

Q1 18

ETRION CORPORATION

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

Etrion is an independent power producer that develops, builds, owns and operates utility-scale solar power generation plants.



Shizukuishi solar power project in northern Japan

Etrion is a solar platform with a proven track record successfully operating assets in Japan. The Company has gross installed solar capacity in Japan of 44 MW plus 13 MW under construction, 190 MW of backlog projects and 200 MW of early stage pipeline.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") for Etrion Corporation ("Etrion" or the "Company" and, together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") is intended to provide an overview of the Group's operations, financial performance and current and future business opportunities. This MD&A, prepared as of May 4, 2018, should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and accompanying notes for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Financial information is reported in United States dollars ("\$" or "USD") and in Euros ("€") because the Company's outstanding corporate bonds are denominated in that currency. In addition, certain material financial information has also been reported in Japanese yen ("¥") because the Company has its main business activities in Japan. Exchange rates for the relevant currencies of the Group with respect to the \$ and the ¥ are as follows:

	€/¥	\$/¥	€/£
Closing rate at March 31, 2018	130.86	106.19	1.2321
Closing rate at March 31, 2017	119.54	111.80	1.0691
Three months average rate March 31, 2018	133.13	108.22	1.2295
Three months average rate March 31, 2017	121.08	113.63	1.0647

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The terms "adjusted net income (loss)", "earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization" ("EBITDA"), "Adjusted EBITDA", "solar segments EBITDA" and "adjusted operating cash flow", used throughout this MD&A, are non-IFRS measures and therefore do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other companies. The basis for calculation has not changed and has been applied consistently by the Company over all periods presented. Adjusted net income (loss) is a useful metric to quantify the Company's ability to generate cash before extraordinary and non-cash accounting transactions recognized in the financial statements (the most comparable IFRS measure is net income (loss) as reconciled on page 10). EBITDA, including solar segments EBITDA, is useful to analyze and compare profitability between companies and industries because it eliminates the effects of financing and certain accounting policy decisions, while Adjusted EBITDA is also useful because it excludes expenses that are expected to be non-recurring (the most comparable IFRS measures for both EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA is net income (loss) as reconciled on page 11). In addition, adjusted operating cash flow is used by investors to compare cash flows from operating activities without the effects of certain volatile items that can positively or negatively affect changes in working capital and are viewed as not directly related to a company's operating performance (the most comparable IFRS measure is cash flow used in operations as reconciled on page 10). This MD&A contains forward-looking information based on the Company's current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. This information is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Users of this information are cautioned that actual results may differ materially from the information contained herein. For information on material risk factors and assumptions underlying the forward-looking information, refer to the "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information" on page 21.

FIRST QUARTER 2018 HIGHLIGHTS

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Advanced on the construction of the 13.2 MW¹ Komatsu project in Ishikawa prefecture, Japan. The project is approximately 96% complete, on budget, on schedule and expected to be fully operational by the end of the second quarter of 2018.
- Advanced the development of four backlog solar power projects in Japan with aggregate capacity of 190 MW on a gross basis. As with any development, these projects remain at risk for delays or abandonment if the Company encounters issues that cannot be resolved. The Company is also evaluating several other early stage projects, defined as pipeline, with an aggregate capacity of 200 MW on a gross basis.
- Produced 8.1 million kilowatt-hours ("kWh") of electricity from the Company's 44 MW portfolio comprising ten solar power plant sites in Japan.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Generated revenues and solar segments EBITDA of \$2.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.
- Closed the first quarter of 2018 with a cash balance of \$38.1 million, \$21.4 million of which was unrestricted and held at corporate level, and, working capital of \$39.4 million. Etrion has sufficient liquidity to fund the backlog projects.

¹ The capacity of power plants in this document is described in approximate megawatts ("MW") on a direct current basis, also referred to as megawatt-peak.

FIRST QUARTER 2018 HIGHLIGHTS

USD thousands (unless otherwise stated)	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
Electricity production (MWh)²	8,086	49,922
Financial results		
Revenues	2,910	5,198
Gross profit (loss)	116	(217)
EBITDA	658	57
Adjusted EBITDA	658	624
Net loss	(3,853)	(7,564)
Adjusted net loss	(1,866)	(4,091)
Cash flow		
Project cash distributions	611	3,342
Cash flow used in operations	(2,795)	(2,821)
Adjusted operating cash flow	829	278
	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
Balance sheet		
Total assets	225,039	212,135
Operational assets	115,171	110,622
Unrestricted cash at parent level	21,398	30,385
Restricted cash at project level	16,661	12,818
Working capital	39,350	43,611
Consolidated net debt on a cash basis	154,808	136,173
Corporate net debt	20,163	10,110

(*) 2017 comparative figures include the financial performance of the Company's Chilean subsidiary, PV Salvador S.A., which is no longer consolidated with the Group.

BUSINESS REVIEW

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Etrion is an independent power producer that develops, builds, owns and operates utility-scale power generation plants in Japan. The Company owns and operates 44 MW of installed solar capacity in Japan. Etrion has 13 MW of solar projects under construction and several projects at different stages of development in Japan. The Company has three operational projects (ten solar park sites) and one project under construction (one solar park site) in Japan. All operational projects in Japan benefit from revenues generated from 20 year feed-in-tariff ("FiT") power purchase agreements ("PPAs"), fixed price contracts with local utilities for all the electricity generated.

Effective September 30, 2017, the Group no longer consolidates PV Salvador SpA, the subsidiary that owns the 70 MW Salvador solar power project in Northern Chile. Therefore, the Group's consolidated financial performance for the three months ended March 31, 2018, is not fully comparable with the same period in 2017. The Group has not restated previous year's figures because Salvador is still owned by the Group. See "Deconsolidation of Subsidiary" disclosures in MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2017 and the disclosure under "Financial Review" in this MD&A.

Etrion's current strategy is to focus exclusively on continuing to develop and operate solar power projects in Japan.

The Company's business model focuses on seven key drivers for success: (1) long term contracts with stable revenues; (2) low risk jurisdictions; (3) strategic partnerships; (4) low equipment cost and operating expenses; (5) available long-term project financing; (6) low cost of debt, and (7) attractive liquid market for future divestiture.

The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada and the NASDAQ OMX Stockholm exchange in Sweden. Etrion has corporate bonds listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange in Norway. Etrion is based in Geneva, Switzerland and Tokyo, Japan. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has a total of 20 employees.

² MWh=Megawatt-hour

OPERATIONS REVIEW

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31

USD thousands (unless otherwise stated)	JAPAN	
	Q1-18	Q1-17
Operational data ⁽¹⁾		
Electricity production (MWh)	8,086	7,446
Operational performance ⁽¹⁾		
Electricity revenue		
Feed-in-Tariff ⁽²⁾	2,910	2,597
Total revenues	2,910	2,597
EBITDA ⁽³⁾	1,730	1,961
EBITDA margin (%)	59%	76%
Net (loss) income	(993)	36

(1) Operational and performance data is disclosed on a gross basis because Etrion consolidates 100% of its operating subsidiaries.

(2) FiT scheme under PPA with utilities.

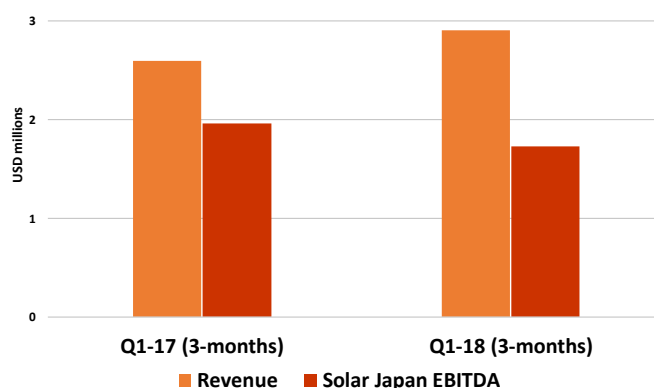
(3) Refers to segment EBITDA as reconciled in the segment information section on page 11.

