

NIKO REPORTS RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Niko Resources Ltd. (“Niko” or the “Company”) is pleased to report its operating and financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. The operating results are effective August 11, 2017. All amounts are in US dollars unless otherwise indicated and all amounts are reported using International Financial Reporting Standards unless otherwise indicated.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER’S MESSAGE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Our efforts continue to monetize the Company’s core assets for the benefit of all its stakeholders. Market conditions in the industry coupled with our on-going legal issues in India and Bangladesh make this process challenging.

The Company’s liquidity situation is a critical concern. As a result, the Company has recently requested consent of its senior lenders to access a portion of the funds in a reserve account to provide additional liquidity.

No assurance can be made that these efforts will provide a solution on a timely basis or at all.

We are committed to doing our best for the benefit of all stakeholders and while we remain hopeful, we acknowledge that much work has to be done.

William Hornaday – Chief Executive Officer, Niko Resources Ltd.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Niko Resources Ltd. ("Niko" or the "Company") is a company incorporated in Alberta, Canada. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Suite 510, 800 - 6 Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3G3. The Company is engaged in the exploration for and development and production of oil and natural gas, primarily in India and Bangladesh. The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "NKO".

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the three months ended June 30, 2017 should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF"), is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.nikoresources.com. This MD&A is dated August 11, 2017.

The MD&A contains forward-looking information and statements. Refer to the end of this MD&A for the Company's advisory on forward-looking information and statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Funding of Projected Cash Requirements of the Company

The Company's cash flow has been negatively impacted by the failure of Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corporation ("Petrobangla") to comply with its legal obligations as outlined below. In addition, certain outcomes in respect of ongoing disputes noted below could have a material adverse impact on cash flow.

The Company's cash balances as at June 30, 2017 and projected revenues from its assets in India are not expected to be sufficient to fund the projected cash requirements of the Company's assets in India and its other cash requirements over the next several months. As a result, in August 2017, the Company requested consent from the Lenders under its amended and restated facilities agreement to use a portion of the funds in a restricted cash reserve account to meet its cash requirements. A decision from the Lenders is expected before the end of August 2017. An adverse decision from the Lenders will have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to fund its operations and may lead the Company to take steps which could be adverse to all stakeholders.

The Company's cash resources, and therefore its ability to fund its operations, could be positively enhanced by various factors, including the following:

- Receiving payments from Petrobangla of amounts due,
- Executing sale(s) of the Company's interests in its core assets in India and Bangladesh, or
- Obtaining financing for planned development projects in the D6 Block.

No assurance can be made that appropriate steps will be taken, or goals accomplished, in a manner or on a timely basis so as to enhance the Company's cash resources sufficiently. The failure to enhance the Company's cash resources on a timely basis will have a material adverse impact on the ability of the Company to fund its operations.

Non-payments by Petrobangla of Amounts Due

Since June 2016, Petrobangla has paid reduced amounts to the operator of the Block 9 PSC for invoiced amounts due for gas and condensate supplied from March 2016 to March 2017 pursuant to the Block 9 gas and condensate sales agreements, with the amounts withheld equal to the 60 percent share in the Block 9 PSC held by Niko Exploration (Block 9) Limited ("Niko Block 9") and totalling \$37 million to date. Niko Block 9 has issued notices of dispute and force majeure under the Block 9 PSC and sales agreements to the Government of Bangladesh ("GOB") and Petrobangla. As the cash flow that was expected to be generated by the Block 9 PSC was targeted to fund the capital and operating expenditure of Block 9 as well as other cash requirements of the Company, since late September 2016 Niko Block 9 has not paid cash calls that were due and has been issued default notices by the operator of the Block 9 PSC. Under the terms of the joint operating agreement ("JOA") between the participating interest holders in the Block 9 PSC, during the continuance of a default, the defaulting party shall not have a right to its share of gas and condensate sales proceeds, which shall vest in and be the property of the non-defaulting parties who have paid to cover the amount in default in order to recover the amounts owed by the defaulting party. In addition, if the defaulting party does not cure a default within sixty days of the default notice, the non-defaulting parties have the option to require the defaulting party to withdraw from the PSC and JOA. To date, the non-defaulting parties have not exercised this option. Refer to Note 24(a)(ii) of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017 for further details on this matter.

Minimum Contract Quantities Dispute - India

As previously disclosed in Note 32(c) in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, in accordance with previous contracts for natural gas sales from the Hazira field in India, the Company had committed to deliver certain minimum quantities. For the period ended December 31, 2007, the Company was unable to deliver the minimum quantities to certain customers and the Company's joint operating partner in the Hazira field delivered the shortfall volumes from other gas

sources. The Company's joint operating partner filed arbitration claims for losses incurred as a result of the delivery of these shortfall volumes.

In June 2017, the arbitration tribunal issued an award in favour of the Company's joint operating partner in an amount of approximately \$17.8 million along with the interest thereon at the rate of 10% per annum from 2012 to the date of award (approximately \$9.7 million) plus further interest at 10% per annum from the date of the award until payment. The Company plans to appeal the award in the Indian court system under the rules governing Indian arbitration. The results of this dispute could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows.

Exploration Subsidiaries

The Company's exploration subsidiaries that previously owned interests in PSCs in Trinidad and Indonesia have significant accounts payable and accrued liabilities (including PSC obligations) and unfulfilled exploration work commitments reflected on the Company's balance sheet as at June 30, 2017. In May 2017, the Company's indirect subsidiaries received written notices from the GORTT terminating the three PSCs. In the Company's view, the parent guarantees for unfulfilled exploration commitments for the three PSCs have expired. Effective with the termination of the PSCs, the Company reclassified the Trinidad segment as discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Contingent Liabilities

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to various claims from other parties, as described in Note 24 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and are actively defending against these claims. An adverse outcome on one or more of these claims could significantly impact the future cash flows of the Company.

Ability of the Company to Continue as a Going Concern

As a result of the foregoing matters (including the ongoing obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries), there are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS BY REPORTABLE SEGMENT

The Company's financial results for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were impacted by the following significant items:

Non-payments by Petrobangla of Amounts Due

As a result of the continued non-payments by Petrobangla of amounts due and Niko Block 9's non-payments of cash calls due to the operator and the default mechanism in the Block 9 JOA, the invoices issued by the operator of the Block 9 PSC for gas and condensate sales to Petrobangla for September 2016 to June 30, 2017 reflect the non-defaulting parties' entitlement to the sales proceeds and, as such, the Company has not recognized \$24 million of net oil and gas revenues that it otherwise would have been entitled to, of which \$6 million related to natural gas and condensate sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. In addition, the Company recognized an impairment of \$13 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2017 related to the net revenue receivable from Petrobangla for the months of March 2016 to August 2016, of which \$6 million related to the natural gas and condensate sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

If the non-defaulting parties to the Block 9 exercise their option to require Niko Block 9 to withdraw from the PSC and JOA and if this results in a loss of Niko Block 9's interest in the PSC and JOA, then a full impairment of the Company's carrying value of the assets and liabilities related to Block 9 could result.

Minimum Contract Quantities Dispute - India

As a result of the arbitration award described above in respect of the Hazira field in India, in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company recognized a liability of \$28 million for awarded amount plus accrued interest to June 30, 2017.

The Company's results for the first quarter ended June 30, 2017 are as follows:

Consolidated

(thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Sales volumes (MMcfe/d) ⁽¹⁾	83	93
Net oil and natural gas revenue	5,764	16,355
EBITDAX from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	(680)	8,831
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(34,337)	(20,831)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	180	(812)

(1) Includes volumes for April 2017 to June 2017 in Bangladesh for which revenue has not been recognized (see below).

(2) Refer to "Non-IFRS Measures" for details.

Production declines and lower natural gas prices for the D6 Block in India and the non-recognition of net revenue for Block 9 in Bangladesh contributed to lower net oil and natural gas revenue and lower EBITDAX for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

Net loss from continuing operations of \$34 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 was primarily due to the recognition of a liability of \$28 million for an arbitration award relating to the minimum contracted quantities dispute in India. Net loss from continuing operations of \$21 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 related primarily to interest expense recorded on the term loan and convertible notes and restructuring costs associated with the amendments to the term loan facilities agreement and convertible note indenture executed in July 2016 (the Amendments) that do not require the Company to make interest payments, other than in connection with waterfall distributions (as described in Note 13 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017).

India

(thousands of US Dollars, otherwise indicated)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Sales volumes (MMcfe/d)	23	33
Net oil and natural gas revenue	5,759	10,029
Segment EBITDAX ⁽¹⁾	3,087	5,214
Segment loss	(29,023)	(2,853)

(1) Refer to "Non-IFRS Measures" for details.

Total sales volumes from the D6 Block in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 of 23 MMcfe/d decreased from 33 MMcfe/d in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 primarily due to the impact of natural production declines and water and sand ingress that resulted in the shut-in of wells, partially offset by the impact of incremental production from sidetrack wells brought on-stream in the second half of fiscal 2017.

Net oil and natural gas revenues decreased in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2017 primarily due to lower sales volumes and natural gas prices. The notified price for gas sales from the D6 Block was \$2.48 / MMBtu for April 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017, which is approximately 20 percent lower than the price of \$3.06 / MMBtu for April 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016.

Segment EBITDAX of \$3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 decreased compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2017 primarily due to lower net oil and natural gas revenues, partially offset by lower production and operating expenses for the D6 Block.

