

**DESMOND INVESTMENTS LTD.
INTERIM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

Dated: May 30, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The following interim Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") reports on the operating results, financial condition and business risks of Desmond Investments Ltd. ("Desmond" or the "Company") and is designed to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of the Company as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2016. This interim MD&A serves as an update from the Company's annual MD&A as at and for the year ended December 31, 2015. This interim MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the notes thereto which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"), together with the condensed consolidated unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2016, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS and in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting (collectively referred to as the "Financial Statements"). Other information contained in these documents has also been prepared by management and is consistent with the data contained in the Financial Statements. All dollar amounts referred to in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated otherwise.

The Company's certifying officers, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, are also responsible to ensure that these filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by these filings. These Financial Statements together with the other financial information included in these filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented in this filing. The Board of Directors' approves the Financial Statements and MD&A and ensures that management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which meets periodically to review all financial reports, prior to filing.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions, or other future performance suggested herein. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially

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from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning:

- The Company's success at completing future financings
- The Company's strategies and objectives
- The Company's cost reductions and other financial operating objectives
- The availability of qualified employees for business operations
- General business and economic conditions
- The Company's ability to meet its financial obligations as they become due
- The positive cash flows and financial viability of its operations
- The Company's ability to manage growth
- The Company's tax position, anticipated tax refunds and the tax rates applicable to the Company

Readers are cautioned that the preceding list of risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors are not exhaustive. Events or circumstances could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by these forward looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as of the date of this MD&A.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on March 25, 2011 and is listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") under the symbol DLC. The Company's head office address is 1600 – 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7Y 1C3 and its registered and records office address is 2200 – 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3E8.

On April 17, 2014, the Company completed its QT with the acquisition of EmVest nuts (Pty) Ltd. ("EmVest") by way of a share exchange agreement, whereby EmVest became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Following this acquisition, the Company changed the name of its wholly owned South-African subsidiary from EmVest Nuts (Pty) Ltd to Superior Macadamias (Pty) Ltd ("Superior Macs"). Superior Macs is a company incorporated pursuant to the laws of South Africa whose principle operations constitute the processing and sale of macadamia nuts from a wholly owned processing facility based in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa.

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OUTLOOK AND PROPOSED TRANSACTION

Upon completion of the Company's QT, a thorough maintenance program was carried out at the processing facility, during which the facility lay dormant. Superior Macs has made improvements to its processing facilities plans to process nuts for third party nut growers during the 2016 harvest.

In addition to the macadamia processing activities, the Company engaged in the following strategic growth opportunities. On December 22, 2014, the Company entered into a definitive share purchase agreement ("the "Vos Agreement") to acquire all the shares of AP Vos & Sons (Pty) Limited and its related companies ("Vos"). The Vos Agreement contemplates a purchase price of US\$32,500,000 in cash in exchange for all the issued and outstanding share capital of Vos. Vos and its related companies are private, family owned and operated, farming operations of mixed fruit and macadamia nut orchards in South Africa. The property consists of approximately 1,300 hectares located close to Desmond's existing macadamia nut processing factory in the province of Mpumalanga, South Africa. A concurrent financing will be conducted in connection with the Transaction in order to satisfy the purchase price requirements, the terms of which remain to be agreed. Finder's fees may be payable in connection with the financing, subject to compliance with the Exchange's policies and subject to Exchange approval.

In conjunction with the Vos Agreement, on March 2, 2015, the Company entered into definitive share purchase agreement (the "Qeton Agreement") to acquire all of the shares of Qeton Ltd., a private Irish Company, in exchange for the issuance of 170,833,333 shares of Desmond. This transaction ("Transaction") is at arm's length and is expected to constitute a reverse takeover under the policies of the Exchange. The completion of the Transaction is subject to a number of conditions, including but not limited to receipt of all required shareholder, regulatory and third party consents, including Exchange acceptance, and satisfaction of other customary closing conditions. As such, there can be no assurance that the Transaction will be completed as proposed or at all.

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SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION¹

Annual information for the latest annual fiscal period from date of inception is outline below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013²
Loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (445,924)	\$ (273,682)	\$ (161,711)
Loss per share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.06)
Total assets	\$ 852,300	\$ 1,179,565	\$ 293,743
Total liabilities	\$ 187,030	\$ 224,071	\$ 89,239

¹The information presented is derived from the Company's annual audited Financial Statements for which the financial information has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

²The weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of loss per share excludes the common shares held in escrow that were contingently cancellable (see Share Capital section for further details of the escrow terms).

