



Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended December 31, 2017

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Camrova Resources Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Camrova" or the "Company") provides analysis of the Company's financial results for the year ended December 31, 2017. All financial information included in this MD&A, including comparatives, has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The following information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying audited condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, including the notes to those financial statements (the "Interim Financial Statements").

Financial information is expressed in United States dollars, unless stated otherwise. This MD&A is current as of March 27, 2018.

Caution on Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements concerning anticipated developments in Camrova's operations in future periods. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "potential", "possible" and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions or results "will", "may", "could" or "should" occur or be achieved. These forward-looking statements may include statements regarding exploration results, mineral resource estimates, projected liquidity, capital expenditures, available capital resources and the potential availability of short-term and long-term financing, timelines, strategic plans, market prices of base metals or other statements that are not statements of fact. Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of Camrova may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Camrova's forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Camrova's expectations include: the Company is a minority investor in Minera y Metalúrgica del Boleo, S.A. P.I. de C.V. ("MMB") and since the loss of control of the Boleo Project (or the "Project") in 2012 the Company is no longer the operator of the Project; uncertainties regarding decisions on the further development of the Boleo Project (or the "Project"); uncertainties as to when or if the Company will realize any cash flows from the Boleo Project or generate revenues or cash flow from its own independent operations; uncertainties relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and obtain additional financing to fund its future working capital and/or investment needs, including any cash call in support of the Project to avoid further dilution of the Company's ownership in the Project; uncertainties as to if and/or when Korea Resources Corporation ("KORES") may choose to dilute the Company's shareholding in MMB in connection with MMB cash call contributions made on behalf of the Company; uncertainties relating to the manganese promissory note issued by the Company to Korea Boleo Corporation ("KBC") and whether circumstances may arise whereby the KBC may realize on the related security granted to KBC over the Company's shares in MMB and shareholder loan receivable from MMB, or pursue recourse in respect of any debt evidenced by the promissory note; uncertainties involved in fluctuations in copper and other commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainty as to timely availability of permits and other governmental approvals; other uncertainties relating to the Boleo Project including it obtaining adequate funding to support working capital needs and the ramp-up of production, achieving sustainable profitability, the need for cooperation of government agencies and local groups in the exploration and development of the Project, and the issuance of required permits; and other risks and uncertainties disclosed in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2017, and other information released by Camrova and filed with the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Summarized Financial Results

<i>(thousands of USD unless otherwise noted)</i>	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	457	66
Working capital	340	855
Total assets	473	1,090
Shareholders' equity	340	855

<i>(US\$)</i>	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Loss before other items	(146)	(7,955)	(719)	(8,562)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	3	47	(47)	(1,006)
Net (loss) for the period	(142)	(6,367)	(766)	(9,568)

Fourth Quarter Highlights and Recent Events

- At the end of the quarter, the Company had working capital of \$339,882. The Company will require additional funding in the near-term to cover its operating costs and any prospective investment activities (see "Update on Prospective Chilean Investment" below on page 3, "Corporate Outlook" on page 4, and "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern" on page 9);
- The Company reported a net loss during the quarter ended December 31, 2017, of \$141,978, including the impact of a \$3,376 foreign exchange gain during the quarter and stock-based compensation of \$22,986 (see "Review of Operating Results" on page 7);
- The Company has stopped evaluating investment opportunities in the Copiapó area, but at the same time has initiated evaluation of a similar opportunity near Santiago, Chile. (see "Update on Prospective Chilean Investment" on page 3).
- On November 23, 2017, the Company announced the reduction of its equity interest in MMB from 10% to 7.3% pursuant to an election made by KORES available under the terms of the MMB shareholder's agreement (see "Boleo Project Development Activities - Boleo Project Funding" on page 6);

The Company held its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders ("AGM") on July 24, 2017 in Vancouver, British Columbia. Shareholders voted in favour of all items in business, including fixing the number of directors at three, and the re-election of each of the director nominees: Tom Ogryzlo, Wolf Seidler, and Peter Clausi. Shareholders also voted and (i) re-appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, as auditors of the Company, (ii) approved the Company's stock option plan, and (iii) authorized the Board of Directors, if it thinks appropriate, to consolidate all of the issued and outstanding common shares up to a maximum of a 1 new for 4 old common share basis. Disinterested shareholder approval was received for the re-pricing of an aggregate of 162,500 previously issued stock options to insiders exercisable at a new exercise price of \$0.215 per common share (see press release dated February 8, 2017).

