



GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 2017



GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE THREE AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is made as of July 26, 2017 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Greenland Resources Inc. (the "Corporation") for the year ended March 31, 2017 (the "year" 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.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

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.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The Corporation is a junior resource company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of the Storø Gold Project, a gold exploration project located on the Island of Storø in the Nuukfjord area in southwest Greenland, roughly 40 km northeast of Greenland's capital city Nuuk.

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 35,225,000 common shares issued and outstanding and 2,750,000 shares subject to issuance pursuant to a non-assignable agent's warrant (250,000 shares) and stock options (2,500,000). See "Capital Stock".

The Corporation's 100% owned exploration license 2014/11 issued by the Greenland Mineral License and Safety Agency presently covers 66 square kilometers in two areas on Nuuk Fjord, Greenland, northeast of the capital, Nuuk. It comprises 31.5 square kilometers over the main Storø gold prospect, and the balance over the Qussuk prospect.

The success of the Storø Gold Project cannot be assured. The Corporation has no current sources of revenue other than interest earned on cash and short-term money market instruments all of which were derived from issuances of share capital. 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 a number of HSC's best previously identified drugs in order to bring them to clinical trial for human brain tumour patients. This relates to its 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.

THE STORØ GOLD PROJECT

The Storø exploration license held by Copenhagen Minerals Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Greenland Resources Inc., comprises a total area of 66 km². Since 1995, a total of 86 drill holes totaling 15,375 meters has been drilled by previous owners. The Storø Gold Project is located near the projects of publicly traded companies Hudson Resources, True North Gems, North American Nickel and the Isua Iron Project formerly owned by London Mining.

(The following description 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 July 30, 2014, prepared by Mr. Johan Bradley, FGS, CGeol, EurGeol, Principal Geologist at SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB (the "July 30 Technical Report") which is filed at www.sedar.com. Mr. Bradley is an independent Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101.)

The gold prospects are located in strongly deformed and metamorphosed rocks of Archean age in the Nuuk Fjord area. 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. The main focus of Greenland Resources' exploration is the Qingaaq Mountain area in the southwest of the license. The Main Zone occurs in an antiformal fold in the upper amphibolite unit and consists of auriferous quartz veins in garnet and biotite alteration zones up to 50m thick. Surface rock grab samples have returned up to 82.3 g/t Au (Sample RGC106916) in this area with common visible gold in both surface and drill core samples. The Main Zone has been traced to 150 m below the surface in drill holes and gold grades in drill samples range up to 52g/t Au over 2m (DDH05-05 47m-49m). The BD Zone occurs lower, on the contact between biotite- sillimanite-garnet gneiss and the upper amphibolites and gold occurs mainly in quartz-veined, arsenopyrite-bearing zones along the contact and in both rock types up to 20m away from the contact. Gold grades in historical drill core samples range up to 15 g/t Au over 10m (DDH 10-54 39m-49m). The BD zone has been followed along strike for 700-800 m with channel samples that returned up to 22g/t Au over a true width of 1.8m (Sample RCH213061). The mineralization has been traced to nearby Aappalaartoq Mountain situated 4 km to the NE from Qingaaq Mountain. On Aappalaartoq surface samples return up to 25.6 g/t Au (RGB212942) *in situ* and 46.4 g/t in scree (SCS111358).

Selected intercepts of the auriferous zones below Qingaaq Mountain comprise but are not limited to: 20m of 6.3g/t Au (DH95-03); 12m of 4.2g/t Au (DH05-01); 23.9m of 6.4g/t Au (DH05-05); 12.1m of 5.6g/t Au (DH06-32); 28.8M of 6.74g/t Au (DH10-54). True width is likely to be less than the apparent intercept depending on the orientation of the mineralized structures. Au grades are weighted averages over the stated intervals.

Since completion of the July 30 Technical Report, the Corporation's Quality Assurance / Quality Control work demonstrated it can rely on the historic results reported above, and its Phase 1 diamond drilling program confirmed the Main Zone mineralization continues beyond the area described above. The Phase 2 drill program investigated an untested gap in the Main Zone mineralization that was identified in the 3D model prepared by the Corporation. See "Overall Performance".

Mr. Jim Steel, 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.

TRENDS

The Corporation is a Canadian natural resource company, focused on exploring its current precious metal property interests. The Corporation's future financial success will be dependent on management's successful development of the Storø Gold Project into a producing gold mine or acquisition and successful development of one or more other projects. The development of the Storø Gold Project may 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 precious 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 drilling and 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 activities are 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 and cash equivalents, all of which were derived from issuances of share capital. There are no known economic deposits of minerals within the Corporation's mineral exploration property, and any activities of the Corporation thereon constitute exploratory searches for minerals.

