

JUBILEE GOLD EXPLORATION LTD.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

JUBILEE GOLD EXPLORATION LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is current to March 23, 2022 and is management's assessment of the financial position and results of operation together with future prospects of Jubilee Gold Exploration Ltd. ("Jubilee" or the "Company"). This MD&A is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (the "2021 Financial Statements"), prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All figures are expressed in Canadian dollars ("\$" or "CAD") unless stated otherwise.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are not historical in nature and involves risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not guarantee as to the Company's future results as there are inherent difficulties in predicting future results. This MD&A includes, but is not limited to, forward-looking statements. Management considers the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based to be reasonable at the time the Company's financial statements were prepared. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could have a material impact on the results, activities and future events in relation to the expectations expressly or implicitly stated in these forward-looking statements include, without being limited to the volatility of gold and metal prices, risks related to the mining industry, uncertainties regarding estimated mineral resources, additional financing needs and the Company's ability to obtain that financing. The Company has adopted National Instrument 51-102F1 as the guideline in presenting the MD&A. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities, including its press releases, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Description of Business

Jubilee is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") that was incorporated under the laws of Ontario. Jubilee is controlled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Jeffrey Becker. The address of the Company's registered office is 696 Warden Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M1L 4W4, Canada.

The Company's primary business consists of exploring its resource properties to determine whether the properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties for mineral resources and has not determined whether the properties contain economically recoverable reserves. The Company also holds investments and earns investment income and royalty income.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that any exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of mineral exploration claims and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, the ability of the Company to identify, evaluate, and negotiate an acquisition of, a participation in or an interest in properties, assets, or businesses. Changes in future conditions could require material impairment of the carrying values.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory and social requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, and political uncertainty.

Business Overview

Exploration update for the year ended December 31, 2021

In 2021, the Company continued to focus its attention on the Leeson-Brackin Property, located adjacent to the past-producing Renabie Gold Mine, in the Sault Saint Marie Mining Division of Ontario. Soil geochemical-sampling was completed across a section of the granite-volcanic contact that extends in a southerly direction from the Renabie Mine area in the north, through the west side of the Leeson-Brackin patented claim group. Deep auger-sampling was directed at an area where a previous attempt at soil-sampling was hindered by the local presence of a thick layer of surface organics. The current attempt proved successful in sampling beneath up to 2.5 metres of surface organics, and returning a consecutive series of elevated gold values ranging from 6 to 22 times background along a 90-meter section.

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Routine soil-geochemical sampling was completed in a second area, 1.5 kilometres to the southwest near Kim Lake, on the adjoining staked claims. Sampling in this area was directed along a one-kilometer section of a northerly trending mafic-felsic volcanic contact. Encouraging gold values ranging from 6 to 34 times background were obtained from several sample-sites. Magnetometer and induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveying is considered a future priority for the area.

The McVitt Township Property near the Larder Lake Mining Division of Ontario ("Larder Lake") was visited in 2021, in an attempt to locate a historic gold occurrence. Outcrop areas in the north section of the property were prospected and sampled. The dominant rock type encountered was pillowed mafic volcanics. Pyrite was commonly present on pillow salvages, and carbonate alteration was observed locally. Preliminary sampling of select exposures in the north returned no significant gold values, and future attention is expected to focus on the southern part of the property.

The Golden Harker, Harker North (Dale), Harker South, and the Ghost Lake-Elliott properties, as well as the core section of the Munro North Property (all located in Larder Lake) were retained, but inactive in 2021.

The Todd Township gold property in the Red Lake Mining Division of Ontario ("Red Lake"), and the core section of the Geary Property located in the Porcupine Mining Division of Ontario were also retained and inactive in 2021.

Earlier in 2021, First Mining Gold Corp. ("First Mining") announced receiving a positive Pre-Feasibility Study for their Springpole project, located in Red Lake. Later in the year, First Mining announced the formal commencement of an Ontario Environmental Assessment process for the project. The Company holds significant royalty interests on core-area claims at Springpole, a project which is considered to host one of the largest, undeveloped gold deposits in Canada.

