



Mezzotin Minerals Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Three Months and Year Ended
December 31, 2016

This "Management's Discussion and Analysis" ("MD&A") has been prepared as of April 27, 2017 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Mezzotin Minerals Inc. (the "Company" or "MMI"), for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") which are generally accepted accounting principles in Canada for reporting issuers and are reported in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Unless otherwise stated, all financial analysis, data and information set out in this MD&A are unaudited.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A includes certain forward-looking statements that are based upon current expectations, which involve risks and uncertainties associated with the Company's business, and the economic environment in which the business operates. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements which are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words or phrases (including negative variations) suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future results or events. Forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations, including the matters discussed in the section "Risks and Uncertainties" below. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause events or results to differ from those intended, anticipated or estimated.

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information. The Company believes the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is provided as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law. All forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Overview of the Business

The Company was incorporated on October 27, 2005 and became a reporting issuer as a Capital Pool Company on March 17, 2006. On May 10, 2011, Zoolander completed its Qualifying Transaction with the acquisition of Adsani Explorations (Pty) Ltd. ("Adsani"), a South African registered company, and its wholly-owned Zimbabwean subsidiary Mezzotin Investments (Private) Limited ("Mezzotin"). The acquisition constituted a reverse acquisition for accounting purposes.

The Company is a Tier 2 junior exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") and is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. The Company holds exploration and mineral rights in Zimbabwe.

Mezzotin holds mining claims known as the Sabi Star Property ("Sabi Star"). Sabi Star is comprised of 30 rare earth exploration permits covering a total of 2,348 hectares. The property is located in Eastern Zimbabwe approximately



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150 kilometres from Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, and approximately 250 kilometres from the border of South Africa. The property is located on the Odzi Gold Belt, a known mineralization belt having historically produced gold, copper, tin, tantalum, niobium and diamonds.

Further technical information regarding this property can be found in the National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (NI 43-101 Report) filed March 31, 2011 on the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

As at April 27, 2017 the directors and officers of the Company were:

Paul Ekon	President, CEO and Director
Christine He	Director
Shawn Mace	Director
Jason Chen, PhD	Director
Lawrence Schreiner, CPA, CA	CFO

Highlights and Summary

In the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2016 the Company incurred net losses of \$(57,867) and \$(256,594) respectively, compared with net losses of \$(101,560) and \$(363,371) respectively, in the corresponding periods of 2015. On a per share basis, in the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2016 the Company incurred loss per share of \$(0.001) and \$(0.005) compared with \$(0.002) and \$(0.007), respectively, in the corresponding periods of 2015.

On December 30, 2015, the Company announced that its wholly owned Zimbabwean subsidiary Mezzotin Investments (Private) Limited has entered into a tribute agreement which will permit Max Mind Investments (Zimbabwe) (Private) Limited to mine its Sabi Star properties and in return will receive a royalty equal to 20% of the pre-tax profits. The agreement is for a period of five years and may be renewed for a further five-year period.

In the year ended December 31, 2016 there was some initial exploration conducted by Max Mind but there were delays in getting samples exported for examination. As a result, there was no additional exploration activities in the second half of the year while waiting for the results.

In conjunction with the tribute agreement, The Company has secured a loan of US\$500,000 from Max Mind Investments Limited, a Hong Kong based private investment company. The loan is for a period of five years and bears interest at LIBOR rate for overnight deposits. Interest will accrue and be paid by the Royalty payments from the tribute agreement.

As of the date of this MD&A, Max Mind has advanced US\$300,000 of the US\$500,000 as agreed to under the Loan Agreement. While the loan advances have not been in accordance with the schedule as set out in the Loan Agreement, Max Mind continues to forward funds under the Agreement.

All matters of a material nature are made available at www.sedar.com.

Sabi Star Exploration Report

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, exploration activities have focused on eight of the 30 claim areas at the Company's properties, and have involved mapping, trenching, sampling and analysis of trench sample results.

A total of 963 meters of trenches were excavated and a total of 346 - 40kg bulk samples were collected for analysis. Sample preparation was carried out at the Government Metallurgical Laboratory in Harare. Based on the results



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from the trenching and sampling, the property developer is planning more extensive diamond drilling over the next three months. It is expected that the diamond drilling phase will cost approximately US\$116,000.

To March 31, 2016, the property developer has incurred costs of approximately US\$111,000 on exploration on the Sabi Star properties.

