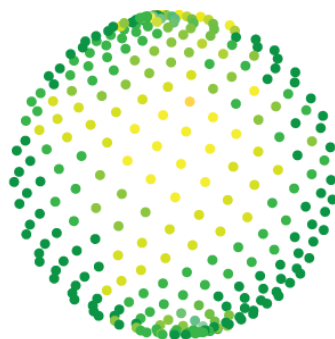




PAN GLOBAL

RESOURCES

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Three Months Ended April 30, 2016

Pan Global Resources Inc.

Management's Discussion & Analysis
Three Months Ended April 30, 2016

GENERAL

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") supplements, but does not form part of, the interim condensed financial statements of Pan Global Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Pan Global" or "PGZ") for the three months ended April 30, 2016. The following information, prepared as of June 28, 2016 should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed financial statements for the three month period ended April 30, 2016 and the related notes therein. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's web site at www.panglobalresources.com.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A may contain "forward-looking statements" that reflect the Company's current expectations and projections about its future results. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts, and include but are not limited to:

- estimates and their underlying assumptions;
- statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to the effectiveness of the Company's business model, future operations, the impact of regulatory initiatives on the Company's operations, and market opportunities;
- general industry and macroeconomic growth rates;
- expectations related to possible joint or strategic ventures; and
- statements regarding future performance.

Forward-looking statements used in this MD&A are subject to various risks, uncertainties and other factors, most of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond the control of the Company. These risks, uncertainties and other factors may include, but are not limited to: unavailability of financing, failure to identify commercially viable mineral reserves, fluctuations in the market valuation for commodities, difficulties in obtaining required approvals for the development of a mineral project, and other factors.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date otherwise specifically indicated herein. Due to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks, uncertainties and other factors identified above and elsewhere in this MD&A, actual events may differ materially from current expectations. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by securities law.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on February 1, 2006 and is classified as a Tier II mining company, effective June 8, 2009 and trades on the TSX

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Venture Exchange. On December 21, 2009 the Company changed its name from Mosam Capital Corp. to Pan Global Resources Inc.

Pan Global was primarily focused on the early stage exploration through to development of resources of borate and associated lithium in the Balkans through a share purchase agreement for the private company Lithium Li Holdings Inc. The terms of the agreement and any amendments are detailed in the Company's news release dated February 16, 2015 (www.panglobalresources.com).

The Company proceeded to drill select licences selected as the better targets for both borates and lithium. Although results were encouraging and indicated that there is potential for a large basin of mineralization, drilling did not intersect intervals mineralization of the grades and widths that could prove economic. The Company could not attract partners to invest and advance the projects. Furthermore the Company could not attract any additional investment from the financial markets. Based on these factors the Company relinquished all licences in early 2015 and is actively seeking other opportunities in the mineral sector going forward.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

Management is reviewing opportunities to move the Company forward with a new project.

OUTLOOK

In the coming months, Pan Global will focus on a new opportunity in the mineral sector. The focus will be to acquire or joint venture projects that the Company believes can be advanced to pre- feasibility or feasibility stage. The Company is currently reviewing several projects and we expect to finalize discussions over the next few months.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2016

The net income for the quarter was \$357,902 compared to a loss of \$118,872 in the prior comparative quarter. In the current quarter, the former CEO of the Company agreed to forgive the debt owing to him of \$374,994 which related to management fees. Expenses in the Quarter focused on regulatory fees as the Company paid its annual sustaining fees for the coming year to the TSX Venture Exchange and also paid for the filing costs of its annual financial reports. The Company's CFO charges \$2,000 per month which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The prior comparative quarter included \$62,500 in management fees, which are no longer being incurred.

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SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarter ended	April 30, 2016	January 31, 2016	October 31, 2015	July 31, 2015
Exploration expenditures (recovery)	\$ -	\$ 8,648	\$ -	\$ -
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net income/(loss) for the period	\$ 357,902	\$ (85,480)	\$ (12,118)	\$ (18,822)
Income/(loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)

Quarter ended	April 30, 2015	January 31, 2015	October 31, 2014	July 31, 2014
Exploration expenditure	\$ 20,352	\$ (91,178)	\$ 121,333	\$ 147,144
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ 998,750	\$ -	\$ -
Net loss for the period	\$ (118,872)	\$ (1,014,022)	\$ (165,042)	\$ (199,444)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)

The loss for the quarters varies primarily based on exploration expenditures incurred and other occurrences such as the write-off of exploration and evaluation assets and the forgiveness of debt in the current quarter.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating Activities

Due to the lack of funding operational activities were confined to regulatory payments required for its listing on the TSX.V and filing of its annual reports. Subsequent to quarter end, the Company received \$14,161 as a refund of GST.

Financing Activities

No money was raised.

Investing Activities - none

Requirement of Additional Equity Financing

The Company has relied entirely on equity financings for all funds raised to date for its operations. As noted above, the Company needs more funds to operate. Capital markets may not be receptive to offerings of new equity, whether by way of private placements or public offerings. This may be further complicated by the limited liquidity for the Company's shares, restricting access to some institutional investors. The Company's growth and success is dependent on external sources of financing which may not be available on acceptable terms.

