



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018

Introduction

The following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is a review of operations, current financial position and outlook for Cub Energy Inc. (the "Company" or "Cub") and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financials for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Amounts are reported in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated, based upon the financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A is dated as of May 14, 2019.

This MD&A provides management's view of the financial condition of the Company and the results of its operations for the reporting periods indicated. Additional information related to the Company and risk factors is available in the Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF") as filed on the Canadian Securities Administrators' website at www.sedar.com or on the Company's website at www.cubenergyinc.com.

Corporate Overview and Strategy

The Company is a publicly-traded, international energy company engaged in exploration and development of onshore oil and gas properties in Ukraine. Key to success in this region is the Company's strong local relationships, key operating partnerships and a history of management experience operating in-country.

Current production is driven by a 35% interest in KUB-Gas LLC ("KUB-Gas") in eastern Ukraine and the Company's 100% operated interest in western Ukraine in Tysagaz LLC ("Tysagaz"). The Company also holds a 50% interest in CNG Holdings Netherland B.V. ("CNG Holdings") which in turn owns CNG LLC ("CNG LLC") to jointly explore a production licence in western Ukraine.

Barrels of Oil Equivalent Conversion

A barrel of oil equivalent ("boe") or units of natural gas equivalents ("Mcf") are calculated using the conversion factor of 6 Mcf (thousand cubic feet) of natural gas being equivalent to one barrel of oil. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 bbl (barrel), or 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 and is not based on either energy content or current prices. While the boe ratio is useful for comparative measures, it does not accurately reflect individual product values and might be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. As well, given that the value ratio, based on the current price of crude oil to natural gas, is significantly different from the 6:1 energy equivalency ratio, using a 6:1 conversion ratio may be misleading as an indication of value. Test results are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance or of ultimate recovery. The test data contained herein is considered preliminary until full pressure transient analysis is complete.

Forward Looking Information

This MD&A contains “forward-looking information” which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, its petroleum and natural gas projects, the future price of resources, the estimation of reserves, the realization of resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of development, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, government regulations, environmental risks, reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations of insurance coverage. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes” or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made and are based on assumptions. They involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, fluctuations in currency, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; possible variation recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labor disputes and other risks of the industry; political instability; the recent introduction of Martial Law, delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Company’s AIF. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Reported Results and Equity Investment

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had an effective 35% ownership interest in KUB-Gas, a Ukrainian company which owns assets representing a substantial portion of the Company’s core operating properties, income and cashflow. The Company also owns 100% ownership of Tysagaz, whose RK Field in western Ukraine has been producing at a reduced rate. In addition, the Company has an effective 50% ownership interest in CNG LLC, a Ukrainian company with a production licence in western Ukraine that has no current production but the Company expects to drill up to three exploration wells in 2019.

All of the KUB-Gas shares are held through KUBGAS Holdings Limited (“KUB Holdings”), a private company incorporated in Cyprus, which is 35% owned by the Company. The results for three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 reflect the 35% ownership in KUB Holdings. The Company does not control KUB Holdings nor CNG Holdings and is required under IFRS to record their investment under the equity method of accounting. In doing so, it reports none of the revenues, royalties or production expenses for KUB Holdings and CNG

Holdings within its consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. Similarly, the Company does not report the individual consolidated assets and liabilities of KUB Holdings and CNG Holdings on its consolidated statements of financial position.

The historical 35% share of the net assets of KUB Holdings and 50% share of net assets of CNG Holdings attributable to the Company are presented as an "Equity investments" within non-current assets on the consolidated statement of financial position. Net profits or losses from the historical 35% interest of KUB Holdings and 50% of CNG Holdings are presented as a single line item "income from equity investment" on the consolidated statements of operations.

A substantial portion of the financial analysis in this MD&A does not reflect the Company's interest in the results of KUB Holdings and CNG Holdings. The table below summarizes the results reported by the Company in accordance with IFRS, then deducts the single line item "income from equity investment" and adds the 35% KUB Holdings share and 50% CNG Holdings share allocable to its equity investment to reflect the gross results of operations attributable to the Company's 35% and 50% economic interest, respectively, and finally the pro-rata net to Cub results which is a non-IFRS measure.

