

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION
FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Years Ended February 29, 2016 and February 28, 2015

The following management discussion and analysis, prepared as of June 24, 2016 should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2016 and related notes attached thereto (the “financial statements”), which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Readers may also want to refer to the February 28, 2015 audited financial statements.

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.

Additional information related to Victory Resources Corporation is available for view on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Victory Resources Corporation is a publicly traded junior mineral exploration company whose shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”). The Company is engaged in the exploration of its mineral properties located in Canada. The Company is in the exploration stage in respect of its exploration activities, and has no significant revenues.

Victory Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries, are referred to herein collectively as “Victory”, “the Company”, “our”, or “we”.

The Company was incorporated in British Columbia on February 8, 1984. On May 31, 2005, the Company changed its name to Victory Resources Corporation.

The Company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Victory Resources Corporation U.S.A., incorporated under the laws of Arizona, U.S.A. in August 2010; and VicRes Mining Mexico S.A. de C.V., incorporated under the laws of Sonora, Mexico in April 2010.

The Company is focused on exploring and developing its mineral properties in Canada and has not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties interests is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to fund property commitments and to complete the development of those reserves, and upon achieving future profitable production.

MINERAL EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

Rich Lake Property, Thunder Bay, Ontario

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company acquired claims in the area designated as the Rich Lake Lithium Property, located 360 kilometers north of Thunder Bay, and within 20 kilometers of Fort Hope in North-Central Ontario. During June 2016, the Company increased its land holdings through staking.

The property is situated within the Fort Hope greenstone belt which, in this area hosts numerous pegmatite dykes, which have been explored for their lithium and precious metal mineralization since the 1950’s. As interest and demand in lithium minerals has increased significantly, driven by the increased importance and production of lithium-ion batteries as the next generation power source, the search for lithium has been renewed with many historically explored “lithium” properties under investigation.

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Toni Property, Nicola Division, British Columbia

The Company has a 100% interest in a prospective mineral property know as the “Toni Property”, subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty. The Company currently holds in good standing 44,191 Hectares (Ha) over 111 claims which make up the Toni Property.

The Spring/Summer 2010 exploration program on the Wen prospect of the Toni Property included diamond drilling to determine the extent of the Adit Mineral Zone which was discovered in a 2008 Victory Resources Corporation diamond drill program. The Adit Mineral Zone is a gold-copper bearing quartz vein which is up to seven metres wide and was delineated by four short diamond drill holes for 20 metres along strike and 50 metres to depth. The mineral zone is open on strike and to depth. In addition, the FY-2011 drill program goal was to confirm and expand the results of a 1996 diamond drill program completed by George Resource Company in which drill hole W96-1 intersected a 6.55 metre gold-copper bearing quartz vein mineralized zone located 50 metres southeast and paralleling the Adit Mineral Zone. The mineralized intersection reportedly assayed 16.578 gm/t Au, 12.901 gm/t Ag and 0.75% Cu, with a higher grade section averaging 28.426 gm/t Au, 18.185 gm/t Ag and 0.98% Cu over 3.81 metres.

The Company completed the diamond drilling of six holes totaling 713 metres on the Wen prospect of the Toni property and has received the assay results from the sampled sections of the holes completed as detailed below.

The program was to test the extension of the W96-1 mineralized quartz vein and to determine the extent of the Adit Zone. Drill holes 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, and 10-5 were spotted to test the localized extension of the Adit Zone within a close proximity to the 2008 mineralized intersections. Drill hole 10-4 was spotted to test the W96-1 mineralized quartz vein higher in the section and the Adit Zone 30 metres east of Adit#1. Drill hole 10-6 was spotted to test the Adit Zone 80 metres east of Adit#1. The more significant intersections and assays are as follows.

Drill Hole Number	Azimuth	Dip	Intercept m	From m	To m	Au ppb	Cu %
10-2	035	-70	0.80	83.40	84.10	19.30	0.04
10-3	062	-55	0.91	99.21	100.13	48.50	0.31
10-4	020	-45	3.66	70.10	73.76	108.23	0.94
		Including	1.22	70.10	71.32	240.50	1.88
10-5		-90	9.10	18.60	27.70	158.99	2.14
		Including	3.10	18.60	21.60	62.00	3.17
		Including	0.60	22.90	23.50	313.70	5.98
10-6	0	-55	1.80	22.90	24.70	412.20	0.51

Drill hole 10-1 and 10-4 did not provide any indication of the W96-1 mineralized zone which probably does form a shoot with an unknown rake within the vein as Verley (1997) concluded.