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS^{1,3}

	1st Quarter Ended March 31, 2016	4th Quarter Ended December 31, 2015	3rd Quarter Ended September 30, 2015	2nd Quarter Ended June 30, 2015
Net income/(loss)	\$ (80,600)	\$ (179,964)	\$ (19,197)	\$ (33,689)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (129,429)	\$ (238,565)	\$ (3,477)	\$ (31,025)
Loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
	1st Quarter Ended March 31, 2015	4th Quarter Ended December 31, 2014	3rd Quarter Ended September 30, 2014	2nd Quarter Ended June 30, 2014
Net income/(loss)	\$ (173,624)	\$ (160,301)	\$ 16,373	\$ (96,073)
Income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	\$ (172,857)	\$ (162,960)	\$ 23,367	\$ (102,571)
Loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)

¹ - Financial information prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

² - The weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of loss per share, excludes the common shares held in escrow which were contingently cancellable (see Share Capital section for further details of the escrow terms).

³ - Numbers have been rounded to the next decimal for presentation purposes.

The losses for the second quarter of 2014 related to filing, transfer agent and professional fees associated with maintaining a public company together with due diligence costs associated with the EmVest

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acquisition. Following April 17, 2014, the Company's operating results include the activities of its wholly owned subsidiary Superior Macs.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

The following is an analysis of the Company's operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and includes a comparison against the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Expenses:

Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$58,667 compared to \$39,171 for the same period in the previous year.

General and administration expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$21,933 compared to \$136,108 for the same period in the previous year.

Finance costs for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$nil compared to \$671 for same period in the previous year. These costs relate to interest on Superior Mac's bank indebtedness balance which bears interest at prime plus 0.6% per annum.

Other income, consisting of incidental income earned through the provision of administrative and lab services to related companies, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$nil compared to \$2,326 for same period in the previous year.

Foreign exchange gain/(loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$(48,829) compared to \$767 for same period in the previous year. The current period's result reflects the foreign exchange impact of the Company's US dollar cash balances.

Loss and comprehensive loss for the period

As a result of the activities discussed above, the Company experienced a net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2016 of \$129,429 as compared to net loss and comprehensive loss of \$172,857 for same period in the previous year; representing an decrease of \$43,428.

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SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value
Unlimited preferred shares without par value

Issued and outstanding:

As at December 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and as at the date of this report, the Company had 15,356,676 and 4,545,455 preferred shares issued and outstanding.

On April 17, 2014, the Company issued 4,545,455 non-voting restricted preferred shares ("Preferred Shares") in connection with the acquisition of Superior Macs. The Preferred Shares are convertible into common shares of the Company on a 1 for 1 basis. The Preferred Shares, and the common shares which they are convertible into (together, the "Superior Mac Shares"), are subject to an escrow agreement. 10% were released upon completion of the Company's QT, and the remaining 90% are being released on an equal basis every 6 months thereafter. As of March 31, 2016, a total of 1,363,638 (December 31, 2015 – 2,045,456) of the Superior Mac Shares remain in escrow and will be released on the basis of 681,818 shares on October 25, 2016 and April 25, 2017.

Escrow shares:

In addition to the escrow provisions relation to the Superior Macs Shares, a total of 10,000,000 of the Company's common shares were held in escrow prior to completion of the QT. 10% of the escrow shares were released on a pro-rata basis to the shareholders upon final acceptance of the Company's QT by the Exchange, which occurred on April 25, 2014, and the remainder of these escrowed shares are being released in six equal tranches of 15% every six months thereafter for a period of 36 months.

Balance, December 31, 2015		4,500,000
Released on April 25, 2016	15%	(1,500,000)
Balance, as at the date of this MD&A		3,000,000
Release dates:		
October 25, 2016	15%	1,500,000
April 25, 2017	15%	1,500,000
Balance in escrow as at the date of this MD&A		3,000,000

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Warrants

A summary of warrant activity is as follows:

Issue Date	Number of warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Balance, December 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and the date of this MD&A	2,856,675	\$0.20	April 17, 2018¹

At the date of this MD&A, warrants outstanding are as follows:

Grant Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry date	Remaining contractual life (years)
April 17, 2014	2,856,675	\$0.20	April 17, 2018 ¹	1.88

¹Subsequent to March 31, 2016, the expiry date of the warrants was extended to April 17, 2018.

