DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016

General

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides relevant information on the operations and financial condition of Datinvest International Ltd. (the "Company") during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Management of the Company has prepared this MD&A as of November 2, 2016.

This MD&A is a complement and supplement to the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and the audited financial statements and notes for the year ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Both can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Except for historical information, this MD&A includes forward-looking statements which are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The Company assumes no obligation to update its forward-looking statements to reflect results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such statements.

The Company

The Company has no business or operations and continues to be designated as "Inactive" by the TSX Venture Exchange since September 28, 2001. The Company is currently reviewing new projects. The Company's shares are trading under the symbol DAI.H and are regulated by the NEX polices.

On June 26, 2013, the Company signed a letter of intent (the "LOI") with Cerro Mining Corp. ("Cerro") regarding their mutual intention to enter into a business combination. It is contemplated that the business combination will take place by way of a plan of arrangement under the British Columbia *Business Corporations Act* or other statutory procedure (the "Transaction") whereby the security holders of Cerro and the Company will each hold 50% equity ownership of the resulting issuer. The final structure of the Transaction is subject to the mutual agreement of the parties, acting reasonably, following their receipt of final tax, corporate, securities law and financial advice.

Key terms of the Transaction are summarized as follows:

- The board of directors of the Resulting Issuer is expected to consist of five individuals, the names of whom will be specified in the definitive agreement. Two of the directors will be nominated by the current board of directors of Cerro, two will be nominated by the Company, and the final director will be nominated jointly by Cerro and the Company. The officers of the Resulting Issuer will be agreed to in the definitive agreement.

- The Company advanced the sum of $25,000 to Cerro (the "Loan"). The Loan is secured by certain of Cerro's currently-held marketable securities.

- Concurrent with the closing of the Transaction, Cerro will be required to complete a financing raising gross proceeds of not less than $100,000 and at a price not less than $0.05 per unit. It is expected that such financing will be a private placement.

- Concurrent with the closing of the Transaction, Cerro will be required to enter into debt settlement agreements so that Cerro's debts are not more than $90,000 plus such amounts agreed to by Cerro and the Company to a maximum of $120,000 (the "Debt Cap"). Promissory notes that Cerro has entered into and announced via news release are not subject to the Debt Cap and, accordingly, will not be reduced.

The Transaction is subject to a number of conditions including, but not limited to, each party's completion of due diligence, the execution of a definitive agreement between Cerro and the Company, TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) approval and receipt of the requisite approvals of the shareholders of both parties.

The Transaction is a non-arm's length transaction for the purposes of the TSX-V as the parties have a common director, being Jason Birmingham. Mr. Birmingham holds 600,000 shares of Cerro, representing 3.50% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Cerro. Mr. Birmingham holds 818,000 shares of the Company, representing 4.13% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

The parties will use their best efforts to settle and execute the Definitive Agreement on or before July 26, 2013. On July 25, 2013, the Company and Cerro signed an amended and restated LOI extending the settlement and execution date to August 25, 2013. The Company and Cerro on August 26, 2013 agreed to extend this date to September 24, 2013.

On September 25, 2013, the Company and Cerro announced that the letter of intent has expired and have mutually decided not to move forward with the proposed business combination. The Company decided that the $25,000 loan due on December 31, 2013 as uncollectible and the amount was written off during the year ended December 31, 2013.

On June 26, 2014, the Company advanced $12,280 to Cerro; the amount is unsecured, bears no interest and is due on demand. On March 27, 2015 the Company advanced $35,000 to Cerro the amount is due on demand, bears no interest; the amount and all previous advances are secured by all of the assets of Cerro.

On July 5, 2016, Sean Davis was appointed Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, replacing Balraj Mann; Kyle Stevenson was appointed Company's Chief Financial Officer, replacing Edward Low; and Wayne Yuen and Alicia Milne resigned as Directors of the Company.

Results of Operations

Results of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

The net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was $95,432 compared to $53,949 for the same period in 2015, representing an increase of $41,483.

The net losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are summarized below:

		2016		2015
Bank charges and interest	$	214	$	194
Management fee		47,381		24,581
Consulting fee		12,000		-
Office		18,248		13,474
Professional fees		10,013		7,989
Transfer agent & filing fees		7,576		7,711
Net loss for the period	$	95,432	$	53,949

Results of Operations for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

The net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was $18,128 compared to $17,221 for the same period in 2015, representing an increase of $907. Costs were comprised of $110 for bank charges and interest (2015: $66), $nil for management fee (2015: $7,500), $9,000 for consulting fee (2015: $nil), $204 for office (2015: $6,193), $7,050 for professional fees (2015: $1,500) and $1,764 for transfer agent & filing fees (2015: $1,962).

Summary of Quarterly Results

	2016			2015				2014
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Total revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Loss for the Period before extraordinary items	$ 18,128	$ 60,766	$ 16,538	$ 28,566	$ 17,221	$ 25,207	$ 11,521	$ 21,884
Basic Loss per Share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Diluted Loss per Share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Loss for the Period	$ 18,128	$ 60,766	$ 16,538	$ 28,566	$ 17,221	$ 25,207	$ 11,521	$ 20,884
Basic Loss per Share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Diluted Loss per Share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital

As at September 30, 2016, the Company has a working capital surplus of $270,446 (December 31, 2015: $365,878) and deficit of $3,075,053 (December 31, 2015: $2,979,621).

The Company has no commitment for capital expenditures as of November 2, 2016.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

On September 30, 2016 the Company had cash of $188,347 (December 31, 2015 - $311,609).

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Cash used by operating activities during the period ended September 30, 2016 was $95,432 (2015: $53,949) due to the operating expenditures. Cash was mostly spent on management fees, consulting fees, professional fees, office, and transfer agent and filing fees.

Going Concern

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern as at September 30, 2016 the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of $3,075,053 since its inception, a working capital surplus of $270,446 (December 31, 2015: $365,878) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they become due.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company is not committed to any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Financing Activities

The Company did not carry out any financing activities during the periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Outstanding Share Data

The authorized capital of the Company consists of unlimited number of common shares without par value. As of date of this MD&A, there were 19,793,100 common shares issued and outstanding.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that the Company has not previously disclosed.

Critical Accounting Estimates, Judgments and Uncertainties

The Company makes estimates about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the date of the statement of financial position could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

The Company has not recorded any deferred tax assets.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company was charged $7,500 (2015: $24,581) for management fees, $1,500 (2015: $2,700) for accounting services and $6,591 for office (2015:$2,381) by its former directors. At September 30, 2016, the Company owed $nil (2015: $3,632).

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

New or revised standards and amendments to existing standards not yet effective

- New standard IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, classification and measurement is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit and loss. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued on January 13, 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognizes a right-of-use

asset and a lease liability. The right- of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied.

The Company is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the Company's financial statements. The Company plans to adopt these standards as soon as they become effective for the Company's reporting period.

Management Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible to ensure that information disclosed externally, including the financial statements and Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), is complete and reliable.

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and has concluded that they are operating effectively. It is important to recognize that the Company has very limited administrative staffing. As a result, internal controls which rely on segregation of duties in many cases are not appropriate or possible. The Company relies heavily on senior management review and approval to ensure that the controls are as effective as possible.

Additional Information

Additional information about the Company can be found on www.sedar.com.