



**NORTHERN LION
GOLD CORP.**

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The purpose of this Management Discussion and Analysis (“**MD&A**”) is to explain management’s point of view regarding the past performance and future outlook of Northern Lion Gold Corp. (“**Northern Lion**” or the “**Company**”). This report also provides information to improve the reader’s understanding of the financial statements and related notes as well as important trends and risks affecting the Company’s financial performance, and should therefore be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes for the year ended December 31, 2018 (“**Financial Statements**”).

All information contained in this MD&A is current as of April 30, 2019 (the “**Report Date**”) unless otherwise stated.

The Financial Statements and related notes of the Company and all financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“**IASB**”) and all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information on the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. See “Other MD&A Requirements” below.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this MD&A may constitute “forward-looking statements” as the term is defined in applicable securities laws. The forward-looking information includes, without limitation, the success of exploration activities and other similar statements concerning anticipated future events, conditions or results that are not historical facts. These statements reflect management’s current estimates, beliefs, intentions and expectations; they are not guarantees of future performance. The Company cautions that all forward-looking information is inherently uncertain and that actual performance may be affected by a number of material factors, many of which are beyond the Company’s control. Such factors include, among others, risks and uncertainties relating to exploration and development; risks arising as a result of the Company operating in Cyprus; the ability of the Company to obtain additional financing; the Company’s limited operating history; the need to comply with environmental and governmental regulations; potential defects in title to the Company’s properties; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; fluctuating prices of commodities; operating hazards and risks; competition; and other risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, actual future events, conditions and results may differ materially from the estimates, beliefs, intentions and expectations expressed or implied in the forward-looking information. All statements are made as of the Report Date and, except as required by law, the Company is under no obligation to update or alter any forward-looking information.

OVERVIEW AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Northern Lion is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and exploration of gold-bearing mineral resource properties in Canada. The Company is a reporting issuer in Alberta and British Columbia and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol “NL” and the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol “N3E”. The Company has no revenues, thus its ability to ensure continuing operations is depended on its ability to obtain necessary financing to complete the acquisition and development of potential exploration and evaluation assets.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RESULTS

The following table sets out selected annual financial information of Northern Lion. The Company's annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS and are expressed in Canadian dollars.

	December 31, 2018 \$	December 31, 2017 \$	December 31, 2016 \$
General and administrative expenses	(251,639)	(241,574)	(211,808)
Other items	33,193	(208,904)	(205,015)
Loss for the year	(218,446)	(450,478)	(416,823)
Net loss per share, basic and fully diluted	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.28)
Total assets	504,752	677,556	570,655
Shareholders' equity	339,794	558,240	371,290

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenditures of \$21,500 as compared to \$300,066 in the comparative period for 2017 as follows:

	<u>Riverside Property</u> \$
For the year ended December 31, 2018	
Property acquisition costs	6,500
<i>Exploration expenditures:</i>	
Consulting	15,000
Total	<u>21,500</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2017	
Property acquisition costs	216,000
<i>Exploration expenditures</i>	
Assays	345
Geological	83,245
Travel	476
Total	<u>300,066</u>

The total cumulative acquisition and deferred exploration costs of the Company to December 31, 2018 are summarized as follows:

	Riverside Property
	\$
Balance as at December 31, 2016	-
Property acquisition costs	216,000
<i>Exploration expenditures:</i>	
Assays	345
Geological	83,245
Travel	476
Balance as at December 31, 2017	300,066
Property acquisition costs	6,500
<i>Exploration expenditures:</i>	
Consulting	15,000
Balance as at December 31, 2018	321,566

Riverside Property

In March 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire an undivided 100% interest in certain mineral claims located in Kamloops, B.C. (the "Riverside Property").

In order to exercise the option, the Company must:

- Pay \$70,000 cash to the optionor as follows: \$20,000 upon execution (paid); and an additional \$50,000 on or before March 9, 2018;
- Issue 400,000 common shares (issued) at a value of \$196,000 of the Company to the optionor;
- Incur exploration expenditures of \$75,000 (incurred) on the Riverside Property within six months following exchange acceptance, which expenditures constitute a binding obligation on the part of the Company.

In February 2018 and in March 2019, the Company entered into amendment agreements with the optionor to pay the \$50,000 payment originally due on March 9, 2018 as follows:

- \$6,500 payable immediately (paid);
- \$6,500 payable on April 5, 2019 (paid);
- the remaining \$37,000 on or before March 9, 2020.