Based on the results of the summer 2010 drill program, the localized Adit#1 zone is indicated to extend for a strike length of 110 metres with variable widths and copper values. The most significant widths and values are to the west as indicated in drill hole 10-5 with an intercept of a 9.1 metre (29.85 foot) mineralized zone (estimated true width of 8.2 feet) containing mineral values averaging over 2% Cu, and 160 ppb Au, with decreasing widths and values to the east as indicated in drill hole 10-6. However, the easterly trend of the Adit#1 zone is to a northerly trending 150 metre wide Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil anomaly which may indicate a major mineral controlling structure that could have provided the mineralization to the localized structure of the Adit#1 mineral zone.

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In November 2014 the Company completed an induced potential geophysical survey (IP Survey) over the designated Queen Zone between the Wen and the Au-Wen zones of the Toni property located 30 kilometres south east of Merritt, and eight kilometres east of the historic Aspen Grove mining camp in south central British Columbia.

The purpose of the survey was to verify the best results of an IP Survey completed in 1968 by Barringer Research within an anomalous IP zone of approximately one kilometre wide (east-west), one kilometre long (north-south) as reported by Roger Caven, Geophysicist and indicated as L56S on a map. The chargeability readings of the one kilometer wide anomalous zone are up to 24.0 ms. The anomalous zone extends to L68S or 1,200 feet (365 metres) and open to the south.

A core assay from a 1968 drill-hole completed on a 7.0 ms IP chargeability of the same IP Survey two kilometres north of L56S returned 33 metres of 0.344% copper. The higher anomalies of the IP Survey were reportedly not drilled due to lack of funding.

Minfile records respecting the AU-WEN report historical gold assays in chip samples ranging from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres; grab and select samples assayed between 14.4 and 91 grams per tonne gold. The best drill core intersection assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres. This mineral zone has yet to be explored by the Company.

Minfile records respecting the WEN report historical results from a 1.5-metre chip sample from Adit #1 which assayed 4.39 per cent copper, 92.6 grams per tonne silver, and 0.7 gram per tonne gold. A grab sample from the Adit zone assayed 4.84 per cent copper, 46.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.7 gram per tonne gold. A drill core sample (hole HNS 72-1) assayed 1.12 per cent copper and 3.4 grams per tonne silver.

In a 1996 exploration program by George Resources on the WEN, one of 16 diamond drill holes, W96-1, intersected a 6.55 metre quartz zone which reportedly returned assays of 16.578 gm/t Au, 0.75% Cu, and 12.901 gm/t Ag (Verley, 1997). This intersection was designated as the Main vein and was located 55 metres south-southeast of Adit #1, one of the three adits on the WEN.

In 2010 the Company's diamond drill program tested for the extension of the Adit #1 mineral zone. The drilling confirmed the mineral zone extension in the intersection of 5.50 metres assaying 2.62% Cu (refer to the Company's news release dated August 26, 2010). The mineral zone is open to the southwest.

The Company conducted an October 2014 IP program on the newly designated Queen Zone, located between the Wen and the Au-Wen zones, which consisted of a 3.4 km line of IP, magnetometer, and self-potential surveys.

The program was very successful in delineating and correlating the results of a 1968 IP survey completed by Barringer Geophysics for Consolidated Skeena Mines which results indicated an anomalous IP zone approximately one kilometre wide (east-west), one kilometre long (north-south) as reported by Roger Caven, Geophysicist. The chargeability readings of the anomalous zone were up to 24.0Ms. This IP zone was never drill tested, however, 1968 drilling on an anomalous IP zone with a chargeability of 7Ms (in a background of approx. 2Ms; W.M. Sharp, 1969) located one kilometre north of the 2014 IP survey, reportedly returned values of 0.39% copper over 100 feet in addition to other well-defined intercepts.