The Corporation's activities to date at the Storø Gold Project have consisted of the QA/QC work to validate historical drilling results, a two-phased diamond drilling programme to demonstrate the extent of the continuation of the Main Zone mineralization to the northeast and to provide infill drill holes between historical drill holes on the Qingaaq Mountain, and commencement of work leading to a new NI43-101 report.

The quality assurance / quality control ("QA/QC") work was done to ensure the historical drill data could be used in future resource studies along with the Corporation's own results. The work involved photographing and re-logging of the stored, pre-2010 drill core and re-sampling and re-assaying representative sections. During the month of December, 2014, the Corporation resampled 210 samples constituting 5.5% of the previously sampled intervals of 10,758 metres of historical core. In addition, 47 samples were duplicated, 11 blanks were inserted into the sample stream, and 11 Certified Reference Materials were used to check assay lab accuracy. In total, the mineralized intersections from some 42 drill holes were resampled in entirety, rather than selected individual samples from among the distribution of all the assays. The principal limitation to QA/QC sampling is that the Government of Greenland requires a minimum of a quarter-core to be left in the core box for archive purposes – as such, some of the more spectacular intersections where coarse visible gold was noted in the logs did not have enough core left over for resampling. The results of the QA/QC work led to the conclusion that the reporting of the historical drilling results has been validated.

The Corporation's 3D modelling of the extensive historical drilling defined a roughly northeast trending mineralized structure measuring approximately 50 metres by 450 metres situated within the hinge zone of an anticlinal fold below the northeast dipping slopes of the Qingaaq Mountain. The Corporation's subsequent drilling consisted of a

set of 40m step-outs with a minimum of 3 intersects in each step-out, drilled in a plane perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized zone. The Corporation's diamond drilling contractor was Cartwright Drilling Inc. of Goose Bay, Canada, with locally sourced logistical support. ALS Scandinavia in Sweden was the lab used to analyze the samples resulting from the drill program. Phase 2 drilling, completed in August of 2015 provided infill data on the Main Zone mineralization.

Phase 1 drilling got underway in March, 2015 and consisted of 1,757 meters of drilling in thirteen drill holes. Phase 2 drilling was carried out in August 2015 and consisted of 235 meters of drilling in three drill holes. During the quarter the Corporation engaged SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB to prepare a new NI43-101 Technical Report that would include a first resource estimate using information from its own drilling and results of the prior 42 drill holes totalling 10,758 meters that had been validated by the QA/QC program. Mapping and surface sampling suggest mineralisation remains open in all directions. SRK considered appropriate practical mining parameters, operating efficiencies, costs and revenue assumptions to define material considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Category	Resource Type	Cut-Off Grade	Tonnes	Gold	
				Au ppm	Metal (troy oz.)
Inferred	Open Pit	0.8 g/t	750,000	2.9	70,000
	Underground	2.5 g/t	135,000	5.8	25,000
Total Inferred			885,000	3.4	95,000

1. Open pit Mineral Resources are reported above a Whittle pit shell and above a cut-off grade of 0.8g/t Au.
2. Underground Mineral Resources are reported below the Whittle 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 was undertaken by Mr. Johan Bradley, MSc, CGeol, EurGeol, an "independent qualified person" as such term is defined in NI 43-101.

The Storø Gold deposit is classified 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 exploration expenses incurred for the year ended March 31, 2017 are primarily for consultant studies of the drilling results and planning. The following table sets out the exploration expenditures, by major cost category, incurred during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, and for the period from November 20, 2013 (Inception) to March 31, 2015, for the Storø Gold Project.

	April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017 \$	April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 \$	November 20, 2013 (Inception) to March 31, 2015 \$
Consulting, geological	60,444	30,391	50,120
Consulting, deposit studies	-	-	18,047
Insurance	372	-	-
Tenure	-	-	9,097
Travel and accommodation	9,787	41,732	53,052
Aircraft charter	650	146,846	129,263
Communications	-	2,977	3,110
Shipping, postage and courier	-	23	51
QA/QC contractor	1,220	-	58,988
Assaying	-	22,027	20,561
Diamond drilling	3,100	259,914	301,109
Publications, maps, data	-	-	4,776
Supplies and services	-	12,227	2,393
Total	75,573	516,137	650,567

The Corporation is presently assessing the drilling results and incorporating them into its 3D modelling to determine its best ongoing strategy in the context of those results and current commodity and investment climates.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected annual financial data for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 comes from the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the audited financial statements for years ended March 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

