

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a commentary to enable a reader to assess material changes in the financial condition and results of operations of Gabriel Resources Ltd. ("Gabriel" or the "Company") and its subsidiary companies (together the "Group") as at and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of the Company as at and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 ("Financial Statements"). The Financial Statements have been prepared in condensed format in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard IAS 34 ('Interim Financial Reporting'). The Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. All amounts included in the MD&A are in Canadian dollars ("\$\$"), unless otherwise specified. This report is dated as of November 11, 2019, and the Company's public filings can be reviewed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements about the Company's objectives, strategies, financial condition, operations and businesses within the Group. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Group to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based upon the beliefs, expectations, reasonable investigation and opinions of Management as of the date of this MD&A. All forward-looking statements, including those not specifically identified herein are made subject to the cautionary language beginning on page 22. Readers are advised to refer to the cautionary language when reading any forward-looking statements.

Overview

Gabriel is a Canadian resource company with its common shares ("Common Shares") listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") which, for many years, was focused principally on the exploration and development of the Roşia Montană gold and silver project in Romania (the "Project"). The Project, one of the largest undeveloped gold deposits in Europe, is situated in an area known as the Golden Quadrilateral in the South Apuseni Mountains of Transylvania, Romania, an historic and prolific mining district that since Roman times has been mined intermittently for over 2,000 years.

The exploitation concession license for the Project ("License") is held by Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. ("RMGC"), a Romanian company in which Gabriel owns an 80.69% equity interest, with the 19.31% balance held by Minvest Roşia Montană S.A. ("Minvest RM"), a Romanian State-owned mining company.

Upon obtaining the License in 1999, RMGC along with Gabriel and its subsidiary companies focused substantially all of their management and financial resources on identifying and defining the size of the four ore bodies, engineering to design the size and scope of the Project, surface rights acquisitions, rescue archaeology and environmental assessment and permitting. Despite the Group's fulfilment of its legal obligations and its development of the Project as a high-quality, sustainable and environmentally-responsible mining project, using best available techniques, Romania has blocked and prevented implementation of the Project without due process and without compensation, effectively depriving the Group entirely of the value of its investments.

On July 21, 2015, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gabriel Resources (Jersey) Ltd. (together "Claimants"), filed a request for arbitration ("Arbitration Request") before the World Bank's International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") against the Romanian State (the "Respondent") pursuant to the bilateral investment protection treaties which the Romanian Government has entered into with each of the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments (together the "Treaties") ("ICSID Arbitration"). Information on the key milestones to-date in the ICSID Arbitration process are given below.

In light of the continued absence of any positive engagement by the Romanian State since the Arbitration Request, the ICSID Arbitration has become the Company's core focus. Accordingly, any information set out in this MD&A relating to the Project, the License, and the Group's development activities in Romania is for background purposes only and should not be interpreted as being indicative of the Company's expectations as at the date of this document regarding the future development of the Project.

ICSID Arbitration

In reliance on numerous representations made and actions taken by the Romanian authorities and in the reasonable expectation that the Project would be evaluated in accordance with the law and reasonable technical standards and, ultimately, on its merits, the Claimants have invested over US\$700 million to maintain and develop the Project in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, licenses, and permits. However, having encouraged the Claimants' investment in the Project, and also in defining mineral deposits at the Rodu-Frasin (epithermal gold and silver) site and reviewing the Tarnița (porphyry copper-gold) site, both within the Bucium area located in the vicinity of Roșia Montană ("Bucium Projects"), the Romanian State has frustrated and prevented the implementation of those developments in an unlawful, discriminatory and non-transparent manner, and ultimately abdicated the responsibility to make decisions on the permitting of the Project.

As a consequence of Romania's acts and inactions, the Project has been stymied, depriving the Claimants of the use, benefit and entire value of their property rights associated with the Project and the Bucium Projects, which have effectively been taken without compensation in contravention of the applicable legal and administrative processes and requirements.

The ICSID Arbitration seeks compensation for all of the loss and damage resulting from the Romanian State's wrongful conduct and its breaches of the Treaties' protections, including against expropriation, unfair and inequitable treatment and discrimination in respect of the Project and related licenses.

Status of the ICSID Arbitration

To date, and in accordance with the procedural timelines established by the Tribunal, the parties have exchanged a number of substantial written submissions in the ICSID Arbitration as summarized below:

- The Claimants filed their memorial on the merits of the claim (“Memorial”) on June 30, 2017 detailing, amongst other things, the factual and legal arguments supporting their claim against Romania and the quantum of the damages sustained.
- On February 22, 2018, the Respondent filed its counter-memorial (“Counter-Memorial”) in response to the Memorial.
- On May 25, 2018, the Respondent filed a supplementary jurisdictional objection with ICSID (“Jurisdictional Challenge”) challenging the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to hear the claims presented by Gabriel Jersey;
- On November 2, 2018, the Claimants submitted their reply (“Reply”) to the Counter-Memorial and the Jurisdictional Challenge;
- On February 28, 2019, the Claimants and the Respondent filed their comments on an amicus curiae submission to the Tribunal by certain non-governmental organizations (or “non-disputing parties”) who have opposed the Project for many years;
- On May 24, 2019, Romania filed its response to the Reply (“Rejoinder”) and its reply on the Jurisdictional Challenge, the Respondent’s final substantive submission; and
- On June 28, 2019, Gabriel filed its surrejoinder on the Jurisdictional Challenge (“Surrejoinder”).

In accordance with the procedural calendar established by the Tribunal, the oral hearing on the merits of the claim is scheduled to be held in Washington D.C. from December 2 to 13, 2019 (“Hearing”). On October 15, 2019, the Tribunal granted the Respondent’s late request of September 26, 2019 to bifurcate the Hearing – maintaining the original Hearing of two weeks scheduled in December but proposing to hold an additional one week hearing as soon as possible thereafter (“Second Hearing”).