The 2014 IP survey confirmed and surpassed previous results, with an IP anomaly about 1km wide with a maximum apparent chargeability of 39Ms.

Based on the encouraging results from the 2014 geophysical surveys, the Company has now acquired drilling permits for a planned 2016 exploration program which is proposed to include 1200 metres of diamond drilling and additional geophysical surveys.

The Aspen Grove Camp has once again become one of the recognized areas for a potentially economic mineral zone in the prime geological porphyry belt which includes the recently reactivated Copper Mountain mine located 55 kilometres to the south and the world class Highland Valley mine located 75 kilometres to the north, in addition to other producers, past producers and pending producers.

In April 2015, the Company increased its land holdings in the area by staking two additional claims contiguous to the Toni Property. With this new acquisition, the Company's Toni property is comprised of 92 mineral claims over 36,930 hectares, covering an area 39 km long and up to 21 km wide.

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The acquired claims include the “Josee” mineral showing where mineralization is reported occurring as chalcocite in a sequence of massive to crudely layered lahar deposits and volcanic conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69). This acquisition improves the Company’s strategic position within this geologically favorable area where the Company and other companies have active or proposed exploration programs.

The Company’s growing land package in the area is consistent with Management’s commitment to establish and grow shareholder value ahead of the next commodities up-cycle.

The Reforma Mine Project

The Company retains ownership of 70% of the Reforma property (“Reforma”), located at the common boundary of Sinaloa and Chihuahua States, in west central Mexico.

The Reforma, formally operated by Industria Peñoles S.A.B. de C.V. (the “Former Operator”), is a 6,987 hectare land package, located within the eastern portion of Sinaloa State, Mexico, in the Choix Mining District. This land package includes the formerly producing Reforma Mine as well as several prospective mineralized zones.

A technical report respecting the Reforma, dated June 16, 2014 is available for viewing at www.SEDAR.com.

The report should be reviewed in conjunction with this MD&A.

During the year ended February 28, 2014 the Company determined the Reforma Project to be impaired and wrote down the carrying value of the Reforma Project to \$1. The Company has earned 70% interest in the Reforma property and is currently in discussions to joint venture or sell the property outright.

FINANCING

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company:

- i) completed a non-brokered private placement of 1,061,000 units proceeds of \$63,660. Each unit consists of one common share issued at \$0.06 per share, and one share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.15 for 24 months from closing.
- ii) completed a non-brokered private placement of 2,267,335 units proceeds of \$136,040. Each unit consists of one common share issued at \$0.06 per share, and one share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.15 for 24 months from closing.
- iii) closed the previously announced debt settlement and has issued 2,152,520 common shares to creditors to settle debts aggregating \$107,626.
- iv) closed the first tranche of the private placement of 520,000 units for gross proceeds of \$26,000. Each unit consists of one common share issued at \$0.05 per share and one warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.10 per share, for 24 months from closing.

Financing shortfall/surplus

At February 29, 2016, the Company had working capital deficiency of \$1,228,824 (February 28, 2015 - \$1,185,487).

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING COMPANY PERFORMANCE

Victory operates in the Canadian junior resource industry. Within that industry, Victory competes with thousands of companies, many of them significantly larger, for corporate resources such as properties, geological, exploration and drilling

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services; and equity capital. Of particular impact to Victory is that it has to compete in this industry with other firms that have greater resources and more advanced properties.

The availability of equity financing for early-stage exploration programs such as ours is a major factor that will significantly determine company performance in FY-2016 and beyond.

The Company's access to financing is not certain and there can be no assurance of continued access to adequate equity funding on acceptable terms. Management believes that we will be able to obtain the capital necessary to continue as a going concern.

Victory's business model – early-stage exploration – is plainly a high risk business model. Victory is exposed to considerable geological risk – the risk that our properties do not host economic mineral reserves – as well as operational risk, and financing risk. This business model requires commensurately high-risk equity capital. Victory is reliant on its ability to raise finances, a continued decrease in the supply of available capital due to systematic factors such as macro-economic slow-down or capital market disruption would materially impair our business model.

