



GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2016



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This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is made as of March 1, 2017 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Greenland Resources Inc. (the "Corporation") for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016 (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 information, 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 natural resource projects, its present focus being the Storø Gold Project, a gold exploration project located on the Island of Storø in the Nuuk Fjord 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 (i) a non-assignable agent's warrant (250,000 shares), and (ii) stock options (2,500,000). See "Capital Stock".

The Corporation's 100% owned mineral exploration license number 2014/11 issued by the Greenland Mineral License and Safety Agency presently covers 66 square kilometers in two areas on Nuuk Fjord, Greenland, northeast from 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.

The Corporation also retains its interest from its activities prior to May 14, 2014. 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 the 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. 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 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. The Main Zone has been traced to 150 m below the surface in drill holes. 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. The BD zone has been followed along strike for 700-800 m. The mineralization has also been traced to nearby Aappalaartoq Mountain situated 4 km to the NE from Qingaaq Mountain.

The Corporation's Quality Assurance / Quality Control work on core retained from drilling by previous owners has demonstrated it can rely on the historic results. 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 its 3D model. 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 precious metal exploration company, focused on exploring its current 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. 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 on historical drill core, 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 commencing preparation of 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 in the nine months ended December 31, 2016 were for further review and analysis of results to date and commencement of work on a new NI43-101 Technical Report. Those for the year ended March 31, 2016 are primarily for the final holes in the Phase 1 drilling program and all of Phase 2. The following table sets out the exploration expenditures, by major cost category, incurred from November 20, 2013 (Inception) to December 31, 2016, for the Storø Gold Project.

	April 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 \$	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	9,786	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	75,572	516,137	650,567

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data for the periods from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016, from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 and from November 20, 2013 (Inception) to March 31, 2014 comes from the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the audited financial statements for years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

	April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 (\$)	April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 (\$)	Nov. 20, 2013 to March 31, 2014 (\$)
Revenues	-	-	-
Interest income	4,385	11,585	842
Operating expenses	(1,192,532)	(1,501,176)	(23,978)
Profit (Loss) from operations	(1,188,147)	(1,489,591)	(23,136)
Net and Comprehensive Profit (Loss)	(1,188,147)	(1,489,591)	(23,136)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.03)	(0.06)	-

The following selected financial data at March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 comes from the Statements of Financial Position in the audited annual financial statements for the periods from November 20, 2013 (Inception) through March 31, 2016.

	As at March 31, 2015 (\$)	As at March 31, 2015 (\$)	As at March 31, 2014 (\$)
Total assets	679,197	1,767,330	200,220
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-
Distributions or cash dividends	-	-	-

The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2016 represented completion of the Phase 1 diamond drilling program as Storø and the entire Phase 2 drilling program. The prior year covered mainly the costs of QA/QC work on the Storø gold project, reverse acquisition costs of \$567,734 and most of the Phase 1 diamond drilling program. The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2014, consisted primarily of costs associated with establishing CMI and acquiring its exploration licence in Greenland.

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 December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015

The Corporation's net loss was \$98,279 for the quarter ended December 31, 2016 (2015 - \$141,464). Activity in the quarter was generally corporate in nature, with the main project-related expenses being for work related to a NI43-101 Technical Report. Activity in the comparative quarter in 2015 was primarily related to the second phase of diamond drilling at the Storø exploration project. The largest single component of the quarterly loss was consulting fees for project reporting. The prior year activity and expenses were dominated by the Phase 2 drilling program at Storø.

Nine months ended December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015

The Corporation's net loss for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 was \$276,384 (2015 - \$1,020,280). Work over the period included review, analysis and reporting on the Storø drilling results and general corporate activities for maintaining the corporation and investigating other opportunities. In 2015 activity in the equivalent period was mainly finalization of the Phase 1 Storø drilling program, completion of field work on the Phase 2 Storø drilling program and continued integration of the terrain and mineralization data into the three dimensional modelling.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets out selected quarterly results of the Corporation for the eight most recently completed financial quarters. 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 2nd Quarter of fiscal 2016 covers the two phases of the diamond drilling field program at the Storø Project.

Calendar Year	2016	2016	2016	2016
Quarter Ended	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31
	(Q3-2017)	(Q2-2017)	(Q1-2017)	(Q4-2016)
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	59,820	157,532	232,189	327,550
Expenses	(98,534)	(75,681)	(102,656)	(168,520)
Interest income	255	233	499	651
Operating (loss)	(98,279)	(75,448)	(102,157)	(167,869)
Net Loss (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.005)

Calendar Year	2015	2015	2015	2015
Quarter Ended	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31
	(Q3-2016)	(Q2-2016)	(Q1-2016)	(Q4-2015)
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	432,808	502,908	792,578	1,574,050
Expenses	(162,314)	(289,817)	(569,722)	(598,270)
Interest income	850	1,079	1,804	9,105
Operating (loss)	(161,464)	(290,896)	(567,918)	(589,175)
Net Loss (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.005)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.023)

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 \$244,364 for the nine months ended December 31, 2016, related mainly to the overall running of the Corporation and a small amount for exploration compared to \$569,640 for the same period ending December 31, 2015 when active exploration activity was underway. There was no Investing or Financing activity during this period of fiscal year 2017, compared to \$304,303 in the same period of fiscal 2016.

