

**Top Strike Resources Corp.**  
**Management's Discussion & Analysis**  
**Three and Twelve Months Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014**

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The following Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") as provided by the management of Top Strike Resources Corp. ("Top Strike" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended April 30, 2015 and 2014. All financial measures are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Top Strike's MD&A and financial statements were prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. The effective date of this MD&A is August 27, 2015.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls and to ensure that information used internally or disclosed externally, including the financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable. The Company's board of directors follows recommended corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The board's audit committee meets with management on a quarterly basis to review the financial statements including the MD&A and to discuss other financial, operating and internal control matters.

Statements in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements involving known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to vary considerably from these statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. See "Forward Looking Statements" on page 8 of this report.

The reader is encouraged to review the Company's statutory filings on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## **DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND OVERVIEW**

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing petroleum and natural gas properties and currently has no resource developing activity.

Common shares of the Company trade under the symbol "TSR.H" on the NEX board, which is a separate board of the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Company has evaluated several oil and gas opportunities, but has yet to reach the point where the Company has entered into a binding letter of intent. The Company is focused on international oil and gas projects but also considers domestic oil and gas opportunities. Management will continue to seek projects, primarily in the oil and gas sector, that will provide the best opportunities to increase shareholder value.

## **SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION**

Year ended April 30	2015	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
General and administrative expenses	22,671	102,808	85,858
Loss	20,384	101,117	84,671
Loss per share – basic and diluted	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total assets	186,041	235,772	336,110
Total long-term financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total cash dividend paid	-	-	-

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## **SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS**

The following financial data is selected information for the Company for the eight most recently completed financial quarters:

	Apr 30, 2015	Jan 31, 2015	Oct 31, 2014	July 31, 2014	Apr 30, 2014	Jan 31, 2014	Oct 31, 2013	July 31, 2013
Revenue	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Loss for the period	10,451	2,558	3,870	3,505	35,253	19,368	20,390	26,106
Loss per share - basic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total assets	186,041	189,255	214,323	231,387	235,772	251,271	277,310	305,849
Total liabilities	9,195	1,958	27,943	41,137	42,014	22,263	28,934	37,083

## **RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

### ***Financial results***

Overall, the Company recorded a net loss of \$20,384 (\$0.00 loss per share) for the year ended April 30, 2015 as compared to a net loss of \$101,117 (\$0.01 loss per share) for the prior year.

The Company had no operating revenue for the years ended April 30, 2015 and 2014. The net loss is comprised of general and administrative expenses of \$22,671 (2014 - \$102,808) less finance income of \$2,287 (2014 - \$1,691).

Significant expenses during the year ended April 30, 2015 were consulting fees of \$1,603 (2014 - \$45,000), professional fees of \$14,317 (legal of \$1,280 (2014 - \$19,119) and audit and accounting of \$13,037 (2014 - \$16,413)) and corporate communication expenses of \$3,259 (2014 - \$21,855). Corporate communication expenses consist of transfer agent fees, listing and filing fees and press release costs.

General and administrative expenses remain low as there was minimal corporate activity during the period. Consulting fees include \$40,000 paid to an officer and director of the Company for consulting services for the year ended April 30, 2014. No such fees were paid in the year ended April 30, 2015.

Significant expenses during the three months ended April 30, 2015 were professional fees of \$9,112 (legal of \$nil (2014 - \$15,000) and audit and accounting of \$9,112 (2014 - \$10,350)) and corporate communication expenses of \$1,844 (2014 - \$14,212).

Legal fees and corporate communication expenses are significantly larger in the three months ended April 30, 2014 due to the costs of the annual meeting of shareholders being recorded in that quarter. In the current year, there are no such costs.

## **LIQUIDITY, FINANCINGS AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

At April 30, 2015, the Company had a cash and cash equivalent balance of \$183,095 (2014 - \$232,386) to settle current liabilities of \$9,195 (2014 - \$42,017).

As at April 30, 2015, the Company's cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$49,291 from April 30, 2014, which is the net cash used in operating activities.