Segment loss of \$29 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 increased compared to segment loss of \$3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 primarily due to lower EBITDAX and the recognition of a liability of \$28 million for an arbitration award relating to the minimum contracted quantities dispute in India, partially offset by lower depletion expense in first quarter of fiscal 2018.

Bangladesh

(thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Sales volumes (MMcfe/d) ⁽¹⁾	59	60
Net oil and natural gas revenue	-	6,322
Segment EBITDAX ⁽²⁾	(1,510)	4,282
Segment income (loss)	(2,713)	2,792

(1) Includes volumes for April 2017 to June 2017 for which revenue has not been recognized (see below).

(2) Refer to "Non-IFRS Measures" for details.

Total sales volumes from Block 9 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 were slightly lower than the first quarter of fiscal 2017, as the impact of increased delivery pressure requirements of the sales trunkline, was nearly offset by the impact of a development well that was brought on-stream in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017.

Net oil and natural gas revenue in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 was not recognized due to non-payment of sales revenue by Petrobangla (refer to discussion on *Non-payments by Petrobangla of Amounts Due* in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section).

Segment EBITDAX in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 decreased compared to first quarter of fiscal 2017 primarily as a result of the non-recognition of net oil and gas revenues, partially offset by lower production and operating expenses.

Segment loss of \$3 million in the first quarter in fiscal 2018 increased compared to segment income of \$3 million in first quarter of fiscal 2017 primarily as a result of lower segment EBITDAX, partially offset by lower depletion expense.

Other

(thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Segment EBITDAX from continuing operations ⁽¹⁾	(2,257)	(665)
Segment loss from continuing operations	(2,601)	(20,770)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	180	(812)

(1) Refer to "Non-IFRS Measures" for details.

Segment EBITDAX from continuing operations in the first quarter in fiscal 2018 decreased from the first quarter of fiscal 2017, primarily due to increased legal costs associated with the Company's ICSID arbitration cases and foreign exchange loss.

Segment loss from continuing operations in the first quarter in fiscal 2018 decreased from a segment loss of \$21 million in first quarter of fiscal 2017, as the Company recorded \$17 million interest expense and \$2 million of restructuring costs related to the Term Loan and Convertible Notes in the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

RECONCILIATION OF NON-IFRS MEASURES

The following tables reconcile the Company's gross revenue to EBITDAX to net income (loss) from continuing operations:

(thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	Three months ended June 30, 2017				Three months ended June 30, 2016			
	India	Bangladesh	Other	Total	India	Bangladesh	Other	Total
Sales volume								
Natural gas (mcf/d)	22,208	58,305	-	80,513	30,432	58,469	-	88,901
Oil and condensate (bbl/d)	211	164	-	375	428	178	-	606
Natural gas equivalent (mcf/d)	23,475	59,291	-	82,766	33,000	59,539	-	92,539
Natural gas revenue	5,644	-	-	5,644	9,272	12,319	-	21,591
Crude oil and condensate revenue	828	-	-	828	1,754	667	-	2,421
Royalties	(650)	-	5	(645)	(892)	-	4	(888)
Profit petroleum	(63)	-	-	(63)	(105)	(6,664)	-	(6,769)
Net oil and natural gas revenue	5,759	-	5	5,764	10,029	6,322	4	16,355
Production and operating expenses	(2,672)	(1,510)	-	(4,182)	(4,815)	(2,040)	-	(6,855)
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(1,719)	(1,719)	-	-	(1,122)	(1,122)
Finance and other income	-	-	142	142	-	-	233	233
Bank charges and other finance costs	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	(8)	(8)
Realized foreign exchange gain (loss)	-	-	(680)	(680)	-	-	228	228
EBITDAX from continuing operations⁽¹⁾	3,087	(1,510)	(2,257)	(680)	5,214	4,282	(665)	8,831
Cash interest expense	(393)	-	-	(393)	(637)	-	(13,800)	(14,437)
Restructuring costs	-	-	(277)	(277)	-	-	(1,909)	(1,909)
Non-cash production and operating expenses	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Depletion and depreciation expenses	(3,604)	(1,071)	-	(4,675)	(6,573)	(1,239)	-	(7,812)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(41)	(15)	-	(56)	(46)	(143)	-	(189)
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Accretion expense	(719)	(117)	-	(836)	(665)	(108)	(689)	(1,462)
Non-cash finance and other income	251	-	-	251	216	-	-	216
Loss on derivative	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
Interest due upon repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,160)	(3,160)
Commercial claim expense	(27,604)	-	-	(27,604)	-	-	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	-	(67)	(67)	-	-	(500)	(500)
Deferred income tax expense	-	-	-	-	(359)	-	-	(359)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations⁽²⁾	(29,023)	(2,713)	(2,601)	(34,337)	(2,853)	2,792	(20,770)	(20,831)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations⁽²⁾	-	-	180	180	-	-	(812)	(812)
Total net income (loss)	(29,023)	(2,713)	(2,421)	(34,157)	(2,853)	2,792	(21,582)	(21,643)

(1) Refer to "Non-IFRS Measures" for details.

(2) Refer to Note 22 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017 for detailed segment information.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended							
	Jun 30, 2017	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	Sept 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2016	Mar 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Sept 30, 2015
Oil and natural gas revenue⁽¹⁾	5,764	8,097	6,667	13,266	16,355	20,373	22,175	24,943
Net income (loss)⁽¹⁾								
Continuing operations	(34,337)	24,144	23,046	240,798	(20,831)	77,599	(28,738)	(73,628)
Discontinuing operations ⁽²⁾	180	(56)	(2,135)	265	(812)	(337)	5,037	(36,429)
Total	(34,157)	24,088	20,911	241,063	(21,643)	77,262	(23,701)	(110,057)
Earnings (loss) per share - basic⁽¹⁾								
Continuing operations	(0.37)	0.26	0.25	2.56	(0.22)	0.82	(0.30)	(0.78)
Discontinuing operations ⁽²⁾	0.00	(0.00)	(0.03)	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	0.05	(0.39)
Total	(0.37)	0.26	0.22	2.56	(0.23)	0.82	(0.25)	(1.17)
Earnings (loss) per share - diluted⁽¹⁾								
Continuing operations	(0.37)	0.23	0.22	1.34	(0.22)	0.82	(0.30)	(0.78)
Discontinuing operations ⁽²⁾	0.00	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.00	0.05	(0.39)
Total	(0.37)	0.23	0.20	1.34	(0.23)	0.82	(0.25)	(1.17)

(1) The results for the eight most recent quarters were prepared in accordance with IFRS and presented in US Dollars.

(2) The Company has discontinued operations in Indonesia, Pakistan and Trinidad. Prior quarters have been restated for comparative purposes.

Oil and natural gas revenue fluctuated throughout the last eight quarters based on changes in production and price. Production has naturally declined in India, partially offset by development activities in India. Natural gas prices have fluctuated in India reflecting semi-annual price notifications issued by the GOI pursuant to India's Domestic Natural Gas Guidelines (the "Guidelines") issued in October 2014 and effective November 2014, and oil prices in the market have declined since mid-2014. Oil and natural gas revenue for the quarters ended September 30, 2016, December 31, 2016, March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017 decreased significantly compared to prior quarters as a result of the non-recognition of gas and condensate sales in Block 9 (refer to *Non-payments by Petrobangla of Amounts Due* in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section). Net income (loss) fluctuated throughout the last eight quarters primarily reflecting the fluctuations in oil and natural gas revenues, interest and accretion expenses from financial restructuring, asset impairments or reversals based on management's estimate of recoverability on the Company's assets, and recognition of liabilities for unfulfilled exploration commitments. For the quarter ended September 30, 2016, net income from continuing operations of \$241 million resulted primarily from recording of gains on debt modification of \$255 million as a result of the Amendments executed with the Company's lenders. For the quarter ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a \$28 million gain on debt modification as a result of the 2016 Settlement Agreement. For the quarter ended June 30, 2017, the Company recognized a liability of \$28 million for an arbitration award relating to the minimum contracted quantities dispute in India.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table represents the Company's contractual obligations and other commitments as at June 30, 2017:

(thousands of US Dollars)	Face	Carrying	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
	Value	Value				
Term loan facilities ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	377,540	200,748	-	-	-	200,748
Convertible notes ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	104,780	9,715	-	-	-	9,715
Finance lease obligations ⁽⁴⁾	11,714	11,714	9,913	1,801	-	-
Contract settlement obligation ⁽⁵⁾	26,057	530	-	-	-	530
Deferred obligation ⁽⁶⁾	4,903	-	-	-	-	-
Decommissioning obligations ⁽⁷⁾	74,898	48,781	393	-	-	48,388
Exploration work commitments ⁽⁸⁾	273,029	273,029	270,029	3,000	-	-
Total contractual obligations	872,921	544,517	280,335	4,801	-	259,381

(1) The Company is not required to make interest payments (including interest previously owing) under the term loan facilities agreement or the note indenture governing the convertible notes, other than in connection with a Waterfall Distribution.

(2) The term loan facilities are recorded in the financial statements at fair value.