Net Smelter Return Royalties Receivable

Elmhirst Property

The Elmhirst Property, a four-claim lease in the Beardmore-Geraldton area of north-central Ontario, was optioned by the Company to Laurion Mineral Exploration Inc. ("Laurion") pursuant to an option agreement (the "Elmhirst Option Agreement") dated August 30, 2011. Laurion had the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by making aggregate cash payments of \$52,000, issuing 290,000 common shares of Laurion and, incurring \$500,000 in exploration expenditures over a five-year period. The Company received the cash payment of \$10,000 in May 2018.

The Elmhirst Option Agreement was amended in 2018 provided Laurion with the right to earn an additional 40% interest in the Jubilee leases by issuing a further 160,000 common shares of Laurion in 2018, making additional cash payments of \$50,000 and, incurring an additional \$333,333 in exploration expenditures and granting a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Royalty to the Company. Laurion has the right to purchase 1% of the retained NSR for \$1,000,000.

In 2019, the Company received the final option payment of \$20,000 pursuant to the amended option agreement from 2018, which was included in other income on the statement of income (loss).

Brenbar Gold Property

On December 30, 2019, Laurion entered into another option agreement with the Company, for the acquisition of the Brenbar Gold Property (the "Brenbar Option Agreement") which is also located in the Beardmore-Geraldton area, immediately adjoining the west side of Laurion's flagship area properties. Pursuant to the Brenbar Option Agreement, Laurion was required to make a cash payment of \$50,000 and issue 300,000 shares to the Company upon execution of the agreement, in order to acquire (i) the option to earn up to a 100% undivided working interest in the project; and (ii) the sole, exclusive, irrevocable, and immediate right to enter upon and conduct mining operation in and on the project for a period of five years from closing of the agreement.

In order to maintain the right to operate and exercise the option, Laurion is required to make additional cash payments totaling \$115,000, and issue an aggregate of 460,000 additional shares, and incur an additional \$300,000 in exploration expenditures within a three-year period from the execution of the Brenbar Option Agreement. Upon vesting, Jubilee

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would retain a 3% NSR on gold production and a 1.5% NSR on base metal production, with Laurion having the right to purchase 1% of the royalties for \$1 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company received (i) total cash payments of \$115,000, including a payment of \$50,000 due on execution, and (ii) 460,000 Laurion common shares, including 300,000 shares due on execution, valued at \$80,800 based on the share price of the Laurion shares on the date of receipt. The consideration received had been recorded as other income on the statements of (loss) income. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company also recognized other income of \$20,000, on the 100,000 shares issuable by Laurion on the 12-month anniversary of the Brenbar Option Agreement.

On January 13, 2021, the Company received the 100,000 common shares from Laurion.

Violet and Beaver Properties, Coleman Township

On May 10, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement with Grupo Moje Limited ("Grupo"), whereby the Company granted Grupo the exclusive right and option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Violet and Beaver Properties. The Company holds a 3% NSR of which each 1% of the NSR can be purchased from the Company for \$1,500,000. The Violet and Beaver Properties are currently owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc.

Bourlamaque Royalty

The Company holds an NSR varying between 0.75% and 2.5% on claims in Bourlamaque Township in Quebec.

Baird-Farlie Township Property

The Baird-Farlie Township Property (Humlin and Red Ruth Properties), in Red Lake is currently owned by Evolution Mining. The Company is entitled to a sliding scale NSR based on the price of gold with a 4% NSR if the price of gold per troy ounce exceeds USD \$800.

Casummit Lake Property (Springpole)

In 2010, the Company entered into a milestone claims royalty agreement with Gold Canyon Resources Inc. ("Gold Canyon") to sell and transfer the recorded title of certain Casummit claims to Gold Canyon for cash and share consideration. The Company holds a 3% NSR of which Gold Canyon can purchase 1% NSR for \$1,000,000. Gold Canyon shall pay the Company an annual advanced royalty of \$70,000, which will be adjusted by the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") published by Statistics Canada each year, payable within 90 days of each fiscal year-end of Gold Canyon. Gold Canyon will also issue 100,000 common shares to the Company upon each of the first to fifth anniversary of the TSX-V approval of the agreement. In 2015, Jubilee received the final issuance of 100,000 common shares of Gold Canyon.

On July 12, 2010, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with Gold Canyon and the Company retains a 3% NSR on a second Casummit claim group. Gold Canyon has the right to re-acquire a 1% NSR upon payment of an aggregate of \$500,000. No royalties have been received with respect to this arrangement. First Mining had acquired Gold Canyon in November 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company received royalties of \$82,259 (2020 – \$82,178) on the Casummit Property.

