Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.

Quarterly Information (ITR) at
March 31, 2018
and report on review of
quarterly information

Report on review of quarterly information

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim accounting information of Óleo e Gás Participações S.A. ("Company"), included in the Quarterly Information Form (ITR) for the quarter ended March 31, 2018, comprising the balance sheet at that date and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the quarter then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the interim accounting information in accordance with the accounting standard CPC 21, Interim Financial Reporting, of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) and International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as the presentation of this information in accordance with the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM), applicable to the preparation of the Quarterly Information (ITR). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim accounting information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Reviews of Interim Financial Information (NBC TR 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity and ISRE 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion on the interim information

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim accounting information included in the quarterly information referred to above has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with CPC 21 and IAS 34 applicable to the preparation of the Quarterly Information, and presented in accordance with the standards issued by the CVM.

Matters of Emphasis

Arbitration procedure for exclusion of investee of Consortium BS-4

We draw attention to Note 1.2 to the quarterly information, which describes the details of the notification requiring the exclusion of Dommo Energia S.A. ("Dommo") from the consortium of exploratory block BS-4, filed on October 20, 2017 by one of the consortium partners. Dommo initiated an arbitration proceeding on October 23, 2017. Our conclusion is not qualified due to this matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Rua do Russel 804, Edifício Manchete, 6º e 7º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil, 22210-010,
T: +55 (21) 3232 6112, www.pwc.com.br

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.

Corporate restructuring and continuity assumption

We draw attention to Notes 1.3 and 2 (a) to financial information, which detail that on June 2, 2017, the Company and others filed in the 4th Business Court of the District of Rio de Janeiro, a request to close the Judicial Recovery process. The request was granted on August 2, 2017, without prejudice to the continuance of the judicial reorganization plans, which has as its objective the down-stream merger of the Company by its investee Dommo Energia S.A. during 2018. The quarterly information was prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue operating as a going concern following the merger, and should be read in this context. Our conclusion is not qualified due to this matter.

Other matters

Statement of value added

We have also reviewed the statement of value added for the quarter ended March 31, 2018. This statement is the responsibility of the Company's management, and is required to be presented in accordance with standards issued by the CVM applicable to the preparation of Quarterly Information (ITR) and is considered supplementary information under IFRS, which do not require the presentation of the statement of value added. This statement has been submitted to the same review procedures described above and, based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe it has not been prepared, in all material respects, in a manner consistent with the interim accounting information taken as a whole.

Audit and review of previous year's figures

The Quarterly Information (ITR) referred to in the first paragraph includes accounting information relating to income, changes in shareholders' equity, cash flows and value added for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, obtained from quarterly information (ITR for that quarter) and balance sheets as of December 31, 2017, obtained from the financial statements as of December 31, 2017, presented for comparison purposes. The review of the Quarterly Information (ITR) for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 and the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 were conducted under the responsibility of other independent auditors, who issued an unmodified review report on May 8, 2017, other than emphasis of matter paragraphs relating to the judicial recovery plan and the significant uncertainty related to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and an unmodified audit report dated March 7, 2018, other than emphasis of matter paragraphs related to the arbitration proceeding involving the notification requiring the exclusion of Dommo from the BS-4 Consortium and aspects related to corporate restructuring and the going concern assumption.

Rio de Janeiro, May 15, 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes
CRC 2SP000160/O-5

Patricio M. Roche

Patricio Marques Roche
Contador CRC 1RJ081115/O-4

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.

Quartely Information (ITR) at
March 31, 2018
and report on review of
quarterly information

Contents

Management Report

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A. (“OGpar” or the “Company”) hereby announces its results for the period ended March 31, 2018. The financial information is presented in thousands of Brazilian Reais, except when indicated otherwise, and in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

Declaration by the Board of Executive Officers

Pursuant to Article 25 of CVM Instruction 480/2009, the Company’s Board of Executive Officers hereby declares that it has discussed, reviewed and agreed with the Independent Auditor’s Report issued by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes on May 15, 2018, and with the interim financial information for the period ended March 31, 2018.

