



Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd.

Form 51-102F1

Management's Discussion & Analysis

For the Three and Nine Months Ended 30 September 2020

(Presented in U.S. Dollars)

Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd.
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INTRODUCTION

The following management's discussion and analysis (the "**MD&A**") was prepared as at 26 November 2020 and is management's assessment of Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd.'s ("**Falcon**") financial and operating results and provides a summary of the financial information of the Company (as hereinafter defined) for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2020. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2020 and 2019 and the audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

The Company's independent auditors have not performed a review on the unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2020 and 2019.

The information provided herein in respect of Falcon includes information in respect of its wholly-owned subsidiaries: Mako Energy Corporation, a Delaware company ("**Mako**"); TXM Oil and Gas Exploration Kft., a Hungarian limited liability company ("**TXM**"); Falcon Oil & Gas Ireland Ltd., an Irish limited liability company ("**Falcon Ireland**"); Falcon Oil & Gas Holdings Ireland Ltd., an Irish limited liability company ("**Falcon Holdings Ireland**"); Falcon Oil & Gas USA Inc., a Colorado company ("**Falcon USA**"); Falcon Exploration and Production South Africa (Pty) Ltd., a South African limited liability company ("**Falcon South Africa**") and its 98.1% majority owned subsidiary, Falcon Oil & Gas Australia Limited, an Australian limited liability company ("**Falcon Australia**") (collectively, the "**Company**" or the "**Group**").

Additional information related to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form ("**AIF**") for the year ended 31 December 2019 dated 28 April 2020 can be found on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR**") at www.sedar.com and Falcon's website at www.falconoilandgas.com.

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements and are based on Falcon's beliefs and assumptions based on information available at the time the assumption was made. By its nature, such forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied upon.

Any statements not of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking information. Forward-looking information typically contains statements with words such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "projects", "dependent", "potential", "scheduled", "forecast", "outlook", "budget", "hope", "support", "ongoing", "objective", "measure", "depends", "could" or the negative of those terms or similar words suggesting future outcomes. In particular forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: strategy of the Board of Directors of Falcon (the "**Board**") and countries it believes support the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas; the shale oil and shale gas potential of the Beetaloo Sub-basin; the Beetaloo Sub-basin work programme, expectations and bringing the project to commerciality; treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws; the quantity of petroleum and natural gas resources or reserves including details of what was submitted to the Northern Territory Government; statements relating to the Group's activities in the Beetaloo Sub-basin; plans to re-enter Kyalla 117 N2-1H ST2 with coiled tubing and apply nitrogen lift techniques and the likelihood of such operations being successful; COVID-19 and the impact on the work programme; fiscal terms regarding the Karoo basin, South Africa, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Bill ("**MPRDA Bill**"), and the awarding of exploration rights; liquidity and financial capital including the going concern capabilities of the Company; expectations regarding the ability of Falcon to access additional sources of funding including those not currently available; and Falcon's ability to leverage its experience in the unconventional oil and gas industry to acquire interests in licenses.

Some of the risks and other factors, which could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions in Canada, the Republic of Hungary, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Republic of South Africa and globally; supply and demand for petroleum and natural gas; industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of petroleum and natural gas; governmental regulation of the petroleum and natural gas industry, including income tax, environmental and regulatory matters adversely impacting the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas resources; introduction of a moratorium; fluctuation in foreign exchange or interest rates; risks and liabilities inherent in petroleum and natural gas operations, including exploration, development, exploitation, marketing and transportation risk and for relatively under-explored basins such as the Beetaloo Sub-basin there may not be the shale oil and gas commercial potential; need to obtain regulatory approvals before development commences; environmental risks and hazards and cost of

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compliance with environmental regulations; aboriginal claims; risks and uncertainties associated with wellbore or reservoir conditions geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; unanticipated operating events which can delay exploration and appraisal or reduce production or cause production to be shut-in or delayed; willingness of joint venture partners to continue with a work programme and bringing towards commerciality; the ability of our joint venture partners to pay their proportionate share of joint interest billings; failure to obtain industry partner and other third party consents and approvals, when required; stock market volatility and market valuations; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, processing and transportation capacity, undeveloped land and skilled personnel; uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves and resources and bringing to commerciality; the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities with delays impacting work programmes and associated costs or not receiving the requisite license to explore; risks associated with drilling wells which is speculative and often involves significant costs that may be more than estimated and may not result in any discoveries; cash availability to meet unforeseen expenses as they fall due; pandemics such as COVID-19 may be prolonged delaying work programmes and increasing cost and the other factors considered under "**Risk Factors**" in Falcon's AIF dated 28 April 2020.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, Falcon has made assumptions regarding: the countries where the Group operates supporting the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas; the shale oil and shale gas commercial potential of the Beetaloo Sub-basin while it remains relatively under-explored; the continuation of the Beetaloo Sub-basin work programme and the project being brought towards commerciality; the original gas in place and contingent gas resource calculated with respect to the Beetaloo Sub-basin are the best estimates based on the drilling results to date and other data (including seismic) available; work with Falcon's joint venture partner, Origin Energy B2 Pty Ltd. ("**Origin**"), will continue, adopting recommendations of the scientific inquiry and obtaining necessary approvals to complete the remaining work programme; the pause to operations in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin was temporary while COVID-19 was controlled; estimated date for the awarding of the exploration right over the acreage in the Karoo Basin; the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; the Beetaloo Sub-basin project being brought towards commerciality.

Management has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information provided in this MD&A in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Falcon's future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Falcon's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits, if any, that the Company will derive therefrom. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive.

The forward-looking statements contained in this document are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Falcon disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities regulation. In addition, other factors not currently viewed as material could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

Dollar amounts

All dollar amounts in this document are in United States dollars "\$", except as otherwise indicated. "**CDN\$**" where referenced represents Canadian Dollars; "**£**" where referenced represents British Pounds Sterling, "**HUF**" where referenced represents Hungarian Forints and "**A\$**" where referenced represents Australian Dollars.

The financial information provided herein has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**").

OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

About the Group

Falcon is an international oil and gas company engaged in the exploration and development of unconventional oil and gas assets. The Company's interests are located in internationally diversified countries that are characterised by a high regional demand for energy and are close to existing infrastructure allowing for rapid delivery of oil and gas to market in Australia and Hungary.

Falcon's strategy is to leverage the Group's expertise in the unconventional oil and gas industry to acquire interests in licences covering large acreages of land and to build on its internationally diversified portfolio of unconventional assets and interests, which are located in countries that the Board believes support the exploitation of unconventional oil and gas. Falcon seeks to add value to its assets by entering into farm-out arrangements with major oil and gas companies that will fully or partially carry Falcon through seismic and drilling work programmes. The Group's principal interests are located in two major underexplored basins in Australia and South Africa; with further interests in Hungary, covering approximately 12.3 million gross acres in total. The carrying value at 30 September 2020 of the Company's interest in Australia is \$40.3 million, while the Hungarian asset is nil due to a determination in 2014 that the estimated recoverable amount was insufficient to cover the carrying value of the asset. For the South African interest, costs associated with the technical cooperation permit are expensed as incurred.

Falcon is incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and headquartered in Dublin, Ireland with a technical team based in Budapest, Hungary. Falcon's Common Shares are traded on Toronto's TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") (symbol: FO.V); and AIM, a market operated by the London Stock Exchange (symbol: FOG).

