GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED

JUNE 30, 2019

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This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is made as of August 29, 2019 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Greenland Resources Inc. (the "Corporation") for the three months ended June 30, 2019 (the "quarter" or the "period") and the related notes. The Corporation's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars ($ or CAD). The Corporation reports its financial position, results of operations and cash-flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

For further details, please refer to the Corporation's web site (www.greenlandresources.ca) as well as its Canadian regulatory filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Corporation, certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes "forward-looking information" under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the potential of the Corporation's properties; the future prices of base and precious metals; success of exploration activities; cost and timing of future exploration and development; the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources; conclusions of economic evaluations; requirements for additional capital; and other statements relating to the financial and business prospects of the Corporation. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, and is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to risks related to: unexpected events and delays during permitting; the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Corporation's expectations; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms and in light of the current decline in global liquidity and credit availability; future prices of precious metals; currency exchange rates; government regulation of mining operations; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; risks inherent in precious metals exploration and development including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological formations; and uncertain political and economic environments. Although management of the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Corporation does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Mr. Jim Steel BSc, MBA, P.Geo., a director of the Corporation and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical disclosure in this MD&A.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The Corporation is a Canadian junior resource company presently focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral projects. Its main focus is on its Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project in eastern Greenland. It also holds the Storø Gold Project on the Island of Storø in Nuukfjord, southwest Greenland.

The Corporation is a reporting issuer in the Province of Ontario. The common shares of the Corporation do not trade on any stock exchange or market quotation system. As at the date of this MD&A, the Corporation had 72,253,030 common shares issued and outstanding and 7,744,000 shares subject to issuance pursuant to a non-assignable agent's warrant (250,000 shares) and stock options (7,494,000). See "Capital Stock".

The Corporation holds a 100% interest in two exploration licenses in Greenland issued by the Greenland Mineral License and Safety Agency. License 2018/11 covers an 82 square kilometer area north of Scoresby Sund in eastern Greenland that includes the Malmbjerg molybdenum deposit. License 2014/11, covers 28 square kilometers on Nuuk Fjord, Greenland, northeast of Nuuk, Greenland's capital city, containing the Storø gold deposit,

The success of the Corporation's exploration efforts cannot be assured. It has no current sources of revenue other than interest earned on cash and short-term money market instruments all of which were derived from private placement financing. An investment in the securities of the Corporation is highly speculative and involves numerous and significant risks and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks and who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risk factors described in the section entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" below.

Under its February 8, 2008 agreement with The Hospital for Sick Children ("HSC") the Corporation is entitled to 10% of net proceeds received by HSC from any future commercialization agreements pertaining to intellectual property derived from experimental work it funded on brain tumour animal models using the best of HSC's previously identified and potentially effective drugs in order to bring them to clinical trial for human brain tumour patients. This residual interest relates to the Corporation's prior activities in biomedical research. The Corporation has no further obligations with respect to the HSC agreement but continues to follow progress of the Project.

PROJECTS

Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project

The Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project is a Climax-type porphyry molybdenum deposit located close to tidewater in central-east Greenland. The deposit is located within an 11 square kilometer exploration license issued to Greenland Resources Inc. in December of 2017, which was expanded to 82 square kilometers in April, 2019. The deposit and surrounding area have been explored and studied extensively since the 1950s by a variety of owners through diamond drilling and underground exploration. In 2007, the Malmbjerg project was acquired by a Canadian public company which carried out development studies and permitting, including feasibility studies and an NI 43-101 Technical Report that included resource estimates.

The Corporation announced a current resource estimate that is part of a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Malmbjerg Deposit, Greenland", dated November 22, 2018, prepared by Mr. David W. Rennie, P.Eng. The report was filed on SEDAR on December 21, 2018. Mr. Rennie is an independent Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101. The Corporation also disclosed, in a news release dated July 30, 2018, a concept study utilizing all available historical data and current market economics in its investigation of a number of alternative approaches to developing a mine and processing facilities.

To prepare for future activity, the Corporation has engaged Golder Associates (Denmark) to develop Environmental Impact Assessment and Social Impact Assessments (EIA and SIA) for the Malmbjerg site.

Storø Gold Project

The following description of the Storø Gold Project is based on the Corporation's National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled "A 43-101 Technical Report on the Storø Gold Project, Greenland", dated October 4, 2016, prepared by Mr. Johan Bradley, FGS, CGeol, EurGeol, Principal Geologist at SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB (the "Technical Report") which is filed under the Corporation's profile at www.sedar.com. Mr. Bradley is an independent Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

The Storø exploration license held by Copenhagen is 28 km^2 in area. Previous owners undertook exploration of the property from 1995 until it was acquired by Copenhagen, including drilling a total of 86 holes totaling 15,374 meters. Copenhagen completed a two-phase diamond drilling program under which it completed another 16 diamond drill holes totaling 1,997 meters into the known zones of the Storø gold mineralization at Qingaaq Mountain.

