

ORACLE ENERGY CORP.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2017

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, 2017 and the audited annual financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. 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 consolidated 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. Date of this report

The date of this MD&A is November 22, 2017 and it contains information up to and including this date.

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 related party loans and the sale of capital stock. 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, 2017

On February 3, 2017, the Company signed a letter agreement with an arm's length party (the "Optioner") providing the Company with an option to acquire 100% of the Optioner's rights to participate in the exploration and development of certain oil and gas assets in West Africa (the "Option").

During the six months ended June 30, the Company expended funds for due diligence including an NI-51-101 compliant technical report, travel expenses and other costs.

In June 2017, the management team concluded that the project was not feasible and entered into a settlement agreement and release with the Optioner. The terms of the settlement agreement provide that the Optioner will refund the Company \$175,000 for amounts expended under the agreement including an amount for interest and lost opportunity costs and is included in amounts receivable. The amounts receivable are due in two payments:

- a. An initial payment of \$67,000 immediately following the Optioner's conclusion of a seed financing or M&A transaction within 2 months and,
- b. Balance of payment \$108,000 on closing of the Optioner's IPO/RTO transaction in the fall of 2017.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017 the settlement amount was allocated to expenses incurred as follows:

Bank charges and interest	\$ 151
Consulting	65,835
Professional fees	5,170
Office	8,186
Telephone	1,990
Travel and promotion	61,864
Interest and lost opportunity	<u>31,804</u>
Total Settlement	\$175,000

The above transaction represents a recovery of expenses reported in three months ended March 31, 2017 and resulted in a net income from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2017 of \$38,736

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company reported a net loss of \$288,959 (2016: \$380,065). Net loss and comprehensive loss for the same period was \$257,155 (2016: (388,980)

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.

	2016	2015	2014
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss	(\$503,025)	(\$586,374)	(\$1,918,353)
Loss per share basic & fully diluted	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.03
Working capital (deficiency)	(\$1,755,864)	(\$1,253,587)	(\$694,290)
Total assets	\$33,664	\$101,332	\$250,927
Long term debt	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total liabilities	\$1,787,354	\$1,351,997	\$941,270
Share capital	\$16,977,342	\$16,977,342	\$16,977,342
Deficit	(\$21,742,026)	(\$21,742,026)	(\$21,155,652)

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.

2014 to 2015: the lower 2015 net loss reflects the absence or reduction of certain costs previously incurred in 2014: an unrealized loss of \$694,845 (2015: \$109,120) on the GRIT short term investment, a write-down of capitalized exploration and evaluation costs of \$131,213 (2015: Nil) for the Portugal concession, a non-cash expense of \$112,654 (2015: \$25,170) for the fair value of extending the expiry date of Company warrants. Management fees for the year were lower by \$52,000 mainly due to a one-time signing bonus of \$150,000 for the new Chairman.

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.

2015 to 2016: the lower 2016 net loss is mainly due to reduced travel expenses in 2016 and a lower loss on the GRIT investment on final disposal. The reinstated accrual for monthly compensation to outside directors and officers, implemented to compensate for time and effort in the ongoing activities required to pursue new opportunities offset some of these savings.

1.4 Results of Operations

Operations – Three months ended September 30, 2017

For the three months ended September 30, 2017 the Company reported a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$97,992 compared to a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$183,475 (\$0.00 per share) in 2016.

The net change is due mostly to the reduced consulting fees, and a one-time finance charge of \$24,661 in 2016, a foreign exchange gain of \$9,837

Operations – Nine months ended September 30, 2017

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 the Company reported a loss of \$288,959 and a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$257,155 (\$0.00 per share) compared to a net loss of \$380,065 and a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$388,980 (\$0.00 per share) for the same period in 2016. The decrease in the loss is due to decreased operating costs, salaries, consulting fees and a one-time charge for finance costs in 2016 which were partially offset by an increase in interest on notes payable and the settlement agreement and interest and lost opportunity cost gain of \$31,804 and a foreign exchange gain of \$14,601.

Oil & gas properties

Nigeria

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

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.

Other West Africa Project

On February 3, 2017, the Company signed a letter agreement with an arm's length party (the "Optioner") providing the Company with an option to acquire 100% of the Optioner's rights to participate in the exploration and development of certain oil and gas assets in West Africa (the "Option").

During the six months ended June 30, the Company expended funds for due diligence including an NI-51-101 compliant technical report, travel expenses and other costs.