Summary of Operations

The following table summarises the principal oil and gas interests of the Company in Australia, South Africa and Hungary:

Assets (Country)	Interest (%)	Operator	Status	Gross Area (km²)
Exploration Permit EP-76 (Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	22.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Origin ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Exploration	1,891.3
Exploration Permit EP-98 (Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	22.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Origin ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Exploration	10,316.0
Exploration Permit EP-117 (Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia)	22.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Origin ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Exploration	6,412.0
Technical Cooperation Permit, (Karoo Basin, South Africa) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	100	Falcon	TCP	30,327.9
Makó Production Licence (Makó Trough, Hungary)	100	TXM	Production	994.6

Notes:

(i) Falcon owns 98.1% of Falcon Australia, which holds a 22.5% interest (revised as of 7 April 2020 with the farm down of 7.5% of its participating interest to Origin, previously held a participating interest of 30%) in EP-76, EP-98 and EP-117 (collectively the "**Exploration Permits**"). The remaining 1.9% interest of Falcon Australia is held by others.

(ii) In compliance with the terms of the Technical Cooperation Permit ("**TCP**"), the Company submitted its application for an exploration licence in August 2010. Local counsel has confirmed that despite the TCP having an expiry date of October 2010, the Company's interests remain valid and enforceable.

(iii) Falcon completed its farm-out with Origin and Sasol Petroleum Australia Limited, a subsidiary of Sasol Limited ("**Sasol**"), collectively referred to herein as (the "**Farminees**") on 21 August 2014. On completion, Origin was appointed as operator of the Exploration Permits. On 5 May 2017, it was announced that Origin had acquired Sasol's 35% interest, bringing its overall interest to 70% in the Beetaloo Exploration Permits. This increased to 77.5% with the farm down in April 2020.

Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia

Overview

Falcon Australia is one of the two registered holders of approximately 4.6 million gross acres (~ 18,619 km²), 1 million net acres, of three Exploration Permits in the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, Australia. The Beetaloo Sub-basin is located 600 kilometres south of Darwin, close to infrastructure including a highway, a pipeline and a railway,

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offering transport options to the Australian market and beyond via the existing and proposed liquified natural gas capacity in Darwin.

The Beetaloo Sub-basin is a Proterozoic and Cambrian tight oil and gas basin. In its entirety, the Beetaloo Sub-basin covers approximately 8.7 million acres (~ 35,260 km²) and is a relatively underexplored onshore exploration basin. The area is also remote and sparsely populated. Considering all these factors, the Board believes the Beetaloo Sub-basin has shale oil and shale gas potential.

Exploration Permits

A summary of Falcon Australia's Beetaloo Exploration Permits is contained in the table on the previous page.

In accordance with local law and regulations, all of Falcon Australia's acreage interests are subject to combined government and Northern Land Council royalties on production values of up to approximately 12% and 1% (subject to the exercise of Falcon Australia's call option - see "Overriding Royalty Beetaloo Sub-basin Exploration Permits" for details) to other parties. Falcon Australia is subject to Commonwealth Government corporation tax of 30%, however where the entity has aggregated annual turnover of less than A\$50 million for the financial year and 'base rate entity passive income' of 80% or less of assessable income, Falcon Australia would be considered a 'base rate entity' for Australian tax purposes and would be taxed at a lower rate of 27.5%. Falcon Australia is also subject to the Commonwealth Government's Petroleum Resource Rent Tax ("PRRT") levied at the rate of 40% on taxable profits derived from the petroleum projects. The PRRT is calculated on the individual projects, and royalties are deductible for PRRT purposes. The PRRT tax system is separate from the company income tax system and is based on cash flow. Both royalties and PRRT are deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Overriding Royalty - Beetaloo Sub-basin Exploration Permits

In 2013, Falcon Australia entered an agreement with Malcolm John Gerrard, Territory Oil & Gas LLC and Tom Dugan Family Partnership LLC ("**TOG Group**") to acquire 7% of their 8% private overriding royalty interest ("**ORRI**") over the Exploration Permits. Falcon Australia made a payment of \$5 million to acquire 5% of the ORRI in 2014. The Group also agreed to acquire a further 2% based on a five year call options granted to Falcon Australia at a future cost of \$15 million to the joint venture in proportion to their interest, with the TOG Group retaining a 1% royalty.

On **23 April 2019** it was announced that Falcon Australia had negotiated a two-year extension of the call option up to and including 31 August 2021 ("the **Extension**"), to acquire it's 30% portion of the 2% ORRI from the TOG Group. Following confirmation of registration of the Extension from the Northern Territory government in August 2019, Falcon Australia paid \$500,000 to the TOG Group for granting the Extension, with the cost of exercising the call option increasing from \$4.5 million to \$7.5 million.

On **7 April 2020** it was announced that Falcon Australia had agreed to farm down 7.5% of its participating interest ("**PI**") in the Exploration Permits, such that following the transaction, Falcon Australia now holds a 22.5% PI. As part of that deal Origin assumes 25% of the cost of Falcon Australia's remaining call option to reduce the overriding royalties with the TOG Group. The cost to Falcon Australia to exercise the call option, reduced from \$7.5million to \$5.625 million, in line with the reduced PI.

On **7 July 2020** Falcon Australia agreed to a further extension of the call option up to and including 30 April 2022 ("**Additional Extension**"), to acquire it's 22.5% portion of the 2% ORRI from the TOG Group. Following confirmation of registration of the Additional Extension from the Northern Territory government Falcon Australia will pay \$150,000 to the TOG Group for granting the Additional Extension, with the cost of exercising the call option increasing from \$5.625 million to \$6 million.

Transformational Farm Out of Beetaloo unconventional acreage

On 21 August 2014, Falcon Australia completed its farm-out agreement and joint operating agreement (collectively the "**Agreements**") with the Farminees, each farming into 35% of Falcon Australia's Exploration Permits in the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Australia (the "**Permits**").

On **5 May 2017**, it was announced that Origin had acquired Sasol's 35% interest in the Beetaloo joint venture ("**JV**"). The transaction did not impact Falcon's 2014 farm-out agreement, as Origin assumed 100% of the future costs of the farm-out. Sasol departed the JV to focus its capital investment on its African and North American footprint.

On **16 August 2018**, Falcon announced it had signed an agreement to amend the farm-out Agreement with Origin to deem Stage 1 of the exploration and appraisal drilling programme in the Beetaloo Sub-basin complete and to commence Stage 2, with an A\$15 million increase to the Stage 2 capped expenditure.

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On **7 April 2020** it was announced that Falcon Australia had executed an agreement which included a restated Farm-Out Agreement and Joint Operating Agreement (collectively "**the 2020 Agreements**") with Origin farming down 7.5% of Falcon Australia's PI in the Exploration Permits. Following the transaction Falcon Australia now holds a 22.5% PI. Full details of the announcement are included on pages 8-9.

Discoveries and Prospectivity

The work programme with Origin commenced in 2015 with the drilling of three wells, Kalala S-1 to a total depth ("**TD**") of 2,619 metres, Amungee NW-1 to a TD of 2,611 metres and the first horizontal well, Amungee NW-1H to a TD of 3,808 metres, including a 1,100 metre horizontal section. In 2016, the Beetaloo W-1 well was drilled to a TD of 3,173 metres and the horizontal Amungee NW-1H well was hydraulic stimulated.