Rio de Janeiro, May 15, 2018

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.
(Publicly-held Company)

Statements of financial position as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	3/31/2018	12/31/2017
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**5**	140	898
Marketable securities	**6**	44,853	35,882
Income tax, social contribution and other taxes recoverable	**9**	7,588	7,448
Credits with related parties	**10**	633	633
Other credits and prepaid expenses	**7**	129	210
Total Current Assets		**53,343**	**45,071**
Total Assets		**53,343**	**45,071**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade accounts payable	**11**	727	462
Income tax, social contribution and other taxes payable	**9**	2	2
Salaries and payroll charges		357	122
Loans with related parties	**10**	95,302	93,017
Other accounts payable		151	151
Total Current Liabilities		**96,539**	**93,754**
Equity (Unsecured Liabilities)			
Capital stock		8,821,155	8,821,155
Other comprehensive income		(345)	(9,316)
Accumulated losses		(8,864,006)	(8,860,522)
Total Equity (Unsecured Liabilities)		**(43,196)**	**(48,683)**
Total Liabilities and Equity (Unsecured Liabilities)		**53,343**	**45,071**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.
(Publicly-held Company)

Statements of operations

Periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands of reais, except for basic and diluted loss per share)

	Note	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	**13**	(866)	(874)
Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries	**8**	-	(14,245)
Results before financial result and taxes		**(866)**	**(15,119)**
Financial results			
Financial revenue	**14**	84	167
Financial expenses	**14**	(1,985)	(1,631)
Net exchange variation	**14**	(717)	1,253
		(2,618)	**(211)**
Loss for the period		**(3,484)**	**(15,330)**
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share - (in R$)	**19**	**(0.10766)**	**(0.47373)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.
(Publicly-held Company)

Statements of comprehensive income

Periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands of reais)

	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
Loss for the period	(3,484)	(15,330)
Currency translation adjustments (CTA)	-	4,488
Financial assets available for sale – fair value net variation	8,971	-
Total Comprehensive Income	**5,487**	**(10,842)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A. (Publicly-held Company)

Statements of changes in equity (unsecured liabilities)

Periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Capital Stock	Capital Reserve	Other comprehensive income	Accumulated (losses)	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2017		**8,821,155**	**30,362**	**(55,204)**	**(9,217,694)**	**(421,381)**
Currency translation adjustments of investee (CTA)	**8**	-	-	4,488	-	4,488
Loss for the period		-	-	-	(15,330)	(15,330)
Balances as at March 31, 2017		**8,821,155**	**30,362**	**(50,716)**	**(9,233,024)**	**(432,223)**
Share issue premium of investee		-	20,523	-	-	20,523
Adjustment effects of the currency translation adjustments of investee	**8**	-	-	(308)	-	(308)
Reclassification adjustments to reflect the dilution of interest		-	(50,885)	-	-	(50,885)
Realization of currency translation adjustments		-	-	51,024	-	51,024
Financial assets available for sale – fair value net variation		-	-	(9,316)	-	(9,316)
Profit for the period		-	-	-	372,502	372,502
Balances as at December 31, 2017		**8,821,155**	**-**	**(9,316)**	**(8,860,522)**	**(48,683)**
Financial assets available for sale – fair value net variation		-	-	8,971	-	8,971
Loss for the period		-	-	-	(3,484)	(3,484)
Balances as at March 31, 2018		**8,821,155**	**-**	**(345)**	**(8,864,006)**	**(43,196)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.
(Publicly-held Company)

Statements of cash flow

Periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Loss for the period		**(3,484)**	**(15,330)**
Adjustments to reconcile loss with cash flow from operating activities:			
Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries	**8**	-	14,245
Unrealized exchange variation on loans and financing	**10**	247	(1,254)
Provisioned interest/charges on financing payable	**10**	1,788	1,388
Cash used in operating activities		**(1,449)**	**(951)**
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Other credits and related parties		81	(44)
Income tax, social contribution and other taxes recoverable	**9**	(140)	(51)
Trade accounts payable	**11**	265	131
Salaries and payroll charges		235	-
Income tax, social contribution and other taxes payable	**9**	-	(10)
		441	**26**
Net cash used in operating activities		**(1,008)**	**(925)**
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Loans and financing	**10**	250	1,236
Net cash provided by financing activities		**250**	**1,236**
Cash and cash equivalents variations		**(758)**	**311**
Statement of cash and cash equivalents variations			
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		898	65
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		140	376
Cash and cash equivalents variations		**(758)**	**311**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A.
(Publicly-held Company)

Statements of value added

Periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
Inputs acquired from third parties			
Materials, energy, outsourced services and other		(239)	(598)
Gross value added		**(239)**	**(598)**
Net value added produced by the Company		**(239)**	**(598)**
Value added received through transfers			
Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries	**8**	-	(14,245)
Financial revenue and net exchange variations	**14**	(633)	1,420
		(633)	**(12,825)**
Total value added to distribute		**(872)**	**(13,423)**
Distribution of value added			
Employees		501	216
Taxes			
Taxes, fees and contributions		126	60
Financial expenses	**14**	1,985	1,631
Value distributed to shareholders			
Loss for the period		(3,484)	(15,330)
Total value added distributed		**(872)**	**(13,423)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.