In June 2017, the management team concluded that the project was not feasible and entered into a settlement agreement and release with the Optioner. The terms of the settlement agreement provide that the Optioner will refund the Company \$175,000 for amounts expended under the agreement including an amount for interest and lost opportunity costs and is included in amounts receivable. The amounts receivable are due in two payments:

- c. An initial payment of \$67,000 immediately following the Optioner's conclusion of a seed financing or M&A transaction within 2 months and,
- d. Balance of payment \$108,000 on closing of the Optioner's IPO/RTO transaction in the fall of 2017.

The settlement amount has been allocated to expenses incurred as follows:

Bank Fees	\$ 151
Consulting Fees	65,835
Legal Fees	5,170
Meals	7,455
Office	731
Telephone	1,990
Travel expenses	61,864
Interest and lost opportunity	<u>31,804</u>
Total Settlement	\$175,000

As at the date of this report, no payments have been received.

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	June	March	December	September	June	March	December
	30	30	31	31	30	30	31	31
	2017	2017	2017	2016	2016	2016	2016	2015
Net Loss	(\$97,992)	\$70,540	(\$229,703)	(\$114,045)	(\$183,475)	(\$96,577)	(\$108,928)	(\$107,013)
Loss per share	(\$0.00)	\$0.00	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)

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

- *Finance costs*: Cash outlay of \$25,170 in Q2, 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. In Q1, 2017, \$65,835 was expensed on fees for the due diligence of the West Africa Option.
- *Management fees*: \$49,000 per quarter from Q3, 2015 for monthly compensation of outside directors for service on committees and of officers for ongoing corporate duties.
- *Loss on short-term investments*: 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
- *Share-based payments*: Non-cash costs for stock options granted to key personnel and consultants 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. Increased travel expenses of \$56,732 in Q1, 2017 for the due diligence of the West Africa Option.
- In Q2, 2017, the Company recognized expected proceeds of \$175,000 from the settlement agreement with the Optioner.

1.6 Liquidity

At September 30, 2017, the Company had cash of \$3,453 (\$2,971 at December 31, 2016) and a working capital deficiency of \$2,012,607 (\$1,755,864 at December 31, 2016).

Financing 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, 2017 net cash generated by financing activities was \$264,484, (2016 - \$7,029) all from related party advances.

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, 2017 was \$264,484 (2016: \$40,004). The net change in accounts receivable of (\$182,489) is mostly due to the recognition of the settlement agreement of \$175,000.

Investing Activities

There was no cash used or provided from investing activities during the quarter. \$13,595 was received on the final sale of the GRIT shares in the prior year.

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, 2017.

1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

a) Transactions with key management personnel

	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30	
	2017	2016
Salaries and other short-term benefits	\$ 202,170	\$ 185,000
Share-based payments	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 202,170	\$ 185,000

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, 2017, \$833,923 (December 31, 2016, \$630,128) were owing to key management personnel or to a company controlled by a director 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.

Salaries and other short-term benefits in 2017 have been accrued but will not be paid until the Company has adequate funding.

a) Other Related Party Transactions

- i) During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company charged \$Nil (2016 - \$54) to corporations with at least one common officer and director for recovery of expenses. As at September 30, 2017, \$6,410 (December 31, 2016, \$6,410) 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, 2017, the Company was charged \$2,756 (2016 - \$3,937) under a shared services arrangement for office space and administrative assistance by companies with at least one common director. As at September 30, 2017, \$21,401 (December 31, 2016, \$18,645) 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. The Company is not subject to any further rent for these premises after June 30, 2017.

1.10 Notes Payable

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company entered into loan agreements with several directors, officers, shareholders and other related parties. As at September 30, 2017, the total amounts owed to related parties were \$1,160,691 (December 31, 2016 - \$895,725), including interest payable of \$267,325 (December 31, 2016 - \$194,994). 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, 2017, the Company recorded a total of \$74,414 (2016 - \$57,753) 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, 2017 have been prepared on a basis consistent with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, 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, 2017, 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.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model for an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 replaces the previous leases standard, IAS 17 Leases, and interpretations. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, lessee and lessor. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. A company can choose to apply IFRS 16 before that date but only if it also applies IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

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 several 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.

a) 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, 2017, the Company may not have sufficient cash to fund exploration and development of its resource properties to commercial production and therefore may 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.

a) *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.

The majority of 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2017		DECEMBER 31, 2016	
Cash	USD	2,114	USD	1,795
Accounts payable	USD	9,867	USD	9,867
Notes payable	USD	145,836	USD	76,143

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 \$19,168 (2016 - \$6,095) 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 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.

i) *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.

As at September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company has disposed of all investments and is not subject to any equity price risk.

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)

As at the date of this report, the Company had 62,500,131 issued and outstanding shares, 2,470,000 exercisable stock options, and no outstanding share purchase warrants.

1.16 Investor Relations

The Company has no Investor Relations contracts in place as at September 30, 2017

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.