On **12 October 2016**, Falcon announced that Origin had submitted a notification of discovery and an initial report on discovery ("**Notification of Discovery**") to the Department of Primary Industry and Resources of the Northern Territory ("**DPIR**") on the Amungee NW-1H well in the Beetaloo Sub-basin. On **15 February 2017** it was announced that Origin had submitted the Results of Evaluation of the Discovery and Preliminary Estimate of Petroleum in Place for the Amungee NW-1H Velkerri B Shale Gas Pool ("**Discovery Evaluation Report**") to the Northern Territory Government. The submission followed the completion of extended production testing at the Amungee NW-1H exploration well of the "B Shale" member of the Middle Velkerri formation.

In addition, Origin undertook a resource study based on the Amungee NW-1H well results and other key wells in the Beetaloo Sub-basin including regional seismic data to determine a best estimate ("**2C**") contingent gas resource estimate for the Middle Velkerri B Shale Pool within EP76, EP98 and EP117.

For key details of the Discovery Evaluation Report and Origin's contingent gas resource estimate please refer to the Company's AIF, dated 28 April 2020, on pages 13-15.

Current Activity

On **9 October 2019** Falcon announced the spudding of the Kyalla 117 N2-1 appraisal well in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin. Kyalla 117 N2-1 is the first well in the Stage 2 drilling programme to target the Kyalla shale liquids rich gas play and is located within Exploration Permit 117 approximately 32 kilometres north of the Beetaloo W-1 well.

On **20 November 2019** Falcon announced that drilling of the vertical section of the Kyalla 117 N2-1 appraisal well in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin, Australia had been completed to a vertical TD of 1,895 metres.

Preliminary drilling data from the vertical section of the Kyalla 117 N2-1 appraisal well confirmed:

- The continuation of the regionally pervasive Kyalla Formation between the Beetaloo W-1 and Amungee NW-1H wells.
- Elevated gas show with relatively high constituents of natural gas propane, butane and pentane, respectively ("**C3, C4 and C5 components**") were observed across the carbonaceous shales.

Other work carried out as part of this drilling operation included:

- 45 metres of conventional coring was acquired in each of the Upper and Lower Kyalla reservoir sections.
- Sidewall cores and extensive wireline logging were acquired.

On **10 December 2019** Falcon announced the commencement of the drilling of the horizontal section of the Kyalla 117 N2-1H appraisal well, along with the advancement of the vertical well evaluation. The JV elected to land the horizontal well within the Lower Kyalla shale, at a depth of ~1800m true vertical depth ("**TVD**").

Evaluation of the Kyalla 117 N2-1 vertical well - the following was noted:

- Three source rock reservoir ("**SRR**") sections were identified within the Kyalla Shale Formation, characterised as the Lower, Middle and Upper Kyalla.
- The thickness of the entire Kyalla Shale Formation measured almost 900 metres.
- Gross thickness of each SRR interval is between 75 and 125 metres.
- Each SRR exhibited elevated gas shows with relatively high C₃, C₄ and C₅ components.
- Diagnostic fracture injection tests ("**DFITs**") were performed on each SRR.

The analysis of conventional cores acquired in each of the Upper and Lower Kyalla reservoir sections, along with sidewall cores, DFITs and extensive wireline logging, enables a full-scale evaluation of prospectivity of the Kyalla Formation in the central part of the Beetaloo Sub-Basin.

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On **13 January 2020** Falcon provided an operational update on the drilling of the Kyalla 117 N2-1H well in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin, Australia and noted the below.

The vertical section of the Kyalla 117 well was successfully and safely completed in late November 2019. Drilling of the horizontal production hole section with a target length of 1,000 to 2,000 metres, commenced in early December. However, after reaching a horizontal length of 700 metres, operational challenges were experienced in maintaining adequate clean hole conditions and stability over portions of the horizontal production hole section appropriate to complete operations.

The initial horizontal production hole section would be plugged, in line with regulatory requirements with subsequent sidetracking and drilling a new horizontal production hole section. Plugging back and drilling a new horizontal section from an existing vertical well is not uncommon in an exploration drilling program such as this.

With the drilling rig and equipment on-site and in position, it was estimated that drilling operations would recommence on the new horizontal well section within a month. It was further noted that fracture stimulation activity would only occur after the successful completion of drilling and the integrity of the well is tested and verified.

Results obtained from operations in the target shale formation demonstrated good reservoir continuity, conductive natural fractures, and continuous gas shows. The JV remain positive about the potential of the Lower Kyalla Formation, resulting in the decision to continue with drilling operations.

On **30 January 2020** Falcon announced the commencement of the sidetrack to drill the new horizontal production hole section of the Kyalla 117 N2-1H ST2 well. This new horizontal section would again target a lateral length of 1,000 to 2,000 metres within the Lower Kyalla shale, at a depth of ~1,800mTVD.

On **20 February 2020** Falcon announced that drilling operations, including casing and cementing, of the Kyalla 117 N2-1H ST2 well were successfully completed. The well was drilled to a total measured depth of 3,809 metres, including a 1,579 metre lateral section (from 90 degrees) in the Lower Kyalla Formation. Preparatory work, including the drilling of water impact monitoring bores - a new requirement of the Code of Practice for onshore petroleum activities in the NT - would commence in the following month ahead of the next stage of operations. The JV would continue its in-depth shale evaluation program of all the technical data gathered from the conventional cores, sidewall cores, DFITs and extensive wireline logging, to build an understanding of the prospectivity of the Kyalla Formation.

On **26 March 2020**, Falcon provided the following operational update on the Beetaloo project in light of COVID-19.

Following the successful completion of drilling operations, including cementing and casing of the horizontal well section of the Kyalla 117 N2-1H ST2 well (the "**Kyalla Well**"), the JV completed the installation of water monitoring bores and preparatory work continued towards the next phase of operations, which included the fracture stimulation of the Kyalla Well.

Given the unprecedented circumstances brought about by COVID-19, the JV made changes to its operations to protect the health and well-being of Origin employees, contractors and communities across the Northern Territory. Adhering to the latest guidelines and advice from the Northern Territory and Federal Government on health and safety and social distancing are of the utmost importance to the JV and all present on site observing health authority requirements.

Following the implementation of the necessary control procedures, the JV elected to temporarily pause activities at the Kyalla Well site, reducing those on site to essential personnel only, whilst ensuring the required regulatory and environmental management conditions to monitor and maintain the site can be met. The JV planned to resume activities in the latter half of 2020 and during this interim period the JV would use Northern Territory based employees and contractors to undertake civil and other works in preparation for the resumption of activities.

The JV is committed to the Beetaloo project which, if successful, has the potential to deliver long-term economic and social benefits for the Northern Territory, Australia and is encouraged by the positive results to date. However, the circumstances presented by COVID-19 led the JV to conclude that the focus in March 2020 was to protect the people and communities of the Northern Territory.

On **7 April 2020** Falcon announced that Falcon Australia had executed the 2020 Agreements with Origin to farm down 7.5% of Falcon Australia's 30% PI in the Exploration Permits. Falcon and Origin are obligated to seek the Northern Territory government and TSXV stock exchange approvals, in respect of the 2020 Agreements.

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Transaction details

- With the necessary approvals, the PI of the respective JV partners will be:
 - Falcon Australia 22.5%
 - Origin 77.5%
- In consideration of Falcon Australia transferring 7.5% of its PI, Origin increases the gross cost cap of the work program by A\$150.5 million.
- The previous farm-in arrangement included a Stage 2 gross cost cap of A\$65.3 million and a Stage 3 gross cost cap of A\$48 million, or A\$113.3 million in total. Under the 2020 Agreements, the Stage 2 and Stage 3 gross cost caps will be combined and increased by A\$150.5 million to A\$263.8 million (the "**Overall Cost Cap**"),
- This Overall Cost Cap will be applied to the completion of the Stage 2 and Stage 3 work programmes.
- Amounts of the Overall Cost Cap not utilised during Stage 2 and Stage 3 will be applied to future work programmes.
- Expenditure above the Overall Cost Cap will be borne by the JV partners in proportion to their PI.
- Origin will assume 25% of the cost of Falcon Australia's remaining call option to reduce the overriding royalties with the TOG Group. The cost to Falcon Australia, should it wish to exercise the call option, will reduce from \$7.5 million to \$5.625 million, in line with its reduced PI.