- (3) The convertible notes are recorded in the financial statements at fair value. The face value of the convertible notes as at June 30, 2017 is Cdn\$136 million (including accrued interest).
- (4) Finance lease obligations are included in the table based on the remaining payments on the charter lease for the floating, production, storage and offloading vessel used in the MA field of the D6 Block.
- (5) The contract settlement obligation is recorded in the financial statements at fair value.
- (6) The deferred obligation is recorded in the financial statements at fair value.
- (7) Decommissioning obligations are included in the table based on the estimated undiscounted future liability of the Company. Site restoration funds totalling \$9 million have been set up for certain of these obligations and are reflected in restricted cash.
- (8) The total unfulfilled exploration commitment obligation recorded in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017 is \$270 million.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Company did not issue any other common shares or securities convertible or exchangeable into common shares. As at August 11, 2017, the Company has 94,049,967 common shares, 1 preferred share, and 72,083 stock options outstanding.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had no off balance sheet arrangements in place as at June 30, 2017.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and commodity price risk as a part of normal operations. A detailed description of the Company's financial instruments and risk management is included in Note 15 to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer has assessed the design and effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") and disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") as at June 30, 2017. There have been no significant changes in ICFR during the three months ended June 30, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective include:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and application of the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss. In December 2011, amendments indicated instead of requiring restatement of comparative financial statements, entities are either permitted or required to provide modified disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 on the basis of the entity's date of adoption and if the entity chooses to restate prior periods. In November 2013, amendments to IFRS 9 incorporated its new general hedge accounting model. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this new standard on its audited consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15 which replaces IAS 11 "Construction Contracts", IAS 18 "Revenue", IFRIC 13 "Customer Loyalty Programmes", IFRIC 15 "Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate", IFRIC 18 "Transfer of Assets from Customers" and SIC 31 "Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services". IFRS 15 establishes revenue recognition principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contract with customers. This standard is currently proposed to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and permits early adoption. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this new standard on its audited consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 – Leases

In January 2016, IASB issued IFRS 16 – Leases, IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is twelve months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. The new

standard is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this new standard on its audited consolidated financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company makes assumptions in applying certain critical accounting estimates that are uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made and may have a significant effect on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company. The Company used the following critical accounting estimates for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 as consistent with the year ended March 31, 2017:

- Pricing Forecasts
- Oil and Natural Gas Reserves
- Exploration and evaluation assets
- Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization
- Fair Value of Long-Term Debt
- Asset Impairment
- Decommissioning Obligations
- Share-Based Compensation
- Income Taxes
- Contingencies

For a complete discussion of the critical accounting estimates, refer to Note 5 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

RISK FACTORS

In the normal course of business the Company is exposed to a variety of actual and potential events, uncertainties, trends and risks. In addition to the risks associated with the use of assumptions in the critical accounting estimates, financial instruments, the Company's commitments and actual and expected operating events, all of which are discussed above, the Company has identified the following events, uncertainties, trends and risks that could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

- The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern;
- The ability for the strategic plan to be accomplished at all or on a timely basis;
- The ability to receive consent from the Lenders for the release of funds from a restricted cash reserve account;
- The ability to successfully appeal an arbitration award in respect of Hazira field in India;
- The Company's ability to comply with the terms under the Term Loan, Convertible Notes, and 2016 Settlement Agreement;
- No assurance that debt or equity financing or cash generated by operations will be sufficient or available to meet obligations for exploration, development, and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future;
- The Company's ability to meet all of its financing obligations and contractual commitments (including work commitments);
- The Company's ability to fund its operating and capital budgets particularly if the Company is unable to lift a Stay Order issued in Bangladesh pending resolution of certain legal proceedings or otherwise receive amounts due to Niko Block 9 for gas and condensate supplied from the Block 9 PSC;
- The Company's ability to obtain appropriate and timely approvals from government authorities for exploration and development activities;
- Changes in capital markets and uncertainties to the availability and cost of financing;
- Changing governmental policies, social instability and other political, economic or diplomatic developments in the countries in which the Company operates;
- Future oil and natural gas prices are subject to fluctuations in the market including the future long-term natural gas price outlook in India which could result in deferral of development plans, relinquishment of interests and material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial condition;
- Adverse operating risks associated with the oil and natural gas operations including hazards and injury;
- Credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and commodity risk;
- Adverse factors including climate and geographical conditions, weather conditions, environmental and labour disputes;
- Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates that impact the Company's non-US Dollar transactions;
- Changes in taxation policies, taxation laws and interpretations thereof;
- Uncertainties associated with the negotiations with foreign governments and third parties and the possibility of adverse decisions regarding outstanding litigations and arbitration; and

- Environmental regulations and legislations including restriction and prohibitions on the release of emission from oil and gas operations.

Additional information related to the Company and its identified risks is included in the Company's AIF for the year ended March 31, 2017 available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

A complete description of the potential effects of the Company's contingencies on the Company as at June 30, 2017 are described in Note 24 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial data included in this MD&A is in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are effective as at June 30, 2017. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. All financial information is presented in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The term "fiscal 2018" is used throughout the MD&A and in all cases refers to the period from April 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018. The term "fiscal 2017" is used throughout the MD&A and in all cases refers to the period from April 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017.

Mcf (thousand cubic feet equivalent) is a measure used throughout the MD&A. Mcfe is derived by converting oil and condensate to natural gas in the ratio of 1 bbl:6 Mcf. Mcfe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A Mcfe conversion ratio of 1 bbl: 6 Mcf is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. MMBtu (million British thermal units) is a measure used in the MD&A. It refers to the energy content of natural gas (as well as other fuels) and is used for pricing purposes. One MMBtu is equivalent to 1 Mcf plus or minus up to 20 percent, depending on the composition and heating value of the natural gas in question.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The selected financial information presented throughout this MD&A is prepared in accordance with IFRS, except for "EBITDAX" and "Segment EBITDAX". These non-IFRS financial measures, which have been derived from the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and applied on a consistent basis, are used by management as measures of performance of the Company. These non-IFRS measures should not be viewed as substitutes for measures of financial performance presented in accordance with IFRS or as a measure of a company's profitability or liquidity. These non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. The non-IFRS measures are further defined for use throughout this MD&A as follows:

EBITDAX and Segment EBITDAX

The Company utilizes EBITDAX and Segment EBITDAX to assess performance and to help determine its ability to fund future capital projects and to repay debt. EBITDAX is defined as net income before interest expense, income taxes, depletion and depreciation expenses, exploration and evaluation expenses, and other non-cash items (gain or loss on debt modification, gain or loss on asset disposal, gain or loss on derivatives, asset impairment, share-based compensation expense, restructuring costs, accretion expense, unfulfilled exploration commitment expense, commercial claim expense and unrealized foreign exchange gain or loss). The most directly comparable measure under IFRS presented in the audited consolidated financial statements to EBITDAX is net income (loss) on the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION STATEMENTS

Certain information in this MD&A are "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws, herein referred to as "forward-looking information". Forward-looking information is frequently characterized by words such as "may", "will", "plans", "expects", "projects", "intends", "believes", "targets", "anticipates", "estimates" "scheduled", "continues", "potential" or other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may," "should" or "could" occur. Forward-looking information is based on the Company's expectations regarding its future growth, results of operations, production, future capital and other expenditures (including the amount, nature and sources of funding thereof), plans for and results of drilling activity, environmental matters, business prospects and opportunities. Such forward-looking information reflects the Company's current beliefs and assumptions and is based on information currently available to it. Forward-looking information involves significant known and unknown risks and uncertainties. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking information including risks discussed below. Although the forward-looking information contained in this report is based upon material factors and assumptions which the Company believes to be reasonable, it cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information because of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking information, readers should not place undue reliance on this

forward-looking information. Previously disclosed forward looking information are updated for actual results when information is made available or when a withdrawal occurs.

Certain statements in this MD&A constitute forward-looking information. Specifically, this MD&A contains forward looking information relating to the Company's ability to fund its cash requirements over the next several months, the ability of the Company to successfully complete its strategic plan on a timely basis, the ability to receive consent from the Lenders for the release of funds from a restricted cash reserve account, and the ability to successfully appeal an arbitration award in respect of Hazira field in India. Such forward-looking information is based on a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which may cause actual results or other expectations to differ materially from those anticipated and which may prove to be incorrect. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to successfully complete its strategic plan on a timely basis or that the Company will be able to meet the goals and purposes of its business plan (including resolving various disputes against governments and others in its favour) or fund its operations over the next several months. The failure to meet or satisfy any of the foregoing is likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company and thereby significantly impair the value of security holders' interest in the Company. Undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking information. Such forward-looking information reflects the Company's current beliefs and assumptions and is based on information currently available to the Company. This forward-looking information is based on certain key expectations and assumptions, many of which are not within the control of the Company and include expectations and assumptions regarding the future actions of the Company's lenders, non-defaulting parties not seeking to require a subsidiary of the Company to withdraw from the Block 9 PSC or JOA, a successful appeal of an arbitration award in respect of Hazira field in India, future commodity prices, results of operations, production, future capital and other expenditures (including the amount, nature and sources of funding thereof), competitive advantages, plans for and results of drilling activity, environmental matters, business prospects and opportunities, prevailing exchange rates, applicable royalty rates and tax laws, future well production rates, the performance of existing wells, the success of drilling new wells, the availability of capital to undertake planned activities, the availability and cost of labour and services and general market conditions. The reader is cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be incorrect. Actual results may vary from the information provided herein as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors and such variations may be material. Such risk factors include, but are not limited to: risks related to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, risks related to the Company not being able to increase its cash resources, the risks associated with the Company meeting its obligations under the amended Facilities Agreement and successfully completing its strategic plan, risks related to the various legal claims against the Company or its subsidiaries, risks related to non-payments by Petrobangla of amounts due to subsidiaries of the Company, as well as the risks associated with the oil and natural gas industry in general, such as operational risks in development, exploration and production, delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures, the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production rates, costs and expenses, commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations, government regulation, marketing and transportation risks, environmental risks, competition, the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources, changes in tax, royalty and environmental legislation, the impact of general economic conditions, imprecision of reserve estimates, the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management, stock market volatility, risks associated with meeting all of the Company's financing obligations and contractual commitments (including work commitments), the risks discussed under "Risk Factors" in the Company's AIF for the year-ended March 31, 2017 and in the Company's public disclosure documents, and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Niko makes no representation that the actual results achieved during the forecast period will be the same in whole or in part as those forecasts.

