

Claren Energy Corp.

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A")

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

The following information, prepared as of March 29, 2018, should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Claren Energy Corp. (the "Company" or "Claren") for the six months ended January 31, 2018, together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended July 31, 2017 and the accompanying management's Discussion and Analysis (the "Annual MD&A") for that fiscal year. The referenced consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars (\$), Australian dollars (A\$), US dollars (US\$) or Euros (€).

Forward-looking Statements

Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Forward-looking statements may include words such as "plans", "intends", "anticipates", "should", "estimates", "expects", "believes", "indicates", "suggests" and similar expressions.

This MD&A, and in particular, the "Outlook" section contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include without limitation: statements about the Company's exploration plans and outlook; interpretations and discussion of seismic, drilling and well testing results and financing obligations with regard to future exploration of the petroleum exploration licences or properties owned by, or, under option to the Company. As such, all forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Information concerning the interpretation of seismic, drilling or well testing results may also be considered a forward-looking statement as such information constitutes a prediction of what hydrocarbons might be found to be present if and when hydrocarbons are discovered and recovered in economic quantity.

It is important to note that unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations as of March 29, 2018. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Such risks and other factors include, among others, risks related to the integration of acquisitions or new discoveries, if any; risks related to operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities, if any; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of hydrocarbons; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the oil and gas exploration industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of wells or integration with hydrocarbon collection infrastructure, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" appearing elsewhere herein. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize; and subject to applicable laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or any other reason.

For a description of material factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see **Risks and Uncertainties**.

General

Claren Energy Corp. was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act and continued under the laws of Alberta effective August 20, 2012. Effective October 31, 2016, the Company was continued under the laws of British Columbia. The Company's principal business is the acquisition and exploration of petroleum and natural gas properties. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSX-V") under the symbol "CEN" and the OTCQB marketplace under the symbol "CENEF". The Company's corporate head office is located at Suite 880, 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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Highlight

On November 9, 2017, the Company entered into an Arrangement Agreement (the "Arrangement") with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Terra Nova Resources Inc. ("Terra Nova"), whereby Claren plans to pursue a Spin-Off of its working interests (51.49%) in PEL 112 and PEL 444, including a 1.47% overriding royalty interest in the PELs, located on the western flank of the Cooper Eromanga Basin in the State of South Australia, Australia. Terra Nova will be listed as a separate company on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

According to the terms of the Arrangement, each Claren shareholder will receive one (1) Terra Nova common share for every ten (10) Claren shares held by such Claren shareholder. Further, the warrant holders of Claren will receive one (1) Terra Nova warrant for every ten (10) Claren warrants held.

The proposed spin-out of the PELs will allow Claren to focus on the financing and advancement of its flagship property, the Bobocu License, as well as the acquisition of other onshore oil and gas assets in Eastern Europe. During the period from 2012 to 2016 the Company's focus was the exploration of the Australian PELs, which involved detailed 3D geophysical analysis as well as test drilling. Management considers that the work carried out to date on the PELs warrants further exploration and an independent company is better suited to finance the exploration of the PELs

Closing of the Arrangement is subject to a number of customary conditions precedent including, but not limited to, regulatory approval of this transaction, the approval of shareholders, the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and subject to compliance with the requirements of either the Canadian Securities Exchange or the TSX-V.

Exploration and Evaluation Interests

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets consist of the following:

	Australia \$	Romania \$	Total \$
Balance, July 31, 2017	1,229,155	512,511	1,741,666
Exploration costs			
Geotechnical analysis and administration	-	60,141	60,141
Share of JV expenditures	6,239	-	6,239
	<u>6,239</u>	<u>60,141</u>	<u>66,380</u>
Effects of translation of foreign accounts	<u>(4,250)</u>	<u>21,505</u>	<u>17,255</u>
Balance, January 31, 2018	<u>1,231,144</u>	<u>594,157</u>	<u>1,825,301</u>

Romania

On September 1, 2016, the Company entered into a Farmout Agreement (the "Bobocu Agreement") with Zeta Petroleum (Romania) S.R.L. ("Zeta") to acquire up to an eighty percent (80%) participating interest in the Bobocu License, onshore Romania.

Claren earned an initial forty percent (40%) participating interest in the Bobocu License by drilling one commitment side-track entering of an existing well on the License (the "B310-ST well").