	April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017 (\$)	April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 (\$)	April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 (\$)
Revenues	-	-	-
Interest income	987	4,385	11,585
Operating expenses	(286,494)	(1,192,532)	(1,501,176)
Unrealized gain on investments	96,000	-	-
Profit (Loss) from operations	(189,507)	(1,188,147)	(1,489,591)
Net and Comprehensive Profit (Loss)	(189,507)	(1,188,147)	(1,489,591)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.06)

The following selected annual financial data at March 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 comes from the Statements of Financial Position in the audited annual financial statements for the annual periods ended March 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

	As at March 31, 2017 (\$)	As at March 31, 2016 (\$)	As at March 31, 2015 (\$)
Total assets	496,569	679,197	1,767,330
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-
Distributions or cash dividends	-	-	-

The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2017 represented costs of follow-up studies on the project drilling results, project planning, corporate and administrative costs and costs of evaluating additional business opportunities, after taking into account the unrealized gain on its investments. The prior year's loss reflected completion of the Phase 1 diamond drilling program at Storø and all of the Phase 2 drilling program.

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to 2016

The Corporation's net income was \$86,877 for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$167,869). Activity in the quarter consisted principally of minimal corporate maintenance but the main influence is an unrealized gain of \$96,000 was recognized on the investment in 1885683 Alberta Ltd. No management consulting fees were billed in respect of the quarter. Previous year expenses were primarily related to final costs of the second phase of diamond drilling at the Storø exploration project for which the field work was completed in the previous quarter and the vesting of stock-based compensation as a result of stock options granted in the first quarter.

Year ended March 31, 2017 compared to 2016

The Corporation's net loss was \$189,507 for the year ended March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$1,188,147). The loss is net of a \$96,000 unrealized gain on the value of its investments, recognized in the fourth quarter. Expenses in the year were mainly in the first three quarters. Principal activities were investigation of additional business opportunities and further study of the results of the drill plans at Storø. In the prior year, activity included completion of Phases 1 and 2 of the Storø drilling program and continued integration of the terrain and mineralization data into the three dimensional modelling. This was in addition to the general and administrative activities including the operation and financing of the Corporation and its subsidiary.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following tables set out selected quarterly results of the Corporation for the eight quarters making up the past two financial years. The information presented here is derived from the relevant financial statements of the Corporation for the listed quarters. The period from the 4th Quarter of fiscal 2015 through the 3rd Quarter of fiscal 2016 includes the diamond drilling field programs at the Storø Gold Project.

Calendar Year	2017	2016	2016	2016
Quarter Ended	March 31 (Q4-2017)	December 31 (Q3-2017)	September 30 (Q2-2017)	June 30 (Q1-2017)
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	51,265	59,820	157,532	232,189
Expenses	(9,123)	(98,534)	(75,681)	(103,155)
Unrealized gain	96,000	-	-	-
Interest income	-	255	233	499
Operating (loss)	86,877	(98,279)	(75,448)	(102,656)
Net Loss (per share, basic and diluted)	0.002	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)

Calendar Year	2016	2015	2015	2015
Quarter Ended	March 31 (Q4-2016)	December 31 (Q3-2016)	September 30 (Q2-2016)	June 30 (Q1-2016)
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	327,550	432,808	502,908	792,578
Expenses	(168,520)	(162,314)	(289,817)	(569,722)
Unrealized gain	-	-	-	-
Interest income	651	850	1,079	1,804
Operating (loss)	(167,869)	(161,464)	(290,896)	(567,918)
Net Loss (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.02)

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. 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 \$251,530 for the year ended March 31, 2017, related mainly to deposit studies at Storø and Corporate maintenance and business development activity. There was no investing or financing activity during the year.

The Corporation’s cash and cash equivalents totaled \$72,479 at March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$324,009). The Corporation had working capital of \$51,265 at March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$327,550).

Current liabilities of the Corporation at March 31, 2017 were \$45,027 (2016 - \$44,651), essentially unchanged during a year of relative inactivity.

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 determine the next steps at its Storø 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. The remuneration of key management and directors of the Corporation, either directly or through entities controlled by them, (net of applicable taxes) in the form of consulting fees totaled \$Nil during the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (2016 – \$41,000).

Payments to parties related to the Corporation, or to entities to which they are related over the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are presented in the following table.

