Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three months ended March 31, 2015
Dated May 13, 2015

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND READER GUIDANCE

Condor Petroleum Inc. ("Condor" or the "Company") is an international oil and gas company incorporated on October 20, 2006 with activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan ("Kazakhstan"). Additional information relating to the Company, including the Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Condor should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (the "financial statements"). This MD&A is dated May 13, 2015, the date the Condor Board of Directors approved the financial statements.

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Highlights

- Preparations continue to begin drilling the KN-501 Primary basin well. The well is targeting 67 mmboe unrisked mean prospective resources (internal Company estimate – see Reserve and Resource Advisory) and planned to reach 4,250 meters. The well offsets the Company's play opening KN-E Primary Basin discovery by 8 kilometers and is located under the same salt dome. The KN-501 well location is under construction and drilling is expected to commence in June.
- The Zharkamys exploration period was recently extended for an additional ten months to December 14, 2016 and the exploration contract will be amended in due course.
- Working capital as of March 31, 2015 was $59 million and the Company has no debt.
- Production increased 94% to an average of 318 bopd for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from 164 bopd for the same period in 2014, despite temporarily suspending Shoba operations on March 15, 2015 for an indeterminate period due to constraints in domestic refining capacity and low prices for crude oil and refined crude oil products. The first quarter production increase relates to the positive performance of the two Shoba horizontal wells which were drilled and completed in the fourth quarter of 2014, representing the first shallow horizontal wells drilled in Kazakhstan's Pre-Caspian basin. Flow rates on both wells have been restricted thus far to minimize the potential for water and gas coning.
- Kazakhstan is experiencing an oversupply of refined crude oil products, including diesel, which is causing downward pricing pressures on domestically produced diesel and on crude oil. During the past few months Kazakhstan refineries have been either not operating or offering prices below the Company's cost of operations. The Government of Kazakhstan recently reduced export customs duties on crude oil and certain refined products and placed a temporarily ban on imports of gasoline and diesel fuel from Russia. Both measures are intended to help alleviate the domestic market oversupply.

Operations

Production increased 94% to an average of 318 bopd for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from 164 bopd for the same period in 2014. The first quarter increase relates to the positive performance of the two Shoba horizontal wells which were successfully drilled and completed in the fourth quarter of 2014.

During the first quarter of 2015, Sh-10h was off-line for twelve days in early January to retrieve downhole pressure gauges and produced an average of 151 bopd during its sixty operating days. Sh-11h was also off-line for ten days in early February to retrieve downhole pressure gauges and produced an average of 153 bopd during its sixty three operating days. Flow rates on both wells have been restricted thus far to minimize the potential for water and gas coning. Overall, the Shoba field produced an average of 424 bopd during the forty nine producing days in the first quarter of 2015 in which both Sh-10h and Sh-11h were producing.

At Shoba, wells are produced under trial production to individual well site facilities. The trial production license permits production until June 30, 2015 from ten wells including three horizontal wells, allows for water injection at two wells and permits limited gas flaring. Shoba oil is sold at each well site facility and trucked by the buyer to a nearby terminal for treatment and delivery by rail to one of the local refineries. During trial production, oil is sold domestically to refineries within Kazakhstan. Shoba is expected to transition into commercial production in 2015.

Construction of the Shoba gauging station has been completed and the facility will provide additional oil treatment and storage capacity. Flow lines from all Shoba wells are being tied into the gauging station which will eliminate in-field oil hauling. Additional storage capacity, water injection wells and gas utilization capabilities are expected to be added in 2015. The Taskuduk production facilities have been commissioned but the field will remain shut in until a development contract is executed with the Government of Kazakhstan, which is expected to be signed in 2015.

Revenues from crude oil sales decreased to $0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from $0.5 million for the same period in 2014.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the net loss from continuing operations decreased to $0.04 million from $4.0 million for the same period in 2014 due mainly to the $5.5 million foreign exchange gain in the current period on USD cash and cash equivalents. Cash used in continuing operating activities increased to $2.6 million from $2.3 million characterized by low sales revenues in both periods.