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## **CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

The Company has no commitments for property and equipment expenditures for fiscal 2016. The Company anticipates that any property and equipment expenditures based on future needs, will be funded from cash on hand and the issuance of equity securities.

## **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

The timely preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are out-lined below.

### **Critical judgments in applying accounting policies**

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements.

#### ***Going concern***

The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### ***The estimated useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment***

Equipment is depreciated over its useful life. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and past management experience, and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, the potential for technology obsolescence and regulations.

### **Key Sources of uncertainty**

The following are the key assumptions concerning the sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities.

#### ***Income taxes***

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in profit or loss both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods. Deferred tax assets (if any) are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit or loss in the period which the change occurs.

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***Share-based payments***

The Company measures the cost of its share-based payments to directors, officers, employees and certain consultants by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The assumptions used in determining fair value include: share price, expected lives of options, risk-free rates of return, share price volatility and the estimated forfeiture rate. Changes to assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts presented.

**NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND PRONOUNCEMENTS**

The following new accounting policies were adopted as at April 30, 2015, both of which were applied retrospectively:

The IASB issued International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee Interpretation ("IFRIC") 21, "Levies". The IFRIC clarifies that an entity should recognize a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment occurs. The adoption of this interpretation had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 32, "Financial Instruments: Presentation", which clarifies the requirements for offsetting financial assets and liabilities. The amendments clarify when an entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and certain other requirements that are necessary to present a net financial asset or liability. There was no impact on the Company's financial statements on adoption of this standard.

**New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

Standards that are issued but not yet effective and that the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date are listed below.

**Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations**

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" to clarify that the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business is required to apply all of the principles of business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations". Prospective application of this interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. The adoption of this amendment could impact the Company in the event that it increases or decreases its ownership share in an existing joint operation or invests in a new joint operation.

**Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture**

In September 2014, the IASB issued amendments to address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and those in IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendment clarified that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business. Prospective application of this interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. The adoption of this amendment could impact the Company in the event that it has transactions with associates or joint ventures.

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Disclosure initiative

In December 2014, the IASB issued narrow-focus amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" to clarify existing requirements relating to materiality, order of notes, subtotals, accounting policies and disaggregation. Retrospective application of this standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. The adoption of this amended standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's disclosure.

Revenue from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance and provides a single, principles-based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. Retrospective application of this standard was to be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application permitted. On May 19, 2015, the IASB published the expected exposure draft aimed at deferring the effective date of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" to January 1, 2018. On July 22, 2015, the IASB confirmed its proposal to defer the effective date to January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

Financial instruments: recognition and measurement

In July 2014, IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" was issued as a complete standard, including the requirements previously issued related to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, and additional amendments to introduce a new expected loss impairment model for financial assets including credit losses. Retrospective application of this standard with certain exemptions is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

**FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term maturities.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified as either financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, held to maturity investments, available for sale financial assets, or other liabilities, as appropriate. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their initial classification. FVTPL financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive loss until the instrument is derecognized or impaired. The remaining categories of financial instruments are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability classified as FVTPL are expensed immediately. For a financial asset or financial liability carried at amortized cost, transaction costs directly attributable to acquiring or issuing the asset or liability are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition and amortized through profit or loss income over the term of the financial instrument.

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(i) *Non-derivative financial instruments*

Cash and cash equivalents, as well as accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

(ii) *Derivative financial instruments*

The Company may enter into certain financial derivative contracts in order to manage the exposure to market risks from fluctuations in commodity prices. These instruments will not be used for trading or speculative purposes. The Company will not designate its financial derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges and therefore will not apply hedge accounting, even though the Company considers all commodity contracts to be economic hedges. As a result, all derivative contracts will be classified as FVTPL and will be recorded on the statement of financial position at fair value. Transaction costs will be recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives will be measured at fair value, and changes therein will be recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company may enter into physical delivery sales contracts for the purposes of receipt or delivery of nonfinancial items in accordance with its expected purchase, sale or usage requirements as executory contracts. As such, these contracts are not considered to be derivative financial instruments and will not be recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position. Settlements on these physical delivery contracts will be recognized in petroleum and natural gas revenue in the period of settlement.