German-Stock Property (Clavos Project)

In 1996, the Company purchased a royalty interest in some mining properties from a company under common management, Clavos Porcupine Mines Limited, for an exchange amount of \$100,000. The Company is entitled to receive future royalty payments as follows:

- (i) A payment of \$200,000 in cash upon commencement of commercial production.
- (ii) A royalty based upon a sliding scale NSR based on gold price and subject to changes in the CPI.
- (iii) The agreement also provides for a royalty payment in the event that an active exploration program is not commenced within 12 months of the gold price exceeding USD \$650 per ounce for more than 90 consecutive days.

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In July 2018, Sage Gold Inc. ("Sage"), the owner of the Clavos Project at that time, was issued a Court Order by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice Commercial List (the "Court"), and a receiver was appointed by the Court to oversee all the assets, undertakings, and properties of Sage. The receivership application was brought forth by CRH Funding II Pte. Ltd. ("CRH"), alleging that Sage had become insolvent and was unable to fulfill its obligations to CRH under a gold prepayment agreement.

To date, commercial production has not commenced on this project and no royalties are currently recoverable.

Guillet Township Property (formerly the Belletere Mine)

The Company holds a 2% NSR on two mining concessions located in the Township of Guillet, Quebec of which one-half of the NSR can be purchased for \$500,000.

Duprat Township Property

The Company holds a 7.5% interest in the net proceeds of commercial exploitation from 10 mining claims, and a 2% NSR on 51 additional claims, both located in Duprat Township, in the Noranda Mining Camp, Quebec.

McGarry Royalty

The Company holds a royalty interest in certain mining claims currently held by Orefinders Resources Inc. ("Orefinders") in McGarry Township within Larder Lake. The Company is entitled to royalties determined at the greater of:

- (i) An NSR royalty based on the price per troy ounce as follows:
 - 2% when less than USD \$500
 - 3% when greater than USD \$500 and less than USD \$800
 - 4% when greater than USD \$800; or
- (ii) \$1.00 per short ton of ore derived from the properties; and
- (iii) An advance royalty payment of \$21,573 payable quarterly, adjusted to the CPI.

Mirado and Derlak Properties

The Company holds a 3% NSR in the Mirado project located in Larder Lake.

The Company also holds a 3% NSR in the Derlak project located in Red Lake. Orefinders has the right to purchase 1% of the retained NSR at any time for \$1,000,000. On March 10, 2017, Orefinders completed the sale of the Derlak project to Pure Gold Mining.

Birney Lake Property

The Company retains a 1% NSR on the Birney Lake Property located in southwestern New Brunswick that is currently owned and actively being explored by Galway Metals Inc. ("Galway Metals"). On July 27, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Birney Lake Agreement") to sell its 1% NSR on the Birney Lake Property to Galway Metals. Under the terms of the Birney Lake Agreement, Galway Metals will pay the Company a total purchase price of \$580,000 comprised of a cash payment of \$100,000 and 400,000 common shares of Galway Metals.

On August 4, 2020, the Company received the cash payment of \$100,000, and 400,000 common shares of Galway Metals, which are valued at \$480,000 based on the closing share price of Galway Metals. During the year ended December 31, 2020, a gain of \$579,999 was recorded on the disposal of the 1% NSR on the Birney Lake Property.

Pagwachuan Lake Property

The Company holds a 3% NSR in this project located in the Pagwachuan Lake Area in Ontario. Argonaut Gold Inc. has the right to purchase 1% of the retained NSR at any time for \$1,000,000.

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Munro Property (Croesus-Munro)

On October 30, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement of purchase and sale (the "Munro Sale Agreement") to sell the Croesus-Munro Property in Larder Lake to Epica Gold Inc. ("Epica Gold"), a wholly owned subsidiary of HighGold Mining Inc. ("HighGold"). Under the terms of the Munro Sale Agreement, Epica Gold is required to pay total consideration to the Company comprised of a cash payment of \$25,000, and the issuance of 275,000 shares of HighGold for various mineral claims under patented properties, and other claims, leases and rights. Pursuant to a NSR Royalty Agreement entered in conjunction to the Munro Sale Agreement, the Company also granted Epica Gold the option to purchase half of the Company's retained royalty with respect to the concerned properties for \$2,000,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recognized total other income of \$478,750 on the sale, including an amount of \$453,750 recorded on the 275,000 shares issuable by HighGold. The shares were valued based on the share price of HighGold on the execution date of the Munro Sale Agreement.