Notes to the interim financial information

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Brazilian Reais - except when indicated otherwise)

1 Operations

1.1 Corporate structure

Óleo e Gás Participações S.A. ("OGpar" or the "Company") was founded on April 10, 2006, under the name Centennial Asset Participação Corumbá S.A. After a spin-off of the net assets associated with businesses other than oil and gas, on September 3, 2007 the name was changed to OGX Petróleo e Gás Participações S.A., and subsequently, on December 6, 2013, to its current name. Headquartered in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the Company's purpose is to hold interests in other companies operating in the oil and gas segment, both Brazilian and foreign, and organized in any business format.

As at March 31, 2018, the Company held an 1.29% interest in Dommo Energia S.A. ("Dommo Energia").

1.2 Portfolio of the investee Dommo Energia

Development and production fields

As at March 31, 2018, the Company's investee Dommo Energia, which operates in the exploration and production segment, held interests in the following fields:

N(	**Coun**	**Basin**	**Blocks**	**Field**	**Operator**	**% Dommo Energia**	**Contractual period**
1	Brazil	Campos	BMC 41	Tubarão Azul	Dommo Energia	100%	5/09/2012 to 5/09/2039 (i)
2	Brazil	Campos	BMC 39/40	Tubarão Martelo	Dommo Energia	100%	4/19/2012 to 4/19/2039 (ii)
3	Brazil	Santos	BS-4	Atlanta	Queiroz Galvão E&P	40%	12/27/2006 to 12/27/2033 (iii)
4	Brazil	Santos	BS-4	Oliva	Queiroz Galvão E&P	40%	12/27/2006 to 12/27/2033 (iii)

(i) In the process of decommissioning. In accordance with the material fact dated January 22, 2016, the decommissioning of the production vessel FPSO OSX-1, operating in the field, was completed.

(ii) The Tubarão Martelo field is currently operational.

(iii) The operator Quiroz Galvão E&P announced the Atlanta field's first oil on May 22, 2018.

In October 2017, the investee Dommo Energia was notified by one of the exploration block partners BS-4 requesting the exclusion of Dommo from the consortium, with no offer to pay prices or repair damages, to opt out of the Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA"), the BS-4 Consortium agreement and the concession agreement ("Notice"). As stated in the Notice, the grounds for the demand would be Dommo Energia's inability to remedy its default by the sixtieth (60^{th}) day following the date of issue of the notification of default in relation to the cash calls to cover the BS-4 Consortium's expenses.

In this respect, Dommo Energia informed the market on October 23, 2017 that it had filed an arbitration proceeding with the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) under the terms of UNCITRAL's arbitration regulations against Barra and QGEP, to challenge: (i) the exercise of the alleged option by Barra demanding that Dommo withdraw from the JOA in relation to BS-4, as well as from the BS-4 Consortium agreement and from the BS-4 Concession Agreement, without any offer whatsoever for the payment or compensation; (ii) QGEP's default status as the operator of the BS-4 Consortium; and (iii) the illegality of certain JOA clauses that allegedly authorize the exercise of the actions attempted by Barra and QGEP. There is also an application for Barra and QGEP to be sentenced to pay damages as a result of these actions.

1.3 Closing of the Judicial Recovery Process

On August 2, 2017, the Judge of the 4th Business Court of the Judicial District of Rio de Janeiro declared the conclusion of the court-supervised reorganization of the companies. In addition, pursuant to this court order, the conclusion of the judicial phase of the reorganization complies with the legal requirements, without prejudice to the continued requirement to comply with the court-supervised reorganization plan and for the resolution of the incidents still pending judgment, which continue to await the decision of the Court-Supervised Reorganization Judge.

Additionally, the companies announce that there are appeals pending judgment against the decision that approved the court-supervised reorganization plans. These do not, however, stay the execution of the judgment and, therefore, do not prevent the conclusion of the court-supervised reorganization process nor the continuity of compliance with the related restructuring plans approved by the creditors.