- The Company moved Offices from Vancouver to Toronto on January 10 2018. The new Toronto address is 55 York Street, Suite 401, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 1R7. The telephone number remains 604 685 2323 and the company will continue to be a BC registered company. The reason for the change is for logistical convenience.

Overview

Camrova Resources Inc. was incorporated on July 15, 1985, under the *Company Act* (British Columbia). The Company has a minority investment in MMB, which owns and operates a producing copper, cobalt and zinc mine project (the “Boleo Project”) located near Santa Rosalia, Baja California Sur, Mexico. In November 2017, the Company announced its equity ownership level has been diluted to 7.3 % from 10%. After this dilution, KORES, the ultimate controlling party and parent of MMB, holds 76.7% of the equity of MMB. The remaining 16% ownership of MMB is held by a consortium of Korean companies including KORES. As of December 31, 2016, the Company recognized an impairment of \$17,905,000 to reduce the carrying value of the shareholder loan receivable (and its total investment in MMB) to \$Nil.

The Company has now addressed all outstanding matters relating to the change of control in MMB and is working to identify and evaluate alternative project opportunities with potential for near-term cash flow or value creation (see “*Update on Prospective Investment in Chile*” below).

Update on Prospective Chilean Investment

Further to its news release on May 1, 2017 providing an update on the Virginia Project, in late May 2017, Camrova met with Mr. Gubier Marambio, Gubier Marambio H. SpA (“GMH”) and Metalex Ltda (“Metalex”) in Copiapó, Chile and jointly agreed that the investment as contemplated by the binding letter of intent could not be concluded, and the parties allowed the letter of intent to lapse. Shortly thereafter, the Company met with another group also located in Copiapo and undertook technical and legal due diligence with a view to forming a partnership to expand production at an existing facility.

In December 2017 the Company concluded the due diligence and decided that it was not in its best interest to proceed with this Project.

Subsequently, another prospect located in Catemu which is approximately 1.5 hours drive from Santiago, approached the Company with the intent to jointly invest. The Company decided that this could be a very good fit and a letter of intent was signed by Tom Ogryzlo during his site visit in January 2018. Technical, financial and legal due diligence are underway.

Manganese Non-production Decision Made by MMB

Under the April 17, 2008 share purchase agreement between Camrova and the Korean Consortium (and as amended and superseded by the MMB shareholders' agreement dated December 15, 2016), Camrova was required to repay a \$10 million purchase consideration deposit to the Korean Consortium ("the Manganese Refund") should a decision be made not to produce manganese from the Boleo Project (the "Manganese Non-Production Decision").

On April 21, 2017, the MMB Board of Directors adopted a formal decision not to produce manganese at Boleo (the "Manganese Non-Production Decision"). As a result of the Manganese Non-Production Decision, the Company has issued a \$10 million promissory note payable to Korea Boleo Corporation ("KBC") that accrues interest at 4%.

However, repayment of principle and interest from this promissory note to KBC is only payable from dividend cash or like-cash distributions received by Camrova from the Boleo Project. If any balance owing is outstanding at the end of 20 years, unless Camrova has received distribution greater than US\$2 million (excluding payments pursuant to the management services agreement settlement), the KBC will have no further recourse to enforce collection.

Camrova has granted to KBC a first-ranking security interest in all MMB equity securities owned by Camrova, and an assignment of a promissory note held by Camrova and issued by MMB with a \$28,224,000 principal balance (collectively, the "Security"). KBC shall be entitled to realize upon the Security upon the occurrence of any action or proceedings by or against Camrova in conjunction with an insolvency, bankruptcy or related restructuring, or the failure to repay the Manganese Refund and all interest thereon at the end of 20 years.

As of December 31, 2017 based on the terms of repayment of the Manganese Refund as modified and set out in the New MMB Shareholders' Agreement and management's determination that distributions and/or the repayment of the promissory note to Camrova over the LOM are unlikely, management estimated that the fair value of the potential liability associated with the Manganese Refund is \$Nil ("*Boleo Project Operation Update – Impairment*" on page 5).