The Storø gold deposits are located in strongly deformed and metamorphosed rocks of Archean age. The area is an extension of the North American Craton and is suggested to correlate with the Nain Region in Labrador, Canada. At the Storø Gold Project there are two levels of mineralization, the Main Zone and the BD Zone. Both zones are situated within the Qingaaq Mountain and are up to 12m thick with 10-50m wide low-grade alteration halos.

TRENDS

The Corporation is a Canadian natural resource company, focused on exploring its current precious and base metal property interests. The Corporation's future financial success will be dependent on management's successful development of the Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project and/or the Storø Gold Project or acquisition and successful development of one or more other projects. The development of either project could take years to complete, and the resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with certainty. To date, the Corporation has not produced any revenues.

There are significant uncertainties regarding the prices of metals and the availability of equity financing for the purposes of exploration and development. The future performance of the Corporation is largely tied to the outcome of its exploration activities, the development of its property interests and other prospective business opportunities, and the overall financial markets. Financial markets are likely to be volatile, reflecting ongoing concerns about the stability of the global economy and global growth prospects. Uncertainty in the financial markets has also led to increased difficulties in raising funds for junior exploration companies. Companies worldwide have been affected particularly negatively by these trends. As a result, the Corporation may have difficulties raising equity financing for the purposes of precious metal exploration and development, particularly without excessively diluting the interests of existing shareholders. These trends may limit the ability of the Corporation to discover and develop its current mineral exploration properties and any other property interests that may be acquired in the future. See "Risks and Uncertainties" and "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information".

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Corporation's exploration and evaluation activities are generally at an early stage, and it has not yet been determined whether its properties contain economically recoverable metals. As a result, the Corporation has no current sources of revenue other than interest earned on cash, all of which were derived from issuances of share capital. While the Corporation has defined mineral resources at its propertied, there are no deposits of minerals known to be economically recoverable within the Corporation's mineral exploration properties at the present time, and any activities of the Corporation thereon constitute exploratory searches for minerals.

Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project activities

On December 18, 2017, the Government of Greenland granted the Corporation exclusive mineral rights for license 2018/11. The license area contains the Malmbjerg molybdenum deposit, a world class Climax-type molybdenum deposit located in east-central Greenland. Previously, the Project had been held by a Canadian public company that worked on it extensively before that company was bought by another company under whose ownership the licence expired. The Project benefits from a first Feasibility Study prepared in 2005 by Amec Foster Wheeler, now Wood

Group, based on an underground mining scenario and a second Feasibility Study which was completed by Wardrop now Tetra Tech (RPA 2008), based on an open pit mining scenario.

In July 2018, the engineering firms engaged by Greenland Resources to undertake a study of existing data to improve on the concepts used in the earlier feasibility studies, reported their initial conclusions to the Corporation as disclosed in the Corporation's news release filed at www.sedar.com on July 30, 2018.

On November 23, 2018 the Corporation disclosed an independent Mineral Resource estimate, details of which were contained in the NI 43-101 Technical Report prepared by RPA Inc., of Toronto, Canada, dated November 22, 2018 and filed on SEDAR on December 21 (The "Malmbjerg Technical Report"). The resource estimate identified 247.1 million tonnes grading 0.180% MoS_2 in Measured and Indicated Resource categories. Highlights of this resource estimate are

- Measured and Indicated Resources of 247.1 million tonnes at 0.180% MoS_2, for 587 million pounds of contained molybdenum metal.
- Inferred Resources of 12.1 million tonnes at 0.115% MoS_2, for 18.4 million pounds of contained molybdenum metal.
- Mineral Resources were constrained within a Lerchs - Grossman pit shell generated using a price of US$14.00/lb molybdenum.
- RPA has considered appropriate practical mining parameters, operating efficiencies, costs and revenue assumptions to define material considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The immediately following table shows the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Project and the table following that shows the Measured and Indicated Resources at different cut-off grades.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – NOVEMBER 19, 2018

Classification	Tonnes (Million)	Grade (% MoS_2)
Measured	71.1	0.212
Indicated	176.0	0.167
Total Measured & Indicated	**247.1**	**0.180**
Inferred	12.1	0.115