The forward looking information included in this MD&A is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement. The forward looking information included herein is made as of the date of this MD&A and Niko assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward looking information to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(unaudited) (thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,092	11,394
Restricted cash (Note 5)	8,918	8,492
Accounts receivable (Note 6)	4,884	6,071
Inventories (Note 8)	4,061	3,655
	21,955	29,612
Restricted cash (Note 5)	8,713	9,086
Long-term accounts receivable (Note 7)	7,035	6,784
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 9)	4,737	4,737
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	340,152	344,629
Income tax receivable	32,329	31,160
	414,921	426,008
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade payables (Note 11)	9,728	15,344
Other payables (Note 12)	415,048	385,105
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 13)	9,913	9,630
Current portion of decommissioning obligations (Note 14)	393	51
	434,082	410,130
Decommissioning obligations (Note 14)	48,388	47,943
Long-term debt (Note 13)	212,794	215,121
	696,264	673,194
Shareholders' Deficit		
Share capital (Note 16)	1,366,867	1,366,867
Contributed surplus	143,142	143,142
Currency translation reserve	2,147	2,147
Deficit	(1,793,499)	(1,759,342)
	(281,343)	(247,186)
	414,921	426,008

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(unaudited) (thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Oil and natural gas revenue (Note 17)	5,764	16,355
Production and operating expenses	(4,182)	(6,858)
General and administrative expenses	(1,719)	(1,122)
Finance and other income	393	449
Finance expense (Note 18)	(1,234)	(19,067)
Foreign exchange loss	(747)	(272)
Depletion and depreciation expenses (Note 10)	(4,675)	(7,812)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(56)	(189)
Share-based compensation expense	-	(11)
Restructuring costs (Note 19)	(277)	(1,909)
Loss on derivative	-	(36)
Commercial claim expense (Note 12)	(27,604)	-
Loss before income tax from continuing operations	(34,337)	(20,472)
Deferred income tax expense	-	(359)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	-	(359)
Net loss from continuing operations	(34,337)	(20,831)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations (Note 20)	180	(812)
Total net loss and comprehensive loss	(34,157)	(21,643)
Earnings (loss) per share (Note 21)		
Basic and diluted – continuing operations	(0.37)	(0.22)
Basic and diluted – discontinued operations	0.00	(0.01)
	(0.37)	(0.23)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

(unaudited) (thousands of US Dollars, except number of common shares)	Number of Common shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Currency translation reserve	Equity component of convertible notes	Deficit	Total
Balance, March 31, 2016	94,049,614	1,366,867	143,114	2,147	23,182	(2,023,761)	(488,451)
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(21,643)	(21,643)
Balance, June 30, 2016	94,049,614	1,366,867	143,128	2,147	23,182	(2,045,404)	(510,080)
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
Conversion of convertible notes	353	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition on debt modification (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	(23,182)	-	(23,182)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	286,062	286,062
Balance, March 31, 2017	94,049,967	1,366,867	143,142	2,147	-	(1,759,342)	(247,186)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(34,157)	(34,157)
Balance, June 30, 2017	94,049,967	1,366,867	143,142	2,147	-	(1,793,499)	(281,343)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited) (thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss from continuing operations	(34,337)	(20,831)
Adjustments for:		
Depletion and depreciation expenses	4,675	7,812
Accretion expense	836	1,462
Deferred income tax expense	-	359
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	67	500
Share-based compensation expense	-	14
Finance and other income	(251)	(216)
Loss on derivative	-	36
Commercial claim expense (Note 12)	27,604	-
Interest due upon repayment of term loan facilities (Note 13(b))	-	3,160
Change in non-cash working capital	84	15,064
Change in long-term accounts receivable	1	32
Cash from (used in) operating activities from continuing operations	(1,321)	7,392
Cash from (used in) operating activities from discontinued operations (Note 20)	286	(85)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	(1,035)	7,307
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	(764)	(4,554)
Contribution of restricted cash (Note 5)	(30)	(1)
Release of restricted cash (Note 5)	-	120
Change in non-cash working capital	(3,177)	180
Cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	(3,971)	(4,255)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of long-term debt (Note 13)	(2,296)	(2,044)
Cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	(2,296)	(2,044)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(7,302)	1,008
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	11,394	37,074
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	4,092	38,082

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

1. Nature of Business

Niko Resources Ltd. (the "Company") is a company incorporated in Alberta, Canada. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Suite 510, 800 - 6 Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3G3. The Company is engaged in the exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas primarily in India and Bangladesh. The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "NKO".

2. Going Concern

Funding of Projected Cash Requirements of the Company

The Company's cash flow has been negatively impacted by the failure of Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corporation ("Petrobangla") to comply with its legal obligations as outlined below. In addition, certain outcomes in respect of ongoing disputes noted below could have a material adverse impact on cash flow.

The Company's cash balances as at June 30, 2017 and projected revenues from its assets in India are not expected to be sufficient to fund the projected cash requirements of the Company's assets in India and its other cash requirements over the next several months. As a result, in August 2017, the Company requested consent from the Lenders under its amended and restated facilities agreement to use a portion of the funds in a restricted cash reserve account to meet its cash requirements. A decision from the Lenders is expected before the end of August 2017. An adverse decision from the Lenders will have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to fund its operations and may lead the Company to take steps which could be adverse to all stakeholders.

The Company's cash resources, and therefore its ability to fund its operations, could be positively enhanced by various factors, including the following:

- Receiving payments from Petrobangla of amounts due,
- Executing sale(s) of the Company's interests in its core assets in India and Bangladesh, or
- Obtaining financing for planned development projects in the D6 Block.

No assurance can be made that appropriate steps will be taken, or goals accomplished, in a manner or on a timely basis so as to enhance the Company's cash resources sufficiently. The failure to enhance the Company's cash resources on a timely basis will have a material adverse impact on the ability of the Company to fund its operations.

Non-payments by Petrobangla of Amounts Due

Since June 2016, Petrobangla has paid reduced amounts to the operator of the Block 9 PSC for invoiced amounts due for gas and condensate supplied from March 2016 to March 2017 pursuant to the Block 9 gas and condensate sales agreements, with the amounts withheld equal to the 60 percent share in the Block 9 PSC held by Niko Exploration (Block 9) Limited ("Niko Block 9") and totalling \$37 million to date. Niko Block 9 has issued notices of dispute and force majeure under the Block 9 PSC and sales agreements to the Government of Bangladesh ("GOB") and Petrobangla. As the cash flow that was expected to be generated by the Block 9 PSC was targeted to fund the capital and operating expenditure of Block 9 as well as other cash requirements of the Company, since late September 2016 Niko Block 9 has not paid cash calls that were due and has been issued default notices by the operator of the Block 9 PSC. Under the terms of the joint operating agreement ("JOA") between the participating interest holders in the Block 9 PSC, during the continuance of a default, the defaulting party shall not have a right to its share of gas and condensate sales proceeds, which shall vest in and be the property of the non-defaulting parties who have paid to cover the amount in default in order to recover the amounts owed by the defaulting party. In addition, if the defaulting party does not cure a default within sixty days of the default notice, the non-defaulting parties have the option to require the defaulting party to withdraw from the PSC and JOA. To date, the non-defaulting parties have not exercised this option. Refer to Note 24(a)(ii) for further details on this matter.

Minimum Contract Quantities Dispute - India

As previously disclosed in Note 32(c) in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, in accordance with previous contracts for natural gas sales from the Hazira field in India, the Company had committed to deliver certain minimum quantities. For the period ended December 31, 2007, the Company was unable to deliver the minimum quantities to certain customers and the Company's joint operating partner in the Hazira field delivered the shortfall volumes from other gas sources. The Company's joint operating partner filed arbitration claims for losses incurred as a result of the delivery of these shortfall volumes.

In June 2017, the arbitration tribunal issued an award in favour of the Company's joint operating partner in an amount of approximately \$17.8 million along with the interest thereon at the rate of 10% per annum from 2012 to the date of award (approximately \$9.7 million) plus further interest at 10% per annum from the date of the award until payment. The Company plans

to appeal the award in the Indian court system under the rules governing Indian arbitration. The results of this dispute could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows.