In the three months ended June 30, 2016 the property developer carried out the first phase of the diamond drilling program in areas of interest identified when trenching. A total of 531 meters of drilling was conducted in 10 locations. The drilling cores have been processed and a total of 258 samples exported to a third party lab in South Africa for assessment. Further drilling will depend on the results of the lab tests.

In the three months ended June 30, 2016, the core drilling exercise was carried out at a cost of approximately US\$71,000, excluding the shipping and assay costs.

In the three months ended September 30, 2016, there was limited activity on the site. There were delays getting the export license for the samples drilled last quarter. Max Mind is still waiting for the results of the assay before carrying out any further exploration. In the three months ended September 30, 2016, expenditures on the venture totaled US \$25,300.

In the three months ended December 31, 2016 and to the date of this MD&A, there have been no additional exploration activity on the Sabi Star site as Max Mind plans its further exploration activities based on the results of the earlier tests.

Selected Financial Information

The following table sets out selected financial information for the three most recently completed financial years.

(audited)	Years ended December 31		
	2016	2015	2014
Loss before income taxes	\$ (256,594)	\$ (363,371)	\$ (605,737)
Net loss	\$ (256,594)	\$ (363,371)	\$ (605,737)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	48,979,100	48,979,100	48,979,100
Loss per share (basic and fully diluted)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Cash	\$ 60,979	\$ 70,977	\$ 71,018
Working capital (deficiency)	\$ (203,904)	\$ (143,394)	\$ (86,845)
Total assets	\$ 880,621	\$ 969,803	\$ 956,343

The exploration activities of the Company have been limited and the Company continues to incur costs at the properties. In addition to storing and maintenance of the equipment, there is a former mining plant on the property which has not been in operation since 2004. The Company continues to incur costs for care, maintenance and security of the site.



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At December 31, 2016, the Company had cash balance of \$60,979 and a working capital deficiency of \$203,904 (2015 - \$70,977 and \$143,394, respectively). While the Company had total assets of \$880,621, the bulk of the Company's assets were comprised of property and equipment of \$240,521 (2015 - \$303,316) and capitalized exploration and evaluation assets of \$566,921 (2015 - \$584,359). As noted in the "Highlights and Summary" and "Long Term Debt" sections, on December 30, 2015 the Company entered into a loan agreement which will provide working capital in the form of a loan.

Discussion of Operating Results

The following table summarizes the Company's operating results for the three months and years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Three months ended December 31 (unaudited)		Year ended December 31 (audited)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Consulting fees	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,500	\$ 42,000	\$ 39,000
Professional fees	12,323	38,209	58,230	77,277
Salaries and wages	5,910	5,724	23,508	28,895
Regulatory and shareholder	5,316	2,631	28,916	14,772
General and administrative	14,101	17,767	61,711	73,490
Loss on disposal of equipment	-	-	-	69,491
Depreciation	12,315	29,698	53,028	70,992
Rental income	(2,998)	(3,002)	(11,923)	(11,507)
Finance income	-	(38)	-	(44)
Interest expense	400	71	1,124	1,005
Net loss	\$ (57,867)	\$ (101,560)	\$ (256,594)	\$ (363,371)

Consulting fees

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 the Company incurred costs of \$10,500 and \$42,000, respectively (2015 - \$10,500 and \$39,000) for management services including accounting, CFO and corporate secretarial services. The fees are a fixed monthly amount and paid to a company controlled by an officer of the Company (see – "Related Party Transactions").



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Professional fees

Professional fees include amounts paid for legal, audit and other professional services. The following table sets out the professional fees by category:

(Unaudited)	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Legal	\$ 1,000	\$ 28,373	\$ 26,907	\$ 49,441
Audit	9,975	9,836	29,975	27,836
Other professional fees	1,348	-	1,348	-
Total	\$12,323	\$38,209	\$ 58,230	\$ 77,277

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded legal fees of \$1,000 and \$26,907, respectively compared with \$28,373 and \$49,441 respectively in the corresponding periods of the prior year. The legal fees relate to regular corporate legal matters.

Audit fees include fees for audit and tax preparation services.

Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages relate specifically to security and maintenance costs incurred at Mezzotin Investments in Harare, Zimbabwe. The personnel are responsible for the property and infrastructures on the Sabi Star properties.