Capital expenditures slightly increased to $2.4 million from $2.3 million with reduced levels of drilling activity in the current and comparative periods.

Exploration Program

The Company owns a 100% interest in the 3,777 km^2 Zharkamys West 1 territory ("Zharkamys"), which is located in the Pre-Caspian Basin in Kazakhstan. The Company has acquired 2,532 km^2 of high fold, high resolution 3D seismic over Zharkamys and completed both pre-stack time migration and pre-stack depth migration processing on the entire dataset, providing excellent deep imaging of the Zharkamys territory.

The Company's three phased exploration portfolio is comprised of seven play types and 67 prospects, ranging from shallow Cretaceous to deep Devonian targets, with internal estimates of over 1.6 billion boe unrisked mean prospective resources[1]. The evaluation of the potential attributable to the 1,167 km^2 expansion area added to Zharkamys in 2013 has not been completed and could substantially increase the Company's existing resources.

Phase 2 of the exploration program includes eight high impact Primary Basin prospects ranging from 3,650 to 4,850 meters that have an internal estimate of 391 mmboe of unrisked mean prospective resources[1]. In addition, there are 23 further Primary Basin leads identified from the 3D seismic. A drilling contractor has been selected to drill the KN-501 Primary Basin well with construction of the location to begin in May and drilling operations in June. The well is planned to reach 4,250 meters and is targeting 67 mmboe unrisked mean prospective resources[1]. The KN-501 well offsets the Company's play opening KN-E Primary Basin discovery by 8 kilometers and is located under the same salt dome. The KN-501 well targets a more conventional structure with a 4-way trap closure and a thick salt top-seal, but does not contain the steeply dipping reservoirs as in the KN-E structure. In the KN-501 area, there are numerous shallow wells with oil shows indicating active source rocks and hydrocarbon migration.

Phase 3 is comprised of four play types in pre-salt Permian and Devonian formations ranging from 5,000 to 7,500 meters that have an internal estimate of 1.0 billion boe of unrisked mean prospective resources[1]. This represents significant potential resources with volumes that justify the depth and geologic risk. The Phase 3 drilling program is targeted to begin in 2016, and will apply Phase 1 and 2 learnings and results.

(1) Internal Company estimate – see Reserve and Resource Advisory

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

For the three months ended March 31 ($000's)	2015	2014
Crude oil sales	103	458
Net loss from continuing operations	(40)	(3,967)
Net loss from continuing operations per share[(2)]	(0.00)	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	(40)	30,389
Net income (loss) per share[(2)]	(0.00)	0.09
Capital expenditures – continuing operations	2,385	2,273

(2) Basic and diluted

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Production

Production increased 94% to 28,620 barrels or 318 bopd for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from 14,772 barrels or 164 bopd for the three months ended March 31, 2014 despite Shoba being suspended on March 15, 2015 for an indeterminate period due to constraints in domestic refining capacity and low Kazakhstan domestic prices for crude oil and refined crude oil products. The first quarter production increase relates to the positive performance of the two Shoba horizontal wells which were drilled and completed in the fourth quarter of 2014, representing the first shallow horizontal wells drilled in Kazakhstan's Pre-Caspian basin. Flow rates on both wells have been restricted thus far to minimize the potential for water and gas coning.

For the three months ended March 31	2015	2014	Change	Change %
Barrels	28,620	14,772	13,848	94%
Bopd	318	164	154	94%

Sales and marketing

For the three month period ended March 31, 2015, sales revenue was $0.1 million from 14,334 barrels sold at the well site facilities at an average price of $7.18 per barrel. During the same period in 2014, 13,040 barrels were sold at an average price of $35.10 per barrel at the well site facilities for $0.5 million of sales revenues. Despite the 2015 depressed domestic oil sales price environment, obtaining sufficient Shoba horizontal well production history data was necessary to progress the commercial license application process. Once sufficient horizontal well production data was obtained, Shoba production operations were suspended. Crude oil inventory amounted to 19,961 barrels at March 31, 2015.