OPERATING PERFORMANCE IN JAPAN

During Q1-18, the Group produced 9% more electricity in Japan compared to the same period in 2017, due primarily to the incremental production from the Misawa solar power project and the overall better than expected performance of the solar power projects, despite the heavy snow impact during the winter affecting the Shizukuishi project.

The Group receives revenues denominated in Japanese yen from its operating solar projects. Revenues come from the FiT system, whereby a premium fixed price is received for each kWh of electricity produced through a 20-year PPA contract with the Japanese public utility, Tokyo Electric Power Company ("TEPCO") or Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc. ("Tohoku Electric Power Utility") or ("TOHOKU"), as applicable. During Q1-18, the Group received the FiT of ¥40 per kWh applicable to the Mito and Shizukuishi solar park sites and the FiT of ¥36 per kWh applicable to the solar park sites of the Misawa project.

During Q1-18, the Group's revenue increased by 12%, compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the incremental installed capacity in Japan. However, project-level EBITDA in Japan decreased by 12%, compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the contractually agreed additional operational and maintenance ("O&M") expenses and the timing for recognition of property taxes.

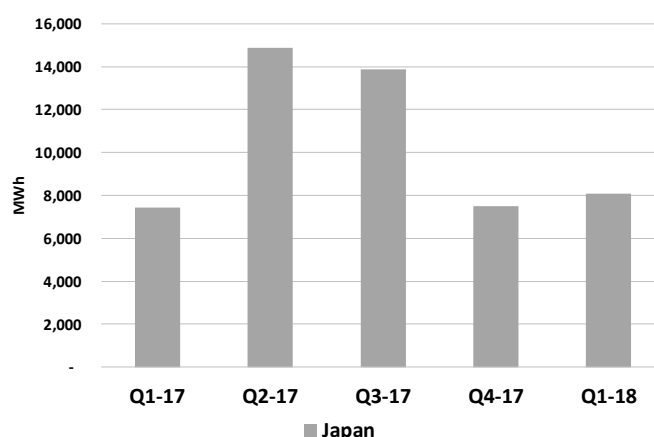


Revenues from Japan are received in Japanese yen and have been translated to the Group's presentation currency (\$) using the corresponding Q1-18 average rates.

Accordingly, changes in the ¥/\$ applicable exchange rates have an impact in the accounting conversion process of the income statement to the Group's reported figures in USD.

Historical production

Solar-related production is subject to seasonality over the year due to the variability of daily sun hours in the summer months versus the winter months. However, on an annual basis, solar irradiation is expected to vary less than 10% year-over-year. The historical quarterly electricity production in Japan is shown below, including the impact of seasonality.



OPERATING PROJECTS

The following map shows the locations of the Company's operating solar plants in Japan.



Mito

As of the date of this MD&A, the remaining PPA contract life of Mito is approximately 18 years. The Group's 87%-owned operating solar power project in Japan is shown below:

Project	Region	Sites	Gross MW	Technology	Connection date
Mito-site 1	Ibaraki	1	1.3	Fixed-tilt	Jun-2015
Mito-site 2	Ibaraki	1	1.3	Fixed-tilt	Aug-2015
Mito-site 3	Ibaraki	1	1.3	Fixed-tilt	Jul-2015
Mito-site 4	Ibaraki	1	2.7	Fixed-tilt	May-2015
Mito-site 5	Ibaraki	1	2.7	Fixed-tilt	Jun-2015
Total		5	9.3		

Mito's solar power sites in Japan are capable of producing more than 10.3 million kWh of electricity on an annual basis. Mito is a 9.3 MW utility-scale solar photovoltaic power project consisting of five sites in the Ibaraki Prefecture of Japan. Construction began in October 2014, with the last site connected in August 2015. The solar power plant was built on 28.3 hectares of leased land, and the facilities connect through TEPCO. In December 2014, the project company entered into two of the five planned 20-year PPAs with TEPCO under which the project company receives ¥40 per kWh produced (approximately \$0.34 per kWh). The remaining three PPAs were signed in March 2015. The total project cost of approximately ¥3.4 billion (approximately \$33.5 million) was financed 80% through non-recourse project debt from SuMi Trust with the remaining approximately 20% equity portion funded by the Group and Hitachi High-Tech ("HHT") based on their respective ownership interests of approximately 87% and 13%. Mito entered into a long-term fixed price O&M agreement with HHT.

Shizukuishi

As of the date of this MD&A, the remaining PPA contract life of Shizukuishi is approximately 19 years.

The Group's 87%-owned operating solar power project in Japan is shown below:

Project	Region	Sites	Gross MW	Technology	Connection date
Shizukuishi	Iwate	1	24.7	Fixed-tilt	Oct-2016
Total		1	24.7		

Shizukuishi's solar power plant in Japan is capable of producing approximately 26.1 million kWh of electricity per year. Shizukuishi is a 24.7 MW utility-scale solar photovoltaic power plant on one site in the Iwate Prefecture of Japan. Construction-related work began in October 2014 and on October 20, 2016, Shizukuishi achieved its commercial operation date, became 100% operational and started collecting revenues from its electricity production. The solar power plant was built on 51 hectares of leased land, and the facility was connected to the Tohoku Electric Power utility. The project entered into a 20-year PPA with the TOHOKU to receive ¥40 per kWh produced (approximately \$0.34 per kWh). The total project cost of approximately ¥8.9 billion (approximately \$87.8 million) is financed 80% with non-recourse project debt from SuMi Trust, with the remaining approximately 20% equity portion already funded by the Group and HHT based on their respective ownership interests of approximately 87% and 13%. Shizukuishi has entered into a long-term fixed price O&M agreement with HHT.

Misawa

As of the date of this MD&A, the remaining PPA contract life of Misawa is approximately 20 years. The Group's 60%-owned operating solar power project in Japan is shown below:

Project	Region	Sites	Gross MW	Technology	Connection date
Misawa	Tohoku	3-4	5.3	Fixed-tilt	Feb-2017
Misawa	Tohoku	1-2	4.2	Fixed-tilt	Jul-2017
Total		4	9.5		

Misawa is expected to produce approximately 10.7 million kWh of solar electricity per year. Misawa is a 9.5 MW utility-scale solar photovoltaic power plant, located in Misawa city in the Aomori prefecture of the Tohoku region in Japan. Construction-related works began in July 2016. The first two sites of the this solar project totaling 5.3 MW were connected to the grid and started recognizing revenues as of the end of February 2017. The last two solar park sites, representing 4.2 MW were connected in July 2017. The solar power plant was built on 16.3 hectares of owned land, and the facilities were connect to the Tohoku Electric Power utility. Each project site entered into a 20-year PPA with the Tohoku Electric Power utility to receive ¥36 per kWh produced (approximately \$0.31 per kWh). The total project cost of approximately ¥3,483 billion (approximately \$34 million) was financed 85% with non-recourse project debt from Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank ("SMTB") with the remaining approximately 15% equity portion funded by the Group, HHT and Tamagawa Holdings Co ("Tamagawa") based on their respective ownership interests of 60%, 10% and 30%, respectively. Misawa entered into a long-term fixed price O&M agreement with HHT.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION - JAPAN

Komatsu



Project	Region	Sites	Gross MW	Technology	Expected Connection date
Komatsu	Honsu	1	13.2	Fixed-tilt	Q2-2018
Total		1	13.2		

Komatsu is a 13.2 MW utility-scale solar photovoltaic power plant under construction, located in the Ishikawa prefecture of the Honsu region in Japan. Pre-construction-related works began in February 2017 and the project is approximately 96% complete, on budget and on schedule, expected to be fully operational by the end of the second quarter of 2018. The solar power plant is being built on 30.5 hectares of leased land and the facilities will connect through the Hokuriku Electric Power Co., Inc. ("Hokuriku Electric Power utility"). The project company entered into a 20-year PPA with the Hokuriku Electric Power utility to receive ¥32 per kWh produced (approximately \$0.27 per kWh). The total project cost of approximately ¥4,285 billion (approximately \$38 million) is being financed 83% with non-recourse project debt from SMTB with the remaining approximately 17% equity portion already funded by the Group and HHT based on their respective ownership interests of 85.1% and 14.9%, respectively. As of March 31, 2018, the Group has incurred capital expenditures of \$35.5 million associated with the construction of the Komatsu project, with remaining budgeted costs to be incurred in the second half of 2018. Komatsu has entered into a long-term fixed price O&M agreement with HHT. Once operational, Komatsu is expected to produce approximately 14.2 million kWh of solar electricity per year.

PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT - JAPAN

Etrion is advancing the development of several projects that are at different stages of development and /or negotiation with third parties. The Company is providing below more detailed information on a portion of these projects. These "backlog" projects are those in which the Company has substantial

control over the development of the project through the existence of a binding development services agreement ("DSA") or other similar arrangement with local developers. In addition, Management believes they can reach Notice to Proceed ("NTP") status within the next 24 months. NTP is generally reached when all permits, authorizations and land have been secured and also the interconnection agreements have been signed. Also at NTP, financing is in place and the company can give the EPC contractor notice to begin building the project. As explained further below, any project under development remains with a high degree of risk which may result in (a) delays to commence construction, (b) changes in the economics, (c) changes in capacity or (d) abandonment of the project. Changes (if any) to previously disclosed project size and details are due to optimizations during the development process. Final size and economics are only confirmed when financial close is reached.

The Company classifies projects as Brownfield or Greenfield. Brownfield are projects originally developed by a third party, still in the development stage, with respect to which the Company has secured certain rights. Greenfield are projects originally developed by the Company. The table below lists the current backlog projects.

Project	Prefecture	Sites	MW Gross	Target NTP
Brownfield Tk-1	Kumamoto	1	45	H1-19
Greenfield Tk-2	Niigata	1	45	Q1-19
Brownfield Tk-3	Mie	1	60	H1-19
Brownfield Tk-4	Saitama	1	40	TBD
Total backlog		4	190	
Total early stage			200	
Total pipeline			390	

Japanese backlog

Brownfield Tk-1. This project, located in the Kumamoto prefecture, is currently designed as a 45 MW solar park project. The project has secured the FiT of ¥36/kWh. It entered into a grid connection agreement (i.e. construction cost allocation agreement) with the off-taker utility before July 31, 2016. This means this project is not subject to any deadline for development in order to benefit from the full 20 year FiT contract.

The Company continues to advance discussions with land owners to secure property. Management believes it will take an additional 4-6 months to assess final land feasibility for the project. Assuming land constraints are solved and final land configuration is completed the Company will file for the forest development authorization, a process that typically takes additional 4-6 months. The project does not require an environmental impact assessment. The Company is targeting to complete all permits, secured all land and finalize the private line easement rights within the first half of 2019. The project remains with a high degree of execution risk primarily due to the uncertainty of securing such property rights critical to the project. Management remains cautiously optimistic such issues will be resolved so that the project can proceed. Management believes this project could reach financial close within the next 12-18 months.

Greenfield Tk-2. This project, located in the Niigata prefecture, currently configured as a 45 MW solar park project.

The project has secured the FiT of ¥36/kWh. It entered into a grid connection agreement (i.e. construction cost allocation agreement) with the off-taker utility after July 31, 2016 but before March 2017. This means that this project is subject to a three year limit for development from March 31st 2017. In other words, if this project starts operation one year late (i.e. by March 31, 2021) it will have its FiT period shortened to 19 years. The project does not require an environmental impact assessment. The Company completed the purchase of all the land required for the project, except for certain public land parcels which are usually acquired at the later stage of development (after detailed layout design and forest development plans). The Company is currently in consultation with local communities and proceeding with land measurement and soil survey activities. It is also advancing on civil works and EPC contract negotiations and expects to reach the shovel ready stage by the first quarter of 2019. The Company is targeting to reach financial close within 12 to 18 months.

Brownfield Tk-3. This project, located in the Mie prefecture, was originally configured as 50 MW but is in advanced discussions with local authorities and other stakeholders to be expanded to a 60 MW solar park project. The project has secured the FiT of ¥36/kWh. It entered into a grid connection agreement (i.e. construction cost allocation agreement) with the off-taker utility before July 31, 2016. This means that this project is not subject to any deadline for development to benefit from the full 20 year FiT contract. The project required an environmental impact assessment which was completed and published in January 2018. Etrion's development partner is completing a consultation process with local communities and other stakeholders to address all recommendations outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment study so they can be properly reflected when filing for the forest development permit. Effective management of the consultation process has taken place, including public hearings and close interaction with the community. The project remains with certain degree of risk. Target date for this project to be shovel ready is first half of 2019 and the Company expects to keep a 50% ownership stake.

Brownfield Tk-4. This project, located the Saitama prefecture, is currently configured as a 40 MW solar park project. The project has secured the FiT of ¥24/kWh. It entered into a grid connection agreement (i.e. construction cost allocation agreement) with the off-taker utility after July 31, 2016 but before March 2017. This means that this project is subject to a three year limit for development from March 31, 2017. In other words, if this project starts operation two years late (i.e. by March 31, 2022) it will have its FiT period shortened to 18 years.

The largest uncertainty of this project are the environmental impact assessment requirements and the extensive civil work cost. The Company believes there is an upside on this solar project and is working towards its development, despite the the uncertainty regarding timing of the environmental assessment requirements and its final impact on the development of this project. The Group is not capitalizing additional expenses to this project given the uncertainty regarding the assessment requirements.

The Company is closely monitoring these developments to assess the impact on the schedule and feasibility. The Company expects to have further clarity by the summer of 2018.

As of March 31, 2018, the Company has incurred approximately \$11.0 million of project advances and development costs associated with the Japanese backlog as follows:

Project	Advance to third parties	Development costs	TOTAL
Brownfield Tk-1	1.0	1.8	2.8
Greenfield Tk-2	-	1.9	1.9
Brownfield Tk-3	5.6	0.7	6.3
Total USD million	6.6	4.4	11.0

Project advances and incurred development costs will be fully credited from the net to Etrion equity contribution shown in the last column of the table below, upon financial close.

Project	Project Costs	Gross Debt	Net Equity Contribution	Net to Etrion
Brownfield Tk-1	166	141	19	16
Greenfield Tk-2	157	127	18	18
Brownfield Tk-3	200	170	13	7
Total USD million	523	438	50	41

The equity needed to build most of these Japanese backlog projects is likely to be contributed throughout the construction period, typically expended over a two year construction period, rather than at the start of construction. The net to Etrion equity contribution shown on the table above is net of development fees the Company charges to the project companies for securing financing and developing the project at NTP.

Early stage Japanese pipeline

The Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) reported as of August 2017 total solar projects with valid FiT agreements but not yet under construction in the aggregate capacity of 26 GW. Many of these projects are still in different stages of development and seeking development partners and investors to carry these projects to completion.

Etrion is actively working on several opportunities in the market, leveraging its network of developers and partners. It is currently managing a pipeline of approximately 200 MW of projects in different stages. Some are at very early stages of due diligence while others are at advanced stages of negotiations. The Company will continue to provide visibility of individual projects once it enters into a binding agreement with developers and completes due diligences to validate the interconnection agreement with the utilities, evaluate the land rights acquisition, review status of permits and complete economic analysis. Given the early stage nature of these projects the Company will not provide timing status until the projects reach backlog stage. The estimated aggregate capacity disclosed for the pipeline is management's best estimates, however, final capacity may be adjusted based on permit restrictions, land availability and economics.

