FORM 51-102F1

ORACLE ENERGY CORP.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2016

Introduction

The following management discussion and analysis (”MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and the audited annual financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The referenced financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The MD&A is intended to help the reader understand the financial statements of the Company. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Forward-looking statements

Readers are cautioned that the MD&A contains forward-looking statements and actual events may vary from management's expectations. Forward looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate" and other similar statements that certain events will occur. Forward looking statements are based on management's opinions and estimates on the date the statements are made, and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

1.1 Date of this report

The date of this MD&A is November 23, 2016 and it contains information up to and including this date.

1.2 Overall Performance

The Company

Oracle Energy Corp. (the "Company", or "Oracle") was incorporated on October 2, 1985 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and evaluating oil and gas properties and developing these properties further or disposing of them when the evaluation is completed. The Company trades on Tier 2 of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under symbol OEC.

At this time, the Company has no operating income from production. Funding for operations is raised primarily through sale of capital stock and the receipt of loans from key management personnel. Future operations and the Company's ability to meet its commitments depend on the Company's ability to raise sufficient funds through share offerings, debt, or operations to meet current and future expenditures. The issuance of additional equity securities by the Company may result in significant dilution to the equity interests of current shareholders. If the Company is unable to obtain financing in amounts and on terms deemed acceptable, further success of the business could be adversely affected.

Performance for the nine months ended September 30, 2016

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 the Company continued to pursue its growth strategy in Africa and with its investment banker continued to advance negotiations on near term producing opportunities in Nigeria.

The Company funded operating activities for the period through cash on hand and additional loans received from key management personnel. The GRIT short term investments were sold to provide additional cash for operations.

There were no other extraordinary or individually significant events or transactions.

1.3 Selected Annual Information

Following is a summary of selected audited financial information for the Company's most recent three fiscal years.

	2015	2014	2013
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss	($586,374)	($1,918,353)	($1,346,930)
Loss per share basic & fully diluted	($0.01)	($0.03)	($0.04)
Working capital (deficiency)	($1,253,587)	($694,290)	($907,025)
Total assets	$101,332	$250,927	$185,842
Long term debt	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total liabilities	$1,351,997	$941,270	$991,137
Share capital	$16,977,342	$16,977,342	$15,215,366
Deficit	($21,742,026)	($21,155,652)	($19,237,299)

2013 to 2014: the higher 2014 net loss mainly reflects 2014 costs not incurred in 2013, including an unrealized loss of $694,845 on the GRIT short term investment, a write-down of capitalized exploration and evaluation costs of $131,213 for the Portugal concession, a non-cash expense of $112,654 for the fair value of extending the expiry date of Company warrants, a one-time signing bonus of $150,000 for the new Chairman, and a non-cash expense of $253,151 for the fair value of incentive stock options granted during the year. These higher costs were partly offset by reductions in consulting and management fees resulting from the decision by key management personnel and consultants to discontinue regular monthly compensation effective January 1, 2014, as well as lower advertising and communications costs of $75,619 and lower travel and promotion costs by $105,334.

Changes in share capital reflect the results of private placements and, in 2014, the issue of 9,000,000 common shares in the share exchange agreement with Global Resources Investment Trust PLC ("GRIT") at a deemed value of $0.10 each.

2014 to 2015: the lower 2015 net loss reflects the absence of certain individually significant 2014 transactions referred to above, and a smaller loss on the GRIT short-term investment. Remaining 2015 costs were mainly direct expenses associated with

further development of the Nigeria opportunities, accrued monthly compensation to outside directors and officers, interest on notes payable to related parties, and ongoing corporate sustainment costs.

1.4 Results of Operations

Operations – Three months ended September 30, 2016

For the three months ended September 30, 2016 the Company reported a net loss and comprehensive loss of $183,475 ($0.00 per share) compared to $148,811 ($0.00 per share) in 2015. Professional fees, and salaries and benefits for the quarter were lower than the same period in the prior year. These reductions were however more than offset by increased consulting fees, interest costs, finance costs, and travel and promotion expenses. Finance costs for the quarter of $24,661 was due to a writedown of a non-refundable prepaid retainer for future services. The increased consulting fees was mainly due to the engagement of a lead advisor and placement agent for the purposes of raising capital to use to acquire producing assets in Nigeria.

The unrealized gain on short term investment of $25,131 in 2015 represents the adjustment in fair value of the GRIT shares, acquired in the share exchange agreement with Global Resources Investment Trust PLC ("GRIT"). The fair value was determined as the actual cash received on the date of sale of the final holdings. There shares were sold in a prior quarter of 2016 and there were no further losses incurred.