For the three months ended March 31	2015	2014	Change	Change %
Crude oil sales revenue ($000's)	103	458	(355)	(75%)
Crude oil sales volumes (barrels)	14,334	13,040	1,294	10%
Crude oil sales price ($/barrel)	7.18	35.10	(27.92)	(80%)

Production costs

Production costs decreased to $20.72 per barrel in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 from $37.59 per barrel in 2014, excluding current period production costs of $0.3 million related to the inventory adjustment from cost to net realizable value as of March 31, 2015 due to the recent decrease in domestic oil sales prices. The cost per barrel decreased mainly as a result of cost reductions and increased production volumes from the horizontal wells at Shoba. Production costs including certain equipment rental, power generation, manpower and camp costs which are largely fixed and result in high per barrel costs as a result of low production volumes. Per barrel production costs are expected to decrease going forward as production volumes increase.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased to $2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from $3.1 million for the same period in 2014, due primarily to cost cutting measures and employee incentive awards not being granted in the current period.

Depletion and depreciation

For the quarter ended March 31, 2015, depletion and depreciation increased to $1.0 million from $0.6 million for the same period in 2014 due mainly to the $0.4 million write-down of the depletion cost element of crude oil inventory as part of the inventory adjustment from cost to net realizable value as of March 31, 2015 due to the recent decrease in domestic oil sales prices.

Stock based compensation

Stock based compensation expense decreased to $0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from $0.5 million for the same period in 2014. The decrease is due to increased forfeiture rates and lower share prices at the time of issuance of recent grants. The expense is recognized on a graded basis and fluctuates based on the timing of the grants and vesting periods.

Finance income, expense and accretion expense

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, finance income, which includes accretion of Kazakhstan value added tax receivables ("VAT"), remained unchanged at $0.2 million.

Finance and accretion expense decreased to $0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from $0.9 million for the same period in 2014. The 2014 amount includes interest on short-term and long-term debt, which was repaid in 2014. The expense also includes the impact of discounting VAT receivables and accretion expense on historical cost obligations and decommissioning provisions.

Foreign exchange gains increased to $5.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015 from $0.2 million for the same period in 2014 due to the foreign exchange gain on USD denominated current assets, mainly cash and cash equivalents, due to the appreciation of the USD against the CAD.

Deferred tax expense

As of March 31, 2015 the Company recognized deferred tax liability and related deferred tax expense for the period then ended in the amount of $1.4 million (December 31, 2014: nil) arising from the foreign currency translation adjustment on Condor's intercompany loans to foreign subsidiaries denominated in

USD as well as foreign exchange gain on cash held in USD due to the appreciation of USD against CAD during the period.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected unaudited financial information of the Company for the eight most recently completed quarters to March 31, 2015:

For the quarter ended (000's except per share amounts)	**Q1 2015**	**Q4 2014**	**Q3 2014**	**Q2 2014**	**Q1 2014**[(3)]	**Q4 2013**	**Q3 2013**	**Q2 2013**
Crude oil sales [(1)]	103	1,108	466	510	458	696	696	706
Net income (loss) from continuing operations[(2)]	(40)	(1,642)	943	(6,174)	(3,967)	(3,503)	(3,369)	(4,611)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations[(4)] per share	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net income (loss)[(2)]	(40)	(1,642)	943	(6,174)	30,389	(3,792)	(3,523)	(4,586)
Net income (loss) per share[(4)]	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.00	(0.02)	0.09	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)

(1) *Production has been partially constrained and inconsistent due to local regulations limiting initial production from exploration wells to ninety day test periods, trial production limitations and restrictions and permitting related to gas flaring. Sales in Q1 2015 were limited due to constraints in domestic refining capacity and low prices for crude oil and refined crude oil products on the domestic market.*