In addition to the general financing risks common to all exploration enterprises, the early, unproven stage of our property assets add particular uncertainty as to the likelihood of obtaining future financing on acceptable terms.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND COMMITMENTS

Continuance of Operations and Going Concern

The Company has financed its operations primarily through the issuance of common shares, loans proceeds and advances from related parties. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including the issuance of equity and/or debt. While the Company has been successful in securing financing in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future or on terms that are favorable to the Company. Accordingly these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption was not used then the adjustments required to report the Company's assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis could be material to these consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity

Junior resource companies often tend towards liquidity shortfalls, as their major assets are, by definition, exploration properties which are long-term and illiquid by nature and are not revenue generating.

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company continued to seek capital through various means including the issuance of equity and/or debt.

Capital Resources

As our exploration-stage properties are not revenue generating, the Company's sole source of long-term funding has traditionally been the issuance of common shares for cash, primarily through private placements to sophisticated investors.

The Company has traditionally supplemented equity financing from time to time by obtaining loans from related parties. These are used to provide interim, short-term financing to meet day-to-day cash flow needs, on occasion, and are not intended to be a long-term source of capital.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that have not been disclosed herein.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest	Principal Activity
Victory Resources Corporation, U.S.A.	Arizona, U.S.A.	100%	Mineral exploration
VicRes Mining Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Sonora, Mexico	100%	Mineral exploration

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the years ended February 29, 2016 and February 28, 2015 are as follows:

	February 29, 2016	February 28, 2015
Consulting	\$ -	\$ 30,000
Salaries and directors fees	89,665	59,639
Management fees	60,000	60,000
Project management fees (i)	-	45,000
Exploration expenses (i)	63,161	51,000
Accounting fees	30,155	6,195
Exploration expenses (i)	6,000	5,000
Share-based payments (ii)	54,477	-
	<u>\$ 303,458</u>	<u>\$ 256,834</u>

(i) Capitalized in exploration and evaluation assets.

(ii) Share-based payments are the fair value of options granted to key management personnel.

The transactions with related parties were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

Included in the 10,586,540 shares issued during the year ended February 28, 2015 to settle debts, 3,037,489 shares were issued to directors and officers, 2,314,489 shares were issued to a company with common directors, and 375,000 shares were issued to the spouse of a director and officer to settle debts aggregating \$458,158.

Included in the 2,152,520 shares issued during the year ended February 29, 2016 to settle debts, 160,000 shares were issued to a director, and 592,520 shares were issued to a company owned by a common director to settle debts aggregating \$37,626.

The amounts due to the related parties are as follows:

	February 29, 2016	February 28, 2015
Due to directors and officers	\$ 416,185	\$ 305,615
Due to KIM-KC Management Corp (i)	120,000	120,000
Due to Sierra Iron Ore (ii)	(2,809)	3,669
Due from other related parties	(2,510)	-
	<u>\$ 530,866</u>	<u>\$ 429,284</u>

(i) Company controlled by a common director
Company with common directors

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SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial operations. For more detailed information, refer to the consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended February 29, 2016	Year Ended February 28, 2015	Year Ended February 28, 2014
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	-
Net loss	597,954	184,168	10,705,760
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.14)
Total assets	1,668,523	1,645,588	1,644,452

Results of Operations

For the year ended February 29, 2016

Below are the significant changes in expenses when comparing the year ended February 29, 2016 to the year ended February 28, 2015:

- Consulting fees increased to \$95,538 (2015 - \$79,655) as a result of increased consulting activities during the current year.
- Management and director fees increased to \$90,000 (2015 - \$88,404) as a result in the transition of president duties during the current year.
- Office and administration decreased to \$29,885 (2015 - \$62,143) as a result of decreased office activity during the current year.
- Professional fees decreased to \$94,100 (2015 - \$127,553) as a result of decreased professional activity during the current year.
- Travel increased to \$46,268 (2015 - \$16,737) as a result of more trips being taken during the current year.
- Other variations in expenses in the year presented reflect the variation inherent in normal course operations. We expect other items to remain at relatively constant levels, as these primarily reflect recurring operational expenses that do not vary significantly within a certain range of corporate and exploration activity.