Three months ended March 31, 2019	As Reported	Deduct Equity Investments	Add Allocated from Equity Investments	Pro-rata Net to Cub
Average Daily Production (boe/d)	12	-	883	895
Revenue from gas sales	\$ 49,000	\$ -	\$ 3,403,000	\$ 3,452,000
Revenue from gas trading ⁽¹⁾	4,479,000	(4,240,000)	-	239,000
Royalty	(14,000)	-	(1,124,000)	(1,138,000)
Gross profit	4,514,000	(4,240,000)	2,279,000	2,553,000
Income from equity investment	1,522,000	(1,522,000)	-	-
Operating expenses				
Cost of sales for gas trading ⁽¹⁾	4,240,000	(4,240,000)	-	-
Selling and general administrative	837,000	-	1,000	838,000
Depletion and depreciation	24,000	-	369,000	393,000
Cost of sales	19,000	-	321,000	340,000
Finance loss (income), net	(63,000)	-	50,000	(13,000)
Accretion and decommissioning Obligation	17,000	-	2,000	19,000
	5,074,000	(4,240,000)	743,000	1,577,000
Income (loss) before tax	962,000	(1,522,000)	1,536,000	976,000
Income tax expense	-	-	(14,000)	(14,000) ⁽²⁾
Net income (loss)	\$ 962,000	\$ (1,522,000)	\$ 1,522,000	\$962,000

Three months ended March 31, 2019	As Reported	Deduct Equity Investments	Add Allocated from Equity Investments	Pro-rata Net to Cub
Netback (\$/boe)				
Revenue	-	-	\$42.68	\$42.68
Royalty	-	-	(14.15)	(14.15)
Production expenses	-	-	(4.04)	(4.04)
Field netback (\$/boe)	-	-	\$ 24.49	\$ 24.49
Field netback (\$/mcf)	-	-	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.08

- (1) Commencing August 2016, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Tysagaz, began taking possession of its 35% ownership of gas produced at KUB-Gas. Tysagaz purchased its share of gas from KUB-Gas at the same price that KUB-Gas sold its gas to an affiliate of the majority owner. The Company agreed to this arrangement so it could attempt to earn additional net income from the gas sales price to the majority owner's affiliate. For purposes of these pro-rata disclosures, the cost of sales is eliminated as it's already included in the equity investment revenue.
- (2) The pro-rata income tax expense represents the income tax incurred at KUB-Gas, the Company's 35% owned Ukraine subsidiary, which had material net income during the respective periods. The effective income tax rate for KUB-Gas was 20%.

Results of Operations

(in thousands of US Dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	49	-
Pro-rata petroleum and natural gas revenue ⁽¹⁾	3,452	3,427
Revenue from gas trading ⁽²⁾	4,479	5,670
Net income	962	779
Income per share – basic and diluted	0.00	0.00
Funds generated from operations ⁽³⁾	(35)	1,768
Capital expenditures ⁽⁴⁾	-	134
Pro-rata capital expenditures ⁽⁴⁾	56	335
Pro-rata netback (\$/boe)	24.49	25.93
Pro-rata netback (\$/Mcf)	4.08	4.32

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Working capital	127	3,798
Cash and cash equivalents	6,958	7,236
Long-term debt	2,000	5,591

Notes:

- (1) Pro-rata petroleum and natural gas revenue is a non-IFRS measure that adds the Company's petroleum and natural gas revenue earned in the respective periods to the Company's 35% equity share of the KUB-Gas natural gas sales that the Company has an economic interest in.
- (2) During the three months and three months March 31, 2019, the Company recorded \$4,479,000 (2018 - \$5,670,000) and in revenue for gas trading and \$4,240,000 (2018 - \$5,516,000) for the cost of the sales for a net profit from gas trading of \$239,000 (2018 - \$154,000).

- (3) Funds from operations is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as cash flow from operating activities, excluding changes in non-cash working capital.
- (4) Capital expenditures includes the purchase of property, plant and equipment and the purchase of exploration and evaluation assets. Pro-rata capital expenditures are a non-IFRS measure that adds the Company's capital expenditures in the respective periods to the Company's 35% equity share of the KUB-Gas and 50% equity share of CNG Holdings capital expenditures that the Company has an economic interest in.