The B310-ST well targeted the Corcova reservoir. The well was planned to reach a total vertical depth ("TVD") of 2,828 meters consisting of a side-track operation, with the new well "kicking off" (exiting) from an original wellbore. The drilling operation targeted three Upper Miocene sandstone reservoirs located

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between 2,526 meters to 2,712 meters TVD. The B310-ST well stepped out horizontally 600 meters from the existing Bobocu 310 well in order to penetrate the three targets in the given interval. On February 21, 2017, the Company announced that it had concluded its wellsite operations on the B310-ST well.

The Company conducted cased-hole well tests on the Lobe G and Corcova sandstone reservoirs and also tested Lobe H which is situated above Lobe G. The cased-hole wireline logging program provided further insight into selecting prospective reservoir units to be tested, and showed gas saturations between 30% and 40%. Unfortunately, upon testing, none of the perforated zones flowed commercial quantities of gas, instead producing gas saturated water and sand. The tests did however confirm the validity of the exploration model which is primarily based on the detection of gas on seismic data as a DHI ("Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator"). As predicted by the seismic data, gas sands were found at the anticipated depth, but gas saturations were below the Company's expectations. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the Company now has a 40% participating interest in the Bobocu License.

This drill test completed Phase I of the proposed work program. Phase II includes the drilling of a second well, in the Bobocu Field. Although the well tests did not indicate commercial gas quantities at the drilled location this does not change the Company's positive assessment of the remaining potential of the field. The Company is conducting detailed reservoir engineering studies on both the Blueray and Corcova prospects. Within the Blueray prospect, "Well 70" historically produced 2 Bcf of gas while "Well 301" produced 1.29 Bcf of gas. Additionally, "Well 73" tested 2.5 MMcf per day of gas from the Blueray, highlighting its upside.

Following the completion of Claren's Phase I Work Program on the Bobocu gas field onshore Romania, the Company has updated its reservoir model of the Corcova, Blueray and Boomer prospects with respect to the sand quality, structure and gas saturation modelling specific to these prospects. Claren in conjunction with its partner Zeta Petroleum has engaged a 3rd party reservoir engineering firm in order to continue to further de-risk these three key prospects. Upon completion, and all subject to approval by the National Agency for Mineral Resources ("NAMR"), the Company will subsequently propose its 2018 work program. The drilling of the next well in the Blueray, Corcova or Boomer prospects will allow the Company to earn an additional 40% of the concession.

Key Bobocu Highlights:

- Total production to date has been 33 Bcf (0.93 Bcm) from 12 wells.
- A total of 31 wells have been drilled in the area and gas has been produced from 14 Upper Miocene sandstone reservoirs located from 2,500 meters to 2,700 meters in depth.
- The field was discovered and developed solely on 2D seismic data. Claren's partner has acquired 75 km² of 3D over the field, which data has been reprocessed and reinterpreted by Claren.
- Robust Project Economics: Gas prices for gas produced in Romania are regulated by the Regulatory Authority for Energy ("ANRE"). The current average monthly regulated price for domestically produced gas is RON 60 per MWh or approximately US\$ 4.00 to US\$ 4.50 per mmcf, while the non-regulated price is approximately US\$ 5.50 per mmcf.
- Proximity to Key Infrastructure: The Bobocu Gas Field has a 10 inch pipeline connecting to the high-pressure national grid, which allows for rapid monetization of discovered resources.

Claren had the option to acquire an additional forty percent (40%) participating interest in the Bobocu License by drilling one additional exploration well to a total depth of 2,800 meters and making an additional cash payment total US\$1,040,000, of which 50% of the cash payment were to be paid on certain milestone events and 50% of the cash payments were to be paid out of Claren's entitlement to future production. The option to acquire an additional 40% participating interest expired on August 31, 2017.

In accordance with the agreement, Claren was obligated to pay for the first US\$850,000 of the drilling of the B310-ST well with Claren paying for 40% of costs in excess of that amount and Zeta paying for the remaining 60%. As the total well costs were €2,713,026 (\$3,845,172) and Claren paid Zeta €1,761,671 (\$2,496,816) to drill and test the well, Claren had a receivable of €198,540 (\$292,231) due from Zeta as at

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January 31, 2018 and July 31, 2017. Due to the amount of time that the receivable has been outstanding, the Company recorded a full allowance against the receivable.