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SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Three Months Ended February 29, 2016	Three Months Ended November 30, 2015	Three Months Ended August 31, 2015	Three Months Ended May 31, 2015
Total assets	\$ 1,668,523	\$ 1,671,041	\$ 1,684,014	\$ 1,642,549
Working deficiency	(1,228,824)	(1,204,314)	(1,165,936)	(1,186,276)
Shareholders' equity	433,144	445,239	487,480	435,616
Net loss	96,556	149,866	276,112	75,420
Loss per share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2015	Three Months Ended November 30, 2014	Three Months Ended August 31, 2014	Three Months Ended May 31, 2014
Total assets	\$1,645,588	\$ 1,681,620	\$1,651,181	\$1,609,791
Working deficiency	(1,185,487)	(1,262,415)	(2,031,125)	(1,797,846)
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	428,379	380,554	(407,133)	(211,442)
Net loss (income)	(264,143)	143,911	240,548	63,852
Loss (income) per share	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.13

For the three months ended August 31, 2014, the Company incurred a loss of \$240,548. Significant expenses include \$93,553 of professional fees, \$19,500 in management and director fees and \$36,727 in office and administration.

For the three months ended February 28, 2015, the Company incurred a net income of \$264,143 primarily due to \$317,596 of gain from share issuance of debt settlement.

For the three months ended August 31, 2015, the Company incurred a loss of \$276,112. Significant expenses include \$32,361 of professional fees, \$22,500 in management and director fees and \$19,689 in office and administration.

For the three months ended November 30, 2015, the Company incurred a loss of \$149,866. Significant expenses include \$32,028 of professional fees, \$22,500 in management and director fees and \$27,816 in office and administration and \$60,368 of gain from share issuance of debt settlement.

FOURTH QUARTER

The Company had no significant events or transaction during the three month period ended February 29, 2016.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liabilities either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

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The Company's financial instruments are classified as follows:

<u>Financial instruments</u>	<u>Classifications</u>
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	OFL
Due to related parties	OFL
Reclamation deposit	LAR

RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. As at February 29, 2016, the Company's receivables consisted of \$1,681 in GST receivable from government authorities in Canada. Substantially all cash balances are held at chartered banks in Canada, the United States of America and Mexico.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure, as outlined below. As at February 29, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of \$3,913 and receivables of \$1,681 to settle current liabilities of \$1,235,379. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company will require financing from lenders, shareholders and other investors to generate sufficient capital to meet its short term business requirements. The Company is planning additional financings in the near term to raise working capital to finance its ongoing operations.

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

As of February 29, 2016, the Company did not hold any investments and has no significant interest rate risk.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates as expenses in international subsidiaries, oil and gas expenditures, or financial instruments may fluctuate due to changes in rates. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments in an effort to mitigate exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

At February 29, 2016, the Company had \$nil USD and 25,357 Mexican Pesos in cash, and \$27,785 USD and 7,803,635 Mexican Pesos in accounts payable.

A 10% fluctuation in the USD/CAD exchange would result in an immaterial affect to these consolidated financial statements.

A 10% fluctuation in the MXP/CAD exchange would have resulted in a \$57,551 change to the net loss for the year.

c) Price risk

The recoverability of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is indirectly related to the market price of commodities. The Company's ability to continue with its exploration program is also indirectly subject to commodity prices. The Company is not currently directly exposed to fluctuations in commodity prices as the Company is currently in the exploration phase and has no production.

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Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital within a framework of acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets.

The Company is dependent on the capital markets as its sole source of operating capital and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource markets and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended February 29, 2016.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

SETTLED CLAIM

During the year ended February 28, 2015, the Company was served a civil claim by a former consultant for the amount of \$120,000 in unpaid fees. During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company paid \$10,000 cash and issued 1,200,000 shares (valued at \$60,000) to settle the claim.

CURRENT SHARE DATA

As at June 24, 2016, the Company has 98,029,353 common shares issued and outstanding.

As at June 24, 2016, the following options to acquire common shares of the Company were outstanding:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
51,560	\$0.45	February 28, 2017
3,250,000	\$0.10	August 6, 2020
<u>3,301,560</u>		

At June 24, 2016, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding.