On January 21, 2021, the Company received the 275,000 common shares from HighGold.

Net Smelter Return Royalties Payable

Elliott Lake Property (Ghost Lake)

The Company has a 2.5% NSR obligation on net proceeds of production to Ty Randa on the Elliott Township Property in Larder Lake.

Harker Township Property (Golden Harker)

The Company has a 2% NSR obligation to Goldcorp Inc. on three mineral claims within the Golden Harker Property in Larder Lake.

Munro North Property

The Company has a 2% NSR obligation to Canadian Johns Mansville on eight leased claims in the north part of Munro Township.

Other Corporate Developments

On February 22, 2022, the Company held its annual general meeting of shareholders. Jeffrey Becker, Warren Becker, Michael Burke, Grant Ohman and Summer Becker were all re-elected as directors of the Company.

Overall Performance

Selected Annual Information

The Company's selected annual financial information as at and for the three most recently completed financial years ended December 31 are summarized as follows:

As at and for the years ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(2,016,561)	4,152,594	656,391
Basic net income (loss) per share	(0.25)	0.53	0.08
Diluted net income (loss) per share	(0.25)	0.52	0.08
Total assets	6,383,352	8,361,495	4,157,483
Total current liabilities	343,825	325,350	396,914

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For the years ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$
Investment income	54,817	21,153	12,112
Lease income (loss)	(14,981)	1,500	1,000
Royalty income	82,259	82,178	80,566
Option / sale of mineral exploration interests	-	1,274,550	20,000
Other income	25,000	17,089	21,374
Total expenses	(228,806)	(246,434)	(260,161)

Summary of quarterly results

The Company's selected financial information for the eight most recently completed quarters are as follows:

	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total expenses	(57,643)	(65,378)	(46,067)	(59,718)
Total other income (expenses)	389,421	(703,147)	380,433	(1,854,462)
Net income (loss)	331,778	(768,525)	334,366	(1,914,180)
Income (loss) per share – basic	0.04	(0.10)	0.04	(0.24)
Working capital (deficiency)	(79,629)	(50,137)	11,015	(45,242)

	Q4 2020	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total expenses	(78,251)	(51,391)	(49,463)	(67,329)
Total other income (expenses)	148,436	2,072,396	2,510,410	(332,214)
Net income (loss)	70,185	2,021,005	2,460,947	(399,543)
Income (loss) per share – basic	0.01	0.26	0.31	(0.05)
Working capital (deficiency)	616,135	(3,680)	(215,066)	(185,326)

Results of operations

During the year ended December 31, 2021, total expenses decreased slightly by \$17,628 to \$228,806, as compared to total expenses of \$246,434 in the prior year. The change is mainly attributable to a reduction of \$18,066 in general and administration expenses to \$19,243 (2020 – \$37,309), a decrease in professional fees of \$8,995 to \$82,234 (2020 – \$91,229) incurred for legal, accounting, audit and other services, and a decrease of \$5,000 in directors' fees to \$5,000 (2020 – \$10,000). The reduction of such expenses was partially offset by increases in general exploration expenses of \$18,510 to \$89,119 (2020 – \$70,609) and mining and property taxes of \$3,697 to \$16,952 (2020 – \$13,255).

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$1,965,690 from its investment portfolio, as compared to an unrealized gain of \$4,794,832 for the prior year. The unrealized loss is a result of the volatility and general fluctuations in the investment portfolio which is heavily concentrated with holdings from the mining sector. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company also recorded a realized gain of \$30,431 on the disposition of certain of its investments in the portfolio, as compared to a realized loss of \$1,791,335 in the prior year.

Reflecting the Company's activities, the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$2,016,561 (basic and diluted loss of \$0.25 per share), as compared to a net income of \$4,152,594 (basic and diluted income of \$0.53 and \$0.50, respectively) in the prior year.

Cash flows

Net cash flows used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$73,767, as compared to net cash flows used in operating activities of \$185,263 in the prior year. While the Company incurred a higher net loss in

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the current year, a large amount of non-cash items is included herein. The actual cash spending from operations in 2021 has been significantly lower than the prior year.