Highlights

- The Company reported income from equity investment of \$1,522,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to income of \$1,706,000 in the comparative 2018 quarter.
- The Company reported net income of \$962,000 or \$0.00 per share during the three months March 31, 2019 as compared to net income of \$779,000 or \$0.00 per share during the same period in 2018.
- The Company recorded \$1,684,000 in dividends during the three months March 31, 2019 compared with \$1,054,000 in dividends in the first quarter of 2018.
- Production averaged 895 boe/d (97% weighted to natural gas and the remaining to condensate) for the three months March 31, 2019 as compared to 837 boe/d for the 2018 first quarter.
- Netbacks of \$24.49/boe or \$4.08/Mcfe were achieved for the three months March 31, 2019 as compared to netback of \$25.93/Boe or \$4.32/Mcfe for the comparative 2018 period.
- Achieved average natural gas price of \$7.11/Mcf and condensate price of \$42.57/bbl during the three months March 31, 2019 as compared to \$7.16/Mcf and \$60.60/bbl for the first quarter of 2018.
- Kub-Gas recompleted the Olgovskoye-7 ("O-7") well during 2019 and it is currently being tested.
- The Company and its partner plan to drill a three-well exploration program at Uzhgorod in mid 2019, dependent on timing of permitting and weather conditions. To date, the long-lead items for drilling have been delivered and road construction to the drill pads has commenced. The cost of for the first three wells are financed 100% by our partner.

Eastern Ukraine KUB-Gas Assets (35%)

Kub-Gas recompleted the O-7 well in 2019 and is awaiting testing. There are approximately ten other wells with "behind pipe pays" that may be attractive recompletion opportunities in the Olgovskoye License. As the currently producing intervals deplete, the production team can recomplete these additional zones in the existing wells. Opportunities such as these generate above average returns for shareholders, particularly given the current gas price in Ukraine. Kub-Gas is also contemplating drilling a new well on the Makeevskoye Licence later in 2019. The Company expects to commence a 3D seismic program later this year should improve the probability of success of future exploration wells.

Western Ukraine Tysagaz Assets (100% Interest)

The RK field was temporarily suspended on April 1, 2016 because the nitrogen concentration exceeded the allowable limit stipulated by the gas pipeline operator. The Company is currently selling a modest amount of rich gas from a deep well to evaluate the Mesozoic formation on the RK field.

Subsequent to the three months ended March 31, 2019, due to continued delays in the completion of the NRU, the Company and the NRU manufacturer entered into a mutual release agreement, including the release of the arbitration claim, in exchange for the Company taking physical possession of the NRU "as is". The NRU has been relocated to another manufacturer in the Houston, Texas area and will undergo an evaluation and testing during the summer of 2019 to determine what is required to complete the NRU.

Western Ukraine CNG Assets (50% Interest)

The Company and its partner plan to drill a three-well exploration program at Uzhgorod in mid 2019, dependent on timing of permitting and weather conditions. To date, the long-lead items for drilling have been delivered and road construction to the drill pads has commenced. The cost of for the first three wells are financed 100% by our partner.

Ukraine Gas Prices and Currency

The Ukrainian exchange, the Hryvnya ("UAH") rate versus the USD was 27.25 UAH/USD at March 31, 2019, which was relatively flat as compared to the 27.76 UAH/USD at December 31, 2018.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, gas prices realized were \$7.11/Mcf which was relatively flat compared to the comparative 2018 price of \$7.16/Mcf. The future of natural gas prices in Ukraine is currently subject to a high degree of uncertainty and it is unknown what the future prices the Company will receive on its Ukraine production.

Ukraine Cross-Border Dividend and Going Concern

In 2014, the NBU issued a temporary resolution which, among other things, prohibits the payment of cross-border dividends. On June 7, 2016, the NBU eased certain capital controls by allowing Ukraine companies to issue limited dividends related directly to 2014, 2015 and 2016 earnings. In 2018 Ukrainian Parliament adopted a law introducing a new system of control over operations with currency in Ukraine, including cross-border operations. The new system is based on the principle of free currency market, though the NBU keeps an authority to introduce temporary restrictions. The applicable NBU rules currently allow KUB-Gas to transfer up to a maximum of €7 million in dividends per month. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded \$1,684,000 in dividends from Kub Holdings compared with \$1,054,000 in dividends in the comparative 2018 period.