SOLAR MARKET OVERVIEW

The market for renewable energy sources, including solar, biomass, wind, hydro and bio fuels, is driven by a variety of factors, such as legislative and policy support, technology, macroeconomic conditions, pricing and environmental concerns. The overall goal for the solar energy market is to reach grid parity, whereby the price of solar energy is competitive with traditional sources of electricity, such as coal and natural gas. Solar technology cost has dropped dramatically and continues to decrease. In addition, solar energy has reached grid parity in certain parts of the world where solar irradiation and electricity prices are high. As the cost of solar technology continues to decrease, new potential markets are expected to develop in areas where solar electricity is price-competitive with other sources of energy.

Solar power plants are an important source of renewable energy. They have very low operating and maintenance costs with minimal moving parts. The technology is essentially silent, emission-free and scalable to meet multiple distributed power requirements. Energy generated from the sun consists of both energy from PV cells and energy generated from solar collectors (i.e., thermal energy or heat).

The key drivers for growth within the renewable energy sector are:

- Increasing global demand for energy due to population and economic growth combined with finite oil and gas reserves;
- Improving technologies like storage and accelerated cost reductions for renewable energy;
- Increased concern about long-term climate change and focus on reducing carbon emissions from energy generation using fossil fuels;
- Political commitment at national and regional levels to support the development and use of renewable energy sources; and
- Attractive government incentives, such as FiTs, capital subsidies and tax incentives in markets that have not yet reached grid parity.

JAPANESE MARKET

Japan is the world's third largest energy consumer and today is among the top five largest solar markets in the world. The use of solar power in Japan has accelerated since the Japanese FiT scheme for renewable energy was introduced in July 2012 to help offset the loss of nuclear power caused by the Fukushima disaster. This in turn led to most of the nation's 52 reactors being idled due to safety concerns. While current renewable energy usage remains low (currently 15% of total primary energy), Japan is planning to accelerate further renewable energy development. By the end of 2019, Japan is projected to have more than 52 GW of solar capacity.

On January 22, 2015, the METI officially announced new rules with respect to the FiT regime. The rules apply to new projects and were designed to streamline the process between developers, METI and utilities. Projects with accepted existing grid connection are not affected. METI's main objective in announcing new rules was to address the increasing speculation from developers that have been applying for the FiT but not realizing projects, and at the same time to unblock the grid assessment applications that were put on hold by some of the utilities facing overloaded capacity.

The Act to amend the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (the "FIT Amendment Act") was promulgated on June 3, 2016. The FIT Amendment Act makes various changes to the rules for the Japanese renewable energy feed in tariff program including:

- to require certain categories of projects to commence operations within three years from 1 April 2017 (i.e. by 31 March 2020); this will likely result in reduced FiT payment periods after such three years period,
- to allow such projects to change their modules without triggering changes in the FIT rate; and
- to allow such projects to also reduce their project size by more than 20% without triggering a FIT rate reduction.

In Japan, the new curtailment system has been changed from the "30 day rule per annum" to an hourly basis per annum. Uncompensated curtailment up to 30 days, annually based on one-day units, will be changed to up to 360 hours annually. The hourly basis for curtailment expands the amount available for interconnection. Furthermore, utilities may impose installation of remote curtailment systems on PV plants.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

FINANCIAL RESULTS

FIRST QUARTER SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

During the first quarter of 2018, the Group's performance and results were positively impacted by the incremental production of electricity in Japan. However, on a consolidated basis revenue decreased in comparison with the same period in 2017, due to the deconsolidation of the Chilean operating subsidiary, effective September 30, 2017. Selected consolidated financial information, prepared in accordance with IFRS, is as follows:

USD thousands (except per share data)	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17
Revenue	2,910	5,198
Japan	2,910	2,597
Chile	-	2,601
Gross profit (loss)	116	(217)
Net loss attributable to owners of Etrion	(3,663)	(6,497)
Basic and diluted loss per share:		
From total results attributable to owners of Etrion	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)
Net loss	(3,853)	(7,564)
Adjustments to net loss for:		
Net income tax expense	295	96
Depreciation and amortization	1,718	2,650
Share-based payment expense	188	263
Net finance costs	2,443	4,862
Other expense (income)	38	(29)
Income tax paid	(404)	(537)
Changes in working capital	(3,220)	(2,562)
Operating cash flow	(2,795)	(2,821)

Summarized consolidated balance sheet information, prepared in accordance with IFRS, is as follows:

USD thousands	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
Non-current assets	170,627	153,751
Current assets	54,412	58,384
Total assets	225,039	212,135
Non-current liabilities	202,054	187,515
Current liabilities	15,062	14,773
Total liabilities	217,116	202,288
Net assets	7,923	9,847
Working capital	39,350	43,611
Dividends declared	-	-

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management considers reportable segments from a geographical perspective and measures performance based on EBITDA and reviews and monitors performance of the Group on this basis. The Company has identified one reportable segment which is solar energy Japan. While the Company has determined it has only one reportable segments, the Company has decided to disclose additional information about its corporate activities as it believes that this information is useful for readers of the consolidated financial statements. Following the Chilean subsidiary deconsolidation in September 30, 2017, the Group does no longer reports financial performance of the Solar Chile segment.

SEGMENT INFORMATION THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31

Segment consolidated financial information for the three months ended March 31, prepared in accordance with IFRS, is as follows:

USD thousands	Q1-18			Q1-17			Total
	Solar Japan	Corporate	Total	Solar Chile	Solar Japan	Corporate	
Revenue	2,910	-	(2,910)	2,601	2,597	-	5,198
Operating expenses (Opex)	(1,116)	-	(1,116)	(2,189)	(622)	-	(2,811)
General and administrative (G&A)	(52)	(1,046)	(1,098)	(37)	(56)	(2,266)	(2,359)
Other income (expenses)	(12)	(26)	(38)	-	42	(13)	29
EBITDA	1,730	(1,072)	658	375	1,961	(2,279)	57
Depreciation and amortization	(1,678)	(40)	(1,718)	(1,330)	(1,273)	(47)	(2,650)
Finance income	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Finance costs	(892)	(1,606)	(2,498)	(2,633)	(709)	(1,545)	(4,887)
Loss before income tax	(840)	(2,718)	(3,558)	(3,588)	(9)	(3,871)	(7,468)
Income tax (expense) recovery	(153)	(142)	(295)	-	45	(141)	(96)
Net (loss) income for the period	(993)	(2,860)	(3,853)	(3,588)	36	(4,012)	(7,564)

Solar Japan: During Q1-18, the Group's Japanese solar segment generated revenues of \$2.9 million and EBITDA of \$1.7 million, representing an increase of 9% and a decrease of 12%, respectively, in comparison with the same period in 2017. Revenue increased driven by the additional production from the Misawa solar project and excellent performance of the Mito solar project. EBITDA decreased mainly due to the contractually agreed additional O&M expenses and the recognition of property taxes.

In addition, the Group's Japanese segment generated a net loss of \$0.9 million, in comparison with the net income results of \$36,000 for the same period in 2017. The first quarter of the year is typically one with lower irradiation due to the winter season in the northern hemisphere.

Corporate: During Q1-18, the Group's corporate segment generated negative EBITDA of \$1.1 million and a net loss of \$2.9 million, respectively. In comparison with the same period in 2017, negative EBITDA decreased primarily as a result of cost reduction initiatives implemented in the last quarter of 2017 to streamline operations resulting in a material reduction of General and Administrative expenses.

Solar Chile: Income and expenses are included only in the Group's consolidated financial statements until September 30, 2017, the date when the Group ceased to control the Chilean subsidiary, in accordance with the control reassessment completed by management under the IFRS guidelines.

NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Reconciliation of adjusted net loss to net loss

USD thousands	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
Net loss	(3,853)	(7,564)
Adjustments for non-recurring items:		
General and administrative expenses ¹	-	178
Write off guarantees	-	389
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,718	2,650
Fair value movements (derivative financial instruments)	81	(7)
Share-based payment expense	188	263
Adjusted net loss	(1,866)	(4,091)

(1) Relates to extraordinary and non-recurring professional fees.