Net cash flows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$20,000. The inflow of cash comprised of an extension loan of \$20,000 received from the Government of Canada under the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) COVID-19 Economic Response Plan. In the prior year, the Company generated a cash inflow from financing activities of \$123,000, primarily from proceeds of \$84,500 received on a non-brokered private placement, and a loan of \$40,000 received under the CEBA program.

Net cash flows from investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$11,060 (2020 – \$302,016). The cash flow activity is primarily due to proceeds of \$35,995 received from the disposition of investments during the year (2020 – \$86,488), which was partially offset by purchases of \$24,935 (2020 – \$24,472) of new investments into the portfolio. In 2020, the Company also received a total of \$240,000 from proceeds on various disposals of NSR, and option payments on mineral exploration claims.

Working Capital and Liquidity Outlook

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had a deficit working capital of \$79,629, as compared to working capital of \$616,135 as at December 31, 2020.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had total current assets of \$264,196 (December 31, 2020 – \$941,485) available for working capital and other operational purposes, primarily comprised of \$257,447 in cash (December 31, 2020 – \$300,154) and amounts receivable of \$5,749 (December 31, 2020 – \$639,213). The Company also had investments, which it can liquidate, which are valued at \$5,929,305 (December 31, 2020 – \$7,224,759).

Related Party Transactions and Key Management Compensation

Related party loan

On April 6, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with the CEO, who is also a director and controlling shareholder of Jubilee, providing for the terms and conditions pursuant to which the CEO loaned the Company a principal amount of \$300,000 (the "Loan") by evidenced of a promissory note. The Loan has a term of five years and is payable on demand after one year. The Loan bears interest at the rate of 1% per annum payable yearly on the date of each annual anniversary. The Loan is convertible at the option of the holder into Class A common shares of the Company at any time until the date of expiry of the loan term. The terms and conditions of the Loan provide that accrued interest can also be paid through the issuance of Class A common shares.

The conversion rate will be determined based on a price per Class A common share that is not less than the market price of the Class A common shares at the time of the conversion of the loan or at the time the accrued interest is payable, all subject to TSX-V acceptance. If the Company is no longer a publicly traded reporting issuer at the time of conversion, the conversion price shall be \$0.10 for any amount of principal or accrued interest to be converted.

The estimated fair value of the conversion option at the time of issue and as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 was \$nil.

As at December 31, 2021, the loan payable balance was \$127,500 (December 31, 2020 – \$127,500). Interest accrued on the Loan of \$8,058 (December 31, 2020 – \$6,783) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Management fees

Effective January 1, 2019, the amount previously accrued as management fees to an entity controlled by the CEO of the Company were invoiced by the entity, and the management remuneration had been amended and reduced to \$1 per annum. During the year ended December 31, 2021, \$nil was paid for the accrued management fees owed to the entity controlled by the CEO of the Company (2020 – \$80,000). As at December 31, 2021, total management fees of \$151,753 (December 31, 2020 – \$151,752) was outstanding to the entity controlled by the CEO and was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. This balance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

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During the year ended December 31, 2021, a director of Jubilee provided \$6,000 of management services to the Company (2020 – \$12,000). As at December 31, 2021, an amount of \$3,900 (December 31, 2020 – \$9,000) due to the director was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. This balance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Other related party transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Branson Corporate Services Ltd. ("Branson"), where Keith Li, the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company is employed, charged fees of \$48,250 (2020 – \$54,000), for CFO services provided to the Company, as well as other accounting and administrative services, which are included in professional fees. As at December 31, 2021, no balance was owed to Branson (December 31, 2020 – \$nil).

Risk Management

The Board of the Company has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of its risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits, and are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to various risks as it relates to these financial instruments. There have been no changes in risks, objectives, policies and procedures during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is subject to concentrations of credit risk through its cash holding and investments. Cash is held with a reputable Canadian chartered bank, and investments are held with a reputable financial institution, which are both closely monitored by management. The maximum credit risk is equivalent to the carrying values of the Company's cash and investments balances.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that it has sufficient cash and other financial resources available to meet its needs. The Company forecasts cash flows for a period of 12 months to identify financial requirements. These requirements are met through cash management, dispositions of assets and accessing financing through loans.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had cash of \$257,447 (December 31, 2020 – \$300,154) to settle current liabilities of \$324,825 (December 31, 2020 – \$325,350). All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities generally, have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As the Company has the ability to liquidate its equity portfolio investment, management believes that it has sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations for the next 12 months.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant. The methods and assumptions management use when accessing market risks are summarized below:

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Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company maintains a portion of its cash and investments in United States dollars ("USD"). The Company does not engage in any hedging activities to reduce its foreign currency risk. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had cash held in USD accounts totaling \$11,833 (December 31, 2020 – \$7,850). A change in rates of plus or minus 1% would have a nominal effect on comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2021. As at December 31, 2021, the Company held investments denominated in USD with a fair value totaling USD \$231,549 (December 31, 2020 – USD \$284,166).