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 the Company incurred cost of \$5,910 and \$23,508 respectively (2015 - \$5,724 and \$28,895, respectively). Salary and wage costs are substantially unchanged from the prior year. The salary costs have not been assumed by the property developer under the Tribute Agreement and will continue to be paid by the Company.

Regulatory and shareholder

This category of expense includes regulatory fees, filing fees, costs associated with the annual general meeting, press releases and transfer agent fees and board and committee fees.

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred costs of \$5,316 and \$28,916, respectively, compared with \$2,631 and \$14,772, respectively in the corresponding periods of the prior year. The increased cost in the current year to date reflects a one-time payment of \$9,565 to the chair of the audit committee for his services. No other directors have received any compensation.



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General and administrative

General and administrative costs include office related costs such as rent, telephone, insurance, supplies as well as cost associated with general operations, repairs and maintenance at the properties. The following table sets out the costs in the major categories:

(Unaudited)	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Rent, telephone, supplies	\$ 4,965	\$ 4,745	\$ 20,847	\$ 19,173
Insurance	5,023	4,419	20,021	21,243
Equipment storage	-	966	-	14,178
Repairs and maintenance	2,950	3,708	13,983	14,920
Other costs	1,163	3,929	6,860	3,976
Total	\$ 14,101	\$ 17,767	\$ 61,711	\$ 73,490

Rent, telephone, supplies includes office rent in Toronto as well as rent in Harare. The rent in Harare is paid to a related party (see section "Related Party Transactions").

During the year ended December 31, 2015 the Company relocated equipment to a location where it will not incur ongoing storage charges.

Loss on Disposal of Equipment

In the year ended December 31, 2015 the Company disposed of a piece of heavy equipment. Because of the configuration of the equipment, there was little demand and the Company liquidated the equipment at a loss of \$69,491.

Depreciation

Commencing in January 2015, the Company recorded depreciation on all its Property and Equipment fixed assets whether or not the asset was in use. The depreciation charge is intended to reflect the deterioration over time of the nature of the assets. In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded depreciation of \$53,028 (2015 - \$70,992) on its Property and Equipment assets.



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Rental income

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 the company recorded other income of \$2,998 and \$11,923, respectively (2015 - \$3,002 and \$11,507, respectively) from the rental of vehicles to a company whose CEO is a director of the Company's subsidiary (see "Related Party Transactions"). The lease expired December 31, 2013 and has carried on month to month basis subsequent to that time.

Deferred costs

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 the Company did not defer any development charges. Under the terms of the Tribute Agreement, the developer company is responsible for all development charges as well as payment of land claim license fees which would otherwise be paid by the Company.

In the three months and year ended December 31, 2015 the Company deferred costs associated with Exploration and Evaluation assets in the amounts of \$5,494 and \$14,225, respectively. The deferred costs are substantially related to fees maintaining the mineral rights at the Sabi Star properties and included in Non-Current Assets on the balance sheet.

Quarterly Financial Information

The following table sets out the operating results for the last eight quarters:

	Revenue	Net Loss	Loss per share
December 31, 2016	Nil	\$ 57,867	\$ 0.001
September 30, 2016	Nil	\$ 56,915	\$ 0.001
June 30, 2016	Nil	\$ 75,444	\$ 0.002
March 31, 2016	Nil	\$ 66,368	\$ 0.001
December 31, 2015	Nil	\$ 101,560	\$ 0.002
September 30, 2015	Nil	\$142,767	\$ 0.003
June 31, 2015	Nil	\$ 71,557	\$ 0.001
March 31, 2015	Nil	\$ 47,487	\$ 0.001

In the three months ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred a net loss of \$57,867. The loss reflects the ongoing operating costs of the business. There was no development activity on the Sabi Star properties while the developer waited for the results of the initial testing carried out earlier in 2016.



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In the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company incurred a loss of \$56,915. The loss reflects the ongoing costs of the business operation. With respect to the exploration program, Max Mind was waiting for the assay results to better focus their exploration program. In the three months ended September 30, 2016, Max Mind reported incurring costs of US\$25,300.

In the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred a loss of \$75,444. The loss is in line with the previous quarter and reflects, for the most part, the ongoing running costs of the business. In the three months ended June 30, 2016, Max Mind carried out the first phase of its drilling program at a cost of US\$71,000. Max Mind is waiting for the assay results on the drilling samples to assess the next stage of drilling and testing.