Name and Principal Position	Period (year)	Management fees (\$)	Performance bonus (\$)	Stock options (\$)	Other (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
Jesper A.C. Kofoed <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	2017	35,000		1,041		36,041
	2016	80,000	25,000	38,960	-	138,960
Dennis Waddington <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2017	18,000		260		18,260
	2016	24,000	-	9,740	-	33,740
Ruben Shiffman <i>Executive Chairman</i>	2017	55,000		1,040		56,040
	2016	75,000	25,000	38,960	-	138,960
Leonard Asper <i>Director</i>	2017			1,041		1,041
	2016	-	-	38,960	24,000	62,960
James Steel <i>Director</i>	2017			520	4,000	4,520
	2016	-	-	19,480	8,250	27,730

At March 31, 2017, an officer of the Corporation had an expense advances outstanding of \$13,978, related to costs being incurred by him for the Corporation's ongoing operational activities (March 31, 2016 - \$9,070). These amounts are all unsecured, non-interest-bearing and due on demand.

During the year ended March 31, 2016 the Company made a \$300,000 investment in the shares of 1885683 Alberta Ltd., a private oil and gas company with property in western Canada. Two directors of the Corporation (Shiffman and Asper) are directors and shareholders of 1885683 Alberta Ltd.

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

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. There was no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as a result of adopting the amendments to IAS 1.

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, 2017 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”), was issued in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity’s own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

CAPITAL STOCK

As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation had 35,225,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

On April 28, 2015, the Corporation granted 2,500,000 stock options to officers, directors and consultants with an exercise price of \$0.20 per option. The options expire five years from the grant date, April 28, 2020. The options vest as to 33% immediately on granting, 34% at the end of six months from the date of grant and the remaining 33% 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, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 100%, risk free rate of 0.961% 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 \$250,000.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation had stock options outstanding as summarized in the following table.

Number of Options	Exercisable Options	Exercise Price	Remaining Life	Expiry Date
2,500,000	2,500,000	\$0.20	3.08 yrs	April 28, 2020

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 March 31, 2017, the Corporation had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$72,479 (2016 - \$324,009) to settle current liabilities of \$45,027 (2016 - \$44,651). 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 non 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. The Corporation has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Included in sundry receivables is sales tax due from the Federal Government of Canada. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to these financial instruments included in sundry receivables 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 US Dollars (USD) 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 March 31, 2017, the Corporation's cash and cash equivalent balances were all held in Canadian dollars.

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in interest rates, based on the balance of cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2016 would result in a change in interest income of approximately \$725 (2016 - \$3,240) over a twelve-month period.

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10 percentage point change in the value of the investment at March 31, 2017 would result in a change in the investment of approximately \$40,000 (at March 31, 2016 - \$30,000).

Fair Value

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

The Company based its estimate of the fair value of its investment in 1885683 Alberta Ltd. on a recent transaction price. In December 2016 and March 2017, 1885683 Alberta Ltd. completed arm's length, non-brokered private placement equity financings at \$0.20 per unit, with each unit comprised of one common share and an oil and gas net profits interest ("NPI"). 1885683 Alberta Ltd. disclosed in a press release that a total of 19,100,000 common shares were sold. The Corporation recorded an unrealized gain in the fair value of its investment in 1885683 Alberta Ltd. of \$96,000 to reflect the increase in share value from \$0.15 to \$0.198 per share.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS

The following table sets out the material components of the general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, providing additional detail from the Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the related financial statements.

Expenses	2017	2016
	(\$)	(\$)
General	11,866	43,135
Accounting and legal	31,419	24,574
Consulting fees	122,900	222,250
Stock-based compensation	6,503	243,497
Rent	5,000	16,000
Advertising and promotion	4,035	25,771
Investor relations	10,563	44,163
Travel	9,165	42,502
Transfer agent fees	2,900	3,396
Insurance	3,863	3,888
Amortization	2,719	2,453
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(12)	4,766
Total General and Administrative	210,921	676,395
Exploration expenses (See "Overall Performance")	75,573	516,137
Unrealized gain on investments	(96,000)	-
Interest income	(987)	(4,385)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	189,507	1,188,147

The general and administrative expenditures shown here for the year ended March 31, 2017 make up most of the Corporation's expenses in the year where little exploration activity occurred. In the prior year they reflected the active nature of the Company's business while the drill program was underway.

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 mining claims 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 a single project, being the Storø Gold Project. The Storø Gold Project has no resources or reserves. If exploration programs on the Storø Gold Project are unsuccessful, 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 licence 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 and 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:	35,225,000 common shares
Shares Subject to Issuance:	2,750,000 common shares
Head Office:	Suite 612 390 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y2
Transfer Agent:	Capital Transfer Agency Inc. Suite 401 121 Richmond Street West Toronto, Ontario M5H 2K1
Auditor:	UHY 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., Chairman and Director Jesper Kofoed, B.A., M.Sc., President, Chief Executive Officer, 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