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RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Key management positions are filled by directors and officers of the Company. The terms of conditions of the transactions with key management personnel were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions with non-related entities on an arm's length basis. The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel, including the CEO, CFO, and Corporate Secretary and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

		Three Months Ended April 30,	
		2016	2015
Former President & CEO	Management fees	\$ -	\$ 62,500
Corporate Secretary	Legal fees	2,000	15,000
Chief Financial Officer	Accounting services	6,000	6,000
		\$ 8,000	\$ 83,500

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Items or Services	April 30, 2016	January 31, 2016
Former President & CEO	Management fees	\$ -	\$ 374,994
Corporate Secretary	Legal fees	47,000	45,000
Chief Financial Officer	Accounting services	65,500	59,500

In October 2010, the Company signed a management services agreement with the President and CEO of the Company. Effective October 15, 2010, the Company is committed to pay annual management fees of \$250,000 to the officer for an indefinite term. The agreement can be terminated by both parties giving a notice of termination. Mr. Julian Bavin, President and CEO, resigned in June 2015. During the current period, to assist the Company moving forward, Mr. Bavin agreed to forgive the amount owing to him.

In August 2013, the Company signed a management services agreement with a company controlled by a director of the Company. Effective August 28, 2013, the Company is committed to pay annual management fees of \$240,000 for an indefinite term, subject to certain termination provisions. In February 2015, the Company amended the terms of the agreement (see Company news release dated February 16, 2015 at www.panglobalresources.com) and do not have any further obligations.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements or obligations that are not disclosed in the financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company classified its financial instruments as follows:

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	Financial Instruments at FVTPL	Loans and Receivables	Other Financial Liabilities
As at April 30, 2016			
Cash	\$ 4,020	\$ -	\$ -
Receivables	-	21,121	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	315,167
	\$ 4,020	\$ 21,121	\$ 315,167

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value. The carrying value of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

As at April 30, 2016, the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value are as follows:

Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$ 4,020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,020

Financial Instrument Risk Exposure and Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and deposits with banks, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. There is no significant concentration of credit risk other than cash deposits. The Company's cash deposits are primarily held with a Canadian chartered bank. The Company has minimal accounts receivable exposure as it relates to amounts due from the Government of Canada pursuant to sales tax credits.

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Interest Rate Risk

As the Company does not have significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are not significantly affected by changes in market interest rates.

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 has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company has historically relied on issuance of shares and warrants to fund exploration programs and will require doing so again in the future.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has identified its functional currency as the Canadian dollar. Certain of the Company's accounts payable are denominated in Serbian Dinar (RSD). The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises primarily on fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and this currency.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In addition to the usual risks associated with an investment in an exploration-stage company, management and the directors of the Company believe that, in particular, the following risk factors should be considered. It should be noted that the list is not exhaustive and that other risk factors may apply. An investment in the Company may not be suitable for all investors.

No Assurance of Titles or Borders

The acquisition of the right to exploit mineral properties is a very detailed and time consuming process. There can be no guarantee that the Company has acquired title to any such surface or mineral rights or that such rights will be obtained in the future. To the extent they are obtained, titles to the Company's surface or mineral properties may be challenged or impugned and title insurance is generally not available. The Company's surface or mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. Such third party claims could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations.

Mineral Property Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, the Company has relinquished its licenses and is looking for new opportunities in the mineral exploration arena. The main operating risks include: ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirmation that option agreements, claims and leases are in good standing and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities. The Company may earn an interest in certain properties through option agreements and acquisition of title to the properties is only completed when the option conditions have been met. These conditions generally include making property payments, incurring exploration expenditures on the properties and can include the satisfactory completion of

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pre-feasibility studies. If the Company does not satisfactorily complete these option conditions in the time frame laid out in the option agreements, the Company's title to the related property will not vest and the Company will have to write-off the previously capitalized costs related to that property.

The market prices for silver, gold and other metals can be volatile and there is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for a production decision to be made or for the ultimate sale of the metals even if commercial quantities of precious and other metals are discovered.

Financing and Share Price Fluctuation Risks

The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating cash flow and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. The Company's ability to secure a new project is dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity or debt financing or other means.

The securities markets can experience a high degree of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be exploration stage companies such as the Company, may experience wide fluctuations in share prices which will not necessarily be related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's ability to raise additional funds through equity issues.

Insured and Uninsured Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, the Company is subject to a number of risks and hazards in general, including adverse environmental conditions, operational accidents, labor disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in the damage to the Company's property or facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to properties of the Company or others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate future profitability and result in increased costs, have a material adverse effect on the Company's results and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company. Some work is carried out through independent consultants and the Company requires that all consultants carry their own insurance to cover any potential liabilities as a result of their work on a project.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations issued and enforced by government agencies. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any,

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will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present.

Competition

The Company will compete with many companies and individuals that have substantially greater financial and technical resources than the Company for the acquisition and development of its projects as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with the laws of British Columbia, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Outstanding Share Data

As of June 28, 2016 there were 42,636,515 common shares issued and outstanding. There were also 1,997,000 stock options outstanding with exercise prices ranging between \$0.20 and \$0.70 per option.