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company's loss reflects the general costs of running the Company. Max Mind Investments, have indicated they have invested US\$111,000 in exploration costs up to March 31, 2016 and are looking at a diamond drilling program which is expected to cost US\$138,000.

In the three months ended December 31, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement to assign the mineral rights to a third party and in consideration receive a royalty on the profits derived from the property. As part of the transaction, the third party has provided a loan to the Company of US\$500,000 to be drawn at predetermined dates extending to March 30, 2017.

In the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recognized a loss of \$69,491 on the disposal of a piece of heavy equipment. Depreciation on the remaining assets was \$14,128 in the period

In the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company commenced taking a depreciation charge against its equipment and vehicles to reflect the declining nature of this type of asset. Included in the loss for the period is a charge of \$25,643 for depreciation of these assets.

In the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company net loss reflects limited activity in the period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2016, the Company's cash balance was \$60,979 (2015 - \$70,977). At December 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$203,904 compared with a deficit of \$143,394 at the corresponding date in the prior year.

The Company's financial liquidity has been supported primarily by its cash resources. The Company is a development stage enterprise, does not generate any revenue and is not cash flow positive. As noted in the "Highlights and Summary" and "Long Term Debt" sections, on December 30, 2015 the Company entered into a loan agreement which provides US\$500,000 of working capital to be made available to the Company at scheduled intervals extending to March 31 2017. As of the date of this MD&A, the lender was in arrears on its advances under the Loan Agreement to the Company in the amount of US\$200,000. While loan advances continue to be made, there can be no assurance that the lender will advance the full amount under the Agreement.

The Company's ongoing ability to remain solvent will depend on a number of factors including but not limited to the rate of cash expenditure to fund ongoing operations, the realization of royalties pursuant to the Tribute Agreement, investments in non-cash working capital, advances under the Loan Agreement and the Company's ongoing ability to raise capital to fund the development of the business. (see "Risks and Uncertainties").

The Company's investment practice may include investing cash balances in term deposits and bankers' acceptances. Any investment in short-term investments would be high quality instruments of financial institutions, providing the Company with very low levels of liquidity risk on its invested financial instruments.



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Long Term Debt

The Company has secured a loan of US\$500,000 from Max Minds Investments (Private) Limited, a Hong Kong based investment company. Under the terms of the loan, the Company will receive funds pursuant to a funding schedule with extended to March 31, 2017. The loan will accrue interest from the date of the advances, at the LIBOR rate for overnight deposits. Interest is payable at the time and to the extent that royalty payments are received under the tribute agreement, but otherwise not payable until maturity which is which is five years from the date of the advances. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had received US\$250,000 of funds designated under the agreement.

As of the date of this MD&A, the lender was in arrears on its advances under the Loan Agreement to the Company in the amount of US\$200,000. While loan advances continue to be made, there can be no assurance that the lender will advance the full amount under the Agreement.

The proceeds of the loan are broadly designated for general working capital of the Company. The funds are not intended to be used in the development of the Sabi Star properties pursuant to the tribute agreement.

Share Capital

The share capital of the company consists of an unlimited number of common shares. As of December 31, 2016, and the date hereof, there were 48,979,100 common shares issued and outstanding (2015 – 48,979,100). No shares were issued in the year ended December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, and 2015, there were no options issued or outstanding pursuant to the Employee Stock Option Plan.

In the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not issue any warrants. and as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the date hereof, there are no warrants outstanding.

Capital Commitments

The Company does not have any material commitments for capital assets as of December 31, 2016 or as of the date of this MD&A.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of the date of this MD&A.

Related Party Transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries including close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. Following is a summary of the related party transaction:

- a) In the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded Rental Income of \$2,998 and \$11,923, respectively (2015 – \$3,002 and \$11,507, respectively) related to the rental of a vehicle to a company where the director of the Company's subsidiary is an officer.



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- b) During the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 the Company incurred costs of \$2,998 and \$11,923, respectively (2015 – \$3,002 and \$11,507, respectively) for office rent paid to a company where a Mezzotin ZIM Director was a senior officer. The rental costs are included in General and Administrative.
- c) During the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 the Company incurred costs of 10,500 and \$42,000, respectively (2015 – \$10,500 and \$39,000, respectively) for executive and management services to companies controlled by officers, directors or former directors of the Company. The amounts are included in Consulting Fees.

Proposed Transactions

On December 30, 2015 the Company announced that it has entered into a royalty arrangement and loan transaction with Hong Kong-based Max Mind Investments Limited ("Max Mind"), an arm's length private investment company.