Reconciliation of adjusted operating cash flows to operating cash flows

USD thousands	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
Operating cash flow	(2,795)	(2,821)
- Changes in working capital	3,220	2,562
- Income tax paid	404	537
Adjusted operating cash flow	829	278

(*) 2017 comparative figures include the financial performance of the Company's Chilean subsidiary, PV Salvador SpA., which is no longer consolidated with the Group.

NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Reconciliation of Solar segments Adjusted EBITDA to EBITDA		Three months ended	
USD thousands		Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
Net loss		(3,853)	(7,564)
Adjustments for:			
Net income tax expense		296	96
Net finance costs		2,498	4,875
Depreciation and amortization		1,718	2,650
EBITDA		658	57
Adjustments for non-recurring items:			
General and administrative expenses		-	178
Write off deposits in guarantee		-	389
Adjusted EBITDA		658	624
Plus: Corporate G&A expenses after non-recurring items		1,072	1,712
Solar segments Adjusted EBITDA		1,730	2,336
Less: Solar Chile adjusted EBITDA		-	375
Solar Japan Adjusted EBITDA		1,730	1,961

QUARTERLY SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Selected consolidated financial information, prepared in accordance with IFRS, is as follows:

USD thousands (except per share data)	Q1-18	Q4-17	Q3-17	Q2-17	Q1-17	Q4-16	Q3-16	Q2-16
Revenue	2,910	2,603	7,005	7,042	5,198	4,979	3,351	3,141
Japan	2,910	2,603	4,867	5,256	2,597	2,327	1,180	1,258
Chile	-	-	2,138	1,786	2,601	2,652	2,171	1,883
Net (loss) income	(3,853)	(4,225)	35,161	(6,865)	(7,564)	20,981	(88,295)	1,443
Net (loss) income from continuing operations attributable to owners of Etrion	(3,853)	(4,165)	36,080	(5,865)	(6,497)	(5,981)	(65,476)	(1,876)
Net (loss) income attributable to owners of Etrion	(3,853)	(4,165)	36,080	(5,865)	(6,497)	23,128	(61,131)	2,438
Basic and diluted loss (gain) per share:								
From continuing operations attributable to owners of Etrion	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$0.11	\$(0.02)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.20)	\$(0.01)
From total results attributable to owners of Etrion	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$0.11	\$(0.02)	\$(0.02)	\$0.07	\$(0.18)	\$0.01

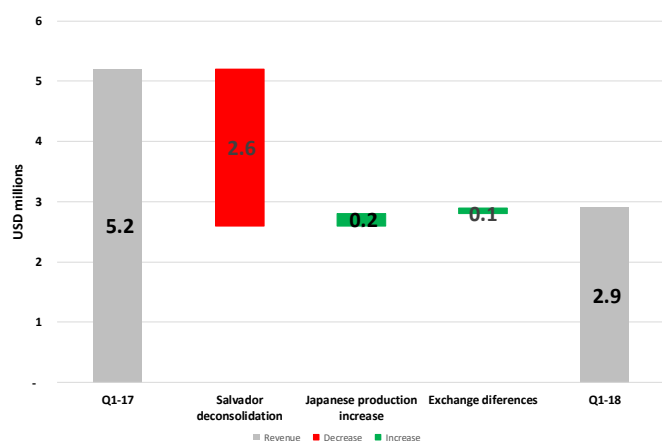
Solar-related production and revenues experience seasonality over the year due to the variability of daily sun hours in the summer months versus the winter months, resulting in lower revenues in the first and fourth quarters each year. In Japan, revenues are received in Japanese Yen and have been translated at the average ¥/\$ exchange rate for the corresponding period. Consequently, revenues expressed in \$ may fluctuate according to exchange rate variations. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in \$, which is the Group's presentation currency. The Company's functional currency is the ¥. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

(*) 2017 comparative figures include the financial performance of the Company's Chilean subsidiary, PV Salvador SpA., which is no longer consolidated with the Group.

REVENUE

USD thousands	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
FiT revenue	2,910	2,597
Market Price revenue	-	328
PPA revenue	-	2,001
Other utility income	-	272
Total revenue	2,910	5,198

Consolidated revenues decreased significantly by \$2.3 million during Q1-18 compared to the same period of 2017, exclusively due to the deconsolidation of Salvador, effective September 30, 2017. However, during Q1-18, the Group's revenue from its Japanese subsidiaries increased by 12% driven by the additional production from the Misawa solar projects. The reconciliation of total revenue in Q1-18 versus Q1-17 is as follows:



ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED EBITDA

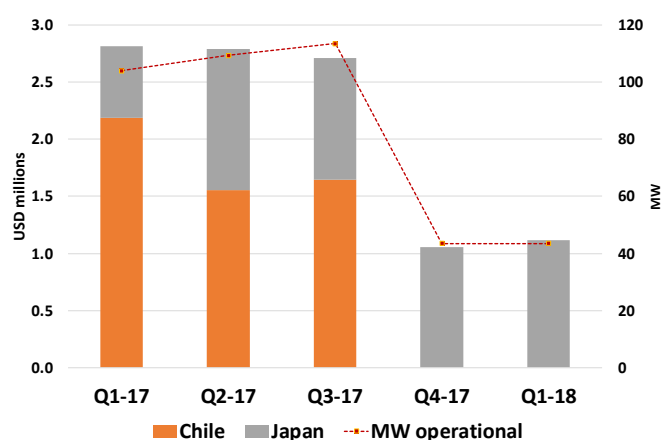
During Q1-18, adjusted consolidated EBITDA increased and significantly improved compared to the same period of 2017, mainly as a result of EBITDA being contributed by the Group's Japanese solar segment segment and material reduction of corporate overhead, partially offset by the deconsolidation of the Chilean subsidiary.

OPERATING EXPENSES

USD thousands	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
O&M costs	207	674
Purchased power	-	950
Personnel costs	243	300
D&A	1,678	2,603
Property tax	294	31
Insurance	62	120
Land lease	235	234
Transmission cost	-	416
Other expenses	75	87
Total operating expenses	2,794	5,415

During Q1-18, operating expenses decreased by \$2.6 million (48%), compared to the same period of 2017, primarily due to the deconsolidation of the Chilean subsidiary, effective September 30, 2017, partially offset by the incremental operational costs (O&M and other operating costs) associated with the Misawa solar project and the recognition of property taxes in Japan.

The chart below shows the historical operating expenses before depreciation and amortization over the last five quarters including the effect of the recently added projects in Japan.



(*) 2017 comparative figures include the financial performance of the Company's Chilean subsidiary, PV Salvador SpA., which is no longer consolidated with the Group.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

USD thousands	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
Salaries and benefits	468	763
Board of directors fees	69	67
Share-based payments	188	263
Professional fees	136	517
Listing and marketing	73	71
D&A	40	47
Office lease	80	91
Office, travel and other	84	197
Write off guarantees	-	389
Total general and admin	1,138	2,405

During Q1-18, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$1.3 million (53%), compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to a significant reduction of salary and benefit expenses due to internal restructuring, share-based payments reduction due to forfeitures, and a decrease in professional fees.

NET FINANCE COSTS

USD thousands	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
Interest project loans	870	3,426
Interest corporate bond	862	897
Fair value movements	81	(7)
Foreign exchange loss	629	645
Other finance costs	56	13
Net finance cost	2,498	4,875

During Q1-18 net finance costs decreased by \$2.4 million (49%) compared to the same period in 2017, mainly due to the deconsolidation of the Chilean subsidiary, effective September 30, 2017.