Exploration Subsidiaries

The Company's exploration subsidiaries that previously owned interests in PSCs in Trinidad and Indonesia have significant accounts payable and accrued liabilities (including PSC obligations) and unfulfilled exploration work commitments reflected on the Company's balance sheet as at June 30, 2017. In May 2017, the Company's indirect subsidiaries received written notices from the GORTT terminating the three PSCs. In the Company's view, the parent guarantees for unfulfilled exploration commitments for the three PSCs have expired. Effective with the termination of the PSCs, the Company reclassified the Trinidad segment as discontinued operations for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Contingent Liabilities

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to various claims from other parties, as described in Note 24 and are actively defending against these claims. An adverse outcome on one or more of these claims could significantly impact the future cash flows of the Company.

Ability of the Company to Continue as a Going Concern

As a result of the foregoing matters (including the ongoing obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries), there are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2017 do not reflect the adjustments or reclassification of assets and liabilities which would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize on its assets and liabilities in other than the normal course of business and potentially at amounts significantly different from those recorded in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

3. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes for the year ended March 31, 2017. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared, for all periods presented, following the same accounting policies and methods as described in Note 4 of the audited consolidated financial statements and notes for the year ended March 31, 2017. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's independent external auditors.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on August 11, 2017.

(b) Basis of measurement

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments as described in Note 15.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), except where otherwise indicated.

4. Accounting Pronouncements

No new accounting pronouncements were issued but not yet effective as at June 30, 2017. Refer to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year-ended March 31, 2017 for recent accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective.

5. Restricted Cash

(thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
<i>Current portion of restricted cash</i>		
Term loan facilities reserve account ⁽¹⁾	7,300	7,300
Site restoration ⁽²⁾	988	562
Performance security guarantee ⁽³⁾	630	630
	8,918	8,492
<i>Non-current portion of restricted cash</i>		
Site restoration ⁽²⁾	8,713	9,086
	17,631	17,578

- (1) Under the terms of the Fourth Amendment of the Term Loan, the required minimum cash balance of the reserve accounts is \$7.3 million. Refer to Note 13(b).
- (2) In accordance with the provisions of certain of the Company's PSCs, funds are required to be deposited in separate accounts restricted to funding of future decommissioning obligations. The funds may be used for site restoration on the expiry or termination of an agreement or relinquishment of part of the contract area. As at June 30, 2017, current portion of the site restoration funds comprises of \$0.6 million relating to the Surat PSC in India, with any excess amount of restricted cash subject to release upon approval of the GOI.
- (3) The Company is required to provide funds to support performance security guarantees related to the exploration commitments for certain exploration blocks in Indonesia.

6. Accounts Receivable

(thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Oil and gas revenues receivable ⁽¹⁾	1,019	2,118
Receivable from joint operators	792	636
Advances to vendors	1,322	1,305
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,551	1,671
VAT receivable	73	178
Other receivables	127	163
	4,884	6,071

- (1) Oil and gas revenues receivable from Petrobangla of \$13 million were impaired in fiscal 2017 as a result of uncertainty in the collection of amounts withheld by Petrobangla equal to Niko Block 9's share of net natural gas and condensate sales revenue from the Block 9 PSC in Bangladesh for March 2016 to August 2016. Refer to Notes 2 and 24(a)(ii).

7. Long-term Receivable

(thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Long term receivable	85	85
Gas pool account receivable ⁽¹⁾	6,950	6,699
	7,035	6,784

- (1) Effective November 2014, the D6 contractor group has been paid the earlier price of \$4.20 / MMBtu net calorific value ("NCV") for the production in the D1 D3 fields in the D6 Block and the difference between the higher of the revised price and the \$4.20 / MMBtu NCV has been deposited into a gas pool account. Refer to the cost recovery dispute described in Note 24(b)(i). In fiscal 2016, the Company impaired the gas pool account receivable due to the uncertainty of timing regarding resolutions of the cost recovery dispute. For the three months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded interest income of \$0.2 million related to the gas pool account receivable.

8. Inventories

(thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Stock, spares and consumables	3,433	3,348
Oil and condensate inventories	628	307
	4,061	3,655

9. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	4,737	4,768
Additions	-	379
Transfers	-	(149)
Expensed	-	(261)
Closing balance	4,737	4,737

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Development and producing assets

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
<i>Cost</i>		
Opening balance	1,232,407	1,201,207
Additions	229	30,687
Transfers from other asset categories	-	513
Closing balance	1,232,636	1,232,407
<i>Accumulated depletion</i>		
Opening balance	(903,527)	(873,866)
Additions	(4,542)	(29,661)
Closing balance	(908,069)	(903,527)
Net development and producing assets	324,567	328,880

(b) Other property, plant and equipment

(thousands of US Dollars)	Land and buildings	Vehicles, helicopters and aircraft	Office equipment, furniture and fittings	Pipelines	Total
<i>Cost</i>					
Balance, March 31, 2017	18,480	2,924	3,580	10,868	35,852
Additions	-	-	-	3	3
Balance, June 30, 2017	18,480	2,924	3,580	10,871	35,855
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
Balance, March 31, 2017	(11,769)	(2,178)	(3,551)	(10,553)	(28,051)
Additions	(82)	(12)	(1)	(38)	(133)
Balance, June 30, 2017	(11,851)	(2,190)	(3,552)	(10,591)	(28,184)
Net book value, June 30, 2017	6,629	734	28	280	7,671

(thousands of US Dollars)	Land and buildings	Vehicles, helicopters and aircraft	Office equipment, furniture and fittings	Pipelines	Total
<i>Cost</i>					
Balance, March 31, 2016	18,479	2,924	3,577	10,778	35,758
Additions	1	-	3	90	94
Balance, March 31, 2017	18,480	2,924	3,580	10,868	35,852
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
Balance, March 31, 2016	(11,353)	(1,913)	(3,538)	(10,013)	(26,817)
Additions	(416)	(265)	(13)	(540)	(1,234)
Balance, March 31, 2017	(11,769)	(2,178)	(3,551)	(10,553)	(28,051)
Net book value, March 31, 2017	6,711	746	29	315	7,801

(c) *Capital work-in-progress*

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	7,948	10,057
Additions	-	172
Transfers	(34)	(2,281)
Closing balance	7,914	7,948

11. Trade Payables

(thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
India	8,595	13,186
Bangladesh	440	1,263
Other	693	895
	9,728	15,344

12. Other Payables

(thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Provision for unfulfilled exploration commitment obligation	270,029	270,029
Other payables from discontinued operations	86,277	86,202
Provision for minimum contract quantities dispute	27,604	-
Other accrued liabilities	29,917	27,653
Income tax payable	1,221	1,221
	415,048	385,105

The provision for unfulfilled exploration commitment obligation relates to Indonesia and Trinidad. Refer to Note 23(a).

Other payables from discontinued operations of \$86 million as at June 30, 2017, primarily relates to trade payables and other accrued liabilities for Trinidad, Indonesia and Pakistan.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company accrued a liability of \$28 million related to the minimum contracted quantities dispute in India. In accordance with previous contracts for natural gas sales from the Hazira field in India, the Company had committed to deliver certain minimum quantities. For the period ended December 31, 2007, the Company was unable to deliver the minimum quantities to certain customers and the Company's joint operating partner in the Hazira field delivered the shortfall volumes from other gas sources. The Company's joint operating partner has filed claims for losses incurred as a result of the delivery of these shortfall volumes. In June 2017, the arbitration tribunal issued an award in favour of the Company's joint operating partner in an amount of approximately \$17.8 million along with the interest thereon at the rate of 10% per annum from 2012 to the date of award plus further interest at 10% per annum from the date of the award until payment. The Company plans to appeal the award in the Indian court system under the rules governing Indian arbitration.

As at June 30, 2017, other accrued liabilities primarily relates to \$14 million owed to the operator of the Block 9 PSC (refer to Notes 2 and 24(a)(ii) for details), and \$15 million of disputed liabilities related to the D6 Block in India.

13. Long-term Debt

(a) Finance Lease Obligation

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	14,010	22,586
Repayments	(2,296)	(8,576)
Closing balance	11,714	14,010
Current portion	9,913	9,630
Long-term portion	1,801	4,380

The Company recognized a finance lease for the floating, production, storage and offloading vessel ("FPSO") used in the D6 Block in India. The finance lease asset is included in producing properties within property, plant and equipment. The lease has an initial charter period of 3,650 days maturing in August 2018, which is cancellable by paying exit costs. The lease has an option to purchase the leased asset.

(b) Term Loan Facilities

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	200,748	274,079
Interest transferred from accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	56,972
Interest due upon repayment	-	3,785
Repayment	-	(12,000)
Gain on debt modification	-	(122,088)
Closing balance	200,748	200,748
Current portion	-	-
Long-term portion	200,748	200,748

In December 2013, the Company entered into a Facilities Agreement with certain institutional investors providing for senior secured Term Loan facilities.

In July 2016, the Company executed the Fourth Amendment that amended the terms of the Facilities Agreement. The key terms of the Fourth Amendment are described in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year-ended March 31, 2017. As a result of the Fourth Amendment, the Company is not required to make interest payments (including interest previously owing) on the Term Loan, other than in connection with the Waterfall Distribution.

As a result of the Fourth Amendment, the value of the Term Loan obligation is now primarily dependent of the net proceeds that would be distributed in the future under the Waterfall Distribution mechanism to the Term Loan lenders upon the sale of the assets of the Company and other events, and is therefore highly uncertain.