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at cut-off grade of 0.08% MoS_2.
3. Mineral Resources were estimated using a long-term molybdenum price of US$14/lb Mo.
4. Estimate is constrained by a Lerchs Grossmann shell.
5. Average bulk densities used were 2.62 t/m^3 for intrusive host rocks and 2.67 t/m^3 for sedimentary rocks.
6. Mining costs were US$3.30/t; G/A costs were US$3.00/t; process costs were US$8.00/t and molybdenum plant recovery of 86% was assumed. These parameters were derived from engineering studies carried out by Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) in 2018.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES AT DIFFERENT CUT-OFF GRADES - NOVEMBER 19, 2018

Cut-off Grade (%)	Tonnes (Million)	Grade (% MoS_2)
0.15	156.2	0.218
0.13	181.4	0.207
0.12	194.8	0.201
0.11	208.5	0.196
0.10	221.8	0.190
0.09	234.9	0.185
0.08	**247.1**	**0.180**
0.07	259.1	0.175

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at cut-off grade of 0.08% MoS_2.
3. Mineral Resources were estimated using a long-term molybdenum price of US$14/lb Mo.
4. Estimate is constrained by a Lerchs Grossmann shell.
5. Average bulk densities used were 2.62 t/m^3 for intrusive host rocks and 2.67 t/m^3 for sedimentary rocks.
6. Mining costs were US$3.30/t; G/A costs were US$3.00/t; process costs were US$8.00/t and molybdenum plant recovery of 86% was assumed. These parameters were derived from engineering studies carried out by Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) in 2018.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Additional information may be found in the Malmbjerg Technical Report. The independent Qualified Person as such term is defined in NI 43-101 was David W. Rennie, P.Eng., of RPA Inc. Completion of the resource estimate and further examination of other factors have led to further work on the concept study disclosed on July 30, 2018, with the aim of designing a new mine plan, optimizing processing, reducing Capex and guiding any future Preliminary Economic Assessment work.

Exploration and evaluation expenses for the Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project in the current year were related to the resource estimate and the concept studies described above. These expenses and those from the project's preceding first partial year are summarized in the following table:

	Three months ended June 30, 2019 $	**Twelve months ended March 31, 2019 $**	**Twelve months ended March 31, 2018 $**
License fees, tenure	3,240	2,000	7,400
Consulting, deposit studies	63,530	652,715	15,536
Travel, meals and accommodation	13,293	13,745	-
Supplies and services	575	2,891	561
	80,638	671,351	23,497

The Corporation's expenditures to March 31, 2019 on engineering studies of Malmbjerg exceeded the minimum amount required for the first license renewal date of December 31, 2018 and the excess expenditures may be applied to future requirements, meeting the required renewal amounts until the end of Year 3 at December 31, 2021.

Storø Gold Project activities

No technical work was undertaken at Storø in the present quarter. The Technical Report describes all the Corporation's activities at the Storø Gold Project to date. They included QA/QC work validating historical drilling results, a two-phased diamond drilling program demonstrating the continuation of the Main Zone mineralization to the northeast and infill drill holes providing information between historical drill holes on the Qingaaq Mountain.

NI 43-101 Technical Report by SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB included a first resource estimate using information from the Corporation's own drilling and results of 42 prior drill holes totalling 10,758 meters that had been validated by the QA/QC program. Mapping, surface sampling and additional drilling were recommended by SRK to explore for extensions of the two mineralized horizons along strike and down plunge. In preparing its resource estimate, SRK considered appropriate practical mining parameters, operating efficiencies, costs and revenue assumptions to define material considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

SRK's resource estimate in the Technical Report for the Storø Gold Project is summarized in the following table and notes.

Category	Resource Type	Tonnes	Grade		Metal
			Cut-Off Grade	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Inferred	Open Pit	750,000	0.8 g/t	2.9	70,000
	Underground	135,000	2.5 g/t	5.6	25,000
Total Inferred		**885,000**	**-**	**3.4**	**95,000**

1. Open pit Mineral Resources are reported above a conceptual pit shell and above a cut-off grade of 0.8g/t Au.
2. Underground Mineral Resources are reported below the pit shell and above cut-off grade and thickness of 2.5 g/t Au over 2m.
3. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.
4. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. The reporting standard adopted for the reporting of the Mineral Resource Estimate uses the terminology, definitions and guidelines given in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) as required by NI 43-101.
6. Mineral Resources for the Storø project have been classified by Martin Pittuck CEng, FGS, MIMMM, an "independent qualified person" as such term is defined in NI 43-101.
7. A site inspection and core review were undertaken by Mr. Johan Bradley, MSc, CGeol, EurGeol, an "independent qualified person" as such term is defined in NI 43-101.