Corporate Outlook

The Company is working to identify and is selectively evaluating alternative project opportunities, including the prospective investment in Chile.

Based on the Company's cash flow forecasts, it will require additional financing within the next 12 months in order to meet its ongoing corporate overhead, and to continue its discretionary exploration and evaluation programs. The size and timing of any fund raising may be influenced by the timing of the finalization of any prospective investment in Chile or any other investment opportunity that the Company may pursue.

Boleo Project Operating Update

The latest available NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the Boleo Project is dated March 2, 2010 (the "March 2010 Technical Report"), which is available on the Company's website or on www.sedar.com (the "March 2010 Technical Report"). The Company believes that the preparation of an updated NI 43-101 technical report, that would have otherwise superseded the March 2010 Technical Report, is no longer practical. Readers are cautioned that the Company exerts no control or influence over the Boleo mine plan redesign process or timing, or any decision by MMB or KORES to update the March 2010 Technical Report. Readers are further cautioned that information regarding the Boleo Project set out in the March 2010 Technical Report and its existing public disclosure may no longer be current or accurate, and may not be updated in the foreseeable future, or ever.

The Company currently owns 7.3% of the common shares of MMB. Therefore, the Company's management attempts to closely follow, and wherever possible influence, developments at the Project, which are relevant to the Company's investment, and ultimately any recovery it may realize is now reduced.

Impairment

As of December 31, 2016, management determined based on the MMB Life-of-Mine ("LOM") Plan presented to the MMB Board (which projected operations to achieve only breakeven cash flows over the LOM and assumed the refinancing of the MMB senior debt) that distributions and/or the repayment of the shareholder loan to Camrova are unlikely, and recorded an impairment charge of \$17,905,000 to bring the carrying value of the shareholder loan receivable to \$Nil. The carrying value of the Company's equity investment in MMB had previously been recorded at \$Nil.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, the key developments during the period are summarized under the subsection headings below.

Information presented below is based on or derived from the latest available information provided to the Company by MMB and KORES. The Company ceased to control MMB or be the operator of the Boleo Project on August 27, 2012. Readers are cautioned that while the Company has no reason to believe that the information provided to it by MMB and/or KORES and reflected herein is not materially correct, it has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information and must rely on MMB and/or KORES for the provision of such information.

The Project consists of roughly 12,000 hectares of mineral concessions and 7,000 hectares of surface occupancy rights, each assembled as part of a contiguous titled block. The Project is located within the "buffer zone" of the El Vizcaino Biosphere ("El Vizcaino"), a Mexican National environmental reserve; and the required Environmental Impact Manifest has been approved by Mexican authorities, allowing the Project to be built and operated in the buffer zone of El Vizcaino.

2017 Boleo Operation Highlights

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company has been advised of the following highlights in respect of operations at the Boleo Mine:

- Copper Cathode production of 17,973 tonnes (2016 – 14,284 tonnes), which was 59.9% of budget ((30,009 tonnes) reflecting the impact of lower feed grade, throughput and recovery rates. Lower than planned, underground mine production continues to be a major issue.
- Copper Cathode Sales of \$ 1.17 M which is \$43M lower than the budget of \$1.60 M .

The technical and other information in respect of the Boleo operations disclosed herein has been reproduced from reports and presentations provided to the Company by MMB. However, Camrova has a minority interest of 7.3 % ownership of the common shares in MMB, a company indirectly controlled by KORES, a Korean state-owned company. Therefore, Camrova does not have direct and independent access to information relating to the operations of MMB customary for a controlling shareholder or project operator. Camrova is dependent upon information provided by MMB and/or KORES either routinely to shareholders, or at specific request. Accordingly, the Company and its representatives have been unable to verify the technical disclosures in the reports containing information relating to current and prospective Boleo mine and process plant production tonnages and operational performance and therefore cannot provide definitive assurance that the technical information disclosed herein is correct. Readers are cautioned that while the Company has no reason to believe that the information provided to it by MMB and/or KORES and reflected herein is not materially correct, it has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information and must rely on MMB and/or KORES for the provision of such information.