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. The loss due to price risk on production is remote at this time since the Company is not a producing entity. There are certain investments in companies that may be producing entities who may be sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk associated with changes in the market value of its investments. The Company closely monitors equity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. The Company's equity investments are concentrated in the resource sector. A 10% change in the quoted market of these investments would result in a change of approximately \$583,560 to the Company's net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Fair value

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable and long-term debt. The fair value of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable are approximately equal to their carrying value due to their short-term nature. Investments in financial assets are carried at their fair value when there is an active market.

The Company classifies financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that include the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

<i>Investments – equity portfolio</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
December 31, 2020	7,131,034	-	-	7,131,034
December 31, 2021	5,835,580	-	-	5,835,580

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's financial instruments carried at fair value consisted of its investments in publicly traded equities, which have been classified as Level 1. The fair value disclosure for investments in non-financial assets had also been classified as Level 1. There were no transfers between Levels 2 and 3 for recurring fair value measurements during the year ended December 31, 2021, and 2020.

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Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- (i) To safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern;
- (ii) Continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties; and
- (iii) Maintain a capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk.

For capital management purposes, the Company defines capital as its shareholders' equity that includes share capital, contributed surplus, and deficit. Funds are secured through equity capital. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient capital in the case of operating cash deficits. There has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than Policy 2.5 of the TSX-V which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 12 months.

As at December 31, 2021, management believes that the Company was compliant with TSX-V Policy 2.5.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies applied by the Company are the same as noted in the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, unless otherwise noted below:

(a) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

As at the date of authorization of the Company's financial statements, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee had issued certain pronouncements that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2022. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The Company had assessed that no material impact is expected upon the adoption of the following amendments on its financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statement ("IAS 1")

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 which clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as either current or non-current by: (i) specifying that the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists; (ii) clarifying that settlement of a liability refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services; (iii) clarifying that classification is unaffected by management's expectation about events after the balance sheet date; and (iv) clarifying the classification requirements for debt an entity may settle by converting it into equity.

The amendments clarify existing requirements, rather than make changes to the requirements, and so are not expected to have a significant impact on an entity's financial statements. However, the clarifications may result in reclassification of some liabilities from current to non-current or vice-versa, which could impact an entity's loan covenants. Because of this impact, the IASB has provided a longer effective date to allow entities to prepare for these amendments. In July 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to defer the effective date of the amendments by one year from its originally planned effective date to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 due to the impact of COVID-19. Early application is permitted.

Amendments to IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37")

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to update IAS 37. The amendments specify that in assessing whether a contract is onerous under IAS 37, the cost of fulfilling a contract includes both the incremental costs and an allocation of costs that relate directly to contract activities. The amendments also include examples of costs that do, and do not, relate directly to a contract. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

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Amendments to IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (“IAS 8”)

In February 2021, the IASB issued *Definition of Accounting Estimates*, which amended IAS 8. The amendments clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. That distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively only to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events. The amendments to IAS 8 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted.

Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and adjustments are made as appropriate in the period they become known. Items for which actual results may differ materially from these estimates are described as follows:

Going concern

At each reporting period, management exercises judgment in assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern by reviewing the Company's performance, resources and future obligations.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities on the statements of financial position that cannot be derived from active markets, are determined using a variety of techniques including the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. Judgments include, but are not limited to, consideration of model inputs such as volatility, estimated life and discount rates.

Expected credit losses on financial assets

Determining an allowance for ECL for all debt financial assets not held at FVTPL requires management to make assumptions about the historical patterns for the probability of default, the timing of collection and the amount of incurred credit losses, which are adjusted based on management's judgment about whether economic conditions and credit terms are such that actual losses may be higher or lower than what the historical patterns suggest.