SRK classified the Storø Gold deposit as an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource based on geological confidence, data quality and grade continuity. The most relevant factors used in the classification process were: drill hole spacing density; level of confidence in the geological interpretation; estimation parameters (grade variation and continuity); and number and nature of the existing sampling.

SRK interpolated gold grades into a block model using Ordinary Kriging and Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) to provide block grade estimates for each mineralised domain. The block model has been validated using several methods, including visual inspection of block and sample grades, swath plots, statistical comparisons and check estimates using different methodologies. In summary, 97 drill holes totalling 15,643 metres and 964 surface channel/rock chip samples were used to guide the geological interpretation. Within the model, the thickness of individual mineralised domains ranges from 20 m to 1 m, having an average thickness of 3m to 8m. SRK has modelled a total of 11 separate mineralised domains. Mineralisation outcrops at surface and has been modelled to a depth of 180m below surface. Interpolation of gold grades was performed using an initial search ellipsoid size of 60m, subsequent searches used an expanded ellipsoid.

The only exploration and evaluation expenses for the Storø Gold Project this year were tenure costs of renewing the license after its first 5-year term expired. Prior year expenses were mainly for consultant studies of drilling results and planning. The following table sets out all exploration expenditures by major cost category over the life of the project. The minimum exploration requirement for 2019 (year 6), calculated by the Greenland government, is DKK 1,121,000 or approximately $230,000. Annual requirements for years 7 through 10 will be a similar amount.

	April 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019 $	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019 $	April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018 $	November 20, 2013 (Inception) to March 31, 2017 $
Consulting, technical	-	-	12,800	159,002
Insurance	-	-	-	372
Tenure	8,512	7,513	-	9,097
Travel and accommodation	-	-	1,305	104,571
Aircraft charter	-	-	-	276,759
Communications	-	-	-	6,087
Shipping, postage and courier	-	-	-	74
QA/QC contractor	-	-	-	60,208
Assaying	-	-	-	42,588
Diamond drilling	-	-	-	564,123
Publications, maps, data	-	-	-	4,776
Supplies and services	-	-	-	14,620
Total	8,512	7,513	14,105	1,166,704

The Storø license, 2014/11, reached the end of its initial five-year term on December 31, 2018. The license originally included three blocks totaling 66 square kilometers. The Corporation applied for and received a renewal for a second five year term of the main 28 square kilometer block that covers the Storø gold deposits. Two other blocks in the original license totaling 38 square kilometers were known to hold a few lower grade gold showings, remote from and unrelated to the Storø mineralization in a different geological setting. The Corporation had determined it had no further interest in these blocks and did not renew them. The minimum exploration requirement for calendar 2019 (year 6) in order to retain the 28 km^2 license, as calculated by the Greenland government, is DKK 1,121,000 or approximately $230,000. Annual requirements for years 7 through 10 will be similar to this Year 6 amount, subject to required inflation adjustments to the government schedule and CAD/DKK foreign exchange fluctuations.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected annual financial data for the years ended March 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 comes from the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the audited financial statements for years ended March 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019 ($)	April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018 ($)	April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017 ($)
Revenues	-	-	-
Interest income	14	-	987
Operating expenses	(1,628,410)	(1,784,628)	(286,494)
Unrealized (loss)/gain on investments	(100,000)	384,000	96,000
Loss from operations	(1,728,410)	(1,400,628)	(189,507)
Net and Comprehensive Loss	(1,728,410)	(1,400,628)	(189,507)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.01)

The following selected annual financial data at March 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 comes from the Statements of Financial Position in the audited annual financial statements for the annual periods ended March 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

	As at March 31, 2019 ($)	As at March 31, 2018 ($)	As at March 31, 2017 ($)
Total assets	3,125,529	4,823,993	496,569
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-
Distributions or cash dividends	-	-	-

The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2019 predominantly represented costs of engineering, mining, metallurgical, economic, logistical and other studies to assess past work and future design possibilities for the Malmbjerg molybdenum project. Stock-based compensation costs were included, as was the unrealized loss in the share value of the investment in Shiffoil Inc., formerly 1885683 Alberta Limited. The prior year's loss reflected a lower level of activity, stock-based compensation, partially offset by an unrealized gain in the value of the Shiffoil share investment. General corporate administration costs were low in both years.

As the Corporation currently has no recurring revenue, its ability to fund its operations is dependent on securing outside financing when required. See "Trends" and "Risks and Uncertainties".