On the date of the Fourth Amendment, the future cash flows related to the Term Loan were estimated to be substantially less than the carrying value of the Term Loan and related interest payable of a combined \$323 million and therefore the Company derecognized the previous carrying value of the Term loan and related interest payable, net of debt closing costs and recognized the Term Loan obligation at its estimated fair value of \$201 million, resulting in a gain on debt modification of \$122 million in fiscal 2017. The estimated fair value of the Term Loan was determined using various factors including the estimated fair value of the Convertible Notes (refer to Note 13(c)), estimated discount rates and the corresponding net proceeds that may be payable to the Term Loan lenders under the Waterfall Distribution mechanism.

(c) Convertible Notes

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	9,463	88,362
Interest transferred from account payable and accrued liabilities	-	9,927
Foreign currency translation	252	(335)
Gain on debt modification	-	(88,491)
Closing balance	9,715	9,463
Current portion	-	-
Long-term portion	9,715	9,463

In December 2012, under the original Indenture agreement, the Company issued Cdn\$115 million principal amount of convertible unsecured notes that matured on December 31, 2017 and bore interest at a rate of 7 percent, with interest payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 of each year, commencing June 30, 2013.

In July 2016, the Company executed the Indenture Amendment that amended the terms of the Convertible Notes. The key terms of the Indenture Amendment and Intercreditor Agreement are described in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year-ended March 31, 2017. As a result of the Indenture Amendment, the Company is not required to make interest payments (including interest previously owing) on the Convertible Notes, other than in connection with the Waterfall Distribution as described in Note 13(b).

As a result of the Indenture Amendment and the Intercreditor Agreement, the value of Convertible Notes obligation is now primarily dependent of the net proceeds that would be distributed in the future under the Waterfall Distribution mechanism to the holders of the Convertible Notes upon the sale of the assets of the Company and other events, and is therefore highly uncertain.

On the date of the Indenture Amendment, the future cash flows related to the Convertible Notes were estimated to be substantially less than the carrying value of the Convertible Notes and related interest payable of a combined \$98 million and therefore the Company derecognized the previous carrying value of the Convertible Notes and related interest payable, net of debt closing costs and recognized the Convertible Notes obligation at its estimated fair value of \$10 million, resulting in a gain on debt modification of \$88 million in fiscal 2017. The gain on debt modification also included \$23 million related to the amount included in equity pertaining to the conversion feature on the debt in fiscal 2017. The estimated fair value of the conversion feature on modification was nil. The estimated fair value of the Convertible Notes was determined based on the active trading price of Cdn\$11.00 per \$100 of Convertible Notes on the date of the Indenture Amendment.

(d) Contract Settlement Obligation

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	530	30,982
Additions	-	573
Repayments	-	(3,000)
Gain on debt modification	-	(28,025)
Closing balance	530	530
Current portion	-	-
Long-term portion	530	530

In October 2016, the Company executed the 2016 Settlement Agreement with subsidiaries of Diamond relating to the settlement of outstanding claims under drilling contracts and the 2013 Settlement Agreement (including related judgements granted by courts in Texas and Alberta), in compliance with the terms of the Fourth Amendment. The key terms of the 2016 Settlement Agreement are described in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year-ended March 31, 2017.

On the date of the execution of the 2016 Settlement Agreement, the future cash flows were estimated to be substantially less than the carrying value of the contract settlement obligation and related interest payable of a combined \$32 million and therefore the Company derecognized the previous carrying value of the contract settlement obligation and related interest payable, net of cash settlement payments and recognized the contract settlement obligation at its estimated fair value of \$0.5 million, resulting in a gain on debt modification of \$28 million in fiscal 2017. The estimated fair value of the contract settlement obligation was determined using various factors including the estimated fair value of the Convertible Notes (refer to Note 13(c)), estimated discount rates and the corresponding net proceeds that may be payable to Diamond under the Waterfall Distribution mechanism.

14. Decommissioning Obligations

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	47,994	45,001
Change in estimate during the period	(51)	(167)
Settlement during the period	-	(73)
Accretion	838	3,233
Closing balance	48,781	47,994
Current portion	393	51
Long-term portion	48,388	47,943

The Company's decommissioning obligations are expected to be settled over a period of approximately one to fifteen years and discounted using a weighted average discount rate of 6 or 10 percent, depending on the block. The Company has estimated the net present value of the decommissioning obligations to be \$49 million as at June 30, 2017 (2016 - \$46 million) based on an undiscounted total future liability of \$75 million (2016 - \$75 million).

In accordance with provisions of its PSCs, funds are required to be deposited in separate accounts for funding of future decommissioning obligations of Hazira, Surat and Block 9. Refer to Note 5.

15. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(a) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, income tax receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, income tax receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their carrying value, unless otherwise noted due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The Company classifies fair value measurements using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As a result of the Amendments executed, the Company determined that the estimated fair value of the Company's Term Loan, Convertible Notes, deferred obligation and contract settlement obligation were substantially less than the carrying value of these obligations at that date and the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of these was recognized on the statement of comprehensive income (loss) as a gain on debt modification.

The Convertible Notes is classified as a Level 1 financial instrument and the estimated fair value of the Convertible Notes on the date of Indenture Amendment was determined based on the quoted trading price.

The Term Loan is classified as a Level 3 financial instrument and the estimated fair value of the Term Loan on the date of the Fourth Amendment was determined using the estimated fair value of the Convertible Notes, estimated discount rates and the corresponding net proceeds that may be payable to the Term Loan lenders under the Waterfall Distribution mechanism.

The deferred obligation and contract settlement obligation are classified as a Level 3 financial instrument and the estimated fair values of these amounts were determined based on the priority of payments under the Waterfall Distribution mechanism.

The following table compares the face value and fair value of the Company's Term Loan, Convertible Notes, deferred obligation and contract settlement obligation as at June 30, 2017:

(thousands of US Dollars)	Face Value ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value
Term loan (Note 13(b))	377,540	200,748
Convertible notes (Note 13(c))	104,780	9,715
Deferred obligation ⁽²⁾	4,903	-
Contract settlement obligation (Note 13(d))	26,057	530
	513,280	210,993

- (1) Includes accrued interest and other amounts owing as at June 30, 2017.
(2) Refer to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year-ended March 31, 2017 for discussion of the deferred obligation.

(b) *Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a partner or counterparty to a product sales contract or financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its oil and gas receivables with its joint operating partners and purchasers of the Company's production. The Company manages credit risk by entering into sales contract with established creditworthy counterparties and limiting exposure to any one counterparty. The Company is currently subject to credit risk in Bangladesh due to amounts withheld by Petrobangla equal to the Company's share of gas and condensate supplied from the Block 9 PSC. Refer to Notes 2, 6 and 24(a)(ii). As at June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of accounts receivable represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they are due. The Company manages and mitigates its exposure to liquidity risk through its management of cash, debt and capital program by the use of cash flow forecasts.

The carrying values of the financial liabilities as at June 30, 2017 are as follows:

(thousands of US Dollars)	Carrying amount	< 1 year	> 1 year
Trade payables	9,728	9,728	-
Other payables	415,048	415,048	-
Long-term debt			
Finance lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	11,714	9,913	1,801
Term loan ⁽²⁾	200,748	-	200,748
Convertible notes ⁽²⁾	9,715	-	9,715
Contract settlement obligation ⁽²⁾	530	-	530
Decommissioning obligations	48,781	393	48,388

(1) The carrying value of the finance lease obligation is the fair value of \$12 million. The lease payments are \$11 million per year (including principal and interest) until August 2018.

(2) The carrying value of the Company's Term Loan, Convertible Notes, deferred obligation and contract settlement obligation approximately equals the fair value as at June 30, 2017.

(d) *Foreign Currency Risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds the majority of its cash balances in US Dollars which is the Company's functional currency. The Company's revenues and majority of capital expenditures are denominated in US Dollars. The Company is exposed to fluctuations between the Indian Rupee against the US Dollar on Indian Rupee denominated financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, income tax receivable, accounts payable and deferred tax liability. In addition, the Company is subject to fluctuations in the value of the Euro compared to the US Dollar, as applicable to certain vendor payables for its subsidiary in India. The Company's corporate operations is exposed to fluctuations in the value of the Canadian Dollar against the US Dollar on Canadian denominated financial instrument including cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Convertible Notes. As at June 30, 2017, the Company does not have forward exchange rate contracts in place to mitigate foreign currency risk.

In respect of financial instruments existing at June 30, 2017, a 1 percent strengthening or weakening of the Indian Rupee against the US Dollar with all other variables assumed constant, would have resulted in a decrease or increase, respectively, of \$0.5 million in the statement of comprehensive loss for the three months ended June 30, 2017. In respect of financial instruments existing at June 30, 2017, a 1 percent strengthening or weakening of the Canadian Dollar against the US Dollar with all other variables assumed constant, would have resulted in a decrease or increase, respectively, of \$0.1 million in the statement of comprehensive loss for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

(e) *Commodity Price Risk*

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows may have potential adverse impact due to changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for oil and natural gas are impacted by global economic events that dictate the level of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian and US Dollar. Crude oil prices are subject to fluctuation and volatility as evident in today's market. A US\$10.00/bbl increase or decrease in crude oil would respectively increase or decrease net cash flow for the three months ended June 30, 2017 by \$0.5 million, net of the impact on royalty and profit petroleum as applicable.