With the current cash resources, modest production of the RK Field, negative working capital, uncertainty surrounding the successful installation of the new NRU, currency fluctuations, reliance on a few customers and impact on carrying values, the Company may not have sufficient cash to continue exploration and development activities. These matters raise significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and meet its obligations as they become due. Continuing operations are dependent on the ability to obtain adequate funding to finance existing operations, receiving funds from Ukraine (including dividends), stability in Ukraine and attaining future profitable operations in Ukraine. Additional financing is subject to the global financial markets and economic conditions, and volatility in the debt and equity markets. These factors have made, and will likely continue to make it challenging to obtain cost effective funding or any at all. There is no assurance this capital will be available and, if it is not, the Company may be forced to curtail or suspend all planned activity.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out selected unaudited consolidated financial information for each of the last eight quarters ended up to and including March 31, 2019. The information contained herein is taken from the consolidated financial statements of the Company for each of the aforementioned quarters.

Quarter Ended	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	Sept 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
Revenue from gas sales	49,000	74,000	50,000	18,000
Revenue from gas trading	4,479,000	6,831,000	4,848,000	3,079,000
Income from equity				
Investment	1,522,000	1,168,000	1,786,000	1,461,000
Operating expenses	5,074,000	7,482,000	5,537,000	3,957,000
Net income (loss)	962,000	570,000	1,133,000	596,000
Income (loss) per share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Working Capital (deficit)	127,000	3,798,000	(4,568,000)	(1,862,000)

Quarter Ended	Mar 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017	Sept 30, 2017	June 30, 2017
Revenue from gas sales	-	-	-	6,000
Revenue from gas trading	5,670,000	3,957,000	3,107,000	2,040,000
Income (loss) from equity				
Investment	1,706,000	2,042,000	1,148,000	1,514,000
Operating expenses	6,597,000	21,279,000	4,236,000	3,545,000
Net income (loss)	779,000	(15,290,000)	17,000	15,000
Income (loss) per share	0.00	(0.05)	0.00	0.00
Working Capital (deficit)	(1,094,000)	(478,000)	(442,000)	556,000

Material Variations in Quarterly Results

The Company's working capital deficit increased during the quarters ended March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018 due to the reclassification of loans from Kub Holdings from non-current liabilities to current liabilities as their maturity dates are within twelve months of the balance sheet date. The working capital improved in the quarter ended December 31, 2018, when the maturity date of the Kub-Gas loans were extended and become long term liabilities. However, the Kub-Gas loans were amended in 2019 to include a callable feature whereby Kub-Gas can call the loans at any time prior to the December 31, 2020 maturity date. The callable feature reclassifies the loans from a long-term liability to a current liability.

Commencing August 2016, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Tysagaz, began taking possession of its 35% ownership of gas produced at KUB-Gas. Tysagaz purchased the gas from KUB-Gas at the same price that KUB-Gas sold its gas to an affiliate of the majority shareholder of KUB-Gas. The Company agreed to this arrangement so it could attempt to earn additional net income on the gas sales price sold to majority shareholder's affiliate.

There were impairment charges that impacted net losses in 2017. During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded impairment charges due to the carrying value of its petroleum and natural gas assets exceeding the net present value of expected future cash flows using a discount rate of 26%. The high discount rate relates to the local discount rate in Ukraine and related country risk at that time. During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company took a \$5,300,000 impairment charge relating to the RK field and an impairment on its equity investment in Kub Holdings of \$10,700,000.

Revenue from Gas Sales, Net of Royalty

The Company began selling a modest amount of rich gas from the RK field in western Ukraine from a deep well (RK-1) in the Mesozoic formation resulting in revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2019 of \$49,000 as compared to \$nil in the comparative 2018 period.

Revenue from Gas Trading, Net of Cost of Sales for Gas Trading

Commencing August 2016, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Tysagaz, began taking possession of some of its 35% ownership of gas produced at KUB-Gas. Tysagaz purchased the gas from KUB-Gas at the same price that KUB-Gas sold its gas to an affiliate of the majority shareholder of KUB-Gas. The Company agreed to this arrangement so it could attempt to earn additional net income from the gas sales price sold to the majority owner's affiliate. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded \$4,479,000 in gas trading revenue and \$4,240,000 for the cost of the gas trading for a net profit of \$239,000 as compared to \$5,670,000 in gas sales and \$5,516,000 for the cost of the sales for a net profit from gas trading of \$154,000 during the comparative 2018 quarter.