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended June 20, 2019 compared to 2018

The Corporation's net loss was $177,213 for the quarter ended June 30, 2019 (2018 – $256,323). The main contributors to this are the engineering and economic study work undertaken to plan future approaches to the Malmbjerg project and corporate maintenance. In the same quarter of 2018, costs were mainly for corporate maintenance and administration and the commencement of the studies of the Malmbjerg project.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following tables set out selected quarterly results of the Corporation's most recent eight financial quarters. The unaudited information presented here is derived from the relevant interim financial statements of the Corporation. The 4th quarter results for 2019 are influenced by share-based compensation (non-cash) and reflects the increased level of activity for work on the Malmbjerg project. The 4th quarter results for 2018 are heavily influenced by share-based compensation (non-cash) and reflect to a lesser degree the search for new opportunities culminating in the acquisition of the Malmbjerg acquisition and the start of the exploration and evaluation activities to study that new project, offset by the unrealized gain on an investment. The 2019 results show the continuation of the engineering studies by the international team of expert consultants through 2019.

	2019	2019	2018	2018
Quarter Ended	**June 30 (Q1-2020)**	**March 31 (Q4-2019)**	**December 31 (Q3-2019)**	**September 30 (Q2-2019)**
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	2,137,761	2,354,901	2,854,517	3,198,225
Expenses	(177,213)	(712,442)	(344,416)	(306,243)
Unrealized gain	-	(100,000)	-	-
Interest income	-	-	14	-
Net income (loss)	(177,213)	(812,442)	(344,402)	(306,243)
Net Loss (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.002)	(0.01)	(0.005)	(0.004)

Calendar Year	2018	2018	2017	2017
Quarter Ended	**June 30 (Q1-2019)**	**March 31 (Q4-2018)**	**December 31 (Q3-2018)**	**September 30 (Q2-2018)**
Revenue	-	-	-	12,000
Working Capital	3,504,496	3,769,487	585,976	(5,889)
Expenses	(265,323)	(1,517,122)	(209,216)	(45,279)
Unrealized gain	-	384,000	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(265,323)	(1,133,122)	(209,216)	(33,279)
Net Loss (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.001)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The activities of the Corporation are financed through the completion of equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of warrants and stock options. There is no assurance that equity capital will be available to the Corporation in the amounts or at the times desired or on terms that are acceptable to the Corporation, if at all. See “Risks and Uncertainties”.

Cash used in operating activities was $174,807 for the three months ended June 30, 2019 (2018 - $337,307), related mainly to economic and technical studies of the Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project and general corporate purposes.

There was no financing or investing activity during the quarter in either year.

The Corporation’s cash totaled $2,148,303 at June 30, 2019, down from $2,323,110 at March 31, 2019, which is attributable to the ongoing activities described elsewhere. The Corporation’s working capital was $2,137,761, down from $2,354,901 at March 31, 2019.

Current liabilities of the Corporation at June 30, 2019 were $69,754, down from $89,481 at March 31, 2019, a relatively small change within the expected range for the level of ongoing activity.

The Corporation has no exposure to debt and no credit or interest rate risk. Amounts payable and other liabilities are short-term and non-interest-bearing. The Corporation’s liquidity risk with financial instruments is minimal as excess funds are held as cash and money market funds with a Canadian bank.

The Corporation’s present plans are to deploy its cash to advancing its Malmbjerg Molybdenum project, to identify additional opportunities and to fund its general and administrative expenditures for its corporate activities. See “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information”.

The Corporation presently has no commitments for capital expenditures and has no debt financing. The Corporation intends to fund future mineral exploration through equity financing, and any other financing arrangements that may become available. See “Risks and Uncertainties” and “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information”.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Corporation does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation, directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Corporation or entity.

Payments to parties related to the Corporation, or to entities to which they are related over the quarters ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 are presented in the following table.

Name and Principal Position	**Period (20Q1)**	**Consulting fees and bonuses (Management) ($)**	**Stock-based compensation ($)**	**Consulting (Other) ($)**	**Total compensation ($)**
Jesper A.C. Kofoed *Chief Executive Officer*	2019 2018	- 15,000	(40,907) -	 -	(40,907) 15,000
Dennis Waddington *Chief Financial Officer*	2019 2018	6,000 6,000	- -	- -	6,000 6,000
Ruben Shiffman *Executive Chairman*	2019 2018	15,000 26,500	- -	- -	15,000 26,500
Leonard Asper *Director*	2019 2018	- -	- -	- 10,000	- 10,000
James Steel *Director*	2019 2018	- -	- -	15,000 6,000	15,000 6,000

At June 30, 2019, an expense advance of $29,967 was held by Ruben Shiffman, Executive Chair (March 31, 2019 - $36,624), related to costs being incurred by him for the Corporation's ongoing operational activities. This amount is unsecured, non-interest-bearing and due on demand.