Boleo Project Funding

On April 19, 2017 and on June 26, 2017, MMB issued further cash calls for \$33.0 million and \$20.0 million to fund operations through Q2 and Q3 2017, respectively. The Company has informed MMB that it would not contribute its 10% share of the cash calls. In respect of the period through Q4 2017, MMB has issued cash calls amounting to \$83.0 million, as compared with the projected cash funding requirement of \$160.0 million based on the annual MMB 2017 Budget. The total cash calls issued by MMB from 2015 to present have amounted to \$429.0 million.

The \$429.0 million in cash calls issued by MMB were funded by way of shareholders loans. The Company did not contribute any amount to these cash calls and KORES funded the Company's pro rata portion (10% or \$42.9 million). In accordance with the New Shareholders' Agreement, KORES now has elected to convert the entire amount it contributed on behalf of the Company to equity in MMB thereby reducing the Company's interest in MMB from 10% to 7.3%. The minimum threshold for the company to maintain the right to appoint one Board Member is 8%. For the time being Camrova continues to have one Board Member.

Provided that Camrova continues to own at least 5% of the total outstanding MMB shares, Camrova will be entitled to appoint an observer to the MMB Board, who shall have no voting rights but will be entitled to receive all information and documents that directors normally receive with respect to such meetings.

Review of Operating Results

Comparison of the three-month period ended December 31, 2017, to the three-month period ended December 31, 2016

For the three-month period ended December 31, 2017 ("Q4 2017"), the Company recorded net loss of \$141,978 or \$0.01 per share (basic) as compared to a net loss of \$6,367,245 or \$0.37 per share (basic) for the same period in 2016 ("Q4 2016"). The net loss in Q4 2017 includes a foreign exchange gain of \$3,376 (gain of \$47,334 in Q4 2016).

Operating expenses during the quarter ended December 31, 2017, were \$145,661 compared to \$7,955,595 for Q4 2016. Operating expenses in Q4 2017 was comprised entirely of general and administrative expenses (\$95,405 in Q4 2016), which included stock-based compensation of \$22,986. The most significant differences in operating expenses are discussed below:

- Wages, salaries and management fees: \$54,256 (\$78,259 in Q4 2016) – the decrease relative to Q4 2016 reflects cost savings from reductions to the compensation payable to the CEO, CFO and controller;
- Director fees: \$5,915 (\$13,450 in Q4 2016) – the decrease relative to Q4 2016 reflects the cost savings from reductions to compensation payable to independent directors effective February 1, 2017 whereby annual retainers were reduced to C\$12,000 each with no additional meeting fees;
- Professional and consulting fees: \$36,862 (\$12,870 in Q4 2016) – are comprised mainly of legal and consulting fees with the increase relative to Q4 2016 reflecting the technical due diligence undertaken on the Chile Project;
- Office and administration: \$23,865 (\$13,864 in Q4 2016) – the increase relative to Q4 2016 reflects additional travel expenses incurred in Q4 2017 for the search of a replacement CFO as well as for other corporate related travel;

- Stock-based compensation: \$22,986 - the share-based compensation expense is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the expense recognized over the vesting period of the stock options.

Other items

- Foreign exchange gain: \$3,376 (gain of \$47,344 in Q4 2016) – during Q4 2017, the Canadian dollar strengthened marginally against the US dollar. Additionally, the foreign exchange loss in Q4 2017 is no longer impacted by Camrova's (Canadian functional currency) US dollar based investment (shareholder loan) in the Boleo Project, which was fully impaired at December 31, 2016, resulting in a decrease of US\$17.9 million in net USD assets subject to foreign currency revaluation than in Q4 2016.

Comparison of year ended December 31, 2017, to the year ended December 31, 2016

For the year ended December 31, 2017 ("2017"), the Company recorded net loss of \$765,198 or \$0.04 per share (basic) as compared to a net loss of \$8,027,829 or \$0.47 per share (basic) for the same period in 2016 ("2016"). 2017 includes a foreign exchange loss of \$47,487 (\$1,005,744 in 2016).

