DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the year ended December 31, 2017

The following discussion and analysis, prepared as of April 27, 2018, should be read together with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and related notes attached thereto, which are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. 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 year ended December 31, 2017.

Forward-Looking 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 considerable from these statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on 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. Additional information related to Datinvest International Ltd. is available for view on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

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, 2014, the Company advanced $12,280 to Cerro Mining Corp. ("Cerro"). The amount is unsecured, bears no interest and is due on demand. On March 27, 2015 the Company advanced additional $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.

On August 26, 2016, the Company entered into a promissory note agreement with Agri Leaf International Ltd. ("Agri Leaf"). The Company advanced $15,000 to Agri Leaf, the amount bears 5% interest per annum and is due on August 26, 2017. On November 16, 2016, the Company entered into a promissory note agreement with Agri Leaf. The Company advanced $20,000 to Agri Leaf, the amount bears 5% interest per annum and is due on November 16, 2017.

On December 31, 2016, the Company wrote off the advances to Cerro for a total amount of $47,280.

On December 31, 2017, the Company wrote off the advances to Agri Leaf for a total amount of $37,186.

Effective January 11, 2018, the Company consolidated its shares on a 10 old for 1 new basis.

On January 31, 2018, the Company completed a private placement whereby it issued 4,000,000 units for gross proceeds of $500,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of $0.15 for a period of twelve months. All of the securities issued under the private placement are subject to a four-month hold period. A finder's fee of $40,000 was paid.

On March 16, 2018, the Company granted 500,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.41 and expiring on March 16, 2023.

Selected Annual Information

	Years ended December 31,		
	2017	**2016**	**2015**
Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -
Loss of the year before extraordinary items	$ 125,057	$ 194,970	$ 82,515
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	$ 0.006	$ 0.010	$ 0.004
Loss for the Year	$ 125,057	$ 194,970	$ 82,515
Total Assets	$ 76,793	$ 205,372	$ 391,055
Liabilities (L.T.)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cash dividends	$ -	$ -	$ -

Results of Operations

Results of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

The net loss for the year ended December, 2017 was $125,057 compared to $194,970 for the same period in 2016, representing an increase of $69,913.

The net losses during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are summarized below:

	2017	2016
Management fee	$ -	$ 45,000
Consulting fee	60,000	27,000
Office	210	20,882
Professional fees	16,029	22,013
Transfer agent & filing fees	13,560	11,616
Interest income	(1,802)	(406)
Unrealized gain on investments	(126)	(625)
Write-off of GST receivables	-	22,210
Write off of loans receivables	37,186	47,280
Net loss for the year	$ 125,057	$ 194,970

Results of Operations for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

The net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2017 was $69,087 compared to $99,538 for the same period in 2016, representing a decrease of $30,451. Costs were comprised of $15,000 for consulting fee (2016: $15,000), $63 for office (2016: $39), $14,634 for professional fees (2016: $12,000), $2,496 for transfer agent & filing fees (2016: $4,040). Marketable securities decreased in value by $187 (2016: Increased by $625) and interest income increased by $479 (2016: $406) due to the loans discussed above. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 wrote-off loans receivable in the amount of $37,186 (2016: $47,280). In addition, during the three months ended December 31, 2016, the Company wrote off uncollectable GST receivables in the amount of $22,210.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	2017				2016			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Total revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Loss for the Period before extraordinary items	$ 69,087	$ 16,811	$ 19,241	$ 19,918	$ 99,538	$ 18,128	$ 60,766	$ 16,538
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	$ 69,087	$ 16,811	$ 19,241	$ 19,918	$ 99,538	$ 18,128	$ 60,766	$ 16,538
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

The December 31, 2017 loss included a $37,186 write-off of loans receivable.

The December 31, 2016 loss included a write-off of $22,210 resulting from uncollectable historical GST receivables and $47,280 write-off of loans receivable.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital

As at December 31, 2017, the Company has a working capital surplus of $45,851 (December 31, 2016: $170,908) and deficit of $3,299,648 (December 31, 2016: $3,174,591).

The Company has no commitment for capital expenditures as of April 27, 2018.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

On December 31, 2017 the Company had cash of $71,363 (December 31, 2016 - $162,841).

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Cash used by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $91,478 (2016: $148,768) 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 December 31, 2017 the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of $3,299,648 since its inception, a working capital surplus of $45,851 (December 31, 2016: $170,908) 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 December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Outstanding Share Data as April 27, 2018

5,979,310 Common Shares (after consolidation of 10 to 1 common shares)

4,000,000 Warrants exercisable at $0.15 expiring January 31, 2019

500,000 Stock Options exercisable at $0.41 expiring March 16, 2023

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 year ended December 31, 2017, the Company was charged $Nil (2016: $45,000) for management fees and $Nil for office and rent (2016: $20,612) by its former directors.

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 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”). The IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides a single principle-based framework to be applied to all contracts with customers. IFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue standard IAS 18, Revenue, and the related Interpretations on revenue recognition. The standard scopes out contracts that are considered to be lease contracts, insurance contracts and financial instruments. The new standard is a control-based model as compared to the existing revenue standard which is primarily focused on risks and rewards. Under the new standard, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service. Transfer of control occurs when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits of the good or service. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

- IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16’s approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

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.