On October 25, 2019, the Tribunal and the parties held a telephone conference to discuss the organization of the Hearing. The Tribunal has yet to indicate dates upon which it is available to conduct the Second Hearing.

Gabriel, together with its counsel, White & Case LLP, is currently analyzing the Rejoinder and preparing for the Hearing in December.

Following a process prescribed by certain procedural orders of the Tribunal, redacted versions of the core submissions in the case, including the Memorial, the Counter-Memorial, the Reply and the Rejoinder have been published on the ICSID website. A copy of the Jurisdictional Challenge submission is also available on the ICSID website.

A summary of the procedural aspects of the ICSID Arbitration, together with copies of the Procedural Orders issued by the Tribunal, are also available on ICSID's website.

RMGC Audits and Investigations

Since the filing of the ICSID Arbitration, RMGC has been subjected to several audits and investigations by the Romanian National Agency for Fiscal Administration (“ANAF”), a Romanian Government agency operating under the Ministry of Public Finance, a Romanian Government department, which is also charged with organizing and overseeing Romania’s defense of the ICSID Arbitration.

RMGC was served with a decision by ANAF assessing a liability for value-added-tax (“VAT”) in the amount of RON 27 million (approximately \$8.6 million) on July 5, 2017 (the “VAT Assessment”). The assessment relates to VAT refunds previously claimed and received by RMGC from the Romanian tax authorities in respect of RMGC’s purchase of goods and services from July 2011 to December 2015.

On October 2, 2017, the Alba Iulia Court of Appeal admitted RMGC’s request for a stay of enforcement of the VAT Assessment, pending the determination of RMGC’s annulment challenge of the VAT Assessment.

On October 23, 2017, RMGC received an additional demand from ANAF in respect of interest and penalties related to the VAT Assessment for RON 18.6 million (approximately \$6.0 million).

On February 6, 2019, the Alba Court of Appeal (Division for Administrative and Tax Claims) ruled in favour of RMGC’s annulment challenge of the VAT Assessment. ANAF subsequently filed an appeal against this decision with the High Court of Cassation and Justice, and the first hearing date has been set as December 2, 2020. RMGC is contesting this appeal and the stay of enforcement remains in effect for the VAT Assessment and for the interest and penalties demand. The Company, along with RMGC, intends to pursue all available legal avenues to challenge the VAT Assessment along with the interest and penalties and to fully protect its rights and assets.

In parallel with the VAT Assessment, and for over four years as of the date of this MD&A, a separate directorate of ANAF has continued to pursue an ad hoc investigation covering a broad range of operational activities and transactions of RMGC, and a number of its suppliers, consultants and advisors, over an extensive period spanning 1997 to 2016 (the “ANAF Investigation”). During the third quarter of 2019 there were no material developments in the ANAF Investigation.

Other Recent Developments

Funding

As previously announced, on September 13, 2019, the Company completed closing of a non-brokered private placement (the “August 2019 Private Placement”) of 81,730,233 units of the Company (the “Units”). Each Unit consists of one Common Share and one Common Share purchase warrant (Warrant”) and was issued by the Company at a price of \$0.3225 per Unit for gross proceeds of US\$20 million (approximately \$26.4 million). Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.645 at any time within five years of issuance. The new Common Shares and new Warrants issued are subject to a statutory 4-month hold period.

This fundraising, together with existing treasury and the proceeds from the sale of long lead-time equipment described below, is expected to enable the Group to maintain its primary assets, including its License and associated rights and permits, and to fund general working capital requirements together with the material estimated costs associated with the Company advancing the ICSID Arbitration through the Hearing and the following year.

Long Lead-Time Equipment

Long lead-time equipment (“LLTE”) comprised of crushing and milling equipment was originally procured by the Group between 2007 and 2009 for the operational phase of the Project. The prospect of the LLTE being used in the future for the purpose for which it was purchased is now considered remote.

On June 19, 2019 RMGC concluded an agreement with an interested buyer for an option to purchase the remaining ball mill, excluding motors, and received a non-refundable deposit of US\$325,000. A final payment of US\$2.95 million was received on October 18, 2019, for aggregate gross proceeds of US\$3.275 million (approx. \$4.27 million). Taking into account costs of sale, including commission to the Company’s equipment broker, Gabriel added to its treasury net cash receipts of US\$2.3 million (approx. \$3.0 million).

The Company continues, through its agents, to procure the sale of the remaining LLTE, comprising predominantly a SAG mill, gearless motor drive and ball mill motors. During the quarter ended September 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the remaining LLTE was assessed for indicators of impairment and Management deemed it appropriate not to record an impairment charge.

Legal Challenges in Romania

During the third quarter of 2019 there were no material developments in any legal proceedings involving the Group.

Outlook

Notwithstanding the ongoing ICSID Arbitration, the Company remains open to engagement with the Romanian authorities in order to achieve an amicable resolution of the dispute or a settlement enabling the Group to develop the Project. In the meantime, the Company’s current plans for the ensuing year are as follows:

- the advancement of the ICSID Arbitration through the Hearing, the Second Hearing and any post-Hearing procedures in 2020;
- carefully managing its cash resources (including the disposition of the remaining long lead-time equipment acquired for the Project); and
- the protection of its rights and interests in Romania (including, so far as reasonably practical and desirable, ensuring that existing licenses and permits remain in good standing).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2019 were \$34.3 million.

The Company's average monthly cash usage during Q3 2019 was \$1.5 million (Q2 2019: \$1.4 million). The higher cash usage in Q3 2019 compared to Q2 2019 was due principally to the increase in Arbitration related activities in the period, including analyzing the Respondent's Rejoinder and preparing for the Hearing taking place in December 2019. At the end of Q3 2019, accruals for costs in respect of the ICSID Arbitration amounted to \$4.2 million (Q2 2019: \$1.4 million), primarily reflecting the acceleration in activities related to the Arbitration in the period including re-engagement with all witnesses and experts to develop strategy for the Hearing.