Operational Update

Drilling operations on the Kyalla Well were successfully completed in February 2020, reaching a total measured depth of 3,809 metres, including a 1,579-metre lateral section (from 90 degrees) in the Lower Kyalla Formation. Water impact monitoring bore drilling was completed in March and final preparatory work continued ahead of the next stage of operations. On 26 March, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Origin confirmed forward operations in the Beetaloo had been temporarily paused. As a result, Origin expected a delay to the Kyalla Well stimulation and extended production test of at least 3 months to occur in H2 2020, and the drilling of the Velkerri Flank well in H1 2021.

On **7 July 2020** Falcon Australia agreed to a further extension of the call option up to and including 30 April 2022, to acquire its 22.5% portion of the 2% ORRI from the TOG Group. Following confirmation of registration of the Additional Extension from the Northern Territory government Falcon Australia will pay \$150,000 to the TOG Group for granting the Additional Extension, with the cost of exercising the call option increasing from \$5.625 million to \$6 million.

On **20 August 2020** Falcon provided an operational update on the Beetaloo project in the Northern Territory, Australia. It noted that Kyalla Well results obtained demonstrated good reservoir continuity, conductive natural fractures and continuous gas shows.

Following the pause of operations in the Beetaloo Sub-Basin in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ensign rig was secured and maintained locally, and by mid-May all personnel had left the Kyalla Well site.

Subject to COVID-19 related conditions, fracture stimulation of Kyalla Well was expected to commence in Q3/Q4 2020 with extended production testing of the well to follow. Initial results from the production test were expected during Q4 2020 with final results expected by the end of Q1 2021. These results would inform the decision to either further evaluate this liquids-rich gas play or commence activities in the Velkerri liquids-rich gas play.

Construction of the Velkerri 76 well lease pad was completed in early December 2019 and environmental approval to drill and fracture stimulate the Velkerri Flank well was granted in late December 2019.

On **21 September 2020** Falcon noted that operations had recommenced at the Kyalla well with the fracture stimulation of the well and extended production testing to follow. Initial production test results were expected during Q4 2020 with final results expected by the end of Q1 2021. The results of which would inform the decision to either further evaluate the liquids-rich gas play or commence activities in the Velkerri liquids-rich gas play.

On **2 October 2020** Falcon provided the following technical update regarding the hydraulic stimulation of the horizontal Kyalla well:

- Completion of 11 hydraulic stimulation stages along the 1,579-metre horizontal section in the Lower Kyalla Formation
- Stimulation treatments were successfully executed
- Activities had commenced in preparation for the flowback and extended production test
- Early stage gas flow rates were expected in the following weeks

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On **4 November 2020** Falcon noted that operations were continuing following the hydraulic stimulation at the Kyalla well. Following a short initial flow back of hydraulic fracture stimulation fluid to surface the well was subsequently shut in and production tubing was successfully installed and tested. Flow back operations recommenced in late October, with the well flowing back at a rate of approximately 500 barrel per day with minor gas breakthroughs observed to date.

On **25 November 2020** Falcon provided an update on operations at Kyalla 117. It noted that Kyalla 117 continued to flow back fracture stimulation fluid, with some gas shows; however, a measurable gas breakthrough that would allow the commencement of extended production testing to assess the extent of the resource that may be present had yet to occur.

Data collected and analysed to guide ongoing operations showed greater pressures in the horizontal section of Kyalla 117 than in the surrounding reservoir, due to the saline content and density of the flowback fluid and the hydrostatic column weight of this fluid in the vertical section. This pressure difference can prevent the flow of gas from the reservoir into the fractures and then to surface and it is not unusual in shale plays to observe the salinity and density of the flowback fluid to increase as salt easily migrates from the formation.

Operations are now being planned to re-enter Kyalla 117 with coiled tubing and apply nitrogen lift techniques to lower pressures in the well and assist with achieving and sustaining gas breakthrough that, if successful, will allow extended production testing to commence. This technique is not uncommon and was applied to the successful Amungee NW1-1H well in 2016.

The timing of coiled tubing activities and the nitrogen lift are being considered as the wet season approaches, with health, safety, environment and cost considerations in mind. If a decision is made to temporarily shut-in Kyalla 117, operations will resume in early 2021.

As is the nature of exploration and appraisal, Falcon and Origin, are continually responding to the data gathered through operations to inform ongoing activities.

Other data collected to date remains positive. In particular, core analysis indicates mature hydrocarbons and good permeability (natural pathways for gas to flow) and mud logs indicate liquids rich gas. The fracture stimulation of the well was successful and the integrity of the well remains.

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Karoo Basin, South Africa

Overview

The Company holds a TCP covering an area of approximately 7.5 million acres (~ 30,327 km²), in the southwest Karoo Basin, South Africa. The TCP granted Falcon exclusive rights to apply for an exploration right over the underlying acreage, which they duly did in August 2010, submitting an application to the Petroleum Agency of South Africa ("PASA"). The Company also submitted an environmental management plan in January 2011 which was updated at the request of the PASA and submitted on 27 February 2015.

Technical Regulations

On 3 June 2015, the Minister of Mineral Resources (the "**Minister**") published the Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Production, which prescribed various technical and environmental standards for onshore hydraulic fracturing. However, on 18 October 2017, the Eastern Cape High Court held that the Minister lacked the authority to promulgate the Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Production. On 4 July 2019, the Supreme Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the High Court principally because the Minister of Mineral Resources was not authorised to make the regulations. The provision of the MPRDA on which the Minister relied to make the regulations had been repealed in 2013 and therefore no longer existed.

Fiscal Terms

In September 2018, the MPRDA Bill, the long-delayed draft legislation for the mining and petroleum industries was withdrawn. There are now plans to come up with separate laws to govern the two sectors. The MPRDA Bill touched on several contentious issues such as requirements for local processing of minerals and free-carry provisions on oil discoveries.

Corporation tax in South Africa is imposed at a rate of 28% of taxable income. Dividends tax is imposed on the shareholder at a rate of 20%, but it may be reduced in terms of a Double Tax Agreement (if applicable) and is 0% in respect of dividends paid by an oil and gas company out of amounts attributable to its oil and gas income. The 20% rate is effective from 22 February 2017.

The South African Government is entitled to a royalty on the sale of mineral resources of up to 7% of gross sales for unrefined resources and 5% of gross sales for refined resources, such as oil and gas.

Discoveries and Prospectivity

The overall Karoo Basin is approximately 173 million acres (~ 700,000 km²), located in central and southern South Africa, containing thick, organic rich shales such as the Permian Whitehill formation. The Karoo describes a geological period lasting some 120 million years, covering the late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic interval periods. Rocks were deposited in a large regional basin, resulting in the build-up of extensive deposits. Until recently, the Karoo Basin was not considered prospective for commercial hydrocarbons resulting, however in an independent report dated June 2013, the U.S. Energy Information Administration ("**EIA**") estimated there are 390 trillion cubic feet ("**Tcf**") of technically recoverable resources, ranking it fifth in the world after China, USA, Argentina and Mexico for shale gas potential. The Permian Ecca group contains three potential shales identified as having potential for shale gas, with the Whitehill Formation, in particular, considered ubiquitous, having a high organic content and deemed thermally mature for gas.