The Judicial Recovery Plan establishes the incorporation of OGpar by Dommo Energia after compliance with certain conditions as observed in the AGE of August 21, 2017, which should occur during the year 2018.

2 Presentation of the Interim Financial Information

Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC)

The Company submits interim financial information in accordance with CPC 21 - (R1) Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), and IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and with Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) regulations.

The financial statements of OGpar were not prepared on a going concern basis, due to management's intention to comply with the Judicial Recovery Plans for OGpar and Dommo Energia, which require the incorporation of the OGpar by Dommo Energia.

All significant information pertaining to quarterly information, and this information alone, is being evidenced and corresponds to the one used by Management in its activities.

b. Basis of measurement

The ITR has been prepared based on the historical cost, except for financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value.

c. Functional and reporting currency

The interim financial information is being presented in thousands of Brazilian Reais, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information shown in Reais has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except as indicated otherwise.

d. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of information in accordance with IFRS and CPC standards requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates, and Management's estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions related to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which they are revised, and in any future periods affected.

e. Interim financial information of the investee Dommo Energia:

Given the materiality of the Company's investee Dommo Energia to the financial position of OGpar, Management suggests a joint reading of the ITRs of both companies.

f. Approval of the interim financial information

The interim financial information as at March 31, 2018 was appraised, and its publication was authorized by Management on May 15, 2018.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Practices

Except for the standards related to financial instruments, the accounting policies applied to this interim financial information are the same as those applied to the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Changes in accounting practices should also be reflected in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. The Company initially adopted CPC 48/IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments from January 1, 2018.

CPC 48/IFRS 9 determines requirements to recognize and measure financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts for the purchase or sale of non-financial items. This standard replaces CPC 38/IAS 39 - Financial Instruments.

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

CPC 48/IFRS 9 retains most of the requirements provided for in CPC 38/IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the former categories of CPC 38/IAS 39 for financial assets: held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

The adoption of CPC 48/IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities. The impact of CPC 48/IFRS 9 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets is described below.

In accordance with CPC 48/IFRS 9, during initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") - debt instrument; FVTOCI - equity instrument; or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Pursuant to CPC 48/IFRS 9, the classification of financial assets is usually based on the business model under which a financial asset is managed, as well as on its contractual cash flow characteristics. Embedded derivatives in which the main contract is a financial asset within the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument is assessed for classification as a whole.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it complies with both of the conditions below, and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model the purpose of which is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flow; and
- Its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flow related to the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVTOCI if both of the conditions below are complied with and it is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flow that solely represents payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Upon the initial recognition of an investment in an equity instrument not held for trading, the Company can make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes to the fair value of the investment under other comprehensive income ("OCI"). This choice is made on a case-by-case basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, as described above, are classified as at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. Upon initial recognition, the Company can irrevocably designate a financial asset that would otherwise comply with the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as FVTPL if that eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise, in accordance with the fair value option available under CPC 48/IFRS 9.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade accounts receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value, plus, for an item not measured at FVTPL, transaction costs directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets:

- **Financial assets measured at FVTPL:** These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. The net result, including interest or dividend income, is recognized in profit or loss.
- **Financial assets at amortized cost:** These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss aising from derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
- **Debt instruments designated at FVTOCI:** These assets are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. Other net

results are recognized in OCI. During derecognition, the accumulated result in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss.

- **Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI:** These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as a gain in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents the recovery of a portion of the investment cost. Other net profit or losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The table below explains the original measurement categories in CPC 38/IAS 39, and the new measurement categories of CPC 48/IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets as of January 1, 2018.

Financial Asset		**Original rating according to CPC 38/IAS 39**	**New classification according to CPC 48/IFRS 9**
Marketable Securities - Dommo Energia shares	(i)	Available for sale	FVTOCI - equity instrument
Credits with related parties		Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Cash and cash equivalents		Loans and receivables	Amortized cost

(i) These equity instruments represent an investment in Dommo Energia that the Company intends to maintain in the long term for strategic purposes. As permitted by CPC 48/IFRS 9, on the date of initial application the Company designated these investments as measured at FVTOCI. Unlike CPC 38/IAS 39, the accumulated fair value reserve related to these investments will never be reclassified to profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

CPC 48/IFRS 9 replaces the CPC 38/IAS 39 model of "incurred losses" with an expected credit losses model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contractual assets and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, but does not apply to investments in equity instruments (shares). In accordance with CPC 48/IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized sooner than under CPC 38/IAS 39.