*Fair value*

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the valuation date. For financial instruments that have no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current market value of equivalent financial instruments and discounted cash flow analysis.

*Share capital*

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

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

*Credit risk*

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of a chequing account and guaranteed investment certificates at a reputable financial institution, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. Federal deposit insurance covers balances up to \$100,000 in Canada. Financial instruments included in receivables consist of amounts due from government agencies and a chartered bank. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss for cash by placing its cash with high quality financial institution and for receivables by standard credit checks. At April 30, 2015, the Company's exposure to credit risk is minimal.

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*Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company endeavours to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

As at April 30, 2015, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$183,095 (2014 - \$232,386) to settle current liabilities of \$9,195 (2014 - \$42,017).

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements, and loans from related and other parties. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

*Market risk*

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As of April 30, 2015, the Company had \$180,000 in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates plus accrued interest of \$766.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any balances denominated in a foreign currency and believes it has no significant foreign currency risk.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

**OFF- BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

**PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS**

As at the date of this MD&A, there are no proposed transactions that the board of directors or senior management have decided to proceed with and that have not been publicly disclosed.

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**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company paid or accrued consulting fees of \$1,603 (2014 - \$5,000) to a company controlled by a former director of the Company, paid or accrued accounting fees of \$7,038 (2014 - \$8,913) to a company controlled by an officer of the Company, paid or accrued consulting fees of \$nil (2014 - \$40,000) to a company controlled by another director and officer of the Company, and paid or accrued legal fees of \$1,280 (2014 - \$19,119) to a legal firm of which a former director of the Company is a partner. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As at April 30, 2015, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included amounts payable to related parties totaling \$3,000 (2014 - \$21,168) for consulting, accounting and legal fees.

**SHARE CAPITAL**

The Company has an unlimited number of common shares authorized for issuance. At August 27, 2015, there were 16,431,428 common shares issued and outstanding, no warrants outstanding and 900,000 stock options outstanding.

**RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

The Company's financial success will be dependent upon the Company's ability to raise equity. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise the equity required to meet the obligations of the Company and the Company has no source of financing other than those identified in the previous section.

**Going Concern**

To date, the Company has not generated any significant revenues. Other than its most recent financing, the Company has a history of negative cash flows from operations and as of April 30, 2015 has an accumulated deficit of \$17,613,793. The Company continues to be dependent upon its ability to finance its operations and any acquisitions of exploration and evaluation properties through financing activities that may include issuances of additional debt or equity securities.

**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This MD&A may contain "forward-looking statements" which reflect the Company's current expectations regarding the future results of operations, performance and achievements of the Company, including but not limited to statements with respect to the Company's plans or future financial or operating performance, conclusions of economic assessments of projects, requirements for additional capital, sources and timing of additional financing, realization of unused tax benefits and future outcome of legal and tax matters.

The Company has tried, wherever possible, to identify these forward-looking statements by, among other things, using words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect", "budget", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

The statements reflect the current beliefs of the management of the Company, and are based on currently available information. Accordingly, these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Issuer to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements. These uncertainties



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are factors that include but are not limited to risks related to international operations; risks related to general economic conditions and credit availability, uncertainty related to the resolution of legal disputes and lawsuits; actual results of current exploration activities, unanticipated reclamation expenses; fluctuations in prices of oil and gas; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, increases in market prices of mining consumables, possible variations in reserves, recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes, title disputes, claims and limitations on insurance coverage and other risks of the oil and gas industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, changes in national and local government regulation of oil and gas operations, tax rules and regulations, and political and economic developments in countries in which the Company operates.

The Company's management reviews periodically information reflected in forward-looking statements. The Company has and continues to disclose in its Management Discussion & Analysis and other publicly filed documents, changes to material factors or assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements and to the validity of the statements themselves, in the period the changes occur.

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the above discussions and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).