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Corporation made a $300,000 investment in the shares of 1885683 Alberta Ltd. (now Shiffoil Inc.), a private oil and gas company with property in western Canada. The Corporation still held that share investment at June 30, 2019. Two directors of the Corporation (Shiffman and Asper) are non-controlling directors and shareholders of Shiffoil.)

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Corporation approved a loan facility for Shiffoil of up to $800,000. Shiffoil has not executed the related promissory note and it is not certain whether it will draw down any of these funds.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,800,000 stock options were granted to each of Ruben Shiffman and Jesper Kofoed, two directors of the Corporation (2018 – Nil) under the Corporation's stock option plan. These options were valued at $396,000 in total, of which an amortized amount of $171,587 has been recognized and included in stock-based compensation to date.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, 2,600,000 investor stock options were granted to two parties who were significant shareholders in the Corporation. One of these parties remains a significant shareholder and still holds 1,300,000 stock options. The other party has since ceased to be a major shareholder but retains its stock options.

The foregoing Related Party transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and were accounted for at the exchange amount which is the amount agreed between the parties.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation is continually analyzing potential transactions. There are no proposed transactions being contemplated by the Corporation as at the date of this MD&A.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the related reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Such estimates and assumptions affect valuation of investments, funds paid as deposits in foreign currencies, warrants, stock options, accrued interest, and income tax accounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management of the Corporation believes that the estimates are reasonable.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Changes in accounting standards

During the period ended June 30, 2018, the Corporation adopted a number of new IFRS standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements of existing standards. These included IFRS 16 – *Leases* and IFRIC 23 – *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

Future Accounting Changes

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Corporation and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Corporation.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS 8") were amended in October 2018 to refine the definition of materiality and clarify its characteristics. The revised definition focuses on the idea that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined, although early adoption is permitted.

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for the Corporation's accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Corporation and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Corporation.

CAPITAL STOCK

Issued and outstanding

As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation had 72,253,030 common shares issued and outstanding, no change from March 31, 2019.

Stock Options

The Corporation has granted options in the past for the purchase of common shares under its April 28, 2015 Stock Option Plan for employees, officers, directors and consultants. Investor stock options are not part of the Stock Option Plan. All options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding five years. The exercise price of the options is fixed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation at the time of grant, not to be less than the market price of the common shares and subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

As at March 31, 2019, there were five series of stock options outstanding, as follows:

Number of Options #		**Exercisable Options #**	**Exercise Price ($ per share)**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)**	**Expiry Date**
2,100,000	(ii), (iii)	2,100,000	0.20	0.83	April 28, 2020
700,000		700,000	0.20	3.37	November 9, 2022
1,900,000		1,900,000	0.20	3.76	March 29, 2023
1,800,000	(i), (ii), (iii)	594,000	0.20	4.56	January 15, 2024
994,000	(i), (ii), (iii)	594,000	0.20	0.74	March 27, 2020
7,494,000		6,288,000	0.20	2.69	

The following table summarizes changes in stock options.

	Options #	**Grant Date Fair Value $**	**Exercise Price $**
Balance, March 31, 2018	5,100,000	536,000	0.20
Granted January 15, 2019 (i)	3,600,000	396,000	0.20
Expired March 27, 2019 (ii)	(1,296,000)	(132,660)	
Balance, March 31, 2019	7,494,000	799,340	0.20
Valuation correction (iii)		(40,907)	0.20
Balance, June 30, 2019	7,494,000	758,433	0.20

(i) On January 15, 2019, the Corporation granted 3,600,000 stock options comprising 1,800,000 each to Ruben Shiffman and Jesper Kofoed, with an exercise price of $0.20 per option. The options expire five years from the grant date, January 15, 2024. The options vest as to 33% immediately, 33% at the end of six months from the date of grant and the remaining 34% at the end of twelve months from the date of grant. The grant date fair value was estimated using the Black Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: current stock price of $0.15 per share, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 100%, risk free rate of 1.9% and expected life of 5 years. Volatility was based on the historical volatility of comparable companies. The grant date fair value of the options granted was estimated to be $396,000, of which $212,495 is recognized in the current year and allocated to stock-based compensation.