The Board approved a new compensation policy effective June 1, 2015 that provides success based compensation to key management personnel, payable at such time as the Company has completed a material transaction and has adequate funding to make such payments. The policy also provides monthly compensation to outside directors for service on committees and to officers for ongoing corporate duties. To conserve cash resources, the monthly compensation is being accrued but will not be paid until the Company has adequate funding. Quarterly compensation accruals of $49,000 are reported under Management fees.

Operations – Nine months ended September 30, 2016

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 the Company reported a net loss and comprehensive loss of $349,893 ($0.01 per share) compared to $479,361 ($0.01 per share) in 2015. The reduction is primarily due to reduced loss on short-term investments, no expense for the fair value of incentive stock options and reduced travel expenses in period. These reductions in costs are partially offset by consulting fees, management fees that were implemented in the third quarter of the prior year, and increased interest costs. The increased consulting fees was mainly due to the engagement of a lead advisor and placement agent for the purposes of raising capital to use to acquire producing assets in Nigeria.

The unrealized loss on short term investment of $8,915 as compared to $102,583 in the same period during the prior year represents the net adjustment in fair value of the GRIT shares, acquired in the share exchange agreement with Global Resources Investment Trust PLC ("GRIT"). The fair value was determined as the actual cash received on the date of sale of the final holdings. There shares were sold in a prior quarter of 2016 and

there were no further losses incurred.

The Board approved a new compensation policy effective June 1, 2015 that provides success based compensation to key management personnel, payable at such time as the Company has completed a material transaction and has adequate funding to make such payments. The policy also provides monthly compensation to outside directors for service on committees and to officers for ongoing corporate duties. To conserve cash resources, the monthly compensation is being accrued but will not be paid until the Company has adequate funding. Compensation accruals of $147,000 (2015: $49,000) are reported under Management fees.

Oil & gas properties

Nigeria

Oracle is focused on obtaining producing and development concessions in the prolific West Africa basins and in particular in Nigeria.

Nigeria's proven oil and gas reserves are estimated by the United States Energy Information Administration as being in excess of 37 billion barrels and 180 TCF, respectively. Its reserves make Nigeria the tenth largest in world oil reserves and seventh largest in world gas reserves. In 2013 its crude oil production averaged approximately 2.4 million barrels per day. Nigeria has over one thousand discovered oil and gas fields of which less than three hundred and fifty are developed. Entrance into these opportunities requires foreign companies to work in partnership with Nigerian companies. The Oracle team has successful “on the ground” experience in developing and operating these fields, and long term relationships with senior oil industry professionals leading Nigerian companies. Oracle remains focused on applying its expertise and relationships to build near and long term shareholder value.

In August 2012 the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Bolad Energy Company Ltd. (“Bolad”), a Nigerian registered corporation, with the objective of participating as the technical and financial partner in the acquisition and development of Marginal Fields in Nigeria. Marginal Fields are fields that may have been explored or partially explored, but that have not yet been commercialized, and are open to acquisition only by indigenous Nigerian companies. In July 2013 the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Greenacres Energy Company Ltd. (“Greenacres”), a Nigerian registered corporation, with the objective of participating in Marginal Field acquisitions and as the Joint Venture partner in Nigerian oil and gas asset acquisitions from IOCs. Both Bolad and Greenacres comprise highly experienced teams of former oil and gas executives with proven track records of exploration success and bringing major Nigerian oil and gas fields into production, and established relationships with government agencies responsible for oil and gas regulation in Nigeria, and international oil companies (“IOCs”) operating in Nigeria.

The government of Nigeria is committed to further indigenization of the oil and gas industry, and divestment of properties by IOCs supports this policy. Oracle's management therefore see this as an excellent opportunity for foreign companies to partner with capable indigenous companies and the Company, with its Nigerian partners, are continuing to focus on acquisitions as a source of growth.

During 2015 and the first nine months of 2016 the Company evaluated a number of potential opportunities and is engaged with its investment banker in direct negotiations on acquisition and funding of near term producing opportunities.

Nigeria risks and uncertainties

In executing its acquisition strategy in Nigeria, the Company will utilize the services of independent professional technical advisors as required to support its analyses and conclusions. However, if it is successful in its objective of acquiring an interest or interests, it would become exposed to the laws governing the petroleum industry in Nigeria with respect to matters such as taxation and environmental compliance, potential political and community unrest, oil price volatility, and other regulatory and political factors, any of which could adversely affect the Company and its exploration and production activities, the trading price of its common shares, its operations or financial condition.