Current activity

The Board awaits the new legislation for the petroleum industry following the withdrawal of the MPRDA Bill in 2018 and the Board does not foresee the awarding of an exploration right over the acreage within the next 12 months.

Alberta, Canada

For the period ended 30 September 2020, Falcon earned \$3,000 (2019: \$4,000) in revenue from its Alberta, non-operating working interests (the "**Hackett Interest**"). Falcon's Alberta interests are in three producing and one shut-in, natural gas wells. Falcon does not anticipate further exploration or development of these wells, nor are further material revenue and costs expected.

Makó Trough, Hungary

Overview

Falcon has been active in the Makó Trough since 2005 when it acquired two exploration licences, the Makó and the Tisza exploration licences. In 2007, Falcon's subsidiary, TXM, was awarded the 35-year Makó Production Licence which covers some of the acreage originally covered by the Makó and the Tisza exploration licences.

Makó Production Licence

The Makó Production Licence was granted by the Hungarian Mining Authority over a gas exploration project in the Makó Trough, covering approximately 245,775 acres (~ 1,000 km²), located in south-eastern Hungary. It is located approximately ten kilometres to the east of the largest producing field in Hungary, the Algyő field, owned and operated by the MOL Group. The area is transected by existing gas pipelines and infrastructure, including a 12 kilometre gas pipeline built by Falcon, offering transport and potential access to local markets and larger distribution centres for international markets.

Under the terms of the licence, the Group is obliged to pay a 2% royalty to the Hungarian Government on any unconventional production and has a further 5% royalty payable to Prospect Resources Inc., the previous owners of the acreage.

From 1 January 2017, corporate income tax is a single rate of 9%, which is applicable to all levels of net income. There is also a profit based energy industry tax of 31% levied on energy supplying companies with deductions allowable for certain capital expenditures. TXM is the operator and there are no outstanding work commitments on the Makó Production Licence.

Discoveries and Prospectivity

The Makó Trough contains two plays:

- the shallower Algyő Play at depths between 2,300 metres and 3,500 metres; and
- a deeper unconventional play targeting significant contingent resources in the Deep Makó Trough.

The Algyő Play

The Algyő Play is a relatively shallow play between 2,300 and 3,500 metres deep. While wells have been drilled through the Algyő Play and encountered gas shows, none tested the shallow play at an optimal location, as they targeted the Deep Makó Trough. Multiple Algyő prospects have been identified by the Group through extensive amplitude versus offset analysis, and 3D seismic data showed the presence of possible gas zones above the Szolnok formation (part of the Deep Makó Trough).

In 2013, Falcon agreed to a three-well drilling exploration programme with Naftna industrija Srbije jsc ("**NIS**"), a company 56% owned by Gazprom Group, to target the Algyő Play. receiving a cash payment of \$1.5 million. Two of the three wells were drilled. Kútvölgy-1 reached TD of 3,305 metres, with the well penetrating an alternating sequence of sandstones, siltstones and shales over a gross interval of 320 metres to TD, with gas shows throughout, however well production did not meet commercial rates and the well was plugged and abandoned. Besa-D-1, the second well, was completed in November 2014. The testing of two sand intervals, both part of the tight turbiditic sequence in the lower Algyő Formation, indicated well production did not meet commercial rates and the well was plugged and abandoned. In 2015, Falcon signed a termination agreement with NIS, with NIS paying \$3.7 million in fulfilment of its contractual obligations. Falcon retains a 100% interest in the Algyő Play.

The Deep Makó Trough

This is a deeper unconventional play targeting gas, and to a lesser extent oil, in the low permeability and low porosity rocks in the deeper horizons of the basin.

Between 2005 and 2007, Falcon acquired 1,100 km² of 3D seismic data and executed a six-well drilling programme on the Deep Makó Trough. Each well encountered thick sequences of hydrocarbon bearing rocks, and tests flowed hydrocarbons from each tested horizon. Several wells flowed gas on test and one well, Magyarcsanád-1, tested light oil. The Makó-7 results demonstrated the presence of a very large column of hydrocarbons in the well-bore.

Current activity

Falcon continues to review its operations in Hungary, evaluating all options available to the Group to deliver shareholder value. The Group maintains its 100% interest in the Makó Trough.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This review of the results of operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited unreviewed interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2020 and 2019 and, the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations for the three months ended 30 September 2020 as compared to the three months ended 30 September 2019.

The Company reported a net loss of \$146,000 for the three months ended 30 September 2020 as compared to a net loss of \$0.8 million for the three months ended 30 September 2019. Changes between 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Three months ended 30 September		Changes	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	\$'000	%
Revenue				
Oil and natural gas revenue	1	1	-	0%
	1	1	-	0%
Expenses				
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(37)	(36)	(1)	3%
Production and operating expenses	(3)	(3)	-	0%
General and administrative expenses	(415)	(404)	(11)	3%
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	29	(89)	118	-133%
	(426)	(532)	106	-20%
Results from operating activities	(425)	(531)	106	-20%
Fair value gain – outstanding warrant	-	127	(127)	-100%
Finance income / (expense)				
Interest income on bank deposits	1	25	(24)	-96%
Accretion of decommission provisions	(58)	(57)	(1)	2%
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	336	(328)	664	-202%
	279	(360)	639	-178%
Loss and comprehensive loss	(146)	(764)	618	-81%
Loss and comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Equity holders of the company	(150)	(758)	608	-80%
Non-controlling interest	4	(6)	10	-167%
Loss and comprehensive loss	(146)	(764)	618	-81%

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Oil and natural gas revenue

Oil and natural gas revenue of \$1,000 (2019: \$1,000) consists of the sale of natural gas from the Hackett Interest in Alberta, Canada. The Company has not yet realised significant revenue from its planned operations elsewhere.

Exploration and evaluation expenses

	Three months ended 30 September		Change	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	\$'000	%
Consulting, legal and other associated costs	(8)	(9)	1	-11%
Well related costs	(29)	(27)	-2	7%
	(37)	(36)	-1	3%

Exploration and evaluation expenses relate to maintenance and landowner costs in maintaining and safeguarding the Company's Hungarian wells along with exploration costs associated with the Company's TCP in South Africa. Costs have remained relatively constant period on period.

General and administrative expenses

	Three months ended 30 September		Change	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	\$'000	%
Accounting and audit fees	(32)	(28)	(4)	14%
Consulting fees	(10)	(11)	1	-9%
Legal fees	(3)	(3)	-	0%
Investor relations	(32)	(37)	5	-14%
Office and administrative costs	(59)	(54)	(5)	9%
Payroll and related costs	(228)	(214)	(14)	7%
Directors' fees	(51)	(51)	-	0%
Travel and promotion	-	(6)	6	-100%
	(415)	(404)	(11)	3%

General and administrative expenses have increased to \$415,000 in 2020 from \$404,000 in 2019. Changes include the following:

- Accounting and audit fees: Costs have increased marginally period on period due to foreign exchange fluctuations, management continues its on-going attention to cost containment.
- Consulting and legal fees: There is minimal movement on costs due to management's attention to cost containment.
- Investor relations: One of the main focuses of the Group's management is to actively engage with its shareholders and investors. The decrease for the three months ended 30 September 2020 in comparison with same period in 2019 relates mainly to the appointment of Cenkos as NOMAD and sole broker to Falcon, thus reducing costs.
- Office and administrative expenses have increased overall, driven by increased insurance premium costs.
- Travel and promotion reduced period on period due to travel restrictions imposed by COVID-19.