Australia

The Company has an interest in petroleum and natural gas rights on certain on-shore Australian Petroleum Exploration Licenses ("PEL"), known as PEL's 112 and 444. As at January 31, 2018 and July 31, 2017, the Company owned a 51.4997% working interest in each of PELs 112 and 444 and Holloman Energy Corporation ("Holloman") has the remaining 48.5003%. The joint venture co-venturers are subject to the 2006 Joint Operating Agreement (the "JOA") which governs the PEL 112 and PEL 444 joint ventures (the "JVs"). Claren serves as operator of the JVs.

PEL's 112 and 444 comprise approximately 1,086 km² and 1,166 km² respectively. These properties are located on the Western flank of the Cooper-Eromanga Basin in the northeastern sector of the state of South Australia (the "Exploration and Evaluation Interests" or "E&E Interests").

The minimum one year work commitment under PEL 444 is to carry out geological and geophysical studies and the license term expires on January 11, 2021. The minimum one year work commitment under PEL 112 is to carry out geological and geophysical studies and the license term expires on January 10, 2020. In order to renew each license, a well must be drilled prior to the end of the license term.

On November 9, 2017, the Company entered into an Arrangement Agreement (with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Terra Nova Resources Inc. ("Terra Nova"), whereby Claren plans to pursue a spin-off of its working interests (51.49%) in PEL 112 and PEL 444, including a 1.47% overriding royalty interest in the PELs, located on the western flank of the Cooper Eromanga Basin in the State of South Australia, Australia. Terra Nova will be listed as a separate company on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Quarterly Information

The following is selected financial data from the Company's unaudited quarterly financial statements for the last eight quarters ending with the most recently completed quarter, being January 31, 2018.

	Three Months Ended (\$)			
	January 31, 2018	October 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	April 30, 2017
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-
Loss	(106,450)	(135,500)	(3,772,657)	(125,631)
Loss Per Share (basic and diluted) ⁽¹⁾	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.06)	(0.00)
Exploration and evaluation interest expenditures	51,487	14,893	4,889	833,234
Working capital (deficiency)	(451,238)	(310,446)	(143,253)	244,771
Total Assets	2,089,688	2,146,018	2,177,946	6,141,457

	Three Months Ended (\$)			
	January 31, 2017	October 31, 2016	July 31, 2016	April 30, 2016
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-
Income (Loss)	(390,416)	(205,490)	(2,214,873)	3,711
Income (Loss) Per Share (basic and diluted) ⁽¹⁾	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.10)	0.00
Exploration and evaluation interest expenditures	3,559,740	3,835	(126,789)	(51,903)
Working capital (deficiency)	1,148,701	1,419,770	1,607,421	1,536,644
Total Assets	5,873,607	2,522,947	2,669,004	4,705,449

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- (1) The basic and diluted loss per share calculations result in the same amount due to the anti-dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants.

During the three months ended July 31, 2017, the Company wrote-down E&E assets and recorded an impairment charge of \$3,434,094. During the three months ended July 31, 2016, the recorded an impairment charge of \$2,130,759. During the three months ended April 30, 2016, the Company received a credit from Senex (the drill contractor) as the Baikal 1 drilling costs came in under budget. This led to a reversal of a previously recorded write-down of E&E assets of \$114,981 and accordingly, resulted in the income reported for the period.

Results of Operations

Six months ended January 31, 2018

The Company recorded a loss of \$241,950 (\$0.00 per share) for the six months ended January 31, 2018 as compared to a loss of \$595,906 (\$0.02 per share) for the six months ended January 31, 2017. The approximate \$354,000 decrease in the loss for the six months ended January 31, 2018 as compared to the six months ended January 31, 2017 is due primarily to a reduction in business activities.

Details of changes in certain expense items over the years are as follows:

Audit and accounting fees of \$51,397 (2017 - \$68,062) include fees for general accounting services and accruals for audit fees.

Filing and transfer agent fees of \$26,963 (2017 - \$54,752) include fees paid to the Company's transfer agent and fees paid to the TSX Venture Exchange and the OTCQX marketplace.

Legal fees of \$37,361 (2017 - \$147,264) are for general business matters.

Management and consulting fees of \$96,839 (2017 - \$222,868) include fees paid to the CEO, Henry Aldorf, a Director and certain consultants. The decrease during the current period was due a reduction in consulting fees. In the prior period, a consultant completed technical due diligence prior to the acquisition of the Bobocu License.

Office and miscellaneous expenses of \$11,422 (2017 - \$38,729) includes expenses such as rent, insurance, bank fees, interest and office management.