Stock Options:

The Company has a stock option plan under which it is authorized to grant up to 1,200,000 options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option can equal the market price of the Company's stock, less an applicable discount, as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and vest at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follow:

	Number of Options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and the date of this MD&A	1,200,000	\$0.15

At the date of this MD&A, stock options outstanding and exercisable are as follows:

Grant Date	Number of options	Exercise Price	Expiry date	Remaining contractual life (years)
January 26, 2015	1,200,000	\$0.15	January 25, 2017	0.66

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions may have a material effect on the fair value of the Company's stock options.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded share-based payment compensation of \$nil (March 31, 2015 - \$95,000) as a result of stock options vested during the period.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company defines capital as consisting of shareholder's equity (comprised of issued share capital, deficit, and accumulated other comprehensive cost) and cash. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain the future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. As at December 31, 2015, the Company does not have any long term debt outstanding and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements or debt covenants.

The Company incurred a comprehensive loss of \$129,429 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 (for the three months ended March 31, 2015 - \$172,857). During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company's operations consumed cash of \$531 (for the three months ended March 31, 2015 - \$38,342). These activities, together with \$660 gains in cash due to foreign exchange movements, resulted in an overall increase of \$129 in cash for the period; leaving the Company with a cash balance of \$1,191 as at March 31, 2016.

At March 31, 2016, the Company has \$204,768 in working capital deficiency. The Company has insufficient funds from which to finance its operating requirements and debt repayments within the next year. The Company's ability to finance its future operating requirements is significantly dependent on the Company's ability to achieve profitable returns from its operating activities. Without these returns, the Company will remain dependent upon its existing cash balances, collection of its receivables and other possible sources of cash; such as the exercise of stock options, the exercise of warrants, new shares issuances, and/or future debt financing. There is no guarantee that additional financing will be available or that it will be available on terms acceptable to management of the Company. These facts cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, however the completion of the proposed acquisition of Vos and Qeton will occur concurrently with financing that will provide the Company with adequate working capital going forward.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. The accompanying financial statements do not reflect adjustments that may be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis were not appropriate, adjustments may be necessary to the carrying amounts and/or classification of assets and/or liabilities and the reported expenses in these financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

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RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Foreign Operations

All or substantially all of the Company's operations are located in South Africa, and as a result, the Company's operations are exposed to various levels of political, social, economic, and other risks and uncertainties associated with operating in foreign jurisdictions. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: changing and unstable political, social and financial conditions, war, terrorism, civil disputes, protests, riots, insurrection, labour unrest, corruption, robbery, production and price controls, import or export controls, currency exchange and currency transfer controls, currency remittances, changes in taxation, government regulations and policies that may restrict employment and the supply of goods and services to citizens and other specific groups, arbitrary nullification of existing licenses, concessions, permits, contracts and other property rights, arbitrary mandates to address shifts in political, social and financial policies and attitudes that directly or indirectly affect the Company's business operations, financial condition or prospects, nationalism and isolationism, trade embargoes, higher rates of inflation, unstable monetary policies, unstable foreign exchange rates and uncertainties with respect to local legal system and respect of the rule of law. The occurrence of or adverse change in these or similar matters will likely have an adverse effect on the business, operations, financial condition of the Company, including but not limited to the loss, destruction, damage and injury to property and personnel, an impairment, reduction, cessation of operations, the loss of potential opportunities, increased costs and inefficiencies and reduced financial results and flexibility. In addition, failure to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery legislation of Canada and other jurisdictions may result in significant fines, penalties and other sanctions.

Agricultural Business

The Company's inputs and outputs are tied to agricultural processes and commodity prices and are therefore exposed to a high degree of risk, often characterized by potential disruption that could result in total crop failure, seasonal windows, perishable inventories, commodity pricing and low margins which require economies of scale and efficiencies for optimal results. In particular, small changes in commodity pricing can have disproportionate effects on profitability and financial results. There can be no assurances that the Company outputs can be sold at prices generating sufficient return on investment or cash flows, and that any operational or financial results can, in subsequent years, be repeated, sustained, or improved upon.