As per the natural gas pricing formula, the gas price on currently producing fields in the D6 Block are determined on a semi-annual basis. Prices are calculated based on a volume weighted average of prices in the US, Canada, Europe and Russia based on the twelve month trailing average price with a lag of three months, with deductions for transportation and treatment charges. A US\$0.10/mcf increase or decrease in natural gas in the D6 Block would respectively increase or decrease net cash flow for the three months ended June 30, 2017 by \$0.2 million, net of the impact on royalty and profit petroleum as applicable.

As at June 30, 2017, the Company has not entered into any contracts to hedge against commodity price risk.

(f) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company has minimum exposure to interest rates. As at June 30, 2017, the Company has not entered into any contracts to hedge against interest rate risk.

16. Share Capital

(a) *Fully paid ordinary shares*

The Company has authorized for issue an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares. The common shares issued are fully paid and the shares have no par value.

(b) *Share options granted under the employee share option plan*

Under the Company's share option plan, the Company has reserved 9,404,997 common shares for granting stock options to directors, officers, and employees. From the date of grant, the options vest immediately to five years and expire from one to six years. All stock options are settled in equity.

Stock option transactions for the respective periods were as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2017		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (Cdn\$)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (Cdn\$)
Opening balance	134,038	7.78	1,199,067	20.20
Forfeited	-	-	(3,749)	26.88
Expired	(60,705)	10.12	(1,061,280)	21.74
Closing balance	73,333	5.84	134,038	7.78
Exercisable	73,333	5.84	134,038	7.78

17. Revenue

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Natural gas sales	5,644	21,591
Oil and condensate sales	828	2,421
Less:		
Royalties	(645)	(888)
Government's share of profit petroleum	(63)	(6,769)
Net oil and natural gas revenue	5,764	16,355

Since late September 2016, Niko Block 9 has not paid cash calls that were due and has been issued default notices by the operator of the Block 9 PSC. Under the terms of the JOA between the participating interest holders in the Block 9 PSC, during the continuance of a default, the defaulting party shall not have a right to its share of gas and condensate sales proceeds, which shall vest in and be the property of the non-defaulting parties who have paid to cover the amount in default in order to recover the amounts owed by the defaulting party. As a result, the Company has not recognized \$24 million of net oil and gas revenue that it otherwise would have been entitled to from September 2016 to June 30, 2017. Refer to Notes 2 and 24(a)(ii) for further discussion of non-payments by Petrobangla of amounts due.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2017, significant natural gas customers in India comprises of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (26%), Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative (16%) and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (14%).

18. Finance Expense

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Interest expense	391	17,597
Accretion expense	838	1,462
Bank charges	5	8
Finance expense	1,234	19,067

19. Restructuring Costs

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Severance	265	-
Advisory costs	12	1,368
Other	-	541
Restructuring costs	277	1,909

20. Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations include the Company's Indonesia, Pakistan and Trinidad segments. In fiscal 2018, the Company reclassified the Trinidad segment as discontinued operations upon termination of the PSCs in May 2017. Net income (loss) from discontinued operations for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Other income	235	-
Expenses		
Foreign exchange loss	-	(12)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	-	(238)
Restructuring (costs) recovery	(55)	1
Asset impairment loss	-	(563)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	180	(812)

Discontinued operations reported in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows are as follows:

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Cash flow used in operating activities	285	(85)
Cash flow from investing activities	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-

21. Per Share Amounts

(thousands of US Dollars, except number of common shares)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Continuing Operations		
Basic and Diluted		
Net loss	(34,337)	(20,831)
Weighted average number of common shares	94,049,967	94,049,614
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.37)	(0.22)
Discontinued Operations		
Basic and Diluted		
Net income (loss)	180	(812)
Weighted average number of common shares	94,049,967	94,049,614
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	0.00	(0.01)

- (1) As at June 30, 2017, the total outstanding Convertible Notes of \$114,610,000 are convertible into 10,142,478 shares and were considered dilutive.
(2) For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, stock options were excluded from the earnings per share calculation of diluted earnings as these options were anti-dilutive.

22. Segmented Information

(a) Revenues from reportable segments

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Natural gas sales		
India	5,644	9,272
Bangladesh	-	12,319
Oil and condensate sales		
India	828	1,754
Bangladesh	-	667
Total oil and natural gas revenue	6,472	24,012

(b) Capital additions from reportable segments

(thousands of US Dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2017		Year ended March 31, 2017	
Continuing Segments	Exploration and evaluation assets	Property, plant and equipment	Exploration and evaluation assets	Property, plant and equipment
Bangladesh	-	430	-	12,369
India	-	(198)	-	18,584
Total	-	232	-	30,953

(c) Segmented assets

(thousands of US Dollars)	As at June 30, 2017			As at March 31, 2017		
Segment	Total Exploration and evaluation assets	Total Property, plant and equipment	Total Assets	Total Exploration and evaluation assets	Total Property, plant and equipment	Total Assets
Bangladesh	4,737	28,099	34,630	4,737	28,740	35,327
India	-	312,053	375,206	-	315,889	378,537
Other	-	-	4,455	-	-	11,463
	4,737	340,152	414,291	4,737	344,629	425,327
Discontinued	-	-	630	-	-	681
Total	4,737	340,152	414,921	4,737	344,629	426,008

(d) Segment income (loss) from reportable segments

(thousands of US Dollar)	Three months ended June 30, 2017				Three months ended June 30, 2016			
	India	Bangladesh	Other	Total	India	Bangladesh	Other	Total
Natural gas revenue	5,644	-	-	5,644	9,272	12,319	-	21,591
Crude oil and condensate revenue	828	-	-	828	1,754	667	-	2,421
Royalties	(650)	-	5	(645)	(892)	-	4	(888)
Profit petroleum	(63)	-	-	(63)	(105)	(6,664)	-	(6,769)
Net oil and natural gas revenue	5,759	-	5	5,764	10,029	6,322	4	16,355
Production and operating expenses	(2,672)	(1,510)	-	(4,182)	(4,818)	(2,040)	-	(6,858)
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(1,719)	(1,719)	-	-	(1,122)	(1,122)
Finance and other income	251	-	142	393	216	-	233	449
Finance expense	(1,112)	(117)	(5)	(1,234)	(1,302)	(108)	(17,657)	(19,067)
Foreign exchange loss	-	-	(747)	(747)	-	-	(272)	(272)
Depletion and depreciation expenses	(3,604)	(1,071)	-	(4,675)	(6,573)	(1,239)	-	(7,812)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(41)	(15)	-	(56)	(46)	(143)	-	(189)
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Restructuring costs	-	-	(277)	(277)	-	-	(1,909)	(1,909)
Loss on derivative	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
Commercial claim expense	(27,604)	-	-	(27,604)	-	-	-	-
Deferred income tax expense	-	-	-	-	(359)	-	-	(359)
Net segment income (loss) from continuing operations	(29,023)	(2,713)	(2,601)	(34,337)	(2,853)	2,792	(20,770)	(20,831)
Net segment income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	180	180	-	-	(812)	(812)
Total net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(29,023)	(2,713)	(2,421)	(34,157)	(2,853)	2,792	(21,582)	(21,643)

23. Commitments and contractual obligations

(a) Exploration commitments

(thousands of US Dollar)	As at June 30, 2017
Indonesia ⁽¹⁾	141,209
Trinidad ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128,820
Brazil ⁽³⁾	3,000
	273,029

(1) Amounts have been recognized as unfulfilled exploration commitments as at June 30, 2017. Refer to Note 12.

(2) In May 2017, the Company's indirect subsidiaries received written notices from the GORTT terminating three PSCs in Trinidad. In the Company's view, the parent company guarantees for unfulfilled exploration commitments for the three PSCs have expired.

(3) Exploration commitments in Brazil are backed by parent company guarantees.

(b) Finance lease obligation

The future minimum lease payments of the Company's FPSO finance lease used in the D6 Block in India are as follows. Refer to Note 13(a) for details.

(thousands of US Dollar)	As at June 30, 2017
<1 year	10,757
1 - 5 years	1,827
Subtotal	12,584
Imputed interest	(870)
Carrying value	11,714

24. Contingent liabilities

(a) (i) *ICSID Arbitration Disputes - Bangladesh*

NRBL is a party to two arbitration disputes to be decided upon by Tribunals constituted under the rules of ICSID.

1. "Payment Claim": Dispute over payment for gas delivered from the Feni field from November 2004 to April 2010 under the Feni GPSA with Petrobangla.
2. "Compensation Claim": Dispute over compensation claims arising from the uncontrolled flow problems that occurred in Chattak field in January and June 2005.

For the Payment Claim, i) in September 2014, the Tribunals decided that Petrobangla owed NRBL for the gas delivered and accrued interest, ii) in September 2015, the Tribunals decided that Petrobangla shall pay the amounts owed into escrow accounts, and iii) in May 2016, the Tribunals decided that Petrobangla shall pay the amounts owed to NRBL forthwith and free of any restrictions. The amounts owed to date total approximately \$37 million. There is no assurance that Petrobangla will comply with the decision of the Tribunals. As such, no amounts have been recorded in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

For the Compensation Claim, the Company's position is that it is not liable for any compensation claims. In March 2016, Bapex filed a memorial with the Tribunals that included a request that the Tribunals declare the JVA null and void based on the premise that the JVA was procured through corruption and dismiss all claims of NRBL in arbitration. In addition, Bapex requested compensation of \$118 million for Bapex's losses and approximately \$905 million for the GOB's losses and other expenses. A hearing on the corruption claim was held in April 2017 with a decision from the Tribunal expected to be delivered before the end of calendar 2017.