Under a tribute agreement between Mezzotin Investments (Private) Limited ("MIPL"), a wholly-owned Zimbabwean subsidiary of the Company, Max Mind Investments (Zimbabwe) (Private) Limited ("Max Mind Zimbabwe"), a Zimbabwean subsidiary of Max Mind, and Max Mind, MIPL has agreed to permit Max Mind Zimbabwe to mine its Sabi Star project, covering approximately 2,348 hectares located on the Odzi Gold Belt in Eastern Zimbabwe, for tantalum and other minerals. MIPL will receive a royalty equal to 20% of the pre-tax net profit realized by Max Mind Zimbabwe from mining operations on the Sabi Star project. The agreement has an initial term of five years and may be renewed by Max Mind Zimbabwe for a further five-year term if then in compliance with the terms of the tribute agreement.

In conjunction with the tribute arrangement, Max Mind has agreed to lend Mezzotin US\$500,000, of which US\$250,000 has been advanced as of December 31, 2016 (see – "Long Term Debt"). Interest will accrue on the loan amounts at the LIBOR rate for overnight deposits and is payable at the time and to the extent that royalty payments are received under the tribute arrangement, but otherwise not payable until maturity. The loan will mature and be repayable with accrued interest on the five-year anniversary of the advances. Mezzotin shall have the right to extend the maturity date for a further 2 years if mining operations have not yet commenced or have ceased under the tribute arrangement.

Contingencies

The Zimbabwe Investment Authority ("ZIA"), has served notice that it has cancelled Mezzotin ZIM's investment license because of activities taken by a third party. As a result, the Company has been assessed for tax credits previously granted in the amount of \$43,637. This amount has been recorded as a liability for reporting purposes. On September 5, 2016, the Zimbabwe Investment Authority issued a new Investment License to Mezzotin ZIM. There remains uncertainty however with respect to the reinstatement of the tax credit that was rescinded. Consequently, the Company continues to record the liability until a final determination is made.

Financial Instruments

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has designated its cash as held for trading, which is measured at fair value. Fair value of marketable securities is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. HST recoverable and other receivables are classified for accounting purposes as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost which approximates fair value. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and property options payable



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are classified for accounting purposes as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost which also approximates fair value. Fair value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and property options payable are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and property options payable are based on Level 2 measurements.

A summary of the Company's risk exposures as it relates to financial instruments are reflected below:

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on its Loan Payable, where interest is expressed in relation to the prevailing LIBOR rate.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company has exposure to foreign risk primarily with respect to the US Dollar. The Company's active subsidiary is located in Zimbabwe which in late 2015 announced the adoption of the Chinese Renminbi as its official currency. Because of restrictions in trade with respect to the Renminbi, commerce, and in particular international commerce is transacted in US Dollars. The Company's tribute agreement is expressed in US Dollars and royalties from the operation are designated to pay down the interest on the Company's US Dollar debt. The Company does not hedge its foreign exchange risks.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that all near cash and short term investments are in secure, high quality instruments with short term maturity dates to ensure that it will be able to meet liabilities when due.

New Accounting Pronouncements

The accounting pronouncements detailed in this note have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in comprehensive income indefinitely. Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 will be effective as at January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.



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IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 to replace IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and related interpretations on revenue. IFRS 15 establishes principles to address the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improve guidance for multiple element arrangements. Companies can elect to use either a full or modified retrospective approach when adopting this standard and it is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not believe this IFRS will have any bearing on the Company since it is not in the nature of the Company's business.

IFRS 16, Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016, replaces IAS 17, Leases. IFRS 16 results in most leases being reported on the balance sheet for lessees, eliminating the distinction between a finance lease and an operating lease. The standard is expected to impact the accounting for the Company's operating leases, which are currently reflected in the consolidated statements of loss. Under IFRS 16, all operating leases, except for short term and low value leases, are expected to be accounted for as finance leases. As a result, the leased assets and the associated obligations are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position. The leased assets will be depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. The lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction of the lease liability. The current operating lease expense will be replaced with a depreciation charge on the leased assets and a finance charge on the lease liability, which are in aggregate expected to result in a higher total periodic expense in the earlier periods of the lease. The Company does not believe it will have a material impact on the Company since it is not leasing any equipment or property in the current nature of its business.