The Company believes that it has sufficient sources of funding to cover its planned activities for the foreseeable future, including the significant estimated costs associated with the Company advancing the ICSID Arbitration through the Hearing and the following year. Management continues to review the Company's activities in order to identify areas to rationalize expenditures.

Results of Operations

The results of operations are summarized in the following tables. The amounts are derived from the Financial Statements prepared under IFRS.

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts</i>	2019 Q3	2019 Q2	2019 Q1	2018 Q4
Income Statement				
Loss - attributable to owners of parent	11,128	7,408	7,732	12,665
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Statement of Financial Position				
Working capital	27,242	9,365	13,858	12,573
Total assets	42,791	21,755	26,153	26,893
Statement of Cash Flows				
Cash flows from financing activities	26,228	-	6,324	19,828

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts</i>	2018 Q3	2018 Q2	2018 Q1	2017 Q4
Income Statement				
Loss - attributable to owners of parent	17,176	13,794	6,931	7,431
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02
Statement of Financial Position				
Working capital	2,804	18,090	22,625	27,018
Total assets	20,115	33,464	44,410	47,300
Statement of Cash Flows				
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-	-	(24)

Review of Financial Results

	3 months ended September 30		9 months ended September 30	
<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts</i>	2019	2018	2019	2018
Operating loss for the period	8,862	14,962	19,610	33,094
Loss for the period				
- attributable to owners of parent ⁽¹⁾	11,128	17,176	26,268	37,901
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.10

⁽¹⁾ The transfer by the Company of equity in RMGC to Minvest RM during Q1 2014 resulted in the presentation of a non-controlling interest, as set out in the Financial Statements.

Operating loss for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018 benefitted from lower costs related to the ongoing ICSID Arbitration, as explained in the Corporate, General and Administrative costs analysis below. This benefit was partially offset by a higher charge for the movement in the value of share based compensation; a rise in the Company's share price in the three-month period ended September 30, 2019, has increased the DSU liability, which has a commensurate impact on the expense recognized in the quarter.

Operating loss for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 also benefitted from lower ICSID Arbitration costs over the comparable 2018 period, whilst the 2018 operating loss also reflected an impairment charge of \$3.9 million relating to the LLTE. This favourable nine-month variance was partially offset by higher share based compensation costs in the period (\$2.9 million) compared to the same period in 2018 (\$0.3m million), due to the increase in the DSU liability described above, as well as the issue of incentive stock options ("Options") to employees in January 2019, which included Options, in relation to long term incentive compensation from 2018.

Loss for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 was principally as a result of corporate, general and administrative operational expenditures of \$7.8 million (2018: \$15.2 million), \$2.3 million of finance costs (2018: \$2.0 million) relating to the accretion expense on the convertible notes issued as part of units offered in private placements by the Company in 2014 and 2016 ("2014 and 2016 Private Placements") as described in the Financial Statements, and a share based compensation charge of \$1.0 million (2018: gain of \$0.3 million).

Loss for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 was principally as a result of corporate, general and administrative operational expenditures of \$16.6 million (2018: \$28.8 million), \$6.6 million of finance costs (2018: \$5.9 million) relating to the accretion expense on the convertible notes and a share based compensation charge of \$2.9 million (2018: \$0.3 million).

Expenses

Corporate, General and Administrative

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	3 months ended		9 months ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
ICSID Arbitration related	5,280	8,837	8,002	16,471
Payroll	1,178	4,652	3,853	7,430
Finance	257	206	692	602
Travel and transportation	190	272	684	623
Legal	77	186	352	607
Community relations	170	115	630	361
Property and exploration taxes	171	170	520	515
Long lead-time equipment storage costs	141	197	437	654
Office rental and utilities	117	117	368	372
Information technology	121	81	355	246
External communications	52	54	127	169
Other	60	298	594	726
Corporate, general and administrative expense	7,814	15,185	16,614	28,776

All operating expenditures incurred by the Group are included in corporate, general and administrative expenses.

ICSID Arbitration related expenses are for legal and other services provided to the Company in respect of the ICSID Arbitration which, for the three-month period ended September, 2019, were approximately \$5.3 million, reflecting activity in respect of the review of Romania's Rejoinder, filed on May 24, 2019, together with preparing for the Hearing in December. The decrease compared to the \$8.8 million costs incurred in the corresponding 2018 period is due to timing of the significantly higher activity levels required in 2018 for the analysis of Romania's Counter-Memorial, filed in late February 2018, and preparing the Reply, filed in early November 2018.

Total payroll costs for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 are significantly lower than the corresponding 2018 period which included an expense of \$3.5 million in respect of settlement expenses paid to the former chief executive officer of the Group, including the forfeiture of all stock options and share unit related incentives held by him, at the time of his departure from the Company.

LLTE costs for the three-month period ended September, 2019 are lower than the corresponding 2018 period as a result of the sale of one of the ball mills in 2018 and the relocation of substantially all of the remaining equipment to one storage location in Belgium.

Legal expenses include ongoing corporate legal advice within the Group, in particular with regard to matters such as the VAT Assessment and the ANAF investigations.

Stock Based Compensation

	3 months ended September 30		9 months ended September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Stock option compensation				
Number of stock options granted	743,376	-	5,979,780	240,119
Average value ascribed to each option granted	\$ 0.43	\$ -	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.35
DSU compensation				
Number of DSUs issued	196,469	-	424,578	209,643
Average value ascribed to each DSU issued	\$ 0.43	\$ -	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.36
Number of DSUs cancelled	-	422,243	-	-
Average value ascribed to each DSU cancelled	\$ -	\$ 0.30	\$ -	\$ -

With effect from July 1, 2016, non-executive directors receive at least fifty per cent of their director's fees payable in deferred share units ("DSUs") or Options. Certain non-executive directors have elected to receive all of their director's fees payable in Options. A total of 143,376 Options and 196,469 DSUs were granted to certain non-executive directors during the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 in lieu of cash fees for services provided during Q2 2019 (2018: nil), all of which vest immediately. A total of 600,000 Options were issued to certain non-executive directors during the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 as part of their annual compensation package. The Company has accrued \$0.1 million for the cost of future issuance of Options and DSUs for fees for services provided during Q3 2019.