Income from Equity Investments

The Company accounts for its 35% indirect ownership in KUB Holdings and 50% ownership of CNG Holdings as investments under the equity method. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, KUB-Gas generated gross revenues of approximately \$9,724,000 (2018 - \$9,791,000) and had net income of \$4,349,000 (2018 – \$4,872,000). This resulted in a net income to the Company from its equity investment for the quarterly period of \$1,522,000 (2018 – \$1,706,000).

The net income at CNG Holdings was \$30,000 (2018 – \$8,000) during the three months ended March 31, 2019. Net income in both periods primarily related to finance income, net of finance expense, on intercompany loans and the effects of foreign exchange to funds the exploration activities in Ukraine. The Company only records income/losses in its consolidated financial statements from its equity investment in CNG Holdings to the extent of interest in the equity investment which amounted to nil as at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Selling and General Administrative Expenses

Selling and general administrative expenses were \$837,000 during the quarter ended March 31, 2019, as compared to \$826,000 in the comparative 2018 quarter for a modest increase of \$11,000. Some of the significant items contained within selling and general administrative expenses are as follow:

Salaries

During the first quarter of 2019, salaries to staff and director's fees were \$470,000 which was lower compared to \$577,000 during the comparative 2018 quarter.

Office and administration

Office and administration costs were \$249,000 in the first quarter ended March 31, 2019, as compared to \$151,000 in the comparative 2018 quarter. In March 2019, the Company subleases a material amount of the Houston office space as a cost saving measure for future periods.

Professional fees

Professional fees were \$66,000 during the quarter ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$39,000 in the comparative 2018 quarter. The Company's professional costs include the costs of being a public issuer including third party legal advice, engineering reports and financial audits.

Travel

The Company incurred travel costs of \$29,000 in the first quarter of 2019 and as compared to \$43,000 in the comparative 2018 period. Travel expenses include costs associated with international operations and meetings with the Company's equity partners.

Consulting

Consulting fees were \$23,000 during the first quarter of 2019 as compared to \$11,000 during the 2018 first quarter.

Net Profit

During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded net income of \$962,000 or \$0.00 per share as compared to net income of \$779,000 or \$0.00 per share in the comparative 2018 quarter.

Foreign Currency Translation Income/Loss

During the first quarter ended March 31, 2019, the foreign currency translation income was \$437,000 as compared to \$1,458,000 in the comparative 2018 quarter. The income and losses relate to the revaluation of the Company's foreign assets and liabilities from the local currency (Ukrainian, Canadian and European

currencies) to the US dollar in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for the translation of its subsidiaries. The carrying value of the assets of the Ukrainian subsidiaries were materially impacted by the volatility of the local currencies in the past. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the UAH was relatively flat to the USD dollar but did fluctuate in the first quarter of 2018 which caused some fluctuations during the comparative period. The appreciation/devaluation materially raises/lowers the carrying value of the Ukrainian property, plant and equipment and the value of the equity investment in KUB Holdings. These gains/losses do not impair the ability of those assets or liabilities to perform their intended purpose.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Financings

At March 31, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of \$6,958,000 (December 31, 2018 - \$7,236,000) and working capital of \$127,000 (December 31, 2018 – working capital of \$3,798,000). The working capital decreased due to the Kub Gas loans being reclassified as current liabilities during 2019 as a result of an amendment to the loan agreements allowing Kub-Gas to call the loans anytime before the maturity date of December 31, 2020. The Kub Gas loans amount to \$5,229,000. The Company had no long-term debt or capital leases other than the Pelicourt loan. The Company has historically been able to raise funds through the issuance of common shares or debt although there are no assurances funds will be able in the future. Given the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine and the Company's stock price, the Company does not believe it will be able to attract equity or debt at the present time or, if it is, on commercially reasonable terms.

The Company has a \$2,000,000 secured shareholder loan with Pelicourt, a related party to the Company. The shareholders loan bears interest at 12% per annum payable quarterly and the principal of the shareholder loan is due on January 31, 2021 but cannot be repaid until the \$250,000 shareholder loan, described below, is repaid in full. Pelicourt was granted security over Gastek which indirectly owns the 35% interest in KUB-Gas. The security is available on an event of default and limited only to the amount owing on the shareholder loan including principal and interest.