(2) *The net loss for all quarters presented, except Q3 2014, reflects the limited production to date during test production at Zharkamys, high production costs per barrel and the various period expenses including general and administrative, stock based compensation and financing expenses. The net income (loss) is also impacted by foreign currency fluctuations in any given quarter and includes a $2.7 million foreign exchange loss in Q2 2014, a $3.5 million gain in Q3 2014, a $2.4 million gain in Q4 2014 and a $5.5 million gain in Q1 2015.*

(3) *The Company completed the disposal of its 66% interest in the Marsel territory for USD 88.0 million ($98.1 million) in Q1 2014 which resulted in a $34.5 million gain.*

(4) *Basic and diluted.*

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at March 31, 2015, cash and cash equivalents were $60.3 million, and working capital was $58.6 million. The Company has future contractual work commitments related to Zharkamys of $9.3 million in 2015 and $1.9 million in 2016. The Company has sufficient capital to fund its planned exploration and operating activities for at least the next twelve months.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Work commitments

The Company has contractual work commitments pursuant to the Zharkamys territory in Kazakhstan. Contractual work commitments are amended from time to time in accordance with planned exploration and development activities proposed by the Company and approved by the Government of Kazakhstan and the amounts could be significant. In addition, any exploration period extensions or subsequent development periods would likely carry additional contractual work commitments, which could be significant.

Non-fulfilment of contractual work commitments in Kazakhstan could result in punitive actions by the Government of Kazakhstan including suspending or revoking the contract. Financial contractual work commitment shortfalls may be subject to penalties of 30% of the shortfall.

The remaining work commitments, which are USD denominated, as at March 31, 2015 are as follows:

	2015	**2016**	**Total**
Zharkamys work commitments (CAD 000's)	9,281	1,923	**11,204**

The Company's capital budget for 2015 is $14.0 million including drilling the KN-501 Primary Basin well and costs related to Shoba field development required for commercial production.

Other contractual obligations

The Company's other contractual obligations are as follows:

	Payment due by Period				
	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,641	-	-	-	3,641
Other long term liabilities (undiscounted)	332	1,992	1,328	2,988	6,640

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Common shares

As at March 31, 2015 and the date of this MD&A there were 346,120,871 common shares outstanding.

Convertible securities

As at March 31, 2015, the Company had 33,745,000 stock options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of $0.77. On March 30, 2015 the Company granted 4,200,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.16, vesting in thirds with the first tranche vesting immediately upon grant and an expiry date of March 30, 2020.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at March 31, 2015.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

- Impairment testing: estimates include reserves and resources, future commodity prices, future costs, production profiles, discount rates, and fair values of properties. A downward revision in the reserve or resource estimates 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;

- Other long term assets and liabilities: estimates include the timing and amounts of future receipts and payments, discount rates and related cash flows. A change in the timing of cash flows or discount rates may impact earnings as a result of changes in finance income and expense;
- Depletion: estimates include the amount of reserve and resource volumes and future development capital. A downward revision in the reserve or resource 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 and a revision in the productive capacity of the assets may result in increased depletion and a reduced net book value of assets;
- Decommissioning provisions: estimates include the amount and expected timing of asset retirements, discount and inflation rates and future cash flows. As a result of the long-term nature of the Company's operations, these estimates may change over time which may result in a change in the decommissioning provision and corresponding asset value, and impact future earnings as a result of changes in accretion and depletion expense;
- Stock based compensation: estimates include determining appropriate share price volatility, expected lives and forfeiture rates;
- Deferred income tax: determining likelihood of income tax assets being realized requires estimates of future taxable income. 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 charged.

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

There were no new or amended accounting standards or interpretations adopted during the three months ended March 31, 2015. There were no new or amended accounting standards or interpretations issued during the three months ended March 31, 2015 that are applicable to the Company in future periods.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

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

The CEO and CFO have evaluated the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures as at March 31, 2015 based on the framework in "Internal Control Over Financial Reporting – Guidance for Smaller Public Companies" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's design and operation of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2015.