(ii) On March 27, 2019, the Corporation's President and CEO passed away. At the time he held 400,000 stock options issued in 2015 and scheduled to expire on April 28, 2020, and 1,800,000 stock options issued in 2019 and scheduled to expire on January 15, 2024. Of his 2019 options, 594,000 were vested and exercisable. The Corporation's stock option plan provides that, if an optionee dies, the options then vested of the deceased option holder will be exercisable by his or her estate for a period to be determined by the compensation committee or the Board, as applicable, not exceeding 12 months or the balance of the term of the options, whichever is shorter. These options have therefore been removed from their original line on the preceding table and shown separately with their new expiry date. The weighted average remaining contractual life has been recalculated to reflect this change from previous disclosure.

(iii) In the quarter ended June 30, 2019 a correction was made to the value of the expired stock options described in (ii), above.

Warrants

As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation had warrants to purchase common shares of the Corporation that are issued and outstanding as follows:

Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
250,000	$0.10	24 months following the date of listing of the Corporation's common shares on a recognized stock exchange

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The nature and extent of the Corporation's use of financial instruments and risk exposures that might impact its financial instruments are summarized below. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures from the previous period.

Financial Risk

Liquidity Risk

The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2019, the Corporation had a cash balance of $2,148,303 (March 31, 2019 - $2,323,110) to settle current liabilities of $69,754 (March 31, 2019 - $89,481). All of the Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Interest Rate Risk

The Corporation has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Corporation's current policy is to invest excess cash in money market funds. The Corporation periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit Risk

The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to sundry receivables and expense advances. Included in sundry receivables is sales tax refunds due from the Government of Canada. From time to time the Corporation makes advances to certain of its personnel and suppliers to expedite work that requires them lay out funds for significant expenses that are reimbursable or as prepayment for planned future work. The Corporation has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to those financial instruments included in sundry receivables and advances is remote.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Corporation's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and purchases of goods and services have generally been transacted in Canadian dollars. The Corporation funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses on a cash basis in Danish Krone (DKK) or other currencies converted from its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is, for the foreseeable future, negligible and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. As at June 30, 2018 and 2019, the Corporation's cash balances were all held in Canadian dollars. From time to time, certain suppliers to the Corporation's exploration program require deposits or advances that are denominated in DKK or USD. Historically the deposit amounts were all applied against bills, or refunded if unused, over relatively short time frames which made the exchange fluctuation effects immaterial in these stable currencies.

Price Risk:

Prices of goods and services consumed in the course of the Corporation's activity can fluctuate in response to supply and demand and are often driven by industry cycles. Fluctuations in commodity prices may influence financial markets and may indirectly affect the Corporation's ability to raise capital to fund exploration. If they vary materially from forecasts made when budgets are set it could affect the ability of the Corporation to complete work programs. Generally, the Corporation's planning time horizons are short enough that this does not present a significant risk.

The Corporation is also subject to price risk with respect to changes in value of its investment.

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1 percentage point change in interest rates, based on the balance of cash as at March 31, 2019 would result in a change in interest income of approximately $21,320 (March 31, 2019 - $23,230) if held over a twelve-month period in an interest-bearing account.

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10 percentage point change in the value of the investment at June 30, 2019 would result in a change in the investment of approximately $68,000 (at March 31, 2019 - $68,000).

Fair Value

The carrying values of the Corporation's current financial instruments comprising cash, sundry receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The Corporation based its estimate of the fair value of its investment in Shiffoil Inc. (formerly 1885683 Alberta Ltd.) as at March 31, 2019 on the transaction prices of purchases, sales and treasury issuances between arm's length parties around the time of issue. In December of 2017, a private placement was completed by Shiffoil, at a share price of $0.39 per share. The mean price between the high of a loan conversion transaction in November 2018 and other private sales around the time of issue valued each share of Shiffoil at $0.34 at March 31, 2019. The Corporation therefore adjusted the value of its holdings to this newly established price as shown in the following table of Level 3 fair value adjustments.

Investment in Shiffoil Inc., fair value	**Three months ended June 30, 2019 $**	**Year ended March 31, 2019 $**
Balance, beginning of period	680,000	780,000
Changes in valuation	-	(100,000)
Balance, end of year	680,000	680,000

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS

The following table sets out the material components of the general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, providing additional detail from the Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the related financial statements.

Expenses	2019 ($)	2018 ($)
General	7,083	19,872
Accounting and legal	11,191	138
Consulting fees	36,000	53,500
Stock-based compensation	(40,907)	-
Rent	5,700	-
Advertising and promotion	5,499	885
Investor relations	16,622	24,635
Travel and entertainment	45,433	3,601
Transfer agent fees	-	1,227
Insurance	740	743
Donations	500	-
Depreciation and amortization	332	332
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	-	2,815
Total General and Administrative	88,193	107,748
Exploration expenses (See "Overall Performance"*)*	89,150	157,575
Interest income	(130)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	177,213	265,323

The general and administrative expenditures shown here for the year ended June 30, 2019 reflect the support for the exploration and evaluation activity, investigation of project financing alternatives and generally operating the Corporation.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Securities of the Corporation should be considered to be speculative due to the nature of the mineral exploration business in which the Corporation is engaged. Some of the risks associated with an investment in the securities of the Corporation are described below.