Financial assets at amortized cost consist of accounts receivable of related parties, and cash and cash equivalents.

In accordance with CPC 48/IFRS 9, provisions for losses are measured as follows:

- 12 month expected credit losses: credit losses resulting from possible events of default within 12 months of the reporting date; and
- Full-time expected credit losses: credit losses that result from all possible events of default over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company measures the provision for losses at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss, except for those described below, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- Debt securities with a low credit risk on the reporting date; and;
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument during its expected life) has not significantly increased since initial recognition.

The Company has elected to measure provisions for losses on accounts receivable and other receivables and contractual assets at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss.

In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and estimating the expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available at no excessive effort or cost. This includes quantitative and qualitative analysis and information, based on the Company's historical experience of credit assessments.

The Company assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly when payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- It is unlikely that the borrower will fully pay its credit obligations to the Group without resorting to measures such as cashing a guarantee (if any); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days overdue.

The maximum period considered in the estimate of expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period during which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of expected credit losses
Expected credit losses are estimates weighted by the probability of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at their present values based on all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the contractual cash flow owed to the Company and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive).

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets accounted for at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI are impaired. A financial asset is impaired when one or more events that have occurred have a significant impact on the expected future cash flow of the financial asset.

4 Preparation of Interim Financial Information

Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries recorded in the statement of operations for the period ended March 31, 2017, includes information on the investees at the time, as shown below. On March 31, 2018, as a result of the dilution mentioned in item (i) below, OGpar no longer records equity in the earnings of its subsidiaries.

	% interest	
	3/31/2018	**3/31/2017**
Direct Investees:		
Dommo Energia (i)	1.29	25.89
Indirect Investees:		
OGX R-11 (iii)	1.29	25.89
OGX International (iii)	1.29	25.89
OGX Austria (iv)	1.29	25.89
OGX Netherlands Holding (iii)	1.29	25.89
OGX Netherlands (iii)	1.29	25.89
Atlanta Field (ii)	0.52	10.36

(i) In the third quarter of 2017, the investee Dommo Energia settled its financial debt through the capitalization of credits, within the limits of the authorized capital pursuant to Article 6 of Dommo Energia's Bylaws. Given the fact that the capital increase was not accompanied by OGpar, OGpar's interest in Dommo Energia was diluted from 25.89% to 1.29%. In addition, as a consequence of the aforementioned dilution, the interest held in Dommo Energia is now classified as an available-for-sale financial asset, under "marketable securities", measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Joint ownership ("jointly controlled arrangement") of the Company's investee Dommo Energia, with Queiroz Galvão Exploração e Produção and Barra Energia.

(iii) As at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the investee company Dommo Energia held a 100% interest, either directly or indirectly, in such companies.

The accounting policies have been applied in a uniform manner between the companies and are consistent with those used for the presentation of the figures as at the previous reporting date.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	3/31/2018	12/31/2017
Current		
Cash and current bank accounts	131	893
Investment Fund		
Itaú Top DI Referenciado (*)	9	5
	140	**898**

(*) TOP DI FI REFERENCIADO Investment Fund

This fund's objective is to invest in shares of DI-referenced investment funds, which invest in financial assets that seek to track the variations in the Interbank Deposit Rate (CDI) or the SELIC rate, so that at least ninety-five percent (95%) of the financial assets comprising their respective portfolios are directly or indirectly pegged to this parameter. Note that the fund's profitability will be impacted by funding costs and expenses, including management fees, if applicable. This is an immediate liquidity fund with a repurchase guarantee.

Classification and measurement

The fair values of the balances maintained in current bank accounts are equivalent to the carrying values, and are classified as at amortized cost.

6 Marketable securities

Refers to the 34,502,394 shares held by the Company in Dommo Energia S.A.

Classification and measurement

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

7 Other credits and prepaid expenses

	3/31/2018	12/31/2017
Insurance premiums	108	187
Advances to suppliers	21	23
	129	**210**

8 Investments

As of September 30, 2017, the Company's 1.29% interest in Dommo Energia is now classified as a financial asset, under "marketable securities", measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. See Note 6.