Operating expenses in 2017 were \$718,574 comprised entirely of general and administrative expenses

The most significant differences in operating expenses are discussed below:

- Wages, salaries and management fees: \$274,752 (\$356,479 in 2016) – the decrease relative to 2016 reflects cost savings from the departure of one employee during Q4 2017 and from reductions to the compensation payable to the CEO, CFO and controller in 2017;
- Director fees: \$26,078 (\$74,285 in 2016) – the decrease relative to 2016 reflects, with effect on February 1, 2017, the independent directors agreed to a reduction in their annual retainers to C\$12,000 each, with no additional meeting fees. In addition, director fees in 2016 reflect fees paid to one more director, who retired at the end of Q2 2016 and fees paid in respect of the function of the Chairman of the Litigation Committee (no further fees paid for this function following the settlement of the class action in Q1 2016);
- Professional and consulting fees: \$90,524 (\$41,637 in 2016) – are comprised mainly of legal, audit and consulting fees. The increase is primarily driven by due diligence in relation to the Chile Project.
- Office and administration: \$89,429 (\$113,272 in 2016) – the decrease relative to 2016 reflects the set up of a virtual office at the end of April 2016;
- Shareholder information: \$28,470 (\$15,122 in 2016) – the increase relative to 2016 reflects costs incurred in connection with the Company's Annual General and Special Meeting held on July 24, 2017 and an increase in the Company's annual filing fees; and
- Stock-based compensation: \$209,321 (\$7,000 in 2016) – the share-based compensation expense is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the expense recognized over the vesting period of the stock options. The expense 2017 relates to a total of 1,463,750 stock options issued during 2017 that vest over one year, plus the re-pricing of 236,875 outstanding stock options previously issued in 2014. The expense in Q3 2016 relates to the completion of the vesting of options granted in 2014;

Other items

- Foreign exchange loss: \$47,487 (\$1,005,744 in 2016) – during 2017 and 2016, the Canadian dollar strengthened against the US dollar. The larger foreign exchange loss in 2016 reflects the foreign exchange impact on Camrova's (Canadian functional currency) US dollar based investment of \$17.9 million (shareholder loan) in the Boleo Project, which was fully impaired at December 31, 2016.

Selected Annual Information

	2017 USD '000s	2016 USD '000s	2015 USD '000s
(Loss) income for the year	(765)	(8,028)	2,196
(Loss) income per share			
- Basic	(0.04)	(0.47)	0.13
- Diluted	(0.04)	(0.47)	0.13
Total assets	473	1,090	19,784
Net working capital ⁽²⁾	340	855	502
Total non-current financial liabilities ⁽³⁾	-	-	11,541

(1) The Company's financial results presented above have been derived from the Company's financial statements prepared under IFRS. The Company's presentation currency is USD. The functional currency of Camrova Resources Inc. is the Canadian dollar. In October 2016, the Company effected the consolidation of the Company's common shares on a twenty-old-shares-for-one-new basis. All references to per common share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect this common share consolidation.

(2) 2015 excludes the \$1.0 million receivable from MMB, which was reclassified as a current asset as at December 31, 2016, and pursuant to the MSA margin settlement agreement is payable in 2017 (paid).

(3) 2015 includes (i) \$10.0 million Manganese Refundable Deposit Liability recorded with a fair value of \$Nil in 2016 based on the modified terms of repayment as set out in the new MMB Shareholders' Agreement; and (ii) the provision for foreign withholding tax liability accrued on MMB shareholder loans receivable, which was reversed in 2016.

The income for 2015 reflects a large foreign exchange gain of \$3,499,938 during the year

The loss for 2016 reflects the impairment charge of \$17,905,000 and the gain on debt modification of \$10,000,000. The reduction in total assets in 2016 reflects the impairment of the MMB shareholder loan receivable.

Review of Quarterly Results

The eight most recently completed quarters up to December 30, 2017:

	Q1 March 31, 2016	Q2 June 30, 2016	Q3 Sep 30, 2016	Q4 Dec 31, 2016	Q1 March 31, 2017	Q2 June 30, 2017	Q3 Sep 30 2017	Q4 Dec 31 2017
Total Revenues (USD '000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss for the period attributable to common shareholders of the Company (USD '000)	\$(1,459)	\$ (196)	\$ (6)	\$(6,367)	\$ (200)	\$ (221)	\$ (202)	\$ (142)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period⁽²⁾	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

(1) The Company's financial results presented above have been derived from the Company's financial statements that have been prepared in accordance IFRS (applicable to interim financial statements). The Company's presentation currency is USD. The functional currency of Camrova Resources Inc. is the Canadian dollar.