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	3 months ended September 30		9 months ended September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
DSUs - expense / (gain)	553	(102)	836	(221)
Stock option - expense / (gain)	478	(137)	2,072	538
Stock based compensation	1,031	(239)	2,908	317

DSUs are revalued each period end based on the period end closing share price. The initial value of the DSUs on grant, and the effect on the valuation of DSUs of the period-on-period change in share price, is expensed. At September 30, 2019, the Company's share price was \$0.57 (December 31, 2018: \$0.34), resulting in a DSU revaluation expense of \$0.8 million for the nine month period ended September 30, 2019.

The estimated fair value of the Company's Options is calculated using the Black Scholes method as at the date of grant and amortized over the period during which the Options vest.

For performance Options, the fair value is expensed over the estimated vesting period from the time of grant. Once the performance conditions have been attained, which may result in the full vesting of the instruments, the remaining fair value (if any) is either expensed immediately or over the remaining vesting period, as appropriate. The expected performance dates are periodically reviewed and the expensing adjusted accordingly.

Finance Income

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	3 months ended September 30		9 months ended September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest income	90	57	274	222

Interest income reflects the average holdings of cash and cash equivalents during the respective periods shown above.

As at September 30, 2019, approximately 93% of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were invested in US government guaranteed instruments, with the majority of the balance held as cash deposits with major Canadian banks.

Finance Costs

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	3 months ended September 30		9 months ended September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Financing costs - convertible note accretion	2,272	2,018	6,618	5,879

Finance costs relate to the accretion of the debt components of the 2014 and 2016 Private Placements, which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Foreign Exchange

The Company has experienced an increase in foreign currency gains and losses as a result of increased exposure to non-functional currencies, in particular the US dollar. A significant portion of the funds raised in the four private placements of debt, equity and warrants since 2014 were received in US dollars and the Company retained these US dollars to fund its subsequent US dollar denominated working capital expenses.

Taxes

Except as described above in the section entitled "RMGC Audits and Investigations", all tax assessments received prior to September 30, 2019 have been paid or provided for in the Financial Statements.

Investing Activities

The majority of Group expenditures over the years through December 31, 2015 were for identifying and defining the size of the four ore bodies, for engineering to design the size and scope of the Project, environmental assessment and permitting, social support to local communities, communications and public relations activities to support the permitting process, archeological and rehabilitation work to buildings, as well as surface rights and property acquisition and resettlement housing and infrastructure.

Since January 1, 2016, no significant expenditures apart from building maintenance have been incurred in these areas and any such expenditures are expensed in the income statement.

Purchase of Capital Assets

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	3 months ended		9 months ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Total investment in capital assets	5	8	41	39
Depreciation and disposal - expensed	17	16	88	58

The purchase of capital assets remains low, in line with the Company's cost containment strategy. Depreciation costs have increased in the nine-month period to September 30, 2019 due to the adoption of IFRS 16 by the Company, which has resulted in the recognition of certain leases as depreciable assets.

Financing Activities

The 2014 and 2016 Private Placements, and the private placements of equity and warrants announced in December 2018 ("December 2018 Private Placement") and the August 2019 Private Placement (together "Private Placements") raised gross aggregate proceeds of \$148.2 million. The Company is using the balance of the proceeds of the Private Placements to finance the costs of the continuing ICSID Arbitration and for general working capital purposes. Further information on the Private Placements is provided in the Financial Statements.

Cash Flow Statement

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The main sources of liquidity are the Company's cash and cash equivalents, and the equity and debt markets. At September 30, 2019, aggregate cash and cash equivalents were \$34.3 million (December 31, 2018: \$18.1 million).

Working Capital

At September 30, 2019, the Company had working capital, calculated as total current assets less assets held for sale less total current liabilities, of \$27.2 million (December 31, 2018: \$12.6 million).

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had current liabilities of \$7.8 million (December 31, 2018: \$6.6 million). This period on period increase is primarily due to the increase in the DSU liability resulting from the increased share price in the nine-month period to September 30, 2019.

Resettlement Liabilities

RMGC had a program for purchasing homes in the Project area, which was suspended in February 2008 due to the suspension of the EIA review process in September 2007.

At September 30, 2019 the Company had accrued resettlement liabilities totaling \$0.6 million (December 31, 2018: \$0.6 million).

RMGC has closed-out various exchange contracts that it had entered into with certain homeowners in Roșia Montană who had elected for resettlement in Roșia Montană. RMGC has, in accordance with the terms of such contracts and in order to bring the contracts to an amicable and fair close, provided to the homeowners a range of options, including the restitution of their properties in Roșia Montană. RMGC has successfully agreed to terms with the majority of the relevant homeowners.

Contractual Obligations

A summary of the Company's contractual capital and operating lease commitments as of September 30, 2019 is included within the Financial Statements.

The Company and its subsidiaries have a number of arms-length agreements with third parties who provide a wide range of goods and services. Typically, the service agreements are for a term of not more than one year and permit either party to terminate upon notice periods ranging from 15 to 90 days. At termination, the Company has to pay for services rendered, and costs incurred, to the date of termination.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amount of expenses and other income during the reporting period.

Significant estimates and assumptions include those related to going concern, the recoverability or impairment of mineral properties, benefits of future income tax assets, estimated useful lives of capital assets, valuation of stock based compensation and other benefits, assumptions and determinations as to whether costs are expensed or capitalized, and the valuation and measurement of the components of the Private Placements. While Management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results could vary significantly therefrom. The critical accounting estimates are not significantly different from those reported in the financial statements as at, and for the year ended, December 31, 2018.

