MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016

Introduction

This management discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**"), dated February 24, 2017 provides a review of the financial condition and the results of operations of Eurotin Inc. (the "**Company**" or "**Eurotin**"). The review is provided to enable the reader to assess the significant changes in the financial condition of the Company as at and for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2017. This MD&A constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016. This MD&A has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 ("**FY 2016**"), as well as the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three months ended December 31, 2016 ("**Q3 2017**"), the nine months ended December 31, 2016 ("**YTD 2017**"), the three months ended December 31, 2015 ("**Q3 2016**") and the nine months ended December 31, 2015 ("**YTD 2016**"), (the "**Financial Statements**") together with the accompanying notes hereto. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period. Information contained herein is presented as at February 24, 2017, unless otherwise indicated.

The Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements (the "**Financial Statements**") and MD&A have been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the board of directors of the Company and approved by the board of directors on February 24, 2017. The financial information in this MD&A is derived from the Company's Financial Statements, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). All amounts presented are stated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of Eurotin's common shares; (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

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

Cautionary Statements:

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "**forward-looking statements**"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “continues”, “forecasts”, “projects”, “predicts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “believes”, or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company’s ability to predict or control. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, price volatility for precious metals, changes in equity markets, timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms, the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data, the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company’s expectations, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, exchange rate fluctuations, changes in economic and political conditions and other risks involved in the mining industry, as well as those risk factors listed in the “Risk Factors” section below. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Such statements are based on a number of assumptions that may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following: the availability of financing for the Company’s exploration and acquisition activities; operating and exploration and development costs; its ability to retain and attract skilled staff and consultants; timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for exploration projects and other operations; market competition; and general business and economic conditions.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

Background

On April 18, 2011, Eurotin, a capital pool company, completed its qualifying transaction (the **“Qualifying Transaction”)** originally announced on February 6, 2009 and subsequently amended on September 18, 2009. The Qualifying Transaction involved the acquisition of Stannico Resources Inc. (“**Stannico**”) through an amalgamation completed on May 18, 2011. The Company’s stock symbol was changed from “ERT.P” to “TIN” in connection with the completion of the Qualifying Transaction. Concurrent with the completion of the Qualifying Transaction the Company changed its fiscal year end to March 31, 2011.

The head office and registered office of each of the Company and Stannico are located at 320 Bay Street East, Suite 1600, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 4A6

Stannico was incorporated on October 9, 2008 as 2187223 Ontario Inc. under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). Articles of amendment were subsequently filed on December 18, 2008 to change the name to Stannico Resources Inc. Stannico acquired 100% of the issued common shares of Minas De Estaño De España, S.L.U. **("MESPA" or "MEE"),** a private corporation incorporated on November 29, 2006, whose business is the exploration, research, exploitation and utilization of mining deposits, resources and substances, as well as the establishment of industries related to them, to obtain mining, industrial and chemical products and processed products in general. The acquisition was accomplished through an exchange of shares which resulted in the former shareholders of MEE obtaining control of the Stannico. Stannico was formed by the principal shareholders of MEE for the purposes of the MEE acquisition and to raise and facilitate funding in capital markets for the MEE exploration and development programs.

On July 26, 2011, Eurotin closed a private placement, with a syndicate of agents (the "**Private Placement**"). Under the Private Placement Eurotin issued 15,625,000 special warrants at an issue price of $0.80 per special warrant for gross proceeds of $12,500,000. The proceeds of this Private Placement are being used primarily to accelerate the exploration and development of the Company's Spanish properties.

Each special warrant, subject to the penalty provision (as outlined below) and subject to adjustments in certain circumstances, was exercisable into one unit of Eurotin, with each unit comprised of one common share of Eurotin (a **"Common Share"**) and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant of Eurotin, for no additional consideration. Each full warrant (a **"Warrant"**) entitled the holder to purchase one Common Share for a period of 2 years following the closing at an exercise price of $1.20 per Warrant.

All unexercised special warrants were deemed to be exercised at 4:00 pm (Toronto time) on the earlier of: (a) November 27, 2011; and (b) the third business day after the date a final receipt is issued by each of the applicable securities regulatory authorities in Canada (except Quebec), for a final prospectus qualifying the distribution of the securities issuable upon exercise or deemed exercise of the special warrants. As such final receipts were issued on September 21, 2011, the special warrants were deemed to be exercised on September 26, 2011.

As consideration for services in connection with the Private Placement, Eurotin paid the syndicate of agents a cash commission equal to 6% of the gross proceeds of the offering and has issued compensation options equal to 5% of the special warrants sold pursuant to the Private Placement. The compensation options were deemed to be exercised into broker warrants on the same date as the exercise of the special warrants. Each broker warrant is exercisable into one broker unit at an exercise price of $0.80 per broker unit. The broker units were issued on the same terms as the special warrant units and shall be subject to the same penalty provision.

The Company entered into an advisory services agreement effective June 24, 2011, in conjunction with the private placement described above, wherein an amount equal to 1% of the gross proceeds of the private placement were payable to the advisor. The agreement terminated on the completion date of the offering, September 26, 2011.

On September 21, 2011, a receipt was issued for the final prospectus filed in connection with the qualification for distribution of the securities underlying the 15,625,000 special warrants issued on July 26, 2011. 15,625,000 Common Shares and 7,812,500 Warrants were issued on September 26, 2011, being the third business day following the issuance of this receipt, as each Special Warrant automatically converted into one free trading Common Share and one-half of one free trading Warrant. The fair value of the 7,812,500 Warrants was estimated to be $722,169 using a fair market technique incorporating Black-Scholes valuation model on the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%; volatility 100%; risk free rate 0.89%; and expected life of 1.84 years.