In connection with this agreement, the Company engaged a private company controlled by the optionor and incurred the required exploration expenditures.

The Riverside Property consists of three non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totaling 491.60 hectares located on NTS maps centered at Latitude 50° 40' 0" Longitude -119° 59' 34". The claims are located within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. The Riverside Property is located 20 kilometers east of city of Kamloops, British Columbia, and overlooks Monte Creek on the South Thompson River.

The Company did not perform any exploration activities at the Riverside Property during the fourth quarter of 2017 and the year of 2018. For a description of the Riverside Property including previous exploration by the Company and others as well as the next phase of exploration work recommended in the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Riverside Property dated March 24, 2017 prepared by Derrick Strickland, P.Geol., please refer to the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis dated November 29, 2017 for the third quarter of 2017, a copy of which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FOURTH QUARTER

During the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded net loss of \$87,438 or \$0.01 per share compared with net loss of \$117,499 or \$0.01 per share in the fourth quarter of 2017. The significant administrative expenses were management fees of \$27,000 (2017 - \$48,000) and professional fees of \$52,667 (2017 - \$36,998).

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets out selected quarterly financial information derived from the Company's Financial Statements, for each of the eight recently completed quarters. The financial information has been reported in accordance with IFRS. This requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the deferral and valuation of exploration expenditures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Period	Other items \$	Operating expenses \$	Loss for the period \$	Net loss per share, basic and fully diluted \$
December 31, 2018	-	(87,438)	(87,438)	(0.01)
September 30, 2018	-	(59,481)	(59,481)	(0.01)
June 30, 2018	-	(61,519)	(61,519)	(0.01)
March 31, 2018	33,193	(43,201)	(10,008)	(0.00)
December 31, 2017	4,880	(122,379)	(117,499)	(0.01)
September 30, 2017	(4,880)	(13,889)	(18,769)	(0.00)
June 30, 2017	2,440	(56,979)	(54,539)	(0.01)
March 31, 2017	(211,344)	(48,327)	(259,671)	(0.03)

The Company's future financial success will be dependent upon the ability to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of reserves or the discovery and development of a body of commercial ore. Such discovery and development may take years, if at all, to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is impossible to determine.

These amounts fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year depending on its outstanding cash balance. The Company has not yet earned revenue from any of its mineral properties. If a property is determined to have limited exploration potential the property is abandoned and expenditures are written off to operations.

For the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the higher net losses are related to management fees incurred for the new CEO and director. For the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the higher net losses are related to certain shares-for-debt transactions, whereas the Company issued shares at a value of \$358,928, resulting in a loss on settlement of accounts payable of \$233,303 during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2018 Compared To Year Ended December 31, 2017

The Company had a net loss of \$218,446 for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to a net loss of \$450,478 for the year ended December 31, 2017. The change was primarily due to the following:

- Gain on marketable securities of \$33,193 (2017 – \$24,399) during the year ended December 31, 2018.
- Operating expenses increased by \$10,065 primarily due to a combination of the following factors:
 - increase in professional fees of \$34,571 due to reviewing for potential projects and potential acquisition.
 - decrease in travel and related of \$25,734 due to no travel for corporate development.

Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared To Year Ended December 31, 2016

The Company had a net loss of \$450,478 for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to a net loss of \$416,823 for the year ended December 31, 2016. The change was primarily due to the following:

- Unrealized gain on marketable securities of \$24,399 (2016 – \$31,718) during the year ended December 31, 2017.
- Operating expenses increased by \$29,766 primarily due to a combination of the following factors:
 - decrease in consulting fees of \$29,364 due to fewer consulting fees being incurred during the year.
 - increase in travel and related of \$25,734 related to travel for corporate development.
 - decrease in corporate filing fees of \$6,009 due to fewer corporate activities.
 - increase in management fees of \$65,452 due to fees paid to the new CEO and CFO.
 - increase in professional fees of \$12,129 due to higher legal and accounting fees.
 - decrease in rent expense of \$30,000 due to abandoning office space.
- The Company incurred a non-cash loss on settlement of debt of \$233,303 (2016 - \$244,396) and a non-cash gain on forgiveness of debt of \$Nil (2016 - \$7,633) due to debt-for-share settlements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had working capital of \$17,332 (2017 - \$256,893) and a cash position of \$175,321 (2017 - \$305,797). The decrease in the working capital of \$239,561 was primarily due to the company's operation activities and acquiring exploration and evaluation assets.