Lack of Reserves

None of the mineral exploration licences in which the Corporation has an interest contains a known body of commercial ore and any exploration programs thereon are exploratory searches for ore. The Corporation has two projects, being the Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project and the Storø Gold Project. The Corporation has disclosed a resource estimate for its Malmbjerg Project but there are no known reserves within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. The Corporation has disclosed a first resource for the Storø Gold Project but there are no known reserves. If exploration and evaluation programs on its projects are unsuccessful in outlining economically viable reserves, the Corporation will have no undertaking and no basis to continue in the mineral exploration sector.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

Exploration and mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, the Corporation's operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of precious and base metals. Uncertainties in exploration operations and expenses can arise from working in remote and physically difficult environments where weather, topography and seasonal factors can be unpredictable and infrastructure taken for granted elsewhere has not yet been installed. Risks and uncertainties in the mining phase include 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. Milling operations related to mining are also subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas that may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks that even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties that 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 Corporation will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal 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 Corporation not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Corporation towards the search for and evaluation of mineral deposits will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The Corporation's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Corporation's properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Corporation maintains insurance through its subcontractors to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Corporation may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Corporation or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Corporation might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which the Corporation may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Corporation to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Corporation's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various 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 Corporation's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Corporation holds interests which are unknown to the Corporation at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Government approvals, approval of aboriginal people and permits are currently, and may in the future be required in connection with the Corporation's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Corporation may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing its 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 Corporation 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.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Corporation's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Land Title

Although the title to the licences covering the properties in which the Corporation holds an interest were reviewed by or on behalf of the Corporation, no total assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting such properties. Title insurance generally is not available, and the Corporation's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties may be severely constrained.

Competition

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. The Corporation 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 Corporation. As a result of this competition, the Corporation may be unable to acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the Corporation's revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Additional Capital

The exploration and development of the Corporation's properties will require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Corporation's properties or even a loss of property interest. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Corporation.

Commodity Prices

The price of the common shares, the Corporation's financial results and exploration, development and mining activities may in the future be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of precious and base metals. Precious and base metal mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control such as the sale or purchase of such commodities by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major precious and base metal mineral-producing countries throughout the world. The prices of precious and base metals have fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause continued development of and commercial production from the Corporation's properties to be impracticable. Depending on the price of precious and base metals, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient and the Corporation could be forced to discontinue production and may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of its properties. Future production from the Corporation's mining properties is dependent on precious and base metal mineral prices that are adequate to make these properties economic.

In addition to adversely affecting the Corporation's reserve estimates 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.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Corporation incurs in its operations. Precious and base metal minerals are generally sold in US dollars and the Corporation's costs will be incurred principally in Canadian dollars, US dollars and Danish Krone (DKK). The appreciation of non-US dollar currencies against the US dollar can increase the cost of precious and base metal mineral exploration and production in US dollar terms.

Government Regulation

The mining, processing, development and mineral exploration activities of the Corporation 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. Although the Corporation's exploration and development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Corporation.

Key Executives

The Corporation is dependent on the services of key executives, including the directors of the Corporation and a small number of highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel. Due to the relatively small size of the Corporation, the loss of these persons or the Corporation's inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees may adversely affect its business and future operations.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Corporation also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Corporation should be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest in accordance with the procedures set forth in the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and other applicable laws.

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information provided in this report, including the financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Corporation’s assets are safeguarded and to facilitate the preparation of relevant and timely information.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Reporting Issuer:	Province of Ontario
Authorized Capital:	Unlimited number of common shares
Shares Outstanding:	72,253,030 common shares
Shares Subject to Issuance:	7,744,000 common shares (warrants and options)
Head Office:	Suite 612 390 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y2
Transfer Agent:	Capital Transfer Agency Inc. Suite 920 390 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y2
Auditor:	McGovern Hurley LLP Suite 800 251 Consumers Road Toronto, Ontario M2J 4R3
Officers/Directors:	Dr. Ruben Shiffman, B.B.A./M.B.A., Ph.D., President, Chairman and Director Leonard Asper, B.A., LL.B., Director James Steel, MBA, P.Geo., Director Dennis H. Waddington, M.Sc., M.B.A., P.Geo., Chief Financial Officer