Disruptions

The Company is subject to both natural and man-made disruptions to its operations, including but not limited to drought, storms, frost and other adverse weather conditions, fires, floods, insect swarms, pestilence, crop failure and other acts of God, industrial accidents, strikes, lock-outs, labour shortages, power shortages, fuel shortages, title or access disputes, including aboriginal or native disputes, wars, terrorism, civil disputes, protests, riots, insurrection, governmental regulations or requirements restricting or otherwise adversely altering free market or normal operations and other adverse events or occurrences beyond the control of the Company. these or similar matters may have a direct impact on farming operations which provide the Company inputs but may also have an indirect impact on other aspects of the Company's business such as transportation, storage, food processing and distribution, marketing and sales efforts, monetary payments. The occurrence of or an adverse change in these or similar matters will likely have an adverse effect on the business, operations, financial condition, financial

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results and prospects of the Company. There can be no assurances that these disruptions will not occur, that any such disruption would not be of indefinite duration, and that any such disruption will not result in the loss of an entire seasonal crop yield or complete failure of the Company's business.

Insurance

It may not be possible for the Company to fully insure itself against all operational risks and losses, and the Company may ultimately decide or be forced to not take out various insurance policies due to high premiums or for other reasons. Should such uninsured damages or losses occur, they could have a substantial adverse affect on the Company, including the complete failure of the business.

Competition

The Company competes with a number of companies for personnel, land acquisitions, equipment, raw materials, services and sales contracts. These companies may have greater financial resources, established and diversified operations, history, goodwill, and other factors that will give them a competitive advantage over the Company. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to secure resources, services and sales in an environment of increased competition by such competitors.

Government Regulation

The Company's Superior Macs operations will be subject to government legislation, policies and controls. These may include but are not limited to regulations in respect of land use, water use and irrigation rights, fertilizer, hormone, pesticide and antibiotic controls, food inspections, food standards and other environmental and health and safety laws. In addition, any delays in receiving any necessary license, concession, permit or other regulatory approval may cause operational delays resulting in, among other things, inefficiencies, increased costs and untenable crop schedules. The exercise of discretion by government authorities under existing regulations, modification of existing regulations and the implementation of new regulations affecting the industry are beyond the control of the Company and could have an adverse impact on the business, operations, financial condition, financial results and prospects of the Company.

Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in enforcement actions resulting in forfeiture of property, payment of administrative, civil and criminal fines and penalties, payment of damages and compensation, and the imposition of corrective measures requiring capital and other expenditures, changes in procedures or other remedial actions.

Environmental Exposure

Superior Macs operations have the potential to affect surrounding lands. In the event that Superior Macs operations result in loss or damage to neighbouring landowners or other affected persons, Superior Macs may be required to compensate those affected and to take remedial actions that would require significant expenditures, changes in procedures or other remedial actions, which individually or in the aggregate could have an adverse impact on the business, operations, financial condition, financial results and prospects of the Company.

Exchange rate Fluctuations

The Company reports its financial statements in Canadian dollars. In contrast, all or substantially all of its operations are located in South Africa, and thus its operational currency is the South African Rand. In

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addition, certain of its input costs and sales may be denominated in other currencies, such as the US dollar. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates, which can be volatile, can have a material effect on working capital, cash flow and reported financial condition and financial results.

Lack of Dividend Policy

The Company does not presently intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, as any earnings are expected to be retained for use in developing and expanding its business. However, the actual amount of dividends received from the Company will remain subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will depend on results of operations, cash requirements and future prospects of the Company and other factors.

Possible Dilution to Present and Prospective Shareholders

The Company may from time to time issue equity securities to finance its operations, acquisitions and other working capital requirements. The issuance of equity securities will result in the dilution of the equity interests of existing shareholders. There can be no assurances that equity securities can in any instance be issued on terms favourable or acceptable to the Company, as the case may be, and if such issuance is nonetheless required, the result will be additional and possibly excessive dilution to the equity interests of existing shareholders.

Dependence of Key Personnel

The Company strongly depends on the business and technical expertise of its management and key personnel. There is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term. As the Company's operations expand, additional general management resources will be required, especially since the Company encounters risks that are inherent in doing business in several countries.

Lack of Trading

A listing of the Common Shares on the Exchange is not a guarantee of liquidity. If an active trading market for the Common Shares does not develop, the liquidity of the Common Shares may be limited and it may be difficult if not impossible for a holder of Common Shares to sell Common Shares. There can be no assurances that an active trading market for the Common Shares will develop or if developed will be sustained for any period of time.