Overhead charged to exploration of \$nil (2017 - \$22,882) are overhead expenses charged to the joint ventures in accordance with the terms of the Australian JOA.

Shareholder communications of \$15,598 (2017 - \$20,962) includes costs associated with marketing and promoting the Company to current and potential shareholders.

Travel and related expenses of \$8,826 (2017 - \$58,447) includes executive travel to and from Romania and other travel within Canada.

Financing Activities and Capital Expenditures

During the six months ended January 31, 2018, the Company did not complete any financing activities.

The capital expenditures of the Company during the six months ended January 31, 2018 amounted to cash spent of \$19,913.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's operations consumed approximately \$241,000 of cash (before working capital items) for the six months ended January 31, 2018. An additional approximate \$20,000 of expenditures were spent on the oil and gas interests. The cash requirement was fulfilled from cash on hand at the beginning of the period and an increase in accounts payable due to a related party, Pacific LNG.

The Company's aggregate operating, investing and financing activities during the six months ended January 31, 2018 resulted in a net decrease of \$184,360 in its cash balance of \$410,803 at July 31, 2017 to \$226,443 at January 31, 2018. As at January 31, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$451,238.

The Company will require additional financing in order to drill another well on the Bobocu License. The Company is currently analyzing the data from the B310-ST well and the Company is considering financing options.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for at least the next twelve months. At January 31, 2018, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. At January 31, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$451,238. The Company will need additional financing to continue to develop its oil and gas exploration and evaluation assets and to continue its operations. These factors may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Management believes that the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate for the financial statements. Management believes that the Company will be able to obtain additional financing, through the issuance of shares, debt or other options to fund continuing operations and exploration and development activities. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the three and six months ended January 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company incurred the following expenditures charged by directors and officers of the Company and/or companies they owned or were significant shareholders of:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	January 31,		January 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-audit accounting fees ⁽¹⁾	14,286	15,871	28,321	32,172
Legal fees (corporate secretary) ⁽²⁾	345	6,670	690	9,660
Management fees ⁽³⁾	46,458	50,000	92,559	90,000
Office and miscellaneous fees	-	13,616	-	17,510
Exploration and evaluation interests - consulting fees ⁽⁴⁾	3,485	3,823	9,532	3,823
	64,574	89,980	131,102	153,165

(1) Includes fees billed by a company owned by a director, Rob McMorran.

(2) Includes corporate secretary fees billed by a company owned by a director, Rob McMorran.

(3) Includes fees billed by the CEO, Henry Aldorf, and fees billed by a company controlled by a Director, Mark Lawson.

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- (4) Includes the Company's share of fees billed by a company owned by the VP of Exploration, Chas Lane.

At January 31, 2018, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$584,607 (July 31, 2017 - \$477,590) owing to directors and officers of the Company and/or companies they control or of which they were significant shareholders or of which they acted as management. The amounts owing include amounts related to expenditures charged to the Company and \$546,031 due to Pacific LNG for reimbursements of expenditures paid for on behalf of the Company. The amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Key management includes the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the VP of Exploration and the directors of the Company. Compensation paid or payable to key management for services during the period amounted to \$116,127 (2017 - \$115,655).

Financial Instruments

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company designated its cash and receivables as loans, which are measured at amortized cost. The accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

Discussions of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are detailed below:

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. A portion of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Australian dollars and Euros. The Company monitors this exposure, but has no hedge positions.

The Company had exposure to Australian dollars as follows:

	January 31, 2018 A\$	July 31, 2017 A\$
Cash	148,937	161,723
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5,177)	(1,320)
Net exposure to Australian dollars	143,760	160,403

At January 31, 2018, a 1% change in the value of the Australian dollar as compared to the Canadian dollar would result in a change in other comprehensive loss and equity attributable to shareholders of approximately A\$1,000.