Foreign exchange gain / (loss)

The foreign exchange gain recorded in operating expenses for the three months ended 30 September 2020 is attributed to favourable movements to the US Dollar since 30 June 2020. There were unfavourable movements to the US Dollar in the same three-month period in 2019.

Fair value gain – outstanding warrant

There is no fair value gain or loss for the three months ended 30 September 2020, the warrant was not exercised and expired in January 2020 with a realised gain recognised at 31 March 2020. The primary factor associated with the September 2019 fair value gain was Falcon's share price (as quoted on the TSX-V), which decreased from CDN21.5 cents at 30 June 2019 to CDN20.5 cents at 30 September 2019, resulting in a gain period on period.

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Finance income / (expense)

The overall movement in finance income / (expense) period on period relates to favourable movements to the US Dollar for the three month period to 30 September 2020 compared to unfavourable movement for the similar period in 2019. The foreign exchange gains were offset by a reduction in interest income for the same three months to September 2020.

Gain / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest

The amounts reflected in 2020 and 2019 represent Falcon Australia's gain / (loss) attributable to shareholders other than Falcon.

Cash flow

	Three months ended 30 September	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Net cash used in operating activities	(684)	(558)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	1	(476)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(683)	(1,034)
Effect of exchange rates on cash & cash equivalents	353	(252)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	11,815	14,465
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	11,485	13,179

Cash and cash equivalents have decreased by \$1.7 million to \$11.5 million in 2020 from \$13.2 million in 2019. The main changes quarter on quarter were as follows:

- Net cash used in operating activities: The increase is due to the timing of payments and operational costs including payroll related costs in 2020.
- Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities: 2020 relates solely to interest received while 2019 relates predominately to movement in exploration and evaluation assets in the period.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This review of the results of operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited unreviewed interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2020 and 2019 and, the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations for the nine months ended 30 September 2020 as compared to the nine months ended 30 September 2019.

The Company reported a net loss of \$1.4 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2020 as compared to a net loss of \$1.7 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2019. Changes between 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Nine months ended 30 September		Changes	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	\$'000	%
Revenue				
Oil and natural gas revenue	3	4	(1)	-25%
	3	4	(1)	-25%
Expenses				
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(110)	(185)	75	-41%
Production and operating expenses	(8)	(9)	1	-11%
General and administrative expenses	(1,415)	(1,306)	(109)	8%
Share based compensation	-	(12)	12	-100%
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	18	(116)	134	-116%
	(1,515)	(1,628)	113	-7%
Results from operating activities	(1,512)	(1,624)	112	-7%
Fair value gain – outstanding warrant	110	230	(120)	-52%
Finance income / (expense)				
Interest income on bank deposits	16	95	(79)	-83%
Accretion of decommission provisions	(174)	(170)	(4)	2%
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	173	(211)	384	-182%
	15	(286)	301	-105%
Loss and comprehensive loss	(1,387)	(1,680)	293	-17%
Loss and comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Equity holders of the company	(1,388)	(1,675)	287	-17%
Non-controlling interest	1	(5)	6	-120%
Loss and comprehensive loss	(1,387)	(1,680)	293	-17%

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Oil and natural gas revenue

Oil and natural gas revenue of \$3,000 (2019: \$4,000) consists of the sale of natural gas from the Hackett Interest in Alberta, Canada. The Company has not yet realised significant revenue from its planned operations elsewhere.

Exploration and evaluation expenses

	Nine months ended 30 September		Change	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	\$'000	%
Consulting, legal and other associated costs	(24)	(68)	44	-65%
Well related costs	(86)	(117)	31	-26%
	(110)	(185)	75	-41%

Exploration and evaluation expenses relate to maintenance and landowner costs in maintaining and safeguarding the Company's Hungarian wells along with exploration costs associated with the Company's TCP in South Africa. Costs have decreased period on period, in 2019 maintenance work was undertaken on the Hungarian wells and there were legal fees incurred relating to South Africa, there were no similar costs in 2020.

General and administrative expenses

	Nine months ended 30 September		Change	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	\$'000	%
Accounting and audit fees	(95)	(88)	(7)	8%
Consulting fees	(30)	(34)	4	-12%
Legal fees	(14)	(10)	(4)	40%
Investor relations	(99)	(169)	70	-41%
Office and administrative costs	(165)	(167)	2	-1%
Payroll and related costs	(858)	(623)	(235)	38%
Directors' fees	(151)	(152)	1	-1%
Travel and promotion	(3)	(63)	60	-95%
	(1,415)	(1,306)	(109)	8%

General and administrative expenses increased to \$1.4 million in 2020 from \$1.3 million in 2019. Changes include the following:

- Accounting and audit fees: Costs have increased marginally period on period due to foreign exchange fluctuations, management continues its on-going attention to cost containment.
- Consulting and legal fees: Collectively these costs have remained constant due to management's on-going attention to cost containment.
- Investor relations: One of the main focuses of the Group's management is to actively engage with its shareholders and investors. The decrease for the nine months ended 30 September 2020 in comparison with same period in 2019 relates to the appointment of Cenkos as NOMAD and sole broker, thus reducing costs.
- Office and administrative expenses have decreased in the period due to a reduction in filing fees with the relevant stock exchanges and reduced office and administrative costs in Hungary, however these reductions were offset by insurance premium increases.
- Travel and promotion reduced period on period due to travel restrictions imposed by COVID-19. Certain levels of travel and promotion costs are due to the international geography of the Group's assets and investor base.

Share based compensation

There was no share based compensation expense incurred in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 compared to the same nine months in 2019. The charge for 2019 relates to the granting of 6 million options in February 2017, one third of which vested immediately with an additional one third vesting on each subsequent anniversary until they were fully vested in February 2019. There have been no stock options grants since 2017.

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Foreign exchange gain / (loss)

The foreign exchange gain recorded in operating expenses for the nine months ended 30 September 2020 is attributed to favourable movements to the US Dollar since 31 December 2019. There were unfavourable movements in the nine-month period from 31 December 2018 to 30 September 2019.

Fair value gain – outstanding warrant

There is a fair value gain for the nine months ended 30 September 2020, the warrant was not exercised and expired in January 2020 and hence the realised gain recognised at 30 September 2020. The primary factor associated with the September 2019 fair value loss was Falcon's share price (as quoted on the TSX-V), which decreased from CDN22.0 cents at 31 December 2018 to CDN20.5 cents at 30 September 2019, resulting in the recorded fair value gain for the nine-month period to 30 September 2019.

Finance income / (expense)

The income for the nine months ended 30 September 2020 is attributable to foreign exchange gains due to favourable movements to the US dollar offset with decreased interest income for the period relative to the same period in 2019 where there were unfavourable movements to the US Dollar.

Gain / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest

The amounts reflected in 2020 represent Falcon Australia's gain / (loss) attributable to shareholders other than Falcon whereas in 2019 there was a loss.

Cash flow

	Nine months ended 30 September	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,676)	(1,501)
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	8,433
Net cash used in investing activities	(32)	(420)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,708)	6,512
Effect of exchange rates on cash & cash equivalents	127	(300)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	13,066	6,967
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	11,485	13,179

Cash and cash equivalents have decreased by \$1.7 million to \$11.5 million in 2020 from \$13.2 million in 2019. The main changes period on period were as follows:

- Net cash used in operating activities: The increase is due to the timing of payments and operational costs for certain activities including payroll costs in 2020.
- Net cash generated from financing activities: 2019 total relates to the raising of equity in the period with further details included on page 23, while there was no corresponding activity in 2020.
- Net cash used in investing activities: 2019 and 2020 movement relate to movements in exploration and evaluation assets during the period offset by interest earned from cash deposits.