Changes in Investments

a. Balance as at January 1, 2017	**(349,691)**
Currency translation adjustments (CTA)	4,488
Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries	(14,245)
OGMP dissolution effects	(123)
Balances as at March 31, 2017	**(359,571)**
Currency translation adjustments (CTA)	(308)
Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries	(502,818)
Share issue premium effects of investee	(30,362)
Gains from change of interest in investee	938,257
Effects of reclassification of Dommo Energia to financial assets	(45,198)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	**-**

9 Income tax, social contribution and other taxes and contributions

	3/31/2018	12/31/2017
Current and Non-current Assets		
Withholding tax (IRRF) on financial investments	7	5
Income tax (IRPJ) to be offset (i)	7,558	7,429
Others to be offset	23	14
Total taxes and contributions recoverable	**7,588**	**7,448**
Current liabilities		
COFINS payable	1	1
Other	1	1
Total taxes and contributions payable	**2**	**2**

(i) Refers to Withholding Income Tax ("IRRF") on financial investments in prior years. The Company has already applied for the electronic recovery of these credits.

Reconciliation of the IRPJ and CSLL is as follows:

	3/31/2018		3/31/2017	
	IRPJ	**CSLL**	**IRPJ**	**CSLL**
Loss for the period prior to IRPJ and CSLL	(3,484)	(3,484)	(15,330)	(15,330)
Permanent additions/exclusions:				
Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries (See Note 8 (a))	-	-	14,245	14,245
Taxable income for IRPJ and CSLL purposes	**(3,484)**	**(3,484)**	**(1,085)**	**(1,085)**
Tax rates (%)	**15% + 10% surtax**	**9%**	**15% + 10% surtax**	**9%**
IRPJ and CSLL - deferred	**871**	**314**	**271**	**98**
Deferred IRPJ and CSLL not accounted	**(871)**	**(314)**	**(271)**	**(98)**
Total IRPJ and CSLL	-	-	-	-
Effective tax rates	-	-	-	-

Unrecognized IRPJ and CSLL

10 Related Parties

The balances relating to the Company's operations with its related parties are as follow:

	Credits with related parties		Loans and financing (liabilities)	
	3/31/2018	**12/31/2017**	**3/31/2018**	**12/31/2017**
Dommo Energia	-	-	(95,302)	(93,017)
OGX International	633	633	-	-
	633	**633**	**(95,302)**	**(93,017)**

The liability balances presented above refer to intercompany loans remunerated at the CDI rate or 6M LIBOR + 2.5%. The companies have flexibility to roll over the maturity of this intercompany loan.

Loans and financing with related parties

	Liabilities
Balance as at December 31, 2017	**(93,017)**
New funding	(250)
Interest incurred	(1,788)
Exchange variations	(247)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**(95,302)**

Management Compensation

The compensation of OGpar's Management is detailed in Note 15.

11 Trade Accounts Payable

	3/31/2018	**12/31/2017**
Domestic suppliers	265	320
Foreign suppliers	462	142
	727	**462**

12 Equity (Unsecured Liabilities)

a. Capital Stock

During the periods ended March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no capital payments.

	3/31/2018		**12/31/2017**	
Shareholders	**Number of common shares**	**Interest %**	**Number of common shares**	**Interest %**
Centennial Asset Funds (i)	16,233,332	50.17	16,233,332	50.17
Other shareholders (with individual interests of less than 5%)	16,126,836	49.83	16,126,836	49.83
	32,360,168	**100.00**	**32,360,168**	**100.00**

(i) Centennial Asset Mining Fund LLC and Centennial Asset Brazilian Equity Fund, both controlled by Eike Fuhrken Batista.

Cost of issuing shares

The IPO distribution costs, in the amount of R$ 236,951, are recorded in a counter-entry to the capital stock. These costs refer to commission and the services of registering and listing the IPO, as well as attorneys, auditors, advertising and other such fees.

b. Dividends

The Company's Bylaws call for the distribution of minimum mandatory dividends equivalent to 0.001% of the profit for the year, adjusted pursuant to Article 202 of Law No. 6,404/1976 (as amended by Law No. 10,303/2001). At Management's discretion, the Company may pay interest on equity, the net amount of which is to be imputed to the minimum mandatory dividends, in compliance with Article 9 of Law No. 9,249/1995.

Due to the loss recorded on March 31, 2018, no dividend distribution was proposed for the period.