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Volatility of Share Price

Market prices for shares of TSX Venture Exchange companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value

Receivable is classified as loans and receivables and is measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, bank indebtedness, due to related party and taxes payable are classified as other liabilities and are measured at amortized cost. The Fair values of its receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, bank indebtedness, and due to related party approximate their carrying values due to their short term maturity. The Company's other financial instrument, cash under the fair value hierarchy is based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Financial Risks Factors

The Company's risk exposure and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

I. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. At March 31, 2016, the Company has working capital deficiency of \$204,768 (December 31, 2015 - \$183,783). This is insufficient to fund the Company's operating costs for the next year. The Company's ability to finance its future operating requirements is significantly dependent on the Company's ability to achieve profitable returns on its operating activities. Without these returns, the Company will remain dependent upon the continued financial support of its debtors and shareholders. The Company, as at March 31, 2016 is exposed to liquidity risk.

II. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and bank indebtedness that are denominated in US dollars and South African RAND. A 1% fluctuation in the US/dollar against the Canadian dollar exchange rate would have an insignificant impact on the Company's cash balance and foreign exchange gain or loss for the period.

III. 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 places its cash with institutions of high-credit

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worthiness. Management has assessed there to be a low level of credit risk associated with its cash balances.

IV. Interest rate risk

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates. The Company's bank indebtedness bears interest at prime plus 0.6%. As of March 31, 2016, a 10% change in prime rate would have an insignificant impact to the Company's net loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company's cash and cash equivalent earns interest a nominal rate. Interest risk related to cash and cash equivalent is therefore insignificant.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

i. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9 is a new standard on financial instruments that will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as derecognition of financial instruments. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit or loss.

ii. IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 is a new standard to establish 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 in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue, IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31, Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A number of new IFRS standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have an effect on the Company's financial statements.

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- IFRS 9: New standard that replaced IAS 39 for classification and measurement, tentatively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(a) Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and are, but are not limited to, the following:

i. Fair value of the consideration given to acquire Superior Macs

The Company issued 4,545,455 non-voting restricted preferred shares to acquire Superior Macs. As this transaction was a non-monetary transaction, management relied on the recently completed financing price of \$0.15 per share as a basis to estimate the fair value of these shares exchanged for the acquisition of Superior Macs; resulting in an estimated fair value of \$681,818. The excess of the purchase price over the book value of the assets and liabilities acquired with Superior Macs has been allocated to the Property, Plant and Equipment and the related deferred tax liability. Annual impairment tests may result in fair values less than the recorded costs of Property, Plant, and Equipment; and this change would be recognized as an impairment loss at the time of valuation.

ii. Deferred income tax

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company’s ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management’s assessment of the Company’s ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

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iii. Useful life of equipment

Each significant component of an item of equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and past management experience, and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, existing long-term sales agreements and contracts, current and forecasted demand, and the potential for technological obsolescence.

iv. Impairment of long lived assets

The carrying value of long lived assets is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss. The assessment of fair values, including those of the cash generating units (the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflow from other assets or groups of assets – “CGUs”) for purpose of impairment testing, require the use of estimates and assumptions for discount rates, foreign exchange rates, future capital requirements and operating performance. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of long lived assets could impact the impairment analysis.

(b) Critical accounting judgements

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are, but are not limited to, the following:

i. Determination of functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the South African Rand. The functional currency determination was conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. The determination of functional currency involves certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency if there are changes in events and conditions of the factors used in the determination of the primary economic environment.

ii. Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its operations and working capital requirements.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Key Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel include those person having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. The remuneration of directors and key management personal during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Type of Service	Nature of Relationship	For the three months ended March 31,	
		2016	2015
Management fees	To a company with a director and officers in common with the Company	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,500
Share-based payments	Directors/officers	-	95,000
Total		\$ 10,500	\$ 105,500

All other income recorded on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss was earned from related party companies.

The following represents amounts due to related parties as at March 31, 2016, not already disclosed elsewhere in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

Type of Service	Nature of Relationship	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Management fees payable	To a company with a director and officers in common with the Company	\$ 11,025	\$ -
Total		\$ 11,025	\$ -

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENT

The Company currently has no off-balance sheet arrangement.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.