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SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following is a summary of the eight most recently completed quarters:

(In thousands of \$ unless otherwise stated)

For the three months ended:	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	30 June 2020	30 September 2020
Revenue	1	1	1	1
(Loss) / income	(59)	(1,440)	199	(146)
(Loss) / income attributable to common shareholders	(64)	(1,421)	183	(150)
(Loss) / income per share-basic and diluted (cent)	(0.000)	(0.001)	0.000	(0.000)

For the three months ended:	31 December 2018	31 March 2019	30 June 2019	30 September 2019
Revenue	12	2	1	1
Loss	(139)	(1,045)	129	(764)
Loss attributable to common shareholders	(139)	(1,044)	127	(758)
Loss per share-basic and diluted (cent)	(0.000)	(0.001)	0.000	(0.001)

The Group is an exploration company with limited revenue which is not material. The Group's (loss) / income and (loss) / income per share relate to the Group's operations during a particular period and are not seasonal in nature.

Quarter 4 2018: Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenses continued to decrease period on period due to the continued focus on managing costs by the Group.

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses increased due to higher filing fees due to the improved market capitalisation of the Group throughout 2017 driven by the positive news relating to the Group's Australian E&E asset, further increases related to investor related expenses with the appointment of RBC Capital Markets as joint broker.

There was a decrease in the share based compensation expense relative to 2017 due to the vesting schedule of the stock options granted in previous years. There were no grants of stock options during 2018.

There were fair value gains on the outstanding warrants for Q4 of \$443k, due to movement in the share price during the year.

Quarter 1 2019

E&E expenses remained consistent period on period due to the continued focus on managing costs by the Group.

G&A expenses decreased due to reduced payroll costs for the period relative to the same three months of 2018. This decrease was offset by increased investor related expenses with the appointment of Cenkos as joint broker in the latter part of 2018, along with increased legal fees.

Share-based compensation expenses decreased relative to 2018, due to the vesting schedule of the stock options granted in previous years.

There was a fair value loss on the outstanding warrants due to favourable movement in the share price during the period.

Quarter 2 2019

E&E expenses increased due to maintenance work undertaken on the Hungarian wells and South African legal expenses.

There were foreign exchange gains due to favourable movements against the US Dollar.

The Group incurred a fair value gain on the outstanding warrants due to a decrease in the share price during the three-month period.

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Quarter 3 2019

There were foreign exchange losses due to unfavourable movements against the US Dollar.

Unfavourable movements in the share price during the period led to a fair value gain on the outstanding warrants.

Quarter 4 2019

The main movements in quarter 4 2019 relative to the same period in 2018 related to foreign exchange, which saw gains due to favourable movements against the US dollar in the period. Other movements related to a gain on warrants, due to a reduction in the share price for the period.

Quarter 1 2020

G&A expenses decreased due to reduced investor relation expenses given Cenkos is now Falcon's sole broker and NOMAD and there was reduced travel costs resulting from restrictions imposed by COVID-19.

There was a fair value gain on the warrant given it was not exercised and expired in January 2020.

There were foreign exchange losses due to unfavourable movements against the US Dollar.

Quarter 2 2020

E&E expenses decreased relative to the same period in 2019 due to once off maintenance costs related to Hungary and legal costs associated with South Africa, there were no similar costs in 2020.

G&A expenses increased in the period due to payroll related cost increases.

There were foreign exchange gains in the quarter due to favourable movements against the US Dollar.

Quarter 3 2020

The main movement for quarter 3 related to favourable movements against the US Dollar. Similar to quarter 2 2020 there was no loss or gain on the warrant given it expired in January 2020.

For further details of 2020 updates please refer to the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Northern Territory, section of this document.

Generally, the Group's total assets, exploration and evaluation costs, working capital and total shareholders' equity fluctuate in proportion to one another unless the Group completes financing. On 17 May 2019 the Company completed a Placing and raised gross proceeds of c. £7 million (c.\$9 million) as detailed on page 23.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Going Concern

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group incurred losses of \$1.7 million, had operating cash outflows of \$2.0 million, financing cash inflows of \$8.4 million and a retained deficit of \$393.3 million. For the nine months ended 30 September 2020, the Group incurred losses of \$1.4 million, had operating cash outflows of \$1.7 million and had a retained deficit of \$394.7 million.

As at 30 September 2020 the Group had cash and cash on equivalents of \$11.5 million.

Having given due consideration to the cash requirements of the Group, the Board has a reasonable expectation that the Group will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of issue of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2020 and 2019. As noted on 26 March 2020 given the unprecedented circumstances brought about by COVID-19 the joint venture decided to temporarily pause activities to the latter half of 2020, which resulted in reduced project costs for a number of months. Furthermore, on 7 April 2020 it was announced that Falcon Australia had agreed to farm down 7.5% of its participating interest in the Exploration Permits, following the transaction, Falcon Australia holds a 22.5% participating interest. In consideration for the farm down Origin agreed to increase the gross cost cap of the work program by A\$150.5 million. The previous farm-in arrangement included a Stage 2 gross cost cap of A\$65.3 million and a Stage 3 gross cost cap of A\$48 million, or A\$113.3 million in total. Under the Agreements, the Stage 2 and Stage 3 gross cost caps will be combined and increased by A\$150.5 million to A\$263.8 million. Northern Territory government approval remains outstanding; however, management expects this will be received in due course. On 25 November 2020 it was announced that while Kyalla 117 continues to flow back fracture stimulation fluid, with some gas shows; a measurable gas breakthrough that would allow the commencement of extended production testing to assess the extent of the resource that may be present has yet to occur. Operations are now being planned to re-enter Kyalla 117 with coiled tubing and apply nitrogen lift techniques to lower pressures in Kyalla 117 and assist with achieving and sustaining gas breakthrough that, if successful, will allow extended production testing to commence. The joint venture is continually responding to data gathered through operations to inform ongoing activities. For these reasons set out above, the Board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing this financial information which assumes the Group will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of this document.

Working Capital

Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 September 2020 was \$11.5 million, with movement of \$1.5 million from \$13 million as at 31 December 2019. Working capital as at 30 September 2020 decreased to \$11.1 million from working capital of \$12.4 million as at 31 December 2019.

The decrease to cash and cash equivalents was predominately the result of cash used in operating activities of \$1.7 million.

Accounts Receivable

Current accounts receivable as at 30 September 2020 were \$0.2 million, which includes \$0.05 million receivable and prepayments of \$0.15 million.

Accounts Payables and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as at 30 September 2020 were \$0.6 million which includes \$0.1 million for accounts payable and \$0.5 million accrued expenditures.

Capital Expenditures

For the period ended 30 September 2020 the following expenditure commitments exist.

Australia - Beetaloo Sub-Basin, Northern Territory, Australia

The Group planned a 9 well drilling programme which commenced in 2015 with its farm-out partners. The details were as follows:

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- Farminees to pay the full cost of completing the first five wells estimated at A\$64 million, funding any cost overruns.
- Farminees to pay the full cost of the next two horizontally fracture stimulated wells 90 day production tests and micro seismic with a capped expenditure of A\$53 million, any cost overrun funded by each party in proportion to their working interest.
- Farminees to pay the full cost of the final two horizontally fracture stimulated wells and 90 day production tests capped at A\$48 million, any cost overrun funded by each party in proportion to their working interest.