Going Concern

On the basis of the Company's balance of cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2019, and the proceeds from the sale of long lead-time equipment described above, the Company has sufficient funding necessary to maintain the Group's primary assets and to fund general working capital requirements together with the material estimated costs associated with the Company advancing the ICSID Arbitration through the Hearing and the following year. Management continues to review the Company's activities in order to identify areas to further reduce non-core expenditures.

Considering the matters noted above, Management's assessment is that the Company remains a going concern. However, as disclosed in the Financial Statements, there is significant uncertainty over the assessment of going concern. Notwithstanding, the Company has been accounted for as a going concern in the Financial Statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019.

Future income tax assets

Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method of tax accounting. Under this method, current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable for the current period. Future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences reverse. Income tax assets are recognized to the extent that the recoverability of future income tax assets is considered probable.

The Company has subsidiaries in countries that have differing tax laws and tax rates, primarily Romania and the United Kingdom. The provision for income taxes is based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by Management, including its understanding of domestic and international tax rules. Advice is also sought from local professional tax advisors in the respective countries where the Group operates.

Tax authorities in Romania have regularly initiated various tax audits to assess the appropriateness of RMGC's tax filing positions. Regulators may interpret tax regulations differently from the Company and its subsidiaries, which may cause changes to the estimates made. As noted above, in 2017 RMGC received the VAT Assessment from ANAF which, with interest and penalties, amounted to approximately RON 45.6 million (approximately \$14.6 million). RMGC initiated a formal challenge to the VAT Assessment through the Romanian courts, with a recent favourable ruling from the Alba Iulia Court of Appeal which has now been appealed by ANAF. A hearing date for the appeal has been set as December 2, 2020.

Valuation of the Private Placements

The units issued by the Company in the 2014 and 2016 Private Placements consisted of convertible subordinated unsecured notes ("Convertible Notes"), warrants and arbitration value rights. The Company utilized a Black Scholes valuation model to value the warrant component of the units and a discounted cash flow model to value the debt component of notes. The equity component of the notes was recognized initially at the difference between the fair value of each private placement as a whole and the fair value of the debt and warrant components. Any directly attributable transaction costs were allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts. A nil value was initially ascribed to the arbitration value rights and, given the current stage of the ICSID Arbitration process, a nil valuation remains applicable as at September 30, 2019. The 2014 and 2016 Private Placements contain two embedded derivatives, both of which were initially valued at nil with no subsequent adjustment in value.

The Units issued by the Company in the December 2018 Private Placement consisted of Common Shares and Warrants each of which entitle the holder to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.49 at any time in the five years following issuance. The Company utilized a Black Scholes valuation model to value the Warrant component of the Units and allocated the remainder of the value to the equity component. Any directly attributable transaction costs were allocated to the equity and Warrant components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

The Units issued by the Company in the August 2019 Private Placement consisted of Common Shares and Warrants each of which entitle the holder to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.645 at any time in the five years following issuance. The Company utilized a Black Scholes valuation model to value the Warrant component of the Units and allocated the remainder of the value to the equity component. Any directly attributable transaction costs were allocated to the equity and Warrant components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Useful lives of capital assets

The Company's policy is to amortize capital assets over their useful lives once the assets are brought into production. Management assesses useful lives to ensure that the useful lives of assets reflect the intended use of those assets.

Valuation of stock-based compensation

The Company utilizes Options, DSUs and RSUs as means of compensation. Equity settled RSUs and Options are valued using a Black Scholes valuation model, and are amortized over the expected vesting periods. Management reviews the assumptions used in the Black Scholes valuation on an annual basis to ensure appropriateness.

DSUs are initially issued at the five-day weighted average market price of the Common Shares at the date of issue, and the value thereof is subsequently recalculated to fair value based on the quoted market value of the Common Shares at the end of each reporting period.

Financial instruments and management of financial risk

The recorded amounts for cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other liabilities approximate fair values based on the nature of those instruments.

The Company's objective is to safeguard its cash and cash equivalents in order to be able to fund ongoing expenditures. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the level of funds on hand and anticipated future expenditures. The long-term costs, including advisors' fees and general corporate working capital, of pursuing the ICSID Arbitration have been material and are estimated to continue to be significant.

To safeguard capital the Company invests its surplus capital in liquid instruments with highly-rated financial institutions.

The Group's risk exposures and the impact on the Group's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. Historically, the Group has adopted an investment strategy to minimize its credit risk by investing in Canadian sovereign debt with the balance of cash being invested on short-term overnight deposit with major Canadian banks. However, the Company has now invested the majority of the funds raised in the Private Placements in US sovereign debt to fund its expected US dollar-denominated working capital expenses.

The Group is exposed to the credit risk of domestic Romanian banks that hold and disburse cash on behalf of its Romanian subsidiaries. The Group manages its Romanian bank credit risk by centralizing custody, control and management of its surplus cash resources outside of Romania at the corporate office and only transferring money to its Romanian subsidiary based on near-term cash requirements, thereby mitigating exposure to domestic Romanian banks.

The Group holds small cash balances in the United Kingdom to fund corporate office activities.

The Group's credit risk is also attributable to value-added taxes receivable. Value-added taxes receivable are primarily receivables from the Romanian Government, which are more recent and not subject to challenge pursuant to the VAT Assessment. As at September 30, 2019, overdue VAT receivable amounts claimed by RMGC total approximately \$0.3 million.

Liquidity risk

The Company has the ability to repay the Convertible Notes at maturity by issuing Common Shares from treasury (as more fully described in the Financial Statements); these notes represent a significant portion of the long-term Group liabilities. As of the date of this MD&A, taking account of the Group's existing treasury balances, the Group expects to have sufficient funds to settle all other existing and long-term contractual liabilities as they fall due.

Market risk

(a) Interest rate risk

The Group has significant cash balances and fixed coupon debt. The Group maintains a short-term investment horizon, typically less than 3 months, for its cash and cash equivalents, and therefore minimizes the risk of interest rate volatility at investment maturity. Where yields on investments less than 90 days are not significantly lower than investments greater than 90 days but less than one year, the Group has elected to utilize the shorter term investments.