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	\$	\$
Cash	175,321	305,797
Marketable securities	-	65,877
Receivables	4,816	2,382
Prepaid expenses	2,153	2,153
Total current assets	182,290	376,209
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	28,958	32,678
Due to related parties	136,000	86,638
Working capital	17,332	256,893

The Company does not currently have any revenue generating assets or operations. The Company will require additional financial resources to explore, quantify and develop its mineral properties. The continued operations of the Company and the recoverability of the amounts reported for resource property interests is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete exploration and development programs, and upon future profitable production.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The discovery, development and acquisition of mineral properties are in many instances unpredictable events. Future metal prices, the success of exploration programs and other property transactions can have a significant impact on capital requirements. The Company does not expect to receive any income from any of its properties within the foreseeable future. Should the Company decide to further develop any of its properties, the Company may fund its capital requirements by arranging further financings via private placements or other financial instruments deemed appropriate.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and includes both executive and non-executive directors, and entities controlled by such persons. The Company considers all Directors and Officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties during the year ended December 31, 2018:

- a) Incurred management fees of \$12,000 (2017 - \$12,000) to Tammy Gillis, Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
- b) Incurred management fees of \$90,000 (2017 - \$7,500) to a company controlled by Luke Norman, Chief Executive Officer and director of the Company. As at December 31, 2018, \$135,000 (2017 - \$86,638) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for expense reimbursements.
- c) Incurred management fees of \$Nil (2017 - \$45,000) to a company controlled by John Lando, a director and former Chief Executive Officer of the Company.
- d) Incurred management fees of \$6,000 (2017 - \$Nil) to a company controlled by Lyle Brown, a director of the Company. As at December 31, 2018, \$1,000 (2017 - \$Nil) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for director fees.

Summary of key management personnel compensation (includes officers and directors of the Company):

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Management fees	108,000	64,500

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair values of cash and marketable securities are based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company has historically relied upon equity financings and related party loans to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend heavily upon equity capital and possible loans to finance its activities. The Company manages liquidity risk through its capital management. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within one year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash, marketable securities, and receivables. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions.

The majority of the Company's cash is held with major Canadian based financial institutions. Receivables mainly consist of refundable GST from the Government of Canada and VAT from the Cypriot tax authorities.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Current financial assets and financial liabilities are generally not exposed to interest rate risk because of their short-term maturity.

Currency Risk

The Company operates in Canada and the Republic of Cyprus and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency. The operating results and the financial position of the Company are reported in Canadian dollars. The fluctuations of the operating currencies in relation to the Canadian dollar will, consequently, have an impact upon the reporting results of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets and liabilities.

The Company's cash, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are held in several currencies and therefore are subject to fluctuations against the Canadian dollar. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

Commodity price Risk

The ability of the Company to explore and develop its exploration and evaluation assets and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the price of gold and other base metals. The Company monitors these metal prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

Financial Assets

The estimated fair value of financial assets is equal to their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's financial assets were held in the following currencies:

Stated in Canadian Dollars				
As at December 31, 2018				
Carrying Value	Canadian Dollar	US Dollar	European Euro	Total
Cash	154,182	(4)	21,143	175,321
Receivables	1,835	-	2,981	4,816

Stated in Canadian Dollars				
As at December 31, 2017				
Carrying Value	Canadian Dollar	US Dollar	European Euro	Total
Cash	256,902	11,312	37,583	305,797
Receivables	777	-	1,605	2,382
Marketable securities	65,877	-	-	65,877

Financial Liabilities

The estimated fair value of financial liabilities is equal to their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's financial liabilities were held in the following currencies:

Stated in Canadian Dollars				
As at December 31, 2018				
Carrying Value	Canadian Dollar	US Dollar	European Euro	Total
Accounts payable	26,963	62	1,933	28,958
Due to related parties	136,000	-	-	136,000

Stated in Canadian Dollars			
As at December 31, 2017			
Carrying Value	Canadian Dollar	European Euro	Total
Accounts payable	29,258	3,420	32,678
Due to related parties	86,638	-	86,638

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are considered by management to be the most important in the context of the Company's business. The risks and uncertainties below are not inclusive of all the risks and uncertainties the Company may be subject to and other risks may apply.

Early Stage

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many risks including under-capitalization, cash shortages, and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenue. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations.