In June 2017, the Company entered into a second shareholder loan agreement with an officer of the Company. The shareholder loan is for \$1,000,000 with an annual interest rate of 6% payable monthly. The shareholders loan will be repaid in four equal quarterly installments commencing on September 30, 2018 and ending September 30, 2019. The first three quarterly repayments totaling \$750,000 were made leaving a principal balance outstanding of \$250,000. The lender was granted the same rights with the Pelicourt shareholder loan for security over Gastek. The security is available on an event of default and limited only to the amount owing on the shareholder loan including principal and interest.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded \$1,684,000 in dividends from KUB Holdings as compared to \$1,054,000 in dividends in the 2018 comparative period.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company expended \$nil on capital expenditures as compared to \$134,000 in the 2018 comparative period, which is largely related to the NRU.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, KUB-Gas incurred approximately \$159,000 (2018 - \$291,000) of capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment. CNG expended approximately \$475,000 for drilling inventory, including casing for the anticipated drilling program as compared to no such inventory purchases in the comparative 2018 period. The CNG capital expenditures and inventory are largely paid by the company's 50% equity partner.

There remains significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and meet its obligations as they become due.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no material off balance sheet arrangements in place other than a 10,000,000 UAH (\$370,000) bank guarantee at Tysagaz which was established to guarantee its gas trading business with the pipeline operator. Tysagaz pays a 3% fee per year to keep the guarantee in place.

Outlook

In eastern Ukraine, Kub-Gas is focused on additional recompletion operations given the success of the O-3 and O-9 recompletions in 2018. The O-7 recompletion was performed in 2019 and is awaiting testing. Three other recompletion opportunities are in the permitting phase. Kub-Gas may drill one additional well in late 2019 on the Makeevskoye Licence and kickoff a 3D seismic program on the WO licence to delineate known structures found from 2D seismic.

In western Ukraine, the Company and its partner plan to start a three well exploration program in the Uzhgorod license in mid 2019 on structures defined by 3D seismic. The three-well program is to be financed 100% by our partner.

Outstanding Share Data

Issued and outstanding as at the date of this MD&A:

Type	Number
Common Shares	314,215,355
Stock Options	15,300,000
Total Issued and Outstanding	329,515,355

Commitments and Contingencies

Ukraine

The Company has an obligation to incur certain capital expenditures to comply with the Ukrainian licence requirements. Under these licence maintenance commitments, the Company is required to explore its licenced fields. Although these commitments are not binding and may be modified based on results of work, the Company's potential capital expenditures relating to qualifying activities on gas and gas condensate fields will be material during the period from 2019 to 2022 as part of the planned exploration and development programs. Justified deviation from the capital expenditures is permitted and should be agreed with the licensor, while failure to commit exploration works and substantiate the different capital expenditure schedule may result in termination of the exploration licence.

Office Space

The Company has a lease agreement for office space in Houston, Texas which expires in May 2020. The commitment is approximately \$166,000 per year for the term of the lease. In March of 2019, the Company subleased a material amount of the Houston office space for the remainder of the lease as a cost savings measure.

Lawsuits

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's 50% indirect investment in Ukraine associate, CNG LLC, learned of two non-governmental organization ("NGO") lawsuits filed against the State Service of Geology and Mineral Resources of Ukraine ("SGS"), the government body who issues licences in Ukraine, concerning recent licence grants including the Company's recently issued Uzhgorod licence. From publicly available information, it appears that the NGO filed at least five more lawsuits challenging the SGS for issuance of several licenses issued to various third party subsoil users. The Company believes the claims to be frivolous and without merit and there is no reason to postpone investment activities within the Uzhgorod license. To be clear, CNG LLC, which holds the Uzhgorod license is not a defendant under the claims but could be materially affected by a negative outcome. Therefore, CNG LLC has participated in the litigation as a third party on the defendant's side. During the year ended December 31, 2017, one of the two NGO lawsuits against SGS was dismissed by the Ukraine courts. The other lawsuit is still pending, awaiting reassignment of the case to a new judge.