Impairment

Long-lived assets, including property and equipment and mineral exploration claims, are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use.

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized immediately in profit or loss by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lesser of the revised estimate of recoverable amount, and the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

Income taxes

Income taxes and tax exposures recognized in the Company's financial statements reflect management's best estimate of the outcome based on facts known at the reporting date. When the Company anticipates a future income tax payment

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based on its estimates, it recognizes a liability. The difference between the expected amount and the final tax outcome has an impact on current and deferred taxes when the Company becomes aware of this difference.

In addition, when the Company incurs losses that cannot be associated with current or past profits, it assesses the probability of taxable profits being available in the future based on its budgeted forecasts. These forecasts are adjusted to take account of certain non-taxable income and expenses and specific rules on the use of unused credits and tax losses. When the forecasts indicate the sufficient future taxable income will be available to deduct the temporary differences, a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2021 and the date of this MD&A, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

Risk Factors

There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent the Company from achieving its goals. If any of these risks occur, the Company's business, financial condition or results of operation may be adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of the Company's common shares could decline, and investors could lose all or part of their investment. The following is a summary of risks that could be applicable to the business of the Company:

Exploration, development and operating risks

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of gold, precious metals and other minerals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of a mineral-bearing structure may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a gold or other mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as quantity and quality of mineralization and proximity to infrastructure; mineral prices which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search and evaluation of gold or other minerals will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of gold or other minerals.

Additional financing

The Company believes that its raised capital is sufficient to meet its presently anticipated working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the near future. This belief is based on its operating plan which, in turn, is based on assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect. In addition, the Company may need to raise significant additional funds sooner to support its growth, respond to competitive pressures, acquire or invest in complementary or competitive businesses or technologies, or take advantage of unanticipated opportunities. If its financial resources are insufficient,

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it will require additional financing to meet its plans for expansion. The Company cannot be sure that this additional financing, if needed, will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

Furthermore, any debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants, which may limit its operating flexibility with respect to business matters. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of existing shareholders will be reduced, such shareholders may experience additional dilution in net book value, and such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of its existing shareholders. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms or at all, the Company may be unable to develop or enhance its services and products, take advantage of future opportunities, repay debt obligations as they become due, or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on its business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

Volatile global financial and economic conditions

Current global financial and economic conditions remain extremely volatile. Access to public and private capital and financing continues to be negatively impacted by many factors as a result of the global financial crisis and global recession. Such factors may impact the Company's ability to obtain financing in the future on favorable terms or obtain any financing at all. Additionally, global economic conditions may cause a long-term decrease in asset values. If such global volatility, market turmoil and the global recession continue, the Company's operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Reliability of resource estimates

There is no certainty that any mineral resources identified in the future on any of the Company's properties will be realized. Until a deposit is actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, metal prices. Any material changes in quantity of mineral resources, grade or stripping ratio may affect the economic viability of any project undertaken by the Company. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold recoveries or other metal recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in a larger scale test under on-site conditions or during production.

Fluctuations in gold and other base or precious metals prices, results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of studies, reports and plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may require revision of such estimate. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition from time to time.

Operating risk and insurance coverage

The Company's insurance coverage is intended to address all material risks to which it is exposed and is adequate and customary in its current state of operations. However, such insurance is subject to coverage limits and exclusions and may not be available for the risks and hazards to which the Company is exposed. In addition, no assurance can be given that such insurance will be adequate to cover the Company's liabilities or will be generally available in the future or, if available, that premiums will be commercially justifiable. If the Company were to incur substantial liability and such damages were not covered by insurance or were in excess of policy limits, or if the Company were to incur such liability at a time when it is not able to obtain liability insurance, its business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Disruption of business

Conditions or events including, but not limited to, those listed below could disrupt the Company's operations, increase operating expenses, resulting in delayed performance of contractual obligations or require additional expenditures to be incurred: (i) extraordinary weather conditions or natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires, extreme heat, earthquakes, etc.; (ii) a local, regional, national or international outbreak of a contagious disease, including the COVID-19 corona virus, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, H1N1 influenza virus, avian flu, or any other similar illness could result in a general or acute decline in economic activity (see also, "Public Health Crises, including COVID-19"); (iii) political instability, social and labour unrest,

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war or terrorism; or (iv) interruptions in the availability of basic commercial and social services and infrastructure including power and water shortages, and shipping and freight forwarding services including via air, sea, rail and road.