During Q1-18, the Group capitalized \$0.1 million (2017: \$0.1 million) of borrowing costs associated with credit facilities obtained to finance the construction of Komatsu and Misawa.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

USD thousands	Three months ended	
	Q1-18	Q1-17(*)
Current income tax expense	230	288
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	62	(192)
Net income tax expense	295	96

The Group recognized an income tax expense of \$0.1 million (2017: \$0.2 million) associated with its solar power projects in Japan and an income tax expense of \$0.1 million (2017: \$0.1 million) associated with its management services subsidiaries. In addition, the Group recognized a deferred income tax expense of \$0.1 million (2017: \$0.2 million income tax recovery) primarily due to the effect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

(*) 2017 comparative figures include the financial performance of the Company's Chilean subsidiary, PV Salvador SpA., which is no longer consolidated with the Group.

FINANCIAL POSITION

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCING

CASH POSITION

USD thousands	March 31	December 31
	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Unrestricted at parent level	21,398	30,385
Restricted at project level	16,661	12,818
Total cash and cash equivalents	38,059	43,203

UNRESTRICTED CASH ANALYSIS

The Group's cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2018, included unrestricted cash of \$21.4 million (December 31, 2017: \$30.4 million) held at the corporate level. Unrestricted cash decreased by \$8.9 million (30%) mainly due to the land acquisition for the Greenfield Tk-2 project, and corporate G&A, partially offset by project cash distributions received from the Japanese operating projects and exchange rate differences.

The Group has a fully-funded portfolio of operational and under construction projects. In addition, the Group expects to generate sufficient operating cash flows in 2018 and beyond from its operating solar power projects to meet its obligations and expects to finance the construction and/or acquisition of new projects with a combination of cash and cash equivalents, additional corporate equity, assets sale or debt financing and non-recourse project loans, as required.

RESTRICTED CASH ANALYSIS

USD thousands	March 31	December 31
	2018	2017
Japan	16,661	12,818
Total restricted cash	16,661	12,818

The Group's cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2018, included restricted cash held at the project level in Japan that is restricted by the lending banks for future repayment of interest and principal and working capital requirements related to each project. Restricted cash and cash equivalents can be distributed from the Group's projects, subject to approval from the lending banks, through repayment of shareholder loans, payment of interest on shareholder loans or dividend distributions. Restricted cash increased by \$3.8 million (30%) mainly due to operating cash flow and proceeds from the credit facilities.

WORKING CAPITAL

At March 31, 2018, the Group had working capital of \$39.4 million (December 31, 2017: \$43.6 million). This working capital includes the fair market value of interest rate swap contracts that are classified as current liabilities in accordance with IFRS but which are not expected to be settled in cash in the next 12 months without replacement. Excluding these derivative financial liabilities that are not expected to be settled in the near-term, the Group's working capital would have been \$40.8 million. (December 31, 2017: \$45.1 million).

At March 31, 2018, the Group's contractual obligations for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

USD thousands	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	After 5 years	Total
EPC contract	1,145	-	-	-	-	-	1,145
Project loans	10,762	11,984	9,440	9,125	9,363	128,359	179,033
Corporate bond	3,368	42,528	-	-	-	-	45,896
O&M contracts	613	955	1,061	1,298	1,237	15,923	21,087
Operating leases	948	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	14,593	19,753
Trade payables	1,972	-	-	-	-	-	1,972
Total	18,808	56,520	11,554	11,476	11,653	158,875	268,886

The Group's main contractual obligations are related to contracts entered into by the Japanese project companies to finance, build and/or maintain solar power plants in Japan (i.e. EPC, O&M, operating leases and trade payables). All of the contractual obligations will be funded from existing cash available, future cash flows from operations and/or debt refinancing with no additional capital investments to be made by the Group.

NET EQUITY

During the first quarter of 2018, the total equity attributable to owners of the Company decreased by \$1.8 million from a net asset position of \$9.0 million at December 31, 2017, to a net assets position of \$7.2 million at March 31, 2018. This change was primarily due to the recognition of \$3.6 million of net loss during the period, partially offset by the cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment and unrealized fair value gains recognized within other reserves associated with the Group's derivative financial instruments. Total equity attributable to owners of the Company at March 31, 2018, was negatively impacted by the cumulative fair value losses of \$13.0 million recognized within other reserves that are associated with the Group's derivative financial instruments. Excluding these fair value losses, the total equity attributable to owners of the Company at March 31, 2018, would have resulted in a net asset position of \$20.1 million.

BORROWINGS

Non-recourse project loans

The following is a summary of the Group's non-recourse project loans and bond balances:

USD thousands	MW	Maturity	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
Shizukuishi	25	December 31, 2034	62,903	59,319
Mito	9	December 31, 2034	23,315	21,993
Misawa	10	December 31, 2034	30,137	28,415
Komatsu	13	December 31, 2034	35,977	29,286
Total			152,332	139,013

Japanese projects

The non-recourse project loans obtained by the Group's Japanese subsidiaries to finance the construction costs of the Group's Japanese solar power projects, mature between 2034 and 2036 and bear annual interest rates of Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate ("TIBOR") plus a margin ranging from 1.1% to 1.4%. The Japanese non-recourse project loans are 90% hedged through interest rate swap contracts during the operational period at an interest rate ranging from 1.72% to 3.13% all-in. At March 31, 2018, the fair value of the non-recourse project loans approximated their carrying values as the loans bear floating interest rates. All the Japanese interest rate swap contracts qualified for hedge accounting at March 31, 2018, and December 31, 2017.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Group's Japanese subsidiaries with solar power projects under construction drew down a total of ¥491 million (\$4.6 million) and ¥35 million (\$0.3 million) under the senior financing agreements and under the VAT credit facility, respectively (2017: ¥2,530 million and ¥210 million, respectively). At March 31, 2018, the combined undrawn gross amount under all the Japanese credit facilities amounted to ¥nil (2017: ¥3,321 million (\$29.7 million)). At March 31, 2018, the fair value of the non-recourse project loans approximated their carrying values as the loans bear floating interest rates. All the Japanese interest rate swap contracts qualified for hedge accounting at March 31, 2018, and December 31, 2017.

At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group was not in breach of any of the imposed operational and financial covenants associated with its Japanese project loans.

Corporate borrowings

At March 31, 2018, the Group had €33.7 million of corporate bonds outstanding (net). The bonds were issued by the Company in April 2014 at 8.0% annual interest with a 5-year maturity. The carrying amount of the corporate bond as at March 31, 2018, including accrued interest net of transaction costs, was \$42.7 million (December 31, 2017: \$40.7 million).

The corporate bond agreement includes a call option that allows the Company to redeem the bond early (in its entirety) at any time at a specified percentage over the par value. The Company can call the bonds after the second year at 4% above par value, after the third year at 2.5% above par value and after the fourth year at 1% above par value. During 2017, the Company's corporate bond started trading at a premium, triggering an implicit yield below the 8% fixed-rate coupon and management concluded that the corporate bond call option was "in-the-money" and therefore the embedded derivative had value. During the first quarter of 2018, the Group recognized a fair value loss of \$81 thousand associated with the change in the fair value of the corporate bond call option.

At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group was not in breach of any of the imposed operational and financial covenants associated with its corporate borrowings.

Net debt reconciliation

The Group's adjusted net debt position on a cash basis, (excluding non-cash items and VAT facilities) is as follows:

USD thousands	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
Total borrowings as per IFRS	194,984	179,701
VAT facilities	(2,915)	(2,441)
Accrued interest	(1,976)	(620)
Transaction costs	2,774	2,736
Adjusted borrowings	192,867	179,376
Cash and cash equivalents	(38,059)	(43,203)
Adjusted consolidated net debt	154,808	136,173
Adjusted corporate net debt	20,163	10,110

The Group's consolidated net debt increased during Q1-18, in comparison with December 31, 2018, mainly due additional funds drawn from the SMTB credit facilities to fund the construction costs of Komatsu.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At the date of this MD&A, the Company had 334,094,324 common shares (May 9, 2017: 334,094,324) and options to acquire 150,000 common shares of the Company (May 9, 2017: 2,638,000) issued and outstanding. The options expire on April 28, 2018, with exercise price Canadian dollar ("CAD\$") CAD\$1.59 per share.