The Company currently has no source of revenue and expects to obtain financing in the future primarily through further equity and/or debt financing, as well as possibly through joint venturing and/or optioning out the Company's properties to qualified mineral exploration companies. While it has been successful in obtaining financing in the past, there is no guarantee that the Company will be successful now, or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to suspend its operations and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its mineral properties.

Exploration and Development

Mineral exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits, but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are of insufficient size and/or grade to return a profit from production.

The Company does not have any operating mines at present. All the Company's properties are in the exploration stage only, without a known body of commercial bodies of ore. There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of the Company's properties and substantial additional work will be required in order to determine the presence of any such deposit.

Upon discovery of a mineralized occurrence, several stages of exploration and assessment are required before its economic viability can be determined. Development of the subject mineral properties would follow only if favorable results are determined at each stage of assessment. Few precious and base metal deposits are ultimately developed into producing mines.

There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Dependence on Management

The Company is very dependent upon the personal efforts and commitment of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Mining operations involve many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes, may occur. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of mineral deposits, any of which could result in damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damages.

Metal Prices

The mining industry, in general, is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for the sale of metals produced even if commercial quantities of precious and/or base metals are discovered. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of metals discovered. Pricing is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as international economic and political trends, global or regional consumption and demand patterns, increased production and smelter availability. There is no assurance that the price of metals recovered from any mineral deposit will be such that they can be mined at a profit.

Global Financial Conditions

Recent global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility and access to public financing, particularly for junior mineral exploration companies, has been negatively impacted. These conditions may affect the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favorable to the Company or at all. If these increased levels of volatility continue, the Company's operations and the trading price of the common shares could be adversely affected.

Environmental Regulations, Permits and Licenses

The Company's operations are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, safety and other matters. Environmental legislation may provide restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact statements. Environmental legislation is evolving in a direction of stricter standards and enforcement, and higher fines and penalties for noncompliance.

Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

Competition and Agreements with Other Parties

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Company competes with other companies that have greater financial resources and technical capacity. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future. The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under such agreements to which it is a party and it may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets:* Management is required to assess impairment in respect of intangible exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events are defined in IFRS 6. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of each project and the future plans towards finding commercial reserves. The nature of exploration and evaluation activity is such that only a proportion of projects are ultimately successful and some assets are likely to become impaired in future periods.

Critical accounting judgments

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

- *Going concern of operations:* The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The assessment of the Company's ability to source future operations and continue as a going concern involves judgement. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. If the going concern assumption is not appropriate for the financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used.
- *Determination of provisions for income taxes and the recognition of deferred income taxes:* In assessing the probability of realizing deferred tax assets, management makes estimates related to the expectation of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that the tax position taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Financial instruments

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) as of January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking “expected loss” impairment model. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company's accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, management has changed its accounting policy for financial assets retrospectively, for assets that continued to be recognized at the date of initial application. The change did not impact the carrying value of any financial assets or financial liabilities on the transition date.

The following is the Company's new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are classified as FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income/loss.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Receivables are measured at amortized cost with subsequent impairments recognized in profit or loss. Cash and marketable securities are classified as FVTPL.

Impairment

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) amortized cost. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statements of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and carried on the statement of financial position at amortized cost.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company does not have any derivative financial liabilities.

NEW OR REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations applicable to the Company are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2018 and have not been applied in preparing the Financial Statements. The new and revised standards are as follows:

- **IFRS 16 – Leases:** On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 16 Leases. The new standard will replace IAS 17 Leases and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead, all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases applying IAS 17. IFRS 16 does not require a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for short-term leases (i.e. leases of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. The Company is evaluating the effect of this standard on the Company's Financial Statements.
- **IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments:** clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on the Company's Financial Statements.

MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's capital structure consists of items in equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the development of its businesses and maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and investments.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

DISCLOSURE OF DATA FOR OUTSTANDING COMMON SHARES, STOCK OPTIONS, AND WARRANTS

The following table summarizes the outstanding common shares and warrants of the Company:

	As at December 31, 2018	Date of this report
Common shares	8,662,600	8,662,600
Warrants	5,000,000	5,000,000

Details of the outstanding warrants:

Outstanding Warrants			
Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	
5,000,000	\$ 0.20	December 30, 2021	

As at December 31, 2018 and the date of this report, there were no stock options outstanding.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com including, but not limited to:

- the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017;

This MD&A has been approved by the Board effective April 30, 2019.