With a short-term investment horizon and the intent to hold all investments until maturity, the Group is only marginally exposed to capital erosion should interest rates rise and cause fixed yield investments to devalue.

The Group's primary objective with respect to cash and cash equivalents is to mitigate credit risk. The Group has elected to forego yield in favor of capital preservation.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Group's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar and its activities expose it to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Group has monetary assets and liabilities which are denominated in Romanian Lei, US dollars, UK pounds and Euros and is, therefore, subject to exchange variations against both the functional and presentation currency.

The Group maintains cash and cash equivalents in various currencies and is therefore susceptible to market volatility as foreign cash balances are revalued to the functional currency of the entity and thereafter to the presentation currency of the Group. Therefore, the Group may report foreign exchange gains or losses during periods of significant economic and market volatility. At September 30, 2019 the Group held 98% and 1% of its cash and cash equivalents in US and Canadian dollars, respectively.

The Company has not entered into any derivative hedging activities.

Sensitivity

Based on Management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, in respect of the Company's balance of cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2019, the Company believes the following market movements are "reasonably possible" over a twelve-month period and would have the stated effects on net income:

- A plus or minus 1% change in earned interest rates; would affect income by \$0.3 million.
- A plus or minus 1% change in foreign exchange rates; would affect income by \$0.3 million.

Risks and uncertainties

An investment in the Common Shares is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. This section describes existing and future material risks to the business of the Group. The risks described below are not exhaustive. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company, or those that it currently deems to be immaterial, may become material and adversely affect the Group's business. The realization of any of these risks may materially and adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or the market price of Gabriel's securities.

ICSID Arbitration

The resources necessary in pursuing the ICSID Arbitration are substantial and the amount of costs, fees and other expenses and commitments payable in connection with the ICSID Arbitration may differ materially from Management's expectations. Based on the case specific nature of arbitration and the inherent uncertainty in the actions of the Respondent, or the process, timing or outcome of the ICSID Arbitration, there can be no assurances that the ICSID Arbitration will advance in a customary or predictable manner or be completed or settled within any specific or reasonable period of time.

There is no assurance that the Claimants will be successful in establishing Romania's liability in the ICSID Arbitration or, if successful, will collect an award of compensation from the Respondent in the amount requested or at all. Failure to prevail in the ICSID Arbitration, or to obtain adequate compensation for the loss in value of the Group's investment, would materially adversely affect the Group.

The pursuit by the Company of the ICSID Arbitration may lead to the commencement of further abusive fiscal and other investigations and assessments against RMGC or its staff or employees by the Romanian State.

Additional Funding

Further funding may be required by the Company to pursue the ICSID Arbitration to its conclusion, including the enforcement of any award, and for general working capital requirements.

Historically the Company has been financed through the issuance of its Common Shares, convertible notes and other equity based securities. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, it has limited access to financial resources as a direct result of the dispute concerning the Project and the core focus of the Company upon the ICSID Arbitration. Notwithstanding the Company's historic funding, there is a risk that sufficient additional financing may not be available to the Company on acceptable terms, or at all.

Whilst, as disclosed above, the Company is continuing a process to sell its remaining LLTE which would, if completed, provide the Company with a reduced cost base and additional working capital, there are no assurances regarding the success of such a sale process or that any proceeds may be realized from the sale of the remaining equipment. The timing of the receipt of any such sales proceeds is also uncertain.

Refinancing of existing securities

The Company may need or desire to refinance all or a portion of the Convertible Notes issued and outstanding pursuant to the Private Placements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to refinance any of its indebtedness or incur additional indebtedness.

Political and economic uncertainty in Romania

Gabriel's material operations, property rights and other interests are located in Romania. As such, the Company's activities are subject to a number of country specific risks over which it has no control. These risks may include risks related to social, political, economic, legal and fiscal instability and changes of Romanian laws and regulations affecting mining, foreign ownership, taxation, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange control, exploration licensing, and export licensing and export duties.

In the event of a dispute arising in respect of the Company's activities in Romania (other than the ICSID Arbitration), the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada or elsewhere. Any adverse or arbitrary decision of a court, arbitrator or other governmental or regulatory body may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, assets, prospects, financial condition and results of operations and/or the market price of its securities.

Mineral tenure rights

RMGC is the titleholder of the License, an exploitation concession license issued by the Romanian State in June 1999 with respect to the mineral resources and reserves at Roşia Montană. The License had an initial duration of 20 years and was due to expire on June 21, 2019. RMGC, as the titleholder of the License, has the right to extend the term of the License for successive subsequent five-year periods as may be needed to ensure rational exploitation of the mineral resources and reserves identified and approved by the Romanian National Agency for Mineral Resources ("NAMR"). Although RMGC retains "nominal ownership" of the License, the acts and omissions of the Romanian State have prevented RMGC from realizing any benefits of such ownership and thus have deprived the License entirely of its value.

In mid-June 2019, NAMR presented to RMGC a draft addendum to the License providing for, amongst other things, a 5-year term extension and the establishment of an increased royalty rate from 4% to 6% on mineral production value, the 6% rate being the level of royalty set forth in Romanian law since 2014. Gabriel and RMGC concluded that, in view of the circumstances, there was no other way to preserve RMGC's existing rights under law, including an extension of its License, other than to accept the increased royalty rate, as required by NAMR. Accordingly, an addendum providing for the extension of the term of the License to June 20, 2024, and including the revised royalty rate, was concluded on June 18, 2019.

Pursuant to an exploration concession license issued by the Romanian State in May 1999 relating to the Rodu-Frasin and Tarnița deposits located in the vicinity of Roșia Montană, and following the completion of extensive exploration at Bucium which identified two feasible deposits, RMGC acquired a direct and exclusive legal right to obtain exploitation licenses for such deposits. However, in violation of RMGC's legal rights and of Romania's legal obligations, Romania has failed for the last 11 years to act on RMGC's applications for exploitation licenses for Rodu-Frasin and Tarnița.