Amendments to IFRS 2, Share-based Payments

The amendments add guidance that introduces accounting requirements for cash-settled share-based payments that follows the same approach as used for equity-settled share-based payments. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, early adoption is permitted.

IFRIC 22, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The Interpretations Committee of the IASB has issued IFRIC 22 which clarifies the accounting for transactions that include the receipt or payment in a foreign currency in advance consideration. The interpretation covers the foreign currency translations when an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising the payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income. IFRIC 22 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, earlier adoption is permitted.



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Risks and Uncertainties

An investment in the Company's shares should be considered highly speculative. An investor should carefully consider each of, and the cumulative effect of, the following risks and uncertainties.

Loan Advances

Pursuant to a Loan Agreement dated December 30, 2015, Max Mind Investments has agreed to loan the Company US\$500,000 with scheduled dates for the loan advances. As of the date of this MD&A, the lender is not in compliance with the loan schedule and has advanced US\$300,000 of the anticipated and scheduled US\$500,000. There is a risk that the lender will default in making loan advance either in full or in a timely manner such that the Company will be required to secure working capital from other sources to sustain operations.

Development Venture

The Company has agreed to permit a third party to mine its Sabi Star properties for a royalty of 20% of the pre-tax cash flows from the business. The Company has also borrowed operating working capital from a company related to its development partner whereby the interest and principal of the loan are to be repaid from the royalty payments. There is no certainty that the development of the property and the royalty payments will be either sufficient or timely with respect to the terms of the debt agreement.

Financing Requirements

While the Company has an agreement to allow a third party to mine its properties, beyond the terms of the agreement, the exploration and development of the Company's properties, including continuing exploration and development of the Sabi Star Property, may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing will result in a delay or indefinite postponement of exploration and or even a loss of a property interest. When such additional capital is required, the Company may pursue sources of such capital through various financing transactions or arrangements, including joint venturing of projects, debt financing, equity financing or other means. Additional financing may not be available when needed or if available, the terms of such financing might not be favourable to the Company and might involve substantial dilution to existing shareholders. The Company may not be successful in locating suitable financing transactions in the time period required or at all, may not obtain the capital required by other means and failure to raise capital when needed would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Dilution Risk

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of Company Shares or securities convertible into Company Shares. The constating documents of the Company will allow it to issue, among other things, an unlimited number of Company shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as may be established by the directors of the Company, in many cases, without the approval of shareholders. The size of future issues of Company shares or securities convertible into Company shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company shares will have on the price of the Company shares cannot be predicted at this time. Any transaction involving the issue of previously authorized but unissued Company shares or securities convertible into Company Shares would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective shareholders of the Company.



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Local Legal, Political and Economic Factors

The Company's operations are conducted in Zimbabwe and, as such, will be exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: terrorism; hostage taking; military repression; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; labour unrest; the risks of war or civil unrest; expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licences, permits and contracts; illegal mining; changes in taxation policies; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. Zimbabwe has a history of political and economic instability. This instability could result in new governments or the adoption of new policies, laws or regulations that might assume a substantially more hostile attitude toward foreign investment, including the imposition of additional taxes. In an extreme case, such a change could result in the termination of contract rights and expropriation of foreign-owned assets.

Historically Disadvantaged Aboriginal People

Zimbabwe is in the process of enacting legislation to assist people of aboriginal descent to overcome perceived historic economic disadvantages. The Indigenisation Act became law in Zimbabwe on April 17, 2008. The Indigenisation Act provides for all companies operating in Zimbabwe to arrange for 51% of their shares or interest therein to be owned by indigenous Zimbabweans, however, recent statements by the Zimbabwe government have indicated that companies will be required to relinquish a lower percentage.

On January 29, 2010, the Zimbabwe Government published regulations with respect to the Indigenisation Act that include the requirement for companies operating in Zimbabwe to provide specified information to the Minister of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment (the "Minister"), including an indigenisation implementation plan, by April 15, 2010. That information, together with responses from all sectors of the Zimbabwe economy, will be used as a basis for determining what amount less than 51% shall apply to any sector and subsector and the maximum period for achieving indigenization. The regulations require the Minister to complete the determinations by February 28, 2011. Mezzotin has filed the necessary documentation with the Minister. There is great uncertainty as to whether the legislation will be enforced in the current form and what impact it will have on companies like Mezzotin and/or the Company.