In addition, the Company maintains the 2014 Restricted Share Unit Plan pursuant to which employees, consultants, directors and officers of the Group may be awarded RSUs. The RSUs have a contractual term of four years and are subject to certain time-based conditions and in certain cases are also subject to performance-based vesting conditions. At the date of this MD&A, the Company had 22,424,433 RSUs outstanding of which 22,099,727 are performance based.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Group had no off-balance sheet arrangements at March 31, 2018, and December 31, 2017.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The Group plans to allocate its unrestricted cash by prioritizing the Japanese market. Based on the current status, the Company does not anticipate beginning construction of its Japanese backlog project until late 2018.

The equity needs to build the Japanese backlog project are likely to be contributed throughout the construction period, rather than at start of construction.

The Group will finance the development and/or construction costs associated with its projects under development, as well as new projects, with a combination of cash and cash equivalents, additional corporate debt or equity financing and non-recourse project loans, as required.

Contractual commitments

The Group enters into engineering, procurement and construction agreements with large international contractors that design, construct, operate and maintain utility-scale solar photovoltaic power plants. As of March 31, 2018, the Group had a contractual obligation to acquire construction services in the amount of \$1.1 million related to the construction of the 13.2 MW Komatsu solar power projects in Japan. This contractual obligation will be funded from existing cash available at the project company level or from future cash flows from operations with no additional capital investments to be made by the Group or additional funding from the Group's unrestricted cash balance.

Contingencies

On August 10, 2015, the Group received a litigation notice from a former employee alleging unreconciled labor-related differences. The Company's directors believe the claim is without merit, and the Group intends to vigorously defend itself. Given the stage of the legal process, the Company is unable to make a reliable estimate of the financial effects of the litigation.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

In connection with the preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the Company's management has made assumptions and estimates about future events and applied judgments that affect the reported values of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. These assumptions, estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, current trends and other factors that the Company's management believes to be relevant at the time the consolidated financial statements are prepared. On a regular basis, the Company's management reviews the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with IFRS. However, because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from these assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material.

There has been no change to the critical accounting estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2018, from those disclosed in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of January 1, 2018, as follows:

IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers: This standard deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations.

IFRS 15 assessment: The Group has completed the assessment and full impact of IFRS 15 and has adopted this standard in the accounting period beginning on January 1, 2018. Etrion's solar power plants produce electricity, which is measured based on kWh. The selling price of electricity is also calculated with reference to kWh and the single performance obligation is to deliver kWh of electricity produced in the measuring point of the electricity grid. Therefore, revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied. This is overtime, when electricity produced is measured by the meters and therefore the Company will use the right to invoice practical expedient as per IFRS 15.B16. The IFRS 15 right to invoice practical expedient method is not different from the Company's accounting policies currently in place.

IFRS 15 transition: The Company has elected to use the modified retrospective method to all contracts with customers. In practice, the IFRS 15 revenue recognition requirements have no effect on timing or amount of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, because of the fixed-price long term contracts with the power utilities in Japan. The IFRS 15 adoption has no

quantitative impact in the Company's financial statements and therefore there is no impact on the accumulated deficit balance.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments: This standard addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and liabilities, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Management expects IFRS 9 to affect the Companies' hedge accounting processes and controls. The Group has completed the process of evaluating the impact of the IFRS 9 on the financial statements and on its internal controls and has adopted this standard on January 1, 2018. The new accounting policies based on IFRS 9 will be applied from January 1, 2018 and, in accordance with the transitional provisions in IFRS 9, comparative figures will not be restated. Etrion will adopt IFRS 9 retrospectively with transition adjustments recognized through equity as at January 1, 2018, except for the hedge accounting provisions of IFRS 9, which were applied prospectively effective January 1, 2018. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not result in any transition adjustments being recognized as at January 1, 2018.

Classification of financial instruments: IFRS 9 introduces a new model for classifying financial assets. The classification of financial assets depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model for managing the financial assets. The classification and measurement of financial liabilities under IFRS 9 remains the same as in IAS 39 except where an entity has chosen to measure a financial liability at fair value with changes through profit and loss. Etrion identified its financial assets under the scope of IFRS 9 and have run them through the classification principles of the standard in order to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics (SPPI test) and to identify the applicable business model. As a result of this assessment the financial assets of the Company will be classified under amortized costs and fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets: IFRS 9 establishes a new model for recognition and measurement of impairments in loans and receivables that are measured at Amortized Cost or FVOCI—the so-called “expected credit losses” model. Expected credit losses are calculated by: (a) identifying scenarios in which a loan or receivable defaults; (b) estimating the cash shortfall that would be incurred in each scenario if a default were to happen; (c) multiplying that loss by the probability of the default happening; and (d) summing the results of all such possible default events. Because every loan and receivable has at least some probability of defaulting in the future, every loan or receivable has an expected credit loss associated with it—from the moment of its origination or acquisition. Etrion's accounts receivables arising from the sale of electricity in Japan have a 30 days payment terms and none of the operating Japanese entities have experience any payment delays since the first invoice was issued. Based on past experience and also based on future expectations and credit rating of the counterparties (Japanese utilities) no calculation or assessment of impairment losses is required as of the adoption date.

RELATED PARTIES

For the purposes of preparing the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, under ordinary control, or if one party can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. The Company's major shareholder is the Lundin family, which collectively owns directly and through various investment trust approximately 24.3% of the Company's common shares. All related party transactions are made on terms equivalent to those made on an arm's length basis.

The related party transactions disclosed in the notes to the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2018, are summarized below.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Lundin Petroleum AB and subsidiaries

The Group receives professional services from Lundin Petroleum AB and from Lundin Services BV, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lundin Petroleum AB for market and investor relation activities in Sweden and general and administrative expenses, respectively. During Q1-18, the Group incurred general and administrative expenses of \$7,000 (2017: \$9,000), respectively, from Lundin Petroleum AB and its subsidiary. At March 31, 2018, the Group had \$nil (December 31, 2017: \$1,000) outstanding in relation to these expenses.

Lundin family

During Q1-18, the Group recognized \$10,000 (2017: \$0.2 million) of interest expense and \$1,000 (2017: \$10,000) of transaction costs associated with the portion of the corporate bonds held by investment companies associated with the Lundin family.

Lundin SA

During Q1-18, the Group recognized \$30,000 (2017: \$30,000) under a services agreement with Lundin SA to make available fully staffed and equipped premises to serve members of its Board of Directors. The contract is renewed automatically, unless terminated by either party.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The key management of the Group includes members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, Marco A. Northland and the Chief Financial Officer, Christian Lacueva.

During Q1-18, the Group recognized \$0.2 million (2017: \$0.4 million) within general and administrative expenses associated with the remuneration of key management personnel, related to salaries and short-term benefits, pension costs, fees paid to the Board of Directors and share-based payment expenses. At March 31, 2018, the Group had \$ nil outstanding to key management personnel (December 31, 2017: \$0.4 million).

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks relating to its operations. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and electricity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, specifically changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk exposures through interest rate swap contracts. However, the Group has not entered into any foreign exchange rate hedges as monetary assets and liabilities held by the Group's subsidiaries are primarily held in the individual subsidiaries' functional currencies. In addition, the Group is directly exposed to inflation in Japan, as the FiT contracts are not inflation-adjusted, but some of the operating costs will be impacted by inflation, if it increases or decreases in the future.

The Company's management carries out risk management procedures with guidance from the Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Refer to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, for further details relating to the Group's financial risk management.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A summary of the Group's derivative financial instruments is as follows:

USD thousands	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
Derivative financial assets:		
Corporate bond call option	245	319
Total derivative financial assets	245	319
Derivative financial liabilities:		
Interest rate swap contracts		
Current portion	1,534	1,444
Non-current portion	9,446	8,788
Total derivative financial instruments	10,980	10,232

During 2017, the Group recognized finance income of \$0.3 million associated with the fair value of the corporate bond call option, which is considered an embedded derivative in the debt contract and deemed to be in-the-money as of the end of 2017. During the first quarter of 2018, the Group recognized a fair value loss of \$81 thousand associated with the change in the fair value of the corporate bond call option.