As illustrated above, any adverse or arbitrary decision of NAMR may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, assets, prospects, financial condition and results of operations and/or the market price of its securities.

Legal proceedings

As previously disclosed, Gabriel has been party (directly and through RMGC) to a number of legal challenges in Romania and, in the course of its business, may from time to time become involved in the defence and initiation of legal claims, arbitration and other legal proceedings.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of the judicial process in Romania, the nature and results of any such legal proceedings cannot be predicted with any certainty. In addition, such claims, arbitration and other legal proceedings can be lengthy and involve the incurrence of substantial costs and resources by the Company. The initiation, pursuit and/or outcome of any particular claim, arbitration or legal proceeding could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations, and on the Company's business, assets and prospects.

UNESCO World Heritage List

In July 2018, the World Heritage Committee postponed a decision on the inclusion of the Roșia Montană Mining Cultural Landscape on the UNESCO World Heritage List for up to three years at the request of the Romanian government. The inclusion of Roșia Montană on the UNESCO World Heritage List would have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, assets and financial condition insofar as it effectively prevents any mining in the Project area and thus whether an amicable resolution of the ICSID Arbitration dispute with the Romanian State could be reached.

Dependence on Management and key personnel

The Group is dependent on a relatively small number of key directors, officers and employees. Loss of any one of those persons could have an adverse effect on it. Retaining qualified and experienced personnel is critical to the Company's success. However, there can be no assurance that the Group will be successful in so doing.

Furthermore, the loss of key employees, in particular those who possess important historical knowledge related to the Project which could be relevant to the ICSID Arbitration, could have a material adverse effect on the outcome of the ICSID Arbitration and future operations of the Group.

Minvest mine closure plan

In May 2006, Minvest permanently ceased all of its mining operations at Roșia Montană. As a result, a mine closure plan was developed, which, Gabriel understands, was approved by the Romanian Ministry of Economy and NAMR. The mine closure plan was developed to integrate into RMGC's development plans for Roșia Montană in order to avoid any conflict between the Romanian State's closure activities and RMGC's development activities. A state-owned company under the coordination of the Ministry of Economy, S.C. CONVERSMIN S.A. ("CONVERSMIN"), has responsibility for the mine closure plan.

There can be no assurance that the activities contemplated by such mine closure plan will be implemented in a timely fashion, and no such action has been undertaken to date. Until the mine closure plan has been fully implemented, there can be no assurance that such activities will not attract liability to RMGC, as the titleholder of the License, under the current or future laws, rules and regulations applicable to mining activities in Romania. Likewise, there can be no assurance that the legally binding assumption by the Romanian State-owned operator of all liabilities associated with its past mining operations and the indemnification of RMGC from such liabilities will be fulfilled by, or be enforceable against, such entity. However, CONVERSMIN is currently seeking funding from the EU, through the Operational Programme for Large Infrastructure (POIM), for several mine closures including Rosia Montana.

Potential dilution to existing shareholders

As described above, the Company may require additional financing in order to pursue the ICSID Arbitration to its conclusion and for general working capital requirements. In order to raise such financing, the Company may sell additional equity securities including, but not limited to, Common Shares, share purchase warrants or some form of convertible security. The additional issuances of equity securities, if made, will result in dilution to existing shareholders.

The conversion and/or exercise (as applicable) of the Company's outstanding Convertible Notes and existing warrants could result in the issuance of a significant number of Common Shares causing significant dilution to the ownership of existing shareholders. Unless and until the Company successfully permits the Project or collects an arbitral award, if any, or acquires and/or develops other operating properties which provide positive cash flow, the Company's ability to meet its obligations as they fall due or redeem in whole or part or otherwise restructure the Convertible Notes will be limited to the Company's cash on hand and/or its ability to issue additional equity or debt securities in the future. Such transactions could potentially cause substantial dilution to the shareholders at that time.

Continued Listing of the Common Shares

The continued listing of the Common Shares on the Exchange is conditional upon its ability to meet the applicable continued listing requirements of the Exchange. In the event that Gabriel is not able to maintain a listing of its Common Shares on the Exchange or any substitute exchange, it may be extremely difficult or impossible for shareholders to sell their Common Shares. If the Company is delisted from the Exchange but obtains a substitute listing for the Common Shares, the Common Shares may have less liquidity and more price volatility than experienced on the Exchange. Shareholders may not be able to sell their Common Shares on any such substitute exchange in the quantities, at the times, or at the prices that could potentially be available on a more liquid trading market.

As a result of these factors, if the Common Shares are delisted from the Exchange, the price of the Common Shares may decline and the Company's ability to obtain financing in the future could be materially impaired.

Compliance with Anti-Corruption Laws

Gabriel is subject to various anti-corruption laws and regulations including, but not limited to, the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act 1999 and the UK Bribery Act 2010. In general, these laws prohibit a company and its employees and intermediaries from bribing or making other prohibited payments to foreign officials or other persons to obtain or retain business or gain some other business advantage. Gabriel's primary operations are located in Romania, a country which, according to Transparency International, is perceived as having fairly high levels of corruption relative to the rest of Europe (Romania ranks 61st out of 180 countries in terms of corruption, according to a 2018 index published in January 2019 by Transparency International). Gabriel cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of future anti-corruption regulatory requirements to which Gabriel's operations might be subject or the manner in which existing laws might be administered or interpreted.

Failure to comply with the applicable legislation and other similar foreign laws could expose Gabriel and/or its senior management to civil and/or criminal penalties, other sanctions and remedial measures, legal expenses and reputational damage, all of which could materially and adversely affect Gabriel's business, financial condition and results of operations. Likewise, any investigation of any potential violations of the applicable anti-corruption legislation by UK, Canadian or foreign authorities could also have an adverse impact on Gabriel's ability to develop the Project or its business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a consequence of these legal and regulatory requirements, Gabriel has instituted policies and procedures with regard to business ethics, which have been designed to ensure that Gabriel and its employees comply with applicable anti-corruption laws and regulations. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that such efforts have been and will be completely effective in ensuring Gabriel's compliance, and the compliance of its employees, consultants, contractors and other agents, with all applicable anti-corruption laws and regulations.