Portugal

The Company has discontinued all operations in Portugal due to a decision made in 2014 to its exit from the concession. The Company has officially notified the Portuguese authorities and is waiting on final approval which has been delayed due to changes in the political regime. All bank accounts in Portugal are now closed and the Company has paid all outstanding obligations in Portugal.

Other

The management team will continue its focus on producing or near term producing oil and gas assets as funding new exploration is not doable in current low price environment. In searching for new opportunities, the Company will broaden the geographic search area to include West Africa, Europe and Canada. The Company will seek alliances with companies which have quality assets but need a producing management team and finances to grow production.

1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results

	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
	September 30 2016	June 30 2016	March 31 2016	December 31 2015	September 30 2015	June 30 2015	March 31 2015	December 31 2014
Net Loss	($183,475)	($96,577)	($108,928)	($107,013)	($148,811)	($158,195)	($172,355)	($460,939)
Loss per share	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.01)

The main factors causing significant fluctuations in Net Loss from quarter to quarter were as follows:

- *Finance costs*: Non-cash expense of $112,654 in Q1, 2014 for extending the expiry date of certain Company warrants; cash outlay of $25,170 in 2Q, 2015 and $24,661 Q3, 2016 for fees paid/accrued to a New York investment bank engaged to advise on funding asset acquisitions in Africa
- *Consulting Fees*: A retainer of $39,087 was paid for the lead consultant and placement agent for the purposes of raising capital to use to acquire producing assets in Nigeria in Q3, 2016
- *Management fees*: $150,000 in Q2, 2014 for signing bonus paid to the new Chairman. $49,000 per quarter from Q3, 2015 for monthly compensation of outside directors for service on committees and of officers for ongoing corporate duties.
- *Exploration and evaluation expenditures*: $34,200 in Q4, 2014 on the Portugal concession
- *Loss on short-term investments*: 2014 (Q3 - $217,226; Q4 - $74,303); in 2015 (Q1 - $80,428; Q2 - $2,975 (gain), Q3 - $25,131; Q4 - $6,536; in 2016 (Q1 - $11,213; Q2 2,333(gain) - for changes in fair value of GRIT short-term investment
- *Write-down of capitalized exploration and evaluation assets*: Non-cash write-down relating to the Portugal concession of $131,213 in Q4, 2014
- *Share-based payments*: Non-cash costs for stock options granted to key personnel and consultants in 2014 (Q2 - $131,665, Q3 - $8,314; Q4 - $113,172); in 2015 (Q1 - $17,063; Q2 - $8,920, Q3 - $700)
- *Travel and promotion*: quarterly expenses ranged from $6,639/quarter in Q1, 2015 to $68,479/quarter in Q4, 2015 depending on requirements, mainly for travel to Africa and Europe to progress acquisition opportunities and seek financing. There was no travel in Q1 or Q2, 2016. Due to increased activity, $20,546 was expended on travel again in Q3, 2016

1.6 Liquidity

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had cash of $5,806 ($25,186 at December 31, 2015) and a working capital deficiency of $1,642,273 ($1,253,587 at December 31, 2015).

Financing and investing activities

To fund ongoing acquisition development activities and working capital requirements the Company finances its activities primarily through the issue of capital stock and advances from related parties. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 net cash generated by financing activities, was $7,029 (2015 - $132,971), all from related party advances.

In 2014 the Company completed a share exchange agreement with Global Resources Investment Trust PLC ("GRIT"). GRIT conducted share exchange transactions with 41 junior resource companies (32 headquartered in Canada), acquiring an initial portfolio of securities in exchange for 39,520,012 GRIT ordinary shares having a deemed value of £39,520,012 (approximately $73,250,000).

Pursuant to the terms of its agreement, Oracle issued 9,000,000 common shares at $0.10 per share to GRIT, in exchange for 473,029 ordinary shares of GRIT ("GRIT Shares"), at a deemed price of £1.00 per GRIT Share. The GRIT Shares were distributed pursuant to a prospectus published by GRIT in the U.K. on February 28, 2014. GRIT's application to list its ordinary shares on the premium listing segment of the Official List and to trade on the London Stock Exchange's main market became effective on March 7, 2014. GRIT's distribution of GRIT Shares to the Company and other Canadian based issuers was made pursuant to a discretionary exemption order granted by the Ontario and British Columbia Securities Commissions dated November 13, 2013.