13 General and administrative expenses

	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
Personnel expenses	612	259
Outsourced services	34	240
Insurance	80	233
Other	140	142
	866	**874**

14 Financial results

	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
Financial expenses		
Interest on intercompany loans	(1,788)	(1,388)
Sundry interest	(9)	-
Other	(188)	(243)
	(1,985)	**(1,631)**
Financial revenue		
Tax credit update	77	160
Yields from financial investments	7	7
	84	**167**
Net exchange variations	**(717)**	**1,253**
Net Financial Result	**(2,618)**	**(211)**

(i) Variations related to the foreign exchange exposure associated with the loans in US$ with related parties.

15 Management Compensation

The members of management presented herein include the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers. The impact of the compensation paid to the Company's Management on profit or loss for the period ended March 31, 2018 is shown in the following table:

	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
Management (fees and charges)	146	-
Board of Directors	432	216
Effect on profit or loss	**578**	**216**

16 Financial instruments and risk management

OGpar is a holding company with a direct non-controlling interest in Dommo Energia, and a non-controlling indirect interest in other entities (see Note 4). Individually, OGpar does not have financial instruments with material values, but its investee company has operations involving financial instruments. These instruments are managed by Dommo Energia by means of operating strategies and internal controls aimed at ensuring liquidity, security and profitability.

The control policy involves the continuous monitoring of the contractual terms compared to those prevailing in the market and future expectations. The Company does not make any investments of a speculative nature in derivatives. The results obtained from operations are in compliance with the policies and strategies defined by Management.

The estimated realizable amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities have been determined by means of information available on the market and appropriate appraisal methodologies. However, considerable judgment has been required to interpret market data to produce the most appropriate estimate of the realizable amounts. As a result, the following estimates do not necessarily indicate the amounts that could be realized on the current market. The use of different market methodologies can have a material effect on the estimated realizable amounts.

a. Risk management objectives and strategies

The Company has a formal risk management policy. Financial instruments for hedge purposes are contracted by conducting a periodic analysis of the exposure to the risk against which Management wishes to hedge, as approved by the Board of Directors. The hedge guidelines are applied according to the type of exposure. Whenever risk factors related to foreign currencies, interest rates and inflation arising from assets and liabilities acquired are deemed to be material, they may be neutralized in accordance with Management's appraisal of the economic and operational context.

b. Market risk

This risk represents the risk of variations in the prices of commodities, exchange rates and interest rates.

b.1 Risk of change in price: oil

Risk management

The Company's investee Dommo Energia has a formal policy for sales and inventory management that defines decision making process for oil sales, as well as the criteria for the management of oil sales prices. The guidelines for hedging the prices of these commodities call for the use of derivative instruments to set the sales price in order to ensure enhanced stability and predictability for the Company's flow of revenue.

Operations hedged by derivative instruments against changes in prices

Pursuant to its Sales Policy, the Company's investee Dommo Energia can use derivative instruments to establish the sale prices of the oil produced, and may also set the prices for up to three months of production, or occasionally any other horizon as approved by the Board of Directors. The derivative instruments used in such hedging operations could involve oil futures, swaps, collars and options. The operations may be carried out on the following exchanges: the New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") and the Intercontinental Exchange ("ICE"), as well as on the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. There were no operations involving derivative instruments in 2018 and 2017.

Sensitivity analysis - stress testing

As at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no outstanding derivatives financial instruments.

b.2 Exchange risk

This represents the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates associated with the Company's assets and liabilities.

Risk management

The Company manages its exchange risk in order to identify and mitigate the risks associated with fluctuations in the values of currencies to which assets and liabilities are pegged. The idea is to minimize the use of hedge derivatives by managing exchange risk over net exposure. Derivative instruments may be used in cases where it is not possible to use the natural hedge strategy. The Company may contract derivative operations within the following limits:

- For amounts effectively committed or contracted, for which there are agreements signed with suppliers, a coverage position of up to 100% may be adopted, irrespective of the period of the exposure.
- For estimated amounts, a position with a coverage period limited to 12 months may be adopted, and the coverage position may be under 100%, weighted based on the conservative prospects for realization.