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,651,668	\$0.15	December 15, 2016
1,083,333	\$0.15	February 25, 2017
1,061,000	\$0.15	May 4, 2017
2,267,335	\$0.15	August 10, 2017
520,000	\$0.10	February 15, 2018
<u>7,586,336</u>		

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LIST OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS AT JUNE 24, 2016

Roger Frost, President, CEO, Director
Laurence Sookochoff, CFO, Director
Wally Boguski, Director
Alphonse J. Ruggiero, Director
David Cross, Director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Company has established a Geological Advisory Board and that it has appointed Tim Hawthorne, P. Eng. as the first member. Tim Hawthorne has over 40 years' experience in several of the world's largest mining operations including senior level positions with major projects that include Cananea Copper, Homestake Mining, Kennecott Copper, Magma Copper, and Olympic Dam. Tim Hawthorne established Hawthorne Engineering, Inc. in 1998 which became a leader in new mining and reclamation project consulting. Prior to this, Tim held senior management positions at Bateman Engineering which included work in the same region as the Reforma mine.

NEWLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICY PRONOUNCEMENTS

Newly adopted accounting policies

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2016.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the annual audited consolidated financial statements and this accompanying annual MD&A (together the "Annual Filings").

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with the Annual Filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements herein that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Words such as "expects", "intends", "may", "could", "should", "anticipates", "likely", "believes" and words of similar import also identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on current facts and analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determined and assumptions of management, including, but not limited to, assumptions regarding the Company's ability to raise additional debt and/or equity financing to fund operations and working capital requirements and assumptions regarding the Company's mineral properties.

Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, general economic conditions, the geology of mineral properties, exploration results, commodity market conditions, the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and financing to support general operating activities and capital expansion plans, and laws and regulations and changes thereto that may affect operations, and other factors beyond the reasonable control of the Company.

Additional information on factors that may affect the business and financial results of the Company can be found in filings of the Company with the British Columbia Securities Commissions on www.sedar.com

**VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2016 AND FEBRUARY 28, 2015**

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Before summarizing the progress of Victory Resources Corporation, on behalf of the management team, I would like to thank all of the current investors for their continued support of our direction and corporate developments. Victory Resources Corporation prides itself in building mutual understanding, respect and trust with Aboriginal communities. We have taken the principled and pragmatic position that a balanced and fully informed discussion should take place as the Province of British Columbia moves forward in advancing its reconciliation goals with First Nations.

Myself and our geologist, Laurence Sookochoff were privileged to attend the AME BC's Mineral Exploration round up January 25-28th, 2016 held at Canada Place in Vancouver, BC. We were excited to learn that lithium was the talk of the conference and with its high demand and rising prices; the Board of Directors decided it was in the Company's best interest to acquire three additional claims surrounding our Rich Lake property located in the Thunder Bay Mining division in Ontario, Canada.

With the addition of the Rich Lake claims, it became strongly apparent that the Company's projects, including the mining, processing and sale of the lithium, be studied in the context of mining and processing technologies and infrastructure (rail, gas, and electrical transmission lines) available today and sales revenue and capital and operating costs achievable today. Should the results of this study indicate the potential to create an economically exploitable mineral resource, then additional steps, including more substantive financing and more detailed project engineering studies would need to be undertaken prior to deciding to develop the property.

Victory Resources Corp has all permits and studies required to complete a drill program on the newly designated Queen Zone, located on our Toni property 30 kms southeast of Merritt, British Columbia, Canada. The exploration program proposed is a 400 metre diamond drill hole to test the central portion of the IP anomaly completed in 2014, with 800 metres of NQ core size drilling to follow. Victory Resources is currently in active discussions regarding the Toni property with the possibility of forming a joint venture.

We know times are tough in the mining industry, but we also know that BC's mineral exploration and development industry is comprised of smart, strong and innovative people who will not only survive, but will prosper yet again.

We believe that the mining industry has an obligation to contribute to the local communities where we do our work, and are privileged to do so especially when success on our part can be translated into tangible opportunities in terms of jobs and economic growth.

At Victory Resources Corp we have built an operation team of seasoned industry professionals and managers who understands the challenges of the industry in all areas, and has the ability to create solutions for each situation as it emerges. I am honoured to be a part of our management team which has a proven track record and an honorable reputation for best industry practices.

We look forward to building a successful company together with all of our investors, partners and communities with whom we do our business.