(2) In the quarter ended December 31, 2016, the Company effected the consolidation of the Company's common shares on a twenty-old-shares-for-one-new basis. All references to per common share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect this common share consolidation.

The fluctuating income (loss) of the Company through Q4 2016 is primarily impacted by foreign exchange fluctuations between the Canadian and US dollars, with the largest impact attributable to Camrova's (Canadian functional currency) US dollar based investment in the Project. The loss in Q4 2016 includes the impairment charge of \$17,905,000 and the gain on debt modification of \$10,000,000. The losses in 2017 includes share-based payments expense of \$58,000, \$73,000, \$55,000 and \$23321 respectively.

Liquidity, Capital Resources, and Going Concern

MMB's mineral exploration and development activities have provided the Company with no source of income, and a history of losses, working capital deficiencies and deficit positions. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and, in the near-term, to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations, cover overheads, and settle its liabilities from normal operations as they become due. Based on the MMB LOM Plan, the Company does not expect to receive any cash flows from its shareholding in MMB or shareholder loan in the foreseeable future.

During 2017, the Company received from MMB cash payments of \$996,000 representing the balance of the \$1,000,000 estimated receivable recorded at December 31, 2016 in respect of the cumulative margin on services provided to MMB since 2009 pursuant to a management services agreement ("MSA"), which was terminated by MMB during Q1 2013.

The Company's combined cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits as at December 31, 2017, totaled \$457,357 (December 31, 2016 - \$66,433).

The Company has working capital of \$339,882 as at December 31, 2017 (December 31, 2016 – \$854,671).

During 2017, the Company generated \$410,516 of cash from MMB (2016 – used \$584,251). This was measured after taking into account adjustments for non-cash items such as stock-based compensation of \$209,321 (2016 - \$7,000), an unrealized foreign exchange loss of \$47,487 (2016 - \$1,005,744) and cash released from net changes in working capital balances of \$410,516 (2016 – \$592,699). The cash released from net changes in working capital during 2017 reflects receipt of the entire the MSA margin settlement amount (\$996,000).

The Company did not incur any cash expenditures on property, plant and equipment during 2017 (2016 - \$Nil).

The Company did not complete any equity financings during 2017 (2016 - \$Nil), nor receive any cash proceeds (2016 - \$Nil) through the exercise of stock options.

Based on the Company's cash flow forecasts, it will require additional financing within the next 12 months in order to meet its ongoing corporate overhead, and to continue its discretionary exploration and evaluation programs. There can be no assurance that the Company would be able to obtain adequate financing in the near future or that such financing would be on terms acceptable to the Company. These factors cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Commitments, Contingencies and Contractual Obligations

As at December 31, 2017, the Company had the following undiscounted contractual obligations:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
Accounts payable	\$133,350	\$133,350	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil ⁽¹⁾

(1) The Company has issued a promissory note to KBC in connection with a \$10,000,000 refundable deposit liability. Management attributed a \$Nil fair value and carrying value to the refundable deposit liability (see "Manganese Non-production Decision Made by MMB" on page 4).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In 2012, the Company entered into a lease assignment for offices no longer used by the Company. In order to induce the landlord to approve the assignment, the Company provided an indemnity agreement to the landlord. The Company will remain liable during the balance of the lease term in the event the assignee does not fulfil its obligation to the landlord. The lease expires September 30, 2020.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments by the assignee to the landlord covered by this indemnity agreement are as follows:

	December 31, 2017
Not later than one year	541,446
Later than one year and not later than five years	947,531
	<u>1,488,997</u>

No amount has been accrued for this indemnity as of December 31, 2017, as management has assessed that it is not probable that the Company will be required to cover any amounts under the indemnity.

The Company does not have any other material off-balance sheet arrangements, including guarantee contracts, contingent interests in assets transferred to an entity, or other derivative instruments obligations not already described herein.

Transactions with Related Parties

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel of the Company include executive officers and directors.