There is no guarantee that the legislation will be amended, requiring a dilution of the Company's interest in the Sabi Star Property in favour of previously disadvantaged persons. Were such a dilution required, there is no guarantee that the Company would be fully compensated for the interest given up.

Title to Properties

The Company holds its interest in the Sabi Star Property through Mezzotin Investments Pvt. ("Mezzotin"), which is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary. The Company believes that Mezzotin presently holds all necessary licenses and permits required to carry on with activities which it is currently conducting under applicable laws and regulations and that Mezzotin is presently complying in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. All of Mezzotin's claims are under the jurisdiction of the Government Assistant Mining Commissioner in Mutare, Zimbabwe and the Company believes that all of such claims have been pegged in accordance with the provisions of the Zimbabwe Mines and Minerals Act. Title reviews have been performed with respect to the Sabi Star Property. Although title reviews are often done according to industry standards prior to the purchase of a mining property, such reviews do not guarantee or certify that an unforeseen defect in the chain of title will not arise to defeat the claim of the Company which could result in the loss of a property interest.

The mining claims may be terminated in the event the Company fails to pay annual inspection fees or fails to conduct a development work program on the mining claims annually. Under the laws of Zimbabwe, mineral resources belong to the state and governmental concessions and prospecting licenses are required to explore for, exploit, and extract mineral reserves.



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Nature of Exploration and Development

The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

Furthermore, resources and reserves are estimates based upon drilling results, past experience with mining properties, experience of the person making the resource/reserve estimates and many other factors. Resource/reserve estimation is an interpretative process based upon available data. The actual quality and characteristics of mineral deposits and metallurgical recovery rates cannot be known until mining takes place, and will almost certainly differ from the assumptions used to develop reserves. Further, reserves are valued based on current costs and current prices and consequently may be reduced with declines in, or sustained low, metal prices.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, catastrophic equipment failures, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although Company will maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers to be reasonable, its insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability.

Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards that may not be insured against or that Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in Zimbabwe. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that existing or future environmental regulation will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Exchange Controls

Foreign operations may require funding if their cash requirements exceed operating cash flow. To the extent that funding is required, there may be exchange controls limiting such funding or adverse tax consequences associated with such funding. In addition, taxes and exchange controls may affect the dividends received from foreign subsidiaries. Exchange controls may prevent transferring funds abroad.



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Commodity Price Volatility

Any future profitability of the Company's operations will be dependent upon the market price of mineral commodities. Mineral prices, including the price of tantalum, fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, the world supply of mineral commodities and the stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The price of mineral commodities, including the price of tantalum, has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable, thereby having a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition to adversely affecting the Company's reserve or resource estimates and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Foreign Subsidiaries

The Company is a holding company that conducts operations through foreign subsidiaries and substantially all of its assets are held in such entities. Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the parent Company and such entities, or among such entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently. Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations may exist now or in the future, could have an adverse impact on the Company's valuation and stock price.

Governmental Regulation of the Mining Industry

All minerals and fossil fuels are vested in the State of Zimbabwe and may be acquired by companies and individuals through the pegging of claims or applications for Special Grants, Exclusive Prospecting Orders ("EPO") and Mining Leases. All of these are covered by the Mines and Minerals Act and the Mining Regulations. The Mines and Minerals Act was promulgated in 1961 and amendments require approval by Parliament. The Mining Regulations may be amended by the Minister of Mines. The Mines and Minerals Act is currently under review, with the Chamber of Mines having set up a committee to propose amendments. Although the Company believes that the current activities at the Sabi Star Property are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner that could limit or curtail production or development of the Company's properties.



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Additional disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

The requisite disclosure for Venture issuers without significant revenue has been addressed in the Discussion of Operations section.

Subsequent Event

The TSX Venture Exchange has notified the Company that it does not meet the Exchange's continued listing requirements for a Tier 2 issuer. The Company has until July 17, 2017 to remedy the deficiencies. Failure to remedy the deficiencies by the deadline date would result in the Company's listing being transferred to the NEX board of the Exchange. Management of the Company is examining alternatives to remedy the deficiencies, but there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in doing so.

Outstanding Shares

The following table outlines the equity securities of the Company and all other securities of the Company which are convertible into, exercisable or exchangeable for voting or equity securities as of the date of this MD&A:

	Number
Common shares outstanding	48,979,100
Issuable under warrants and options	nil
Total diluted common shares	48,979,100

Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company including the Company's 43-101 Technical Report can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.