Due to extended and continuing unfavourable market conditions for junior resource companies that affect most of the companies in the GRIT portfolio, the fair value of GRIT shares continues to decline and the Company has reported additional losses of $8,915 during the six months ended June 30, 2016. During this same period, the Company sold the remaining 173,029 GRIT Shares (original cost - $329,210) for net proceeds of $13,595 and realized a loss of $315,615 on the shares sold.

The Company expects to continue raising funds to finance its growth strategy in Africa, and to meet related obligations and working capital commitments. Future operations and the Company's ability to meet its commitments depend on its ability to raise sufficient funds through share offerings, debt, or operations. Issuance of additional equity securities by the Company may result in significant dilution to the equity interests of current shareholders. If the Company is unable to obtain financing in amounts and on terms deemed acceptable, further success of the business could be adversely affected.

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was $40,004 (2015: $200,923). Although most operating costs for the period were reduced from prior years, the implementation of management fees in Q3, 2015 offset those savings during the period. Since no cash was used to pay out the management fees, related party transactions or interest on notes, the increase in non-cash working capital items of $339,500 mostly due to increases in amounts due to related parties (2015: net increase of $149,035) reduced the cash requirements for the period.

1.7 Capital Resources

The Company is in the oil and gas exploration and development business and has incurred losses since its inception. To date the Company has had limited revenue and funded its operations primarily through the issuance of capital stock and advances from related parties. The Company must continue to raise additional financing to progress its strategy for the acquisition and development of oil and gas properties in Nigeria, but currently has insufficient funds to meet expected operating and capital expenditures without raising additional capital. The Company will use its best efforts to do so, but there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to continue to secure financing in amounts and on terms deemed acceptable to continue these activities.

1.8 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not enter into any off-balance sheet arrangements during the nine months ended September 30, 2016
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1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

a) Transactions with key management personnel

	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30	
	2016	**2015**
Salaries and other short term benefits	$ 185,000	$ 49,000
Share-based payments	$ -	$ 26,052
	$ 185,000	**$ 75,052**

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

As at September 30, 2016, $560,944 (December 31, 2015 - $246,620) were owing to key management personnel or to a company controlled by a director or officer and the amounts were included in due to related parties. The amounts payable are non-interest bearing, are unsecured, and have no specific terms of repayment.

b) Other Related Party Transactions

i) During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company charged $54 (2015 - $231) to corporations with at least one common officer and director for recovery of expenses. As at September 30, 2016, $6,410 (December 31, 2015 - $6,356) were due from these corporations and the amounts were included in

amounts receivable. The amounts receivable are non-interest bearing, are unsecured, and have no specific terms of repayment.

ii) During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company was charged $3,937 (2015 - $3,938) under a shared services arrangement for office space and administrative assistance by companies with at least one common director. As at September 30, 2016, $17,267 (December 31, 2015 - $13,132) were due and included in due to related parties. The amounts payable are non-interest bearing, are unsecured, and have no specific terms of repayment.

1.10 Notes Payable

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company entered into loan agreements with several directors, officers, shareholders and other related parties. As at September 30, 2016, the total amounts owed to related parties were $852,214 (December 31, 2015 - $744,484), including interest payable of $173,568 (December 31, 2015 - $116,009). The outstanding loans are unsecured, bear interest at 12% per annum, and are due on demand, six months after receipt of funds. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded a total of $57,753 (2015 - $48,125) in interest expense on notes payable to related parties.

1.11 Proposed Transactions

At the date of this report there are no proposed asset or business acquisitions or dispositions for which the directors or senior management consider confirmation by the Board of Directors to proceed with the transaction to be probable.

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods.

Elements of these financial statements subject to material estimation uncertainty include:

Fair value measurements
In the preparation of these financial statements, management has estimated the fair value of financial instruments, for which there are no active markets. The fair value estimates are based on the best available information and experience of management. Future events or changes in circumstances may materially impact these estimates used in valuing assets and liabilities at year end.

Valuation of stock options

In the preparation of these financial statements, management has estimated the fair value of stock options granted based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Share-based compensation in respect of stock options granted during the period is a non-cash expense. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price and volatility of the Company's stock. Changes in these subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate of the Company's stock options granted during the year.

Elements of these financial statements subject to significant judgment include:

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

i) going concern assessment;
ii) consideration of exploration and evaluation asset impairment criteria;
iii) the useful life and recoverability of equipment;
iv) impairment of short-term investments;
v) recovery of amounts receivable;
vi) the fair value model and the inputs used in the valuation of share-based payments; and
vii) deferred income tax asset valuation allowances.

1.13 Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company's financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 have been prepared on a basis consistent with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The reader should refer to the annual audited financial statements for a complete summary of significant accounting policies.