Insurance and uninsurable risks

Gabriel maintains insurance to protect it against certain risks related to its operations in type and amounts that it believes are reasonable depending upon the circumstances surrounding each identified risk and the advice of its retained insurance advisor. There are also risks against which the Company cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure for various reasons. The potential costs associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance, or in excess of insurance coverage, or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays to its operations and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the future business, assets, prospects, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

General economic and financial market conditions

Global economic and financial conditions may impact the ability of the Company to obtain loans, financing and other credit facilities in the future and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company. As a consequence, global financial conditions could adversely impact the Company's financial status and share price.

Market price volatility

Publicly quoted securities are subject to a relatively high degree of price volatility. It may be anticipated that the quoted market for the Common Shares will be subject to market trends generally and there may be significant fluctuations in the price of the Common Shares.

Currency fluctuations

The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar, which is exposed to fluctuations against other currencies. The Company's primary operations are located in Romania and many of its expenditures and obligations are denominated in Romanian Lei. In addition, the Company has and/or will have expenditures and obligations denominated in other currencies including, but not limited to, Canadian dollars, US dollars, EUROS and United Kingdom pounds sterling ("GBP"). The Company maintains active cash accounts in Canadian dollars, US dollars, GBP and RON and has either monetary assets and/or liabilities in currencies including US dollars, Canadian dollars, EUROS, GBP and RON. As such, the Company's results of operations are subject to foreign currency fluctuation risks and such fluctuations may adversely affect the financial position and operating results of the Company. The Company does not currently use any derivative products to actively manage or mitigate any foreign exchange exposure.

No history of earnings or dividends

The Company has no history of earnings and as such the Company has not paid dividends on its Common Shares since incorporation. The Company does not intend to declare or pay cash dividends at present.

Accounting policies and internal controls

Since January 1, 2011, the Company has prepared its financial reports in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. In preparation of financial reports, Management of Gabriel may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of the Company. Significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the Company's audited financial statements as at, and for the year ended, December 31, 2018.

Enforcement of civil liabilities

As substantially all of the assets of Gabriel and its subsidiaries are located outside of Canada, and certain of its directors and officers are resident outside of Canada, it may be difficult or impossible to enforce judgements granted by a court in Canada against the assets of Gabriel or its subsidiaries or its directors and officers residing outside of Canada.

Conflicts of interest

Some of the directors and officers of the Company are, or may be, on the boards of other natural resource companies, or other providers of finance, from time-to-time resulting in conflicts of interests. Therefore, there is the potential for a conflict of interest between the Company and some of its directors and officers. Directors and officers of the Company with conflicts of interest will be subject to and will follow the procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulations, rules and policies.

CEO/CFO Certification

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have reviewed the interim financial statements and interim MD&A (the "Interim Filings") for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019.

The CEO and CFO certify that, as at September 30, 2019, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the Interim Filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, for the period covered by the Interim Filings.

The CEO and CFO certify that, as at September 30, 2019, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial statements for the period, together with the other financial information included in the Interim Filings, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Company, as of September 30, 2019 and for the three month period to that date.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's fully diluted share capital as at November 11, 2019 was:

	Outstanding
Common shares	573,393,496
Common stock options	28,362,167
Deferred share units - Common Shares	3,237,694
Restricted share units - Common Shares	539,000
Warrants	299,692,330
Convertible notes (maturing June 2021)	307,912,500
Fully diluted share capital	1,213,137,187

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" (also referred to as "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about Management's current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of the Company's operating environment. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements.

In this MD&A, forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company at this time, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies that may cause the Company's actual financial results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied herein. Some of the uncertainties associated with material factors or assumptions used to develop forward-looking statements include, without limitation: the progress of the ICSID Arbitration, actions by the Romanian Government or affiliates thereof, the impact of current or future litigation against the Group, conditions or events impacting the Company's ability to fund its operations (including but not limited to the completion of additional

funding noted above) or service its debt, the ability to progress exploration, development and operation of mining properties and the overall impact of misjudgments made in good faith in the course of preparing forward-looking information.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors including those set out above and below, that may never materialize, prove incorrect or materialize other than as currently contemplated, which could cause the Company's results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "is of the view" "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", "potential", "possible" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events, conditions or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of fact and may be forward-looking statements.

Numerous factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including without limitation:

- the duration, required disclosure, costs, process and outcome of the ICSID Arbitration;
- changes in the Group's liquidity and capital resources;
- access to funding to support the Group's continued ICSID Arbitration and/or operating activities in the future;
- equity dilution resulting from the conversion of the Convertible Notes, or exercise of warrants, in part or in whole to Common Shares;
- the ability of the Company to maintain a continued listing on the Exchange or any regulated public market for trading securities;
- the impact on business strategy and its implementation in Romania of: unforeseen historic acts of corruption, uncertain legal enforcement both for and against the Group and political and social instability;
- regulatory, political and economic risks associated with operating in a foreign jurisdiction including changes in laws, governments and legal and fiscal regimes;
- volatility of currency exchange rates; and
- the availability and continued participation in operational or other matters pertaining to the Group of certain key employees and consultants.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements.

Investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements, and investors should not infer that there has been no change in the Company's affairs since the date of this MD&A that would warrant any modification of any forward-looking statement made in this document, other documents periodically filed with or furnished to the relevant securities regulators or documents presented on the Company's website. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this notice. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of assumptions or factors, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, subject to the Company's disclosure obligations under applicable Canadian securities regulations. Investors are urged to read the Company's filings with Canadian securities regulatory agencies.