Public health crises

The Company's business, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics or pandemics or other health crises beyond the Company's control, including the current outbreak of COVID-19. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global health emergency. Many governments have likewise declared that the COVID-19 outbreak in their jurisdictions constitutes an emergency. Reactions to the spread of COVID-19 have led to, among other things, significant restrictions on travel, business closures, quarantines and a general reduction in consumer activity. While these effects are expected to be temporary, the duration of the business disruptions and related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Such public health crises can result in volatility and disruptions in the supply and demand for various products and services, global supply chains and financial markets, as well as declining trade and market sentiment and reduced mobility of people, all of which could affect interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk and inflation. The risks to the Company of such public health crises also include risks to employee health and safety and a slowdown or temporary suspension of operations in geographic locations impacted by an outbreak. At this point, the extent to which COVID-19 may impact the Company is uncertain; however, it is possible that COVID-19 may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Environmental risks and hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, 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 is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Government approvals and permits are currently and may in the future be required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing its exploration or mining operations or from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Land title

No assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting property or any other property interests of the Company. Title insurance generally is not available, and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure

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claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Furthermore, the Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds an interest and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. Accordingly, the Company's mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

Reliance on management

The success of the Company is dependent on the performance of its senior management. The loss of services of these persons would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects in the short-term. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Risks associated with increasing competition

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, precious and base metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. As a result of this competition, the Company may be unable to maintain or acquire additional attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the Company's revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Factors which may prevent realization of growth targets

The Company is not currently in active operations. There is a risk that the additional resources will be needed, and milestones will not be achieved on time, on budget, or at all, as they can be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including some that are discussed elsewhere in these risk factors and the following as it relates to the Company:

- delays in obtaining, or conditions imposed by, regulatory approvals.
- facility design errors.
- environmental pollution.
- non-performance by third-party contractors.
- increases in materials or labour costs.
- construction performance falling below expected levels of output or efficiency.
- breakdown, aging or failure of equipment or processes.
- contractor or operator errors.
- labour disputes, disruptions or declines in productivity.
- inability to attract sufficient numbers of qualified workers.
- disruption in the supply of energy and utilities; and
- major incidents and/or catastrophic events such as fires, explosions, earthquakes or storms.

Commodity prices

The price of the Company's common shares, the Company's financial results, and exploration, development and mineral development activities may in the future be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of precious metals or other minerals. The price of precious metals and other minerals fluctuates widely and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of commodities by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the USD and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, the political and economic conditions of major mineral-producing countries throughout the world, and the cost of substitutes, inventory levels and carrying charges. Future serious price declines in the market value of precious metals or other minerals could cause continued development of and commercial production from the Company's properties to be impracticable. Depending on the price of precious metals and other minerals, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient and the Company could be forced to discontinue production and may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of its properties. Future production

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from the Company's mineral exploration properties is dependent upon the prices of precious metals and other minerals being adequate to make these properties economic.

In addition to adversely affecting the Company's future resource or reserve estimates, if any, and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Government regulation

The development and mineral exploration activities of the Company are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. In addition, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not otherwise be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Amendments to other current laws and regulations governing mineral exploration and development or more stringent implementation thereof could also have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Management of growth

The Company may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of the Company to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of the Company to deal with this growth may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Dividends

The Company has no earnings or dividend record and does not anticipate paying any dividends on the Company's shares in the foreseeable future. Dividends paid by the Company would be subject to tax and, potentially, withholdings.

Limited market for securities

There can be no assurance that an active and liquid market for the Company's shares will develop or be maintained and an investor may find it difficult to resell any securities of the Company.

Disclosure of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management has established processes to provide them sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of 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 is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements; and (ii) the financial statements 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 contrast to non-venture issuers, this MD&A does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"). In particular, management is not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of: controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its filings or other reports or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of management of the Company to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

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. 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. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the cannabis industry, the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of the Company to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of the Company, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by the Company. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to “reserves” are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this press release are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

Management is responsible for all information contained in this report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this report is consistent with that contained in the financial statements in all material aspects.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the 2021 Financial Statements and this MD&A with management. The Board of the Company has approved the 2021 Financial Statements and this MD&A on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

March 23, 2022

Jeffrey Becker
Chief Executive Officer