The compensation paid or payable to key management, or to companies in common with key management personnel, for services provided is shown below.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Short-term employee benefits	274,752	328,051
Stock-based compensation	209,322	4,910
	<u>484,074</u>	<u>332,961</u>

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

As at December 31, 2017, the accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance includes \$133,350 owing to key management personnel (December 31, 2016 - \$134,341).

Share Capital Information

On February 8, 2017, the Company granted a total of 1,363,750 stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, exercisable at a price of Cdn\$0.215. The options have a term of five years and vest over a one-year period commencing three months from the date of grant.

The Company received TSX Venture Exchange approval and on July 24, 2017, in the case of officer and directors of the Company, shareholder approval for the re-pricing of an aggregate the 236,875 previously issued stock options (including 162,500 stock options to officers and director of the Company), exercisable at a new exercise price of Cdn\$0.215 per common share.

On August 16, 2017, the Company granted a total of 100,000 stock options to the new CFO of the Company, exercisable at a price of Cdn\$0.075. The options have a term of five years and vest over a one-year period commencing three months from the date of grant.

The following is the Company's outstanding share data:

Common Shares: 17,010,653 issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2017 and as at the date of this report.

Stock Options: 1,700,625 outstanding as at December 31, 2017 and as at the date of this report.

Changes in Accounting Standards

Adoption of new or revised IFRS pronouncements during the period

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, ("IFRS 9") to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 introduces a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit and loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, or at amortized cost. Measurement and classification of financial assets is dependent on the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For financial liabilities, IFRS 9 retains most of the IAS 39 requirements; however, where the fair value option is applied to financial liabilities, the change in fair value resulting from an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than net earnings, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

In addition, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. IFRS 9 no longer requires a triggering event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. An entity is required to recognize expected credit losses when financial instruments are initially recognized and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognized at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the financial instruments. In addition, IFRS 9 requires additional disclosure about expected credit losses and credit risk.

IFRS 9 is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the consolidated financial statements. The impact will likely be minimal given Camrova's limited/nonexistent Receivables and Equity Instruments.

The Company did not adopt any new accounting standard during the quarter ended December 31, 2017.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires that the Company's management make assumptions and estimates of effects of various future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant given the circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

The significant assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period relate to the following:

- Impairment of amounts due from MMB;
- Measurement of the refundable deposit liability;
- Income taxes; and
- Going concern assumption.

Further detail is set out in note 3 of the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and, in respect of the going concern assumption, Note 1 of the Financial Statements.

Risk factors

Readers should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2016 (available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com), before deciding whether to invest in the common shares of Camrova.

In addition, the reader's attention is directed to the going concern risk highlighted in Note 1 of the Financial Statements and in the "*Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern*" section of this MD&A (page 9) and the Security granted and the recourse under certain circumstances provided to the KBC to enforce collection of the promissory note issued by the Company in connection with the manganese refund liability in "*Manganese Non-production Decision Made by MMB*" on page 4.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is primarily on its cash and cash equivalents, other receivables (note 4), and shareholder loan receivable (note 5). The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents are substantially invested with highly rated financial institutions with a minimum rating of "A".

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure as outlined in note 16 to these consolidated financial statements.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as they become due. The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Total	Contractual Maturity
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	133,350	Due within 1 year

c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company incurs expenditures primarily in Canadian and United States (U.S.) dollars. Corporate expenditures are incurred primarily in Canadian dollars.

As the functional currency of Camrova is the Canadian dollar, foreign exchange gains and losses arise in converting Camrova's U.S. dollar-based monetary assets and liabilities to Canadian dollars. These foreign exchange gains or losses are included in the consolidated statements of operations. Currency translation adjustments are recognized in other comprehensive loss arising from the translation of the net assets of Camrova in Canadian dollars into the presentation currency of U.S. dollars (note 2(d)).

A significant change in the currency exchange rate of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not entered into foreign currency contracts to hedge its risk against foreign currency fluctuations.

As at December 31, 2017, U.S. dollar financial instruments subject to foreign exchange risk are as follows:

	Foreign currency amount
	USD
Cash and cash equivalents	457,357
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(133,350)
Net U.S. assets (liabilities) exposed	324,007

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the Interim Financial Statements and this accompanying MD&A (together, the "Interim Filings").

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with its filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.