The Group enters into interest rate swap contracts in order to hedge against the risk of variations in the Group's cash flows as a result of floating interest rates on its non-recourse project loans in Japan. The fair value of these interest rate swap contracts is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows, using the notional amount to maturity as per the interest rate swap contracts, the observable TIBOR interest rate forward yield curves and an appropriate discount factor.

The fair market value of the interest rate swap contracts at March 31, 2018, increased to a liability position of \$10.9 million (2017: \$10.2 million) due to a decrease in the forecasted TIBOR curve in comparison with December 31, 2017. At March 31, 2018, and December 31, 2017, all of the Group's derivative financial instruments qualified for hedge accounting with fair value movements accounted for within equity, except for the ineffective portion that is recorded in to finance income/costs.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on the Group's long-term performance and could cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. Certain of such risks are discussed below. For a more detailed discussion of risk factors applicable to the Group, see Etrion's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2017, which has been filed on SEDAR and is available under Etrion's profile at www.sedar.com. Risk management is carried out by the Company's management with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also oversees and provides assistance with the overall risk management strategy and mitigation plan of the Group.

FINANCIAL RISKS

DEBT AND EQUITY FINANCING

The Group's anticipated growth and development activities will depend on the Group's ability to secure additional financing (i.e., equity financing, corporate debt, and/or non-recourse project loans). The Group cannot be certain that financing will be available when needed, and, as a result, the Group may need to delay discretionary expenditures. In addition, the Group's level of indebtedness from time to time could impair its ability to obtain additional financing and to take advantage of business opportunities as they arise. Failure to comply with facility covenants and obligations could also expose the Group to the risk of seizure or forced sale of some or all of its assets.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND LIQUIDITY

Although the Group is currently generating significant cash flows from its operational projects, the construction and acquisition of additional projects will require significant external funding. Failure to obtain financing on a timely basis could cause the Group to miss certain business opportunities, reduce or terminate its operations or forfeit its direct or indirect interest in certain projects. There is no assurance that debt and/or equity financing, or cash generated from operations, will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes, or, if debt and/or equity financing is available, that it will be available on terms acceptable to the Group. The inability of the Group to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material impact on the Group's business model, financial position and performance.

MARKET RISKS

The Group is exposed to financial risks such as interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, electricity price risk and third-party credit risk. The Company's management seeks to minimize the effects of interest rate risk by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

COST UNCERTAINTY

The Group's current and future operations are exposed to cost fluctuations and other unanticipated expenditures that could have a material impact on the Group's financial performance.

NON-FINANCIAL RISKS

LICENSES AND PERMITS

The Group's operations require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities that are subject to changes in regulation and operating circumstances. There is no assurance that the Group will be able to obtain all the necessary licenses and permits required to develop future renewable energy projects. At the date of this MD&A, to the best of the Company's knowledge, all necessary licenses and permits have been obtained for projects already built and under construction, and the Group is complying in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits.

GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION

The renewable energy sector is subject to extensive government regulation. These regulations are subject to change based on current and future economic and political conditions. The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the industries in which the Group operates could lead to delays in the construction or development of additional solar power projects and/or adversely impair its ability to acquire and develop economic projects, generate adequate internal returns from operating projects and continue operating in current markets. Specifically, reductions in the FiT payable to the Group on its existing solar power projects in Italy and Japan as well as other legislative or regulatory changes could impact the profitability of the Group's solar power projects.

COMPETITION

The renewable energy industry is extremely competitive and many of the Group's competitors have greater financial and operational resources. There is no assurance that the Group will be able to acquire new renewable energy projects in order to grow in accordance with the Company's strategy. The Group also competes in securing the equipment necessary for the construction of solar energy projects. Equipment and other materials necessary to construct production and transmission facilities may be in short supply, causing project delays or cost fluctuations.

PRICES AND MARKETS FOR ELECTRICITY

The Group is not exposed to significant electricity market price risk as the revenues generated by its operating solar power projects in Japan were secured by long-term contracts based on a FiT.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Renewable energy development and production activities are subject to significant political and economic uncertainties that may adversely affect the Group's performance. Uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the possibility of expropriation, nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing or future FiTs/PPAs, a change in renewable energy pricing policies and a change in taxation policies or the regulatory environment in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. These uncertainties, all of which are beyond the Group's control, could have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and operating performance. In addition, if legal disputes arise relating to any of the Group's operations, the Group could be subject to legal claims and litigation within the jurisdiction in which it operates.

RELIANCE ON CONTRACTORS AND KEY EMPLOYEES

The ability of the Company to conduct its operations is highly dependent on the availability of skilled workers. The labor force in many parts of the world is unionized and politicized, and the Group's operations may be subject to strikes and other disruptions. In addition, the success of the Company is largely dependent upon the performance of its management and key employees. There is a risk that the departure of any member of management or any key employee could have a material adverse effect on the Group. The Group's business model relies on qualified and experienced contractors to

design, construct and operate its renewable energy projects. There is a risk that such contractors are not available or that the price for their services impairs the economic viability of the Group's projects.

ETRION OUTLOOK AND GUIDANCE

On March 13, 2018, Etrion issued a revenue and project-level EBITDA forecast for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. The Group has reviewed the previously released guidance in light of the three months' performance and have concluded that at this stage there is no basis to modify the guidance for the full year. The Group will continue to reassess its guidance and will make any adjustments and disclosures as may be warranted.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In accordance with National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosures in Issuers Annual and Interim Filings*, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required to:

- design or supervise the design and evaluate the effectiveness of the Group's disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"); and
- design or supervise the design and evaluate the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR").

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have not identified any material weakness in the Group's DC&P and ICFR.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Forward-looking information and statements are included throughout this MD&A and include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: the Group's plans for future growth and development activities (including, but not limited to, expectations relating to the timing of the development, construction, permitting, licensing, financing operation and electricity production, as the case may be, of its future solar power plants in Japan); expectations relating to future solar energy production and the means by which, and to whom, such future solar energy will be sold; the need for, and amount of, additional capital to fund the construction or acquisition of new projects and the expected sources of such capital; and expectations relating to grid parity. The above constitute forward-looking information, within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation, which involves risks, uncertainties and factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations, including, without limitation: risks associated with operating exclusively in foreign jurisdictions; risks associated with the regulatory frameworks in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, or expects to operate, including the possibility of changes thereto; uncertainties with respect to the identification and availability of suitable additional renewable energy projects on economic terms; uncertainties with respect to the Group's ability to negotiate PPAs with industrial energy users; uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future; the risk that the Company's solar projects may not produce electricity or generate revenues and earnings at the levels expected; the risk that the construction or operating costs of the Company's projects may be higher than anticipated; uncertainties with respect to the receipt or timing of all applicable permits for the development of projects; the impact of general economic conditions and world-wide industry conditions in the jurisdictions and industries in which the Group operates; risks inherent in the ability of the Group to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet current and future obligations; stock market volatility; and other factors, many of which are beyond the Group's control.

All such forward-looking information is based on certain assumptions and analyses made by the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors the Company believes are appropriate in the circumstances. In addition to the assumptions set out elsewhere in this MD&A, such assumptions include, but are not limited to: the ability of the Group to obtain the required permits in a timely fashion and project and debt financing on economic terms and/or in accordance with its expectations; the ability of the Group to identify and acquire additional solar power projects, [and assumptions relating to management's assessment of the impact of the new Japanese FIT regime]. The foregoing factors, assumptions and risks are not exhaustive and are further discussed in Etrion's most recent Annual Information Form and other public disclosure available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking information and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking information will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits will be derived therefrom. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required by law, Etrion does not intend to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding the Company, including its Annual Information Form, may be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com or by visiting the Company's website at www.etrion.com.