(ii) *Lawsuits in Local Courts - Bangladesh*

NRBL is named as a defendant in three lawsuits filed in local courts in Bangladesh.

The first lawsuit (the "Money Suit") was filed during fiscal 2006 by the GOB and Petrobangla, claiming approximately \$105 million in damages related to the same issues under dispute in the Compensation Claim described above.

In May 2016, a writ petition was filed before the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, High Court Division by a citizen of Bangladesh against (i) the GOB, (ii) Petrobangla, (iii) Bapex, (iv) NRBL and (v) the Company. The writ petition relates to the Feni GPSA and the JVA for the Feni and Chattak fields in Bangladesh. Pending resolution of the writ petition, the Court issued a Stay Order for a period of one month on any kind of benefit given by the GOB, Petrobangla or Bapex to NRBL or Niko or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries, including payments made for gas supplied from the Block 9 PSC. The Court subsequently extended the Stay Order.

In June 2016, another writ petition has been filed before the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, High Court Division (the "Court") in Dhaka by a citizen of Bangladesh against (i) the Government of Bangladesh (ii) Petrobangla, (iii) Bapex, (iv) Niko Exploration (Block 9) Ltd. ("Niko Block 9"), an indirect subsidiary of the Company, (iv) Niko Resources (Cayman) Ltd. ("Niko Cayman"), a direct subsidiary of the Company and (v) the Company. The writ petition relates to the October 2004 approval by Petrobangla of the acquisition by Niko Cayman of Niko Block 9 (previously Chevron International Bangladesh Limited) from Chevron Corporation. Niko Block 9 owns a 60 percent interest in the Block 9 production sharing contract ("Block 9 PSC"). Pending resolution of the writ petition, the Court has issued a stay order until September 2016 against all direct and indirect payments to Niko Block 9, Niko Cayman or Niko under the Block 9 PSC or the Block 9 joint operating agreement including payments made for gas supplied from the Block 9 PSC. The Court subsequently extended the Stay Order.

The Company believes that ICSID have exclusive jurisdiction to decide all disputes relating to Feni GPSA and the JVA and the Block 9 PSC provides for ICSID arbitration as the default dispute resolution mechanism to decide disputes relating to the Block 9 PSC. In addition, the Company believes that Petrobangla's withholding of funds related to invoiced amounts due for gas and condensate supplied from the Block 9 PSC constitutes breaches of the purchase and sales agreements governing gas and condensate supplied from the Block 9 PSC as well as a breach of the Block 9 PSC.

The Company continues to vigorously pursue its rights in these matters. In the Company's opinion, it is more likely than not that the above noted disputes will not result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits from the Company.

(b) (i) *Cost Recovery Dispute – India*

The contractor group of the D6 PSC in India is party to an arbitration dispute with the GOI relating to the calculation of cost recovery and profit petroleum for the D6 PSC. In November 2011, after unsuccessful attempts to resolve the dispute, the operator of the D6 Block, on behalf of the contractor group, commenced an arbitration proceeding against the GOI. It is the GOI's position that the contractor group is in breach of the PSC for the D6 Block due to the failure to drill all of the wells and

attain production levels contemplated in the Addendum to the Initial Development Plan ("AIDP") for the Dhirubhai 1 and 3 fields and therefore, the GOI asserts that certain costs should be disallowed for cost recovery. The contractor group is of the view that the disallowance of recovery of costs incurred by the joint operation has no basis in the terms of the PSC and that there are strong grounds to challenge the positions of the GOI.

Since May 2012, the GOI has issued various letters disallowing the recovery of certain costs and demanding payment for its share of profit petroleum based on the GOI's calculation of the costs that should be disallowed for cost recovery and other adjustments. The GOI has also requested compensation to be assessed at a later date for its share of profit petroleum and royalties on the difference in the value of the gas quantities contemplated in the AIDP and the gas quantities actually produced.

In October 2014, the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs of the GOI approved the new domestic gas pricing policy for India, effective November 1, 2014. Since November 2014 the D6 contractor group has been paid the earlier price of \$4.20 / MMBtu NCV for gas sales from the Dhirubhai 1 and 3 fields and the difference between the revised price and the \$4.20 / MMBtu NCV has been deposited to a gas pool account and "whether the amount so collected is payable or not to the contractors of this block would be dependent on the outcome of the award of the pending arbitration and any attendant legal proceedings". Deposits to the gas pool account for natural gas sales from the D1-D3 fields from November 2014 to March 2016 totaled \$82 million (Niko share \$8.2 million), of which \$4 million (Niko share \$0.4 million) of royalties was paid to the GOI out of the gas pool account. Commencing April 2016 and thereafter to date, the revised gas price under the Guidelines was below the \$4.20 / MMBtu NCV and deposits were not required to be made to the gas pool account.

(ii) Alleged Migration of Natural Gas Dispute – India

In the third quarter of fiscal 2016, an international reservoir engineering firm (commissioned by the operator of the D6 Block and the operator of two adjoining blocks, and under the supervision of the Director General of Hydrocarbons of the GOI) issued a third party report stating that their analysis indicated connectivity and continuity of the reservoirs across the D6 Block and the adjoining blocks and that, in their opinion, a portion of the natural gas produced from the D1 D3 facilities in the D6 Block had likely migrated from the adjoining blocks. In the Company's opinion, the operator of the D6 Block has acted in accordance with the provisions of the D6 PSC, with all wells drilled within the block boundaries as per the development plan approved by the relevant authorities under the PSC.

In November 2016, the contractor group of the D6 Block received a letter from the GOI in which the GOI made a claim of \$1.55 billion (Niko share \$155 million) against the contractor group in respect of gas said to have migrated from neighboring blocks to the D6 Block. This claim reflects the GOI's estimate of the gas migrated from neighboring blocks and produced and sold by the contractor group up to March 31, 2016 multiplied by the prevailing price, a deduction for royalties already paid, the addition of interest, and without deduction for any capital and operating expenditures incurred by the contractor group. In addition, the GOI updated its estimate of the costs that should be disallowed for cost recovery as at March 31, 2016 to \$3.02 billion (Niko share \$302 million) and its demand for payment for additional profit petroleum to \$175 million (Niko share \$17.5 million).

RIL, the operator of the D6 Block, invoked the dispute resolution mechanism in the PSC and issued a Notice of Arbitration to the GOI in November 2016, with the arbitration process currently underway. Niko believes the contractor group is not liable for the amount claimed by the GOI and is working with the contractor group to defend against the claim by invoking the dispute resolution mechanism in the PSC.

In the Company's opinion, it is more likely than not that the above noted disputes will not result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits from the Company.

(c) Tax Holiday Disputes - India

The Company is claiming tax holiday deductions under the India Income Tax Act ("Act") for eligible undertakings related to the Hazira and Surat fields. The tax department has contended that the Company is not eligible for the requested tax holiday because: a) the holiday only applies to "mineral oil" which excludes natural gas; and / or b) the Company has inappropriately defined undertakings. With respect to undertakings eligible for the tax holiday deduction, the Act was retrospectively amended to include an "explanation" on how to determine undertakings. The Act now states that all blocks licensed under a single contract shall be treated as a single undertaking.

In March 2015, the High Court of Gujarat in India issued a favorable judgment on the retrospective application of the definition of undertakings and whether or not mineral oil includes natural gas for the purposes of the income tax holiday claims for the Company's fields in India. The judgment states that the GOI's retrospective application of the definition of undertakings as "all blocks licensed under a single contract shall be treated as a single undertaking" is clearly unconstitutional and has been struck down. As such, the Company's position that an undertaking can be defined as a well or

cluster of wells has been upheld for the purposes of the tax holiday provisions in the Act. The judgement also states that the term "mineral oil" for the purposes of the tax holiday provisions in the Act takes within its purview both petroleum products and natural gas.

Based on the ruling of the High Court, the accounting treatment of considering the advance tax payment of \$18 million made by the Company related to tax holiday as income tax receivables is appropriate.

In October 2015, the GOI filed a petition in the Supreme Court of India to challenge the favorable tax judgment issued by the High Court of Gujarat. Should the Supreme Court overturn the ruling of the High Court, the Company would have to change its tax position and record a tax expense of approximately \$48 million (comprised of additional taxes of \$31 million and write off approximately \$18 million of income tax receivable). In addition, the Company could be obligated to pay interest on taxes for the past periods.

The Company has received similar unfavorable tax assessments for the taxation years 2012, 2013 and 2014 relating to the tax holiday deduction claimed by the Company's subsidiary that owns its interest in the D6 Block, for which there is a contingent obligation of \$40 million. The Company has filed the appeal against these tax assessments.

In the Company's opinion, it is more likely than not that the above noted disputes will not result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits from the Company.

(d) *Unfulfilled Commitments Disputes – India*

The Cauvery and D4 blocks in India are under relinquishment. The Company believes it has fulfilled all commitments for the Cauvery and D4 blocks while the GOI contends that the Company has unfulfilled commitments of \$7 million. In the Company's opinion, it is more likely than not that the above noted disputes will not result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits from the Company.

(e) *Other Lawsuits*

Various lawsuits have been filed against the Company for incidents arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the outcome of the lawsuits, now pending, is more likely than not to prevail or win or not be material to the Company's operations. Should any loss result from the resolution of these claims, such loss will be charged to operations in the year of resolution.