Sensitivity analysis for exchange risk

As at March 31, 2018, the Company did not have material assets or liabilities exposed to exchange risk.

c. Credit risk

Credit risk derives from the possibility that the Company may incur losses due to defaults by its counterparties, or by the financial institutions with which its funds are deposited, or with which it has financial investments. This risk factor may arise from commercial and cash management operations. To mitigate such risks, OGPar has adopted a practice of analyzing the financial and equity positions of its counterparties, and also conducting continuous tracking of outstanding positions. To appraise the financial institutions with which they conduct operations, the Company employs the Risk Bank Index issued by the consulting firm Lopes Filho e Associados, and the ratings of the risk rating agency Standard & Poor's (S&P). In order to appraise its commercial counterparties, the Company has a norm whereby a set of criteria and guidelines are established that represent the basis for granting credit to its domestic and foreign customers. The fundamentals that guide this instrument are providing enhanced security for the realization of the credits granted and minimizing any risks on commercial relations.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk corresponds to the total set out below:

Credit risk	**3/31/2018**	**12/31/2017**
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	140	898
Other credits (excluding insurance premiums)	21	23
Credits with related parties	633	633
	794	**1,554**

d. Liquidity risk

The Company and its investees monitor their levels of liquidity, considering the expected cash flow compared with the amounts of cash and cash equivalents available. The management of liquidity risk entails keeping on hand sufficient cash and marketable securities, and having the capacity to settle short term market positions. The following chart sets out OGpar's financial liabilities by due date (aging list).

	3/31/2018						
	Overdue	**Overdue up to 6 months**	**Overdue from 6 months to 1 year**	**Overdue from 1 to 2 years**	**Overdue for more than 2 years**	**Other**	**Total financial liabilities**
Trade Accounts Payable	-	727	-	-	-	-	727
Loans and financing with related parties (i)	-	-	-	-	-	95,302	95,302
Other accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	151	151
Total	**-**	**727**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**95,453**	**96,180**

(i) Loans with renewable maturities. The settlement of this loan will be realized through the incorporation.

17 Segment reporting

OGpar's Management understands that, at the moment, the Company has only one operating segment: the direct interest held in the investee Dommo Energia.

18 Contingencies

On March 31, 2018, the Company was not a defendant in lawsuits with a likelihood of loss deemed probable. On the abovementioned date, the Company was a defendant in the following lawsuits involving material amounts and with a likelihood of loss deemed possible in the opinion of its external legal advisors. No provisions for losses were created for these amounts, since the accounting practices adopted in Brazil do not require the recognition of provisions in these cases.

a. Action for of Debt - IBM Brasil - Indústria Maquinas e Serviços Limitada: On October 29, 2013, the Company terminated the service agreement entered into with IBM. IBM claimed that the termination was not valid and continued to provide services without receiving any payment. Since the provision of the services have occurred after the court-supervised reorganization petition was filed, on October 30, 2013, IBM claimed that the updated amount (R$9,153 thousand), besides being due, would not be subject to the court-supervised reorganization. Among other arguments, the Company claims that any services rendered were residual and related to the cancellation of the agreement, and therefore any amount due would be limited to the amount included in the court-supervised reorganization.

b. Lawsuit filed by minority shareholders claiming compensation for equity losses incurred, both on Company shares already disposed of and Company shares still held by them. Amount in dispute: R$2,771.

19 Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	**3/31/2018**	**3/31/2017**
Basic and diluted numerator		
Loss attributable to controlling shareholders	**(3,484)**	**(15,330)**
Basic and diluted denominator		
Weighted average number of shares	32,360,168	32,360,168
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.10766)**	**(0.47373)**

20 Subsequent events

First Oil Field Atlanta (investee Dommo Energia)

Production in the Atlanta Field began on May 2, 2018 and, in accordance with the information disclosed by the QGEP , the production of the asset shall reach 20,000 barrels of oil per day up to the end of the second quarter with the two wells and, throughout 2018, the consortium will decide upon the drilling of a third well to compose the EPS production which may increase the production by 10,000 barrels of oil per day. Afterwards, it was informed by the QGEP that oil production should stabilize at a level between 10% and 20% lower than Operator's expectation of 20,000 barrels of oil per day from two producing wells, by the end of the second quarter of 2018.

Board of Directors

Pedro de Moraes Borba

Julio Alfredo Klein Junior

Executive Committee

Pedro de Moraes Borba
CFO and Investor Relations Officer

Independent Members

Adriano Salviato Salvi

Jorge Rojas Carro

Renato Paulino de Carvalho Filho

Controller and Accountant-in-charge

Luciano Magalhães Janoni
CRC-RJ 115869/O-9