NRU

During the year ended December 31, 2018, and due to the continued construction delays on the NRU, the Company filed a claim with American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), seeking \$300 (plus interest and attorney fees) from the NRU manufacturer in contractual delay damages. Subsequent to the three months ended March 31, 2019, due to continued delays in the completion of the NRU, the Company and the NRU manufacturer entered into a mutual release agreement, including the release of the arbitration claim, in exchange for the Company taking physical possession of the NRU "as is". The NRU has been relocated to another manufacturer in the Houston, Texas area and will undergo an evaluation and testing during the summer of 2019 to determine what is required to complete the NRU.

Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions with related parties are incurred in the normal course of business. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no related party transactions other than the shareholder loans and KUB-Gas loans - see "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Financing".

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management makes a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include:

- To value the equity investment in KUB Holdings, management obtains financial information from the majority owner. The recoverability of the Company's equity investment in KUB Holdings is subject to all estimates included in the financial information from the majority owner, as well as estimates of the recoverable amount of the natural gas reserves held by its wholly-owned subsidiary KUB-Gas. Additionally, the Company estimates the ability of KUB Holdings to generate future dividends and ability to repatriate funds from Ukraine due to limited dividend restrictions.
- The determination of cash-generating units ("CGU") requires judgment in defining a group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. CGUs are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risks and materiality.
- Amounts recognized for depletion and depreciation of property, plant and equipment and the assessment of these assets for impairment which includes petroleum and natural gas interests are based on estimates of proved and probable reserves, natural gas prices, future costs, royalty payments and taxes, timing, and

other relevant assumptions. By their nature, the estimates of reserves are subject to measurement uncertainty. Changes in these variables could significantly impact the reserves estimates which would affect estimates of recoverable amounts, and depletion and depreciation expense. The Company's natural gas reserves are evaluated annually and reported to the Company by independent qualified reserves evaluators. The Company expects that its estimates of reserves will change to reflect updated information. Reserve estimates can be revised upward or downward based on the results of future drilling, testing, production levels, and changes in costs, and commodity prices.

- Amounts recognized for decommissioning obligations and the related accretion expense requires the use of estimates with respect to the amount and timing of decommissioning expenditures. Other provisions are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future cash outflow.
- Charges for share-based payments and the value of restricted stock units (RSU) are based on the fair value at the date of issuance. These instruments are subject to the estimation using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which is based on assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield, risk free rate of return and expected term. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.
- Tax interpretations, regulations and legislations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred income tax assets are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings.
- Judgment is required to determine the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiaries. These judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, including analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.
- Judgment is required to determine if its petroleum and natural gas interests (RK field) is impaired due to its suspension/reduction in production since April 1, 2016. The Company committed to purchase a new NRU. However, until the new NRU is operational and the RK field is producing sufficient pipeline quality gas, there will be uncertainty regarding the value of the RK field.
- The Company applies judgment in assessing its ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months. In making this assessment, the Company considers the facts and circumstances disclosed elsewhere in this MD&A. The Company concluded that there is a material uncertainty that may cast doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern.

New Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are mandatory for future accounting periods. The following have not yet been adopted by the Company and are being evaluated to determine their impact.

- IFRS 16, Leases: New standard to establish principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases with an impact on lessee accounting, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company does not believe this new standard will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Company does not have any material leases.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, trade and other receivables (excluding sales tax), non-current receivables, shareholder loans, loan from KUB-Gas and trade and other payables. The fair values of

financial instruments other than cash approximate their carrying values. Trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the accounts. The shareholder loan approximates fair value due to the use of market rates of interest. The loan from KUB-Gas also approximates fair value as it has been discounted with an interest rate comparable to current market rates.

Non-IFRS Measures

The financial information presented in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with IFRS except for the terms “funds from operations”, “netback”, “working capital” and “pro-rata net to Cub” which are not recognized measures under IFRS and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS. These non-IFRS measures are presented for information purposes only and should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than information presented in accordance with IFRS. Management believes funds from operations, netback, working capital and pro-rata net to Cub may be useful supplemental measures as they are used by the Company to measure operating performance and to evaluate the timing and amount of capital required to fund future operations. The Company’s method of calculating these measures may differ from those of other companies and, accordingly, they may not be comparable to measures used by other companies. The Company calculates “funds from operations”, “netback”, “working capital” and “pro-rata net to Cub” as presented earlier in this document.