In August 2018 the Group agreed to amend the original farm-out agreement to deem Stage 1 of the exploration and appraisal drilling programme complete, thereby removing the requirement to fracture stimulate a vertical well and accelerate the programme into Stage 2 with a A\$15 million increase to the Stage 2 Cost Cap to approximately A\$65 million. Costs above the Cost Cap would need to be financed by the Group in accordance with their participating interest.

Originally the Group indicated that it expected the work on the first five wells to be completed in 2016, the next two horizontally fracture stimulated wells to be undertaken in 2017 and the final two horizontally fracture stimulated wells to be undertaken in 2018. The introduction of a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing delayed the completion of the drilling and exploration programme. In March 2018, the inquiry concluded its work with the publication of a Final Report and on 17 April 2018, the Northern Territory government announced they would be lifting the moratorium on hydraulic fracturing. Work recommenced in 2019, details of operations to date are included in this document on pages 7 to 10.

On 7 April 2020 it was announced that Falcon Australia had agreed to farm down 7.5% of its PI in the Exploration Permits, such that following the transactions, Falcon Australia holds a 22.5% PI. In consideration for the farm down Origin agreed to increase the gross cost cap of the work program by A\$150.5 million. The previous farm-in arrangement included a Stage 2 gross cost cap of A\$65.3 million and a Stage 3 gross cost cap of A\$48 million, or A\$113.3 million in total. Under the Agreements, the Stage 2 and Stage 3 gross cost caps will be combined and increased by A\$150.5 million to A\$263.8 million. Northern Territory government approval remains outstanding; however, management expects this will be received in due course.

On 25 November 2020 it was announced that while Kyalla 117 continued to flow back fracture stimulation fluid, with some gas shows; a measurable gas breakthrough that would allow the commencement of extended production testing to assess the extent of the resource that may be present had yet to occur.

Operations are now being planned to re-enter Kyalla 117 with coiled tubing and apply nitrogen lift techniques to lower pressures in the well and assist with achieving and sustaining gas breakthrough that, if successful, will allow extended production testing to commence. This technique is not uncommon and was applied to the successful Amungee NW1-1H well in 2016.

The timing of coiled tubing activities and the nitrogen lift are being considered as the wet season approaches, with health, safety, environment and cost considerations in mind. If a decision is made to temporarily shut-in Kyalla 117, operations will resume in early 2021. As is the nature of exploration and appraisal, Falcon and Origin, are continually responding to the data gathered through operations to inform ongoing activities.

Construction of the Velkerri 76 well lease pad was completed in early December 2019 and environmental approval to drill and fracture stimulate the Velkerri Flank well was granted in late December 2019.

South Africa - Karoo Basin, South Africa

On granting of an approved exploration right in South Africa, the Group will be required to make a payment to the South African government of approximately \$0.7 million. Management does not foresee this payment falling due within the next twelve months.

Hungary - Makó Trough, Hungary

As at 30 September 2020, the Group's cumulative expenditures for the Production License and Exploration Licenses, including the acquisition, seismic testing, drilling of exploratory wells, and initial testing and completion of wells, was approximately \$245 million.

The Group is not planning any independent technical operations in Hungary, and as such no material capital expenditures are expected.

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Debt and Equity Capital

The availability of debt and equity capital, and the price at which additional capital could be issued will be dependent upon the success of the Group's exploration activities, and upon the state of the capital markets generally.

On 17 May 2019 the Company completed a Placing and raised gross proceeds of c. £7 million (c.\$9 million), with Placees agreeing to subscribe for a total of 50,543,242 new Common Shares in Falcon at a Placing Price of £0.14 per Placing Share. The net proceeds of the Placing will primarily be used to fund Falcon's share of estimated capital expenditure in respect of the drilling and hydraulic fracture stimulation work programme in the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Australia.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following is a summary of the Company's outstanding share data as at 30 September 2020 and 26 November 2020:

Class of securities	30 September 2020	26 November 2020
Common shares	981,847,425	981,847,425
Stock options	35,333,334	35,333,334
Fully diluted common shares	1,017,180,759	1,017,180,759

LEGAL MATTERS

The Company may, from time to time, be involved in various claims, lawsuits, disputes with third parties, or breach of contract incidental to the operations of its business. The Company is not currently involved in any claims, disputes, litigation or other actions with third parties which it believes could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

TRANSACTION WITH NON - ARMS LENGTH PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following are the related party transactions which occurred during the period:

Geoportal Plus Tanácsadó Bt.

On 1 March 2018, *Geoportal Plus Tanácsadó Bt.* agreed the terms on which it would provide the geological services of Dr. Gábor Bada to TXM. It was paid a consultancy fee of \$23,608 for the period ended 30 September 2020 (2019: \$26,215).

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, other than an office lease which is deemed immaterial and payments with regards overriding royalties as disclosed within section "Overriding Royalty Beetaloo Sub-basin Exploration Permits" on page 6. The Company has no proposed transactions.

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FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives (including embedded derivatives) are initially recognized at fair value of the date a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group has not designated any derivatives as hedges as at 30 September 2020 or 31 December 2019. The Group's sole financial instrument was a warrant. The Group has not entered into any contract for "other instruments" during 2020. The Group has no "other instruments" as at 30 September 2020 or 31 December 2019.

Warrants

Warrants which do not meet the criteria to be classified as an equity instrument are classified at fair value through the statement of operations and comprehensive loss and are recorded on the statement of financial position at fair value. Transaction costs are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as incurred.

The fair value of the warrant and the incentive stock options granted to employees is calculated using a Black Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of incentive stock options that vest.

The composition of the derivative liabilities as at 30 September 2020 and 31 December 2019, and the changes therein for the periods then ended, are as follows:

	Warrant \$'000
At 1 January 2019	479
Derivative gain - unrealised – outstanding warrant	(369)
At 31 December 2019	110
Derivative gain realised – warrant	(110)
At 30 September 2020	-

The terms of the warrant were as follows:

Warrant issue	Date of issue	Number of common shares issuable under warrant	Exercise Price CDN\$	Proceeds from warrant* CDN\$'000	Expiry date
Warrant	13 July 2011	10,000,000	0.19	1,900	13 January 2020
Total		10,000,000		1,900	

*Proceeds from warrant were subject to the warrant holder exercising their warrant.

On 3 October 2017, Falcon announced the transfer of the warrant to acquire 10,000,000 common shares in the capital of Falcon by Hess Oil and Gas Holdings Inc. to Nicolas Mathys. The terms of the warrant remained unchanged, with an exercise price of CDN\$0.19 per share and an expiry date of 13 January 2020. The warrant was not exercised and expired on 13 January 2020.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (“**Interim Statements**”) of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 ‘Interim Financial Reporting’ and, on the basis of the same accounting principles as, and should be read in conjunction with, the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (pages 10 to 16) as filed on the Canadian Securities Administrator’s System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.

There are no amended accounting standards or new accounting standards that have any significant impact on the 30 September 2020 interim statements.

BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTITIES

Risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results to materially differ from current expectations have not changed from those disclosed in the Company’s AIF dated 28 April 2020.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical accounting estimates that could cause the Company’s actual results to materially differ from current expectations have not changed from those disclosed in the Company’s MD&A and Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR MD&A

The information provided in this MD&A is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of this MD&A, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in this MD&A.

The audit committee has reviewed the MD&A with management and has approved the MD&A as presented.

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