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2016, or later periods. Updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company have been excluded in the standards listed below.

The Company anticipates that the application of these standards, amendments, revisions and interpretations will not have a material impact on the results and financial position of the Company.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project of replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristic of the financial assets. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
The amendments are designed to encourage companies to apply professional judgement to determine what information to disclose in the financial statements. In addition, the amendments clarify that companies should use professional judgement in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and due to related parties and notes payable approximates their fair values due to the short maturity of those instruments. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risk arising from these statements.

1.14.1 Financial Risk Exposure and Risk Management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a number of risks arising from financial instruments. Management's close involvement in the operations allows for the identification of risks and variances from expectations. The Company does not participate in the use of financial instruments to mitigate these risks and has no designated hedging transactions. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes. The Board's main objectives for managing risks are to ensure liquidity, the fulfilment of obligations, the continuation of the Company's exploration activities, and limited exposure to credit and market risks. There were no changes to the objectives or the process from the prior period.

The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposures are managed are as follows:

a) *Credit Risk*
Credit risk primarily arises from the Company's cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The risk exposure is limited to their carrying amounts at the balance sheet date. Cash and cash equivalents are held as cash deposits or invested in guaranteed investment certificates with various maturity dates. The Company does not invest in asset-backed deposits or investments and does not expect any credit losses. The Company periodically assesses the quality of its investments and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of the guaranteed investment certificates. Amounts receivable primarily consist of Goods and Services Tax (GST) credits and other receivables.

b) *Liquidity Risk*
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. One of management's goals is to maintain an optimal level of liquidity through active management of assets, liabilities and cash flows.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company does not have sufficient cash to fund operating, exploration or development activities and therefore will require additional

funding, which if not raised, may result in the delay, postponement or curtailment of some of its activities. Management continuously evaluates the need for additional financing and expects to raise the additional funds necessary to continue its planned activities in the normal course.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are deposited in major banks or invested in guaranteed investment certificates, which are available on demand to fund the Company's operating costs and other financial demands.

c) *Market Risk*
The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are currency and interest rate risk.

i) *Currency Risk*
The operating results and financial position of the Company are reported in Canadian dollars. As the Company is exploring opportunities in an international environment, some of the Company's financial instruments and transactions are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The results of the Company's operations are subject to currency transaction and translation risk.

Most the Company's costs are incurred in Canada and are denominated in Canadian dollars. Foreign currency transactions are booked at historical cost in Canadian dollars.

The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any foreign currency hedging instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant, and therefore, does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

As at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	JUNE 30, 2016		DECEMBER 31, 2015	
Cash	EUR	-	EUR	2,761
Cash	GBP	-	GBP	8,502
Cash	USD	1,813	USD	1,578
Short-term investments	GBP	-	GBP	11,031
Amounts receivable	EUR	-	EUR	230
Accounts payable	EUR	-	EUR	308
Accounts payable	USD	9,867	USD	9,161

Notes payable	USD	74,113	USD	37,900

Based on the above net exposures and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would result in an increase or decrease of $10,778 (December 31, 2015 - $1,905) in income/loss from operations.

ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's policy is to invest cash in guaranteed investment certificates at fixed or floating rates of interest and cash equivalents are to be maintained in floating rates of interest in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. As at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 no cash was held in interest bearing deposits. Fluctuations in interest rates impact the value of cash and cash equivalents. The Company manages risk by monitoring changes in interest rates in comparison to prevailing market rates.

iii) Commodity and Equity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's financing abilities due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the stock market. The company closely monitors equity prices and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The Company's investments consist of common or ordinary shares which are subject to fair value fluctuations.

The Company's investments are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at September 30, 2016, if the fair value of short-term investments had decreased/increased by 20% with all other variables held constant, the net loss for the period would have been $Nil (December 31, 2015 - $4,454) higher/lower.

1.15 Other MD & A Requirements

1.15.1 Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at: www.sedar.com and at the Company's website: www.oracleenergy.com

1.15.2 Outstanding Share Data

Authorized:

- Unlimited number of common shares without par value
- 5,000,000 preferred shares, par value of $5 per share (none issued)

At September 30, 2016 the Company had 62,500,131 issued and outstanding shares, 5,120,000 exercisable stock options, and 9,892,166 outstanding warrants.

1.16 Investor Relations

The Company has no Investor Relations contracts in place as at September 30, 2016.

1.17 Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instruments 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings (NI 52-109), this Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in NI 52-109, in particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

i) Controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

ii) A process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's IFRS.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.