The Corporation’s cash and cash equivalents totaled \$79,645 at December 31, 2016 (2015 - \$429,847). The Corporation had working capital of \$59,820 at December 31, 2016 (2015 - \$432,808).

Current liabilities of the Corporation at December 31, 2016 were \$48,497 (2015 - \$38,558). The current liabilities at December 31, 2016 are consistent with the Corporation’s level of activity.

The Corporation has no 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 for the exploration work at its Storø project consistent with current commodity and financial market conditions, 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 commitments 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, for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is presented in the following table.

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year (9 mos)	Management fees (\$)	Performance bonuses (\$)	Stock options (\$)	Other (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
Jesper A.C. Kofoed <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	2017	35,000	-	1,041	-	36,041
	2016	50,000	25,000	29,040	-	104,040
Dennis Waddington <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2017	18,000	-	260	-	18,260
	2016	18,000	-	7,260	-	25,260
Ruben Shiffman <i>Executive Chairman</i>	2017	55,000	-	1,040	-	56,040
	2016	55,000	25,000	29,040	-	109,040
Leonard Asper <i>Director</i>	2017	-	-	1,041	-	1,041
	2016	-	-	29,040	18,000	47,040
James Steel ⁽¹⁾ <i>Director</i>	2017	-	-	520	4,000	4,520
	2016	-	-	14,520	3,000	17,520

⁽¹⁾ James Steel joined the board of directors during fiscal 2016

At December 31, 2016, one officer of the Corporation had an outstanding expense advance balances of \$13,978, related to costs being incurred for the Corporation's ongoing activities (2015 - \$4,898). This amount is unsecured, non-interest-bearing and due on demand.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2015 the Corporation 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 Limited. At December 31, 2016, 1885683 Alberta Limited owed the Corporation \$1,296 (2015 - \$8,763). This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

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

International Financial Reporting Standards are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB" and interpretations are issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The Corporation's interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as were described in the most recent audited financial statements, dated March 31, 2016, with the exception of the following change -

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 became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. There is no impact on the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements as a result of adopting the amendments to IAS 1.

Future Accounting Changes

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after April 1, 2016 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.

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.

IAS 12 – Income Taxes (“IAS 12”) was amended in January 2016 to clarify that, among other things, unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument’s holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use; the carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits; and estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deduction resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. 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	3.16 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 December 31, 2016, the Corporation had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$79,645 (March 31, 2016 - \$324,009) to settle current liabilities of \$48,497 (March 31, 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 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. 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 December 31, 2016, the Corporation's cash and cash equivalent balances were all held in Canadian dollars (CAD).

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in interest rates, based on the balance of cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2016 would result in a change in interest income of approximately \$840 (March 31, 2016 - \$3,240) if held in an interest-bearing account over a twelve-month period.

Fair Value

The carrying values of the Corporation's current financial instruments comprising cash and cash equivalents, sundry receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The carrying value of the Corporation's investment in 1885683 Alberta Ltd. is the acquisition cost as there is no market or trading in 1885683 Alberta Ltd.'s shares that could be used to establish a price and there has been no material change in the business circumstances of that company or its business activities.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS

The following table sets out the material components of the general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, providing additional detail from the Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the related financial statements.

Expenses	2016	2015
	(\$)	(\$)
General	12,513	26,876
Accounting and legal	24,606	8,154
Consulting fees	122,900	171,000
Stock-based compensation	6,503	181,500
Rent	5,000	18,000
Advertising and promotion	3,000	23,771
Investor relations	10,563	31,389
Travel	9,165	37,308
Transfer agent fees	2,270	1,918
Insurance	3,128	2,430
Amortization	2,151	1,840
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	-	4,766
Total General and Administrative	201,799	508,952
Exploration expenses (See "Overall Performance")	75,572	515,061
Interest income	(987)	(3,733)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	276,384	1,020,280

The general and administrative expenditures shown here for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 are dominated by the personnel costs for running the Corporation. During the same period in 2015 when the Storø Project drill program was ongoing and due diligence on the 1885683 Alberta Ltd investment was undertaken, higher consulting fees, stock based compensation along with higher Advertising and Promotion, Investor Relations and Travel costs accounted for the significantly higher G&A expenditures.

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 MD&A and that, in 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:	McGovern, Hurley, Cunningham, LLP Suite 300 2005 Sheppard Avenue East Toronto, Ontario M2J 5B4
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