital expenditures through budgeting and authorizations for expenditures; the Company will be able to manage health, safety, and operational risks through existing precautions and guidelines; the Company will be able to adapt to changing trade policies, tariffs, and restrictions; and the Company will be able to manage the impact of geopolitical instability and sanctions. Forward-looking information is subject to both 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 including changes to environmental regulations; 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; the risk that prior lithium testing results may not be indicative of future testing results or actual results; the risk of imprecision of reserves estimates and ultimate recovery of reserves; the risk that historical production and testing rates may not be indicative of future production rates, capabilities or ultimate recovery; the risk that the historical composition and quality of oil and gas does not accurately predict its future composition and quality; general economic, market and business conditions; risks relating to the 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, tariffs, levies and fees; decisions or approvals of administrative tribunals and the possibility that government policies or laws may change or the possibility that government approvals may be delayed or withheld; risks associated with oil and gas operations, both domestic and international; and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Condor.

These risk factors are discussed in greater detail in filings made by Condor with Canadian securities regulatory authorities including the Company's most recent Annual Information Form, which may be accessed through SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of 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.

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

Mbbl	Thousands of barrels of oil
Mboe	Thousands of barrels of oil equivalent
Mcf	Thousands of standard cubic feet
Mcf/d	Thousands of standard cubic feet per day
MMcf/d	Millions of standard cubic feet per day
bbl	Barrels of oil
bopd	Barrels of oil per day
boe	Barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d	Barrels of oil equivalent per day
MT	Metric tonnes
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
YTD	Year to date
CAD	Canadian Dollars
KZT	Kazakhstan Tenge
TRL	Turkish Lira
USD	United States Dollars
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
Türkiye	Republic of Türkiye
Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan
3-D	Three dimensional
NE	North-East
USGS	United States Geological Survey