During three months ended March 31, 2015, there have been no changes to the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that have materially, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the internal controls over financial reporting. Because of their inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting 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.

RESERVE AND RESOURCE ADVISORY

This MD&A includes information pertaining to estimates of Company reserves as per the Evaluation of the P&NG Reserves of the Company as of December 31, 2014 independently prepared by Sproule International Limited in their report dated March 18, 2015 and to internal Condor generated estimates of Company resources as of December 31, 2014 in the report dated January 20, 2015 prepared by a qualified reserves evaluator in accordance with National Instrument 51-101.

Statements relating to reserves and resources are deemed to be forward looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves and resources described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated, and can be profitably produced in the future. The estimates included in this MD&A include a number of assumptions relating to factors such as initial production rates, production decline rates, ultimate recovery of resources, timing and amount of capital expenditures, marketability of production, future prices of crude oil and natural gas, operating costs, abandonment and salvage values, royalties and other government levies that may be imposed over the producing life of the resources. The reserve assumptions were based on prices in use at the date the Sproule Reserve Report was prepared, and many of these assumptions are subject to change and are beyond the Company's control.

The reserve and resource estimates of Condor's properties described herein are estimates only. The actual reserves and resources may be greater or less than those calculated. Estimates with respect to resources that may be developed and produced in the future are often based upon volumetric calculations, probabilistic methods and analogy to similar types of resources, rather than upon actual production history. Estimates based on these methods generally are less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same resources based upon production history will result in variations, which may be material, in the estimated resources.

Prospective Resources disclosed herein are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations by application of future development projects. Prospective Resources have both an associated chance of discovery (geological chance of success) and a chance of development (economic, regulatory, market and facility, corporate commitment or political risks). The chance of commerciality is the product of these two risk components. These estimates have not been risked for either chance of discovery or chance of development. There is no certainty that any portion of the Prospective Resources will be discovered and, if discovered, there is no certainty that it will be developed or, if it is developed, there is no certainty as to either the timing of such development or whether it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources. Unless otherwise stated, any reference to Prospective Resources refers to Gross, Mean Recoverable, Prospective Resources (Unrisked).

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities legislation. Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used, such as "anticipate'', "believe'', "intend", "expect", "plan", "estimate", "budget'', "outlook'', "scheduled", "may", "will", "should", "could" , "would" or other similar wording. Forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, information concerning: the ability to commence and the timing of planned exploration and development activities; the timing and ability to execute contracts with drilling equipment suppliers and service providers; the timing and duration of production interruptions; the timing and impact of any measures by the Government of Kazakhstan on domestic refinery operations, the domestic market oversupply and domestic prices for oil, diesel and other refined products; the timing and ability to obtain various approvals and permits, including development contracts; the timing and ability to extend the Zharkamys exploration period and Shoba trial production; the timing and ability to execute amendments to the Zharkamys exploration contract; the timing and ability to access domestic and export sales markets for crude oil; the potential for other Primary Basin targets to contain reservoir quality rock; the potential for the expanded acreage to contain hydrocarbons; the potential for additional contractual work commitments; the Company's ability to meet and fund its contractual work commitments; the satisfaction of the work commitments; the expected costs and the flexibility of capital spending plans and the potential sources of funding; projections relating to the adequacy of the Company's provision for taxes; projections and timing with respect to crude oil production; production results provided may not be indicative of future production rates, capabilities or ultimate recovery; and the estimates of reserves and future resources.

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

These factors are discussed in greater detail in filings made by Condor with Canadian securities regulatory authorities including the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

bopd	barrels of oil per day
boe	barrels of oil equivalent[1]
mcf	thousand cubic feet
mmboe	million barrels of oil equivalent[1]
CAD	Canadian dollars
USD	United States dollars

[1] *Boe is a measure used in this MD&A which may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. Boe amounts have been calculated using an energy equivalency conversion ratio of six thousand mcf of natural gas to one barrel of oil. This conversion method is primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent value equivalency at the wellhead.*