The Company had exposure to Euros as follows:

	January 31, 2018 €	July 31, 2017 €
Cash	-	-
Receivables	198,540	198,540
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(1,891)
Net exposure to Euros	198,540	196,649

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At January 31, 2018, a 1% change in the value of the Euro as compared to the Canadian dollar would result in a change in other comprehensive loss and equity attributable to shareholders of approximately €2,000.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions as well as receivables from Zeta. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The Company's cash is primarily held with a financial institution.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Except to the extent that the balance of cash is earning interest, the Company has no financial instruments that could otherwise be exposed to interest rate risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash to enable settlement of transactions on the due date. Management monitors the Company's contractual obligations and other expenses to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

Outstanding Share Data

a) Authorized Capital:

Unlimited common shares, without par value

b) Issued and outstanding:

59,442,476 common shares as at March 29, 2018

c) Outstanding options and warrants as at March 29, 2018:

Security	Number	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry date
Stock Options	250,000	0.72	July 18, 2018
Stock Options	1,068,750	0.72	October 31, 2019
Stock Options	175,000	0.72	October 2, 2020
Stock Options	175,000	1.20	May 16, 2022
Warrants	9,950,000	0.15	December 6, 2018
Warrants	16,086,755	0.15	December 16, 2018
Warrants	2,512,500	0.15	December 22, 2018

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended January 31, 2018 and this accompanying MD&A (together, the "Interim Filings").

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In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with the Interim Filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Risks and Uncertainties

Certain risks are faced by the Company which could affect its financial position. In general they relate to the availability of equity capital to finance the acquisition, exploration and development of existing and future exploration and development projects. The availability of equity capital to junior oil and gas companies is affected by commodity prices, global economic conditions and economic conditions and government policies in the countries of operation, among other things. These factors are beyond the control of the management of the Company and have a direct effect on the Company's ability to raise capital.

The Company's working capital and liquidity will fluctuate in proportion to its ongoing equity financing activities. The Company requires a certain amount of liquid capital in order to sustain its operations and in order to meet various obligations as specified under the its resource property acquisition agreements. Should the Company fail to obtain future equity financing due to reasons as described above, it will not be able to meet these obligations and may lose its interests in the properties covered by the agreements. Further, should the Company be unable to obtain sufficient equity financing for working capital, it may be unable to meet its ongoing operational commitments.

All of the Company's oil and gas properties are in the exploration stage and without known reserves. Exploration, development and production of oil and gas involves substantial expenditures and a high degree of risk. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. Accordingly, the Company has no material revenue, writes off its oil and gas interests from time to time, and operates at a loss. Continued operations are dependent upon ongoing equity financing activities.

The Company has taken all reasonable steps to attempt to ensure that proper title to its oil and gas properties have been obtained and that all grants of such rights thereunder, if any, have been registered with the appropriate public offices. Despite the due diligence conducted by the Company, there is no guarantee that title to such oil and gas properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's oil and gas property interests may be subject to disputes, prior unregistered agreements or transfers or aboriginal land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. In particular, Holloman has disputed the Company's ownership of a 5.8333% working interest in PEL 444 notwithstanding the fact that the Company was transferred such interest pursuant to a Deed of Assignment and Assumption dated February 15, 2014. Although the Company maintains that it is the legal and beneficial owner of such interest, there is no assurance that it will be successful in defending its title to such interest.

The Company has also entered into a Farmout Agreement with Zeta to acquire an interest in the Bobocu License. The Company is reliant on Zeta to make certain payments to contractors, creditors and applicable authorities. The failure to make any such payments may adversely affect the financial condition of Zeta and Zeta's interest in the Bobocu License. Accordingly, any such non-payments by Zeta may adversely affect the Company's interest in the Bobocu License.

Outlook

In February 2017, the Company completed the drilling of one commitment side-track entering of an existing well on the Bobocu License. The drilling of the B310-ST well resulted in gas saturations below the Company's expectations. With the drilling of the B310-ST well, the Company now has a 40% participating interest in the Bobocu License. Following the completion of the Phase I Work Program on the Bobocu gas field onshore Romania, the Company has updated its reservoir model of the Corcova, Blueray and Boomer prospects with respect to the sand quality, structure and gas saturation modelling specific to these prospects.

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Claren in conjunction with its partner Zeta Petroleum will be engaging a 3rd party reservoir engineering firm in order to continue to further de-risk these three key prospects. Upon completion, and all subject to approval by the National Agency for Mineral Resources, the Company will subsequently propose its 2018 work program.

In addition to its 40% interest in the Bobocu License, the Company has secured the rights to explore more than 2,250 km² of PEL 112 and PEL 444 located on the Western Flank of the Cooper-Eromanga Basin in South Australia. The Company has a 51.4997% interest in the PELs. PEL 112 is in good standing until January 10, 2020. The PEL 444 license is in good standing until January 11, 2021. The Company plans on completing the Arrangement announced on November 9, 2017 whereby Terra Nova, which holds the PELs, will be spun-off and listed as a separate company on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Other Information

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.clarenenergy.com.