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value. Since the date of incorporation, the Company has completed a number of private placements for common shares and units consisting of common shares and warrants to raise the working capital for its exploration work in Spain and general corporate activities.

The business activities of the Company are primarily focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties in Spain.

As general economic conditions continue to be difficult and stability appears to be returning to financial and commodity markets have further deteriorated, along with the ability to raise equity for mining companies and projects generally, and exploration companies in particular, significant uncertainty concerning the short and medium term outlook mining companies persists. The Board of Directors and management of the Company will continue to monitor these developments and their effect on its business.

Corporate Development Highlights

i. On May 4, 2016, 98,350 vested options expired unexercised.
ii. On June 1, 2016, MESPA and SPIB agreed to modify the dates to deliver feasibility study for the Oropesa Tin Property (the “Feasibility Study”) originally set on December 31, 2015 and start-up the mine on July 1, 2017 while the rest of the Agreement remained valid and binding. Under the terms of the modified agreement the Feasibility Study must be completed on July 1, 2017 and the mine Start-up Three (3) years after the resolution of the Administration granting the exploitation permit. MESPA shall finance the Feasibility Study with a maximum amount of €1,200,000 or such a lower amount to complete a Feasibility Study that satisfies the Administration requirements to grant the exploitation permit.
iii. On November 9, 2016, 40,000 vested options expired unexercised.
iv. On November 11, 2016, the Company, through MESPA -its wholly-owned Spanish subsidiary-, received the approval from the Andalucía mining authorities to register under the Spanish Mining Act the ownership of the 100% interest in the Oropesa property.
v. During FY 2017, the Company received advances totaling $1,190,375 from Mark Wellings a current shareholder, director and officer of the Company.

The Oropesa Drill Program

During Q3 2017 the Company finalized a new 16 core holes infill drill program at Oropesa totalling 3,192 meters as was announced by the Company pursuant to a press release issued on January 16, 2017.

The Company provided an updated resource estimate pursuant to a press release issued on November 3, 2015 and a technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("**NI 43-101**") which was filed on SEDAR on December 16, 2015 (the "**Updated Mineral Resource Estimate**"). The previous resource estimate was provided pursuant to a press release issued on June 10, 2014 and an NI 43-101 technical report filed on SEDAR on July 24, 2015.

Mineral Resource Estimate Update Highlights

Improved geological interpretation resulted in in better grades. The table below highlights the differences between the higher grade portions (above a cut-off of 0.2% Sn) reported in the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and the previous estimate.

Resource Type	**Sn Grade 2015**	**Sn Grade 2014**	**% Difference**
Indicated	0.56%	0.41%	+37.6%
Inferred	0.52%	0.41%	+26.6%
Resource Type	**Tonnes 2015 (Mt)**	**Tonnes 2014 (Mt)**	**%Difference**
Indicated	9.16	12.30	-25.5%
Inferred	3.33	3.59	- 7.1%
Resource Type	**Sn Metal (kt) 2015**	**Sn Metal (kt) 2014**	**%Difference**
Indicated	51.7	50.4	+ 2.5%
Inferred	17.4	14.8	+17.5%

The differences between the two resource estimates are primarily the result of:

- The updated geological interpretation, independently confirmed by SRK, which reflects a more strata bound and folded mineralisation model.
- An increase in the assay cut-off grade boundaries between mineralized zones and the lower grade host rock from 0.1% Sn to 0.25% Sn, retaining good continuity.
- Reporting of additional block model material at depth, supported by the greater depth considered to be reasonable for eventual open pit mining, which has allowed the full extent of the geological model (to 265 m from surface) to be reported as part of the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate.
- The inclusion of results from previously drilled, but only recently assayed drill core.
- The addition of the results of the April 2015 drill program.

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Statement

The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate has been reported above a marginal cut-off grade of 0.1% Sn. This represents the material which has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining methods.

The table below is the Updated Oropesa Mineral Resource Estimate broken out per weathering zone and grade category. The statement is based on calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

Category	Weathering Zone	Grade Category %Sn	Tonnes (kt)	Tin	
				% Sn	Metal (Sn t)
Indicated	Oxide	>0.2	68	0.53	365
		0.1-0.2	11	0.14	15
	Transition	>0.2	1,957	0.59	11,490
		0.1-0.2	127	0.14	180
	Fresh	>0.2	7,135	0.56	39,845
		0.1-0.2	149	0.16	245
Inferred	Oxide	>0.2	70	0.46	320
		0.1-0.2	8	0.17	15
	Transition	>0.2	1,191	0.43	5,120
		0.1-0.2	36	0.19	70
	Fresh	>0.2	2,073	0.58	11,995
		0.1-0.2	0.1	0.14	0.2
Subtotal Indicated	Oxide	>0.1	80	0.48	380
	Transition	>0.1	2,084	0.56	11,670
	Fresh	>0.1	7,284	0.55	40,090
Subtotal Inferred	Oxide	>0.1	78	0.43	335
	Transition	>0.1	1,227	0.42	5,190
	Fresh	>0.1	2,074	0.58	11,995
Total Indicated >0.1			**9,448**	**0.55**	**52,140**
Total Inferred >0.1			**3,379**	**0.52**	**17,520**

1. The marginal cut-off grade used for resource reporting is 0.1% tin. Almost all of the resource is situated above the maximum depth reached by a conceptual pit shell based on the following parameters, which remain consistent with the Company's 2014 PEA study:
    a. A tin price of USD23,250/t derived from market consensus long term price forecasts, with a 30% uplift as appropriate for assessing eventual economic potential of Mineral Resources;
    b. A tin process recovery of 71%;
    c. A cost of USD15/t for processing, USD4/t G&A and USD5/t for mining;
    d. A slope angle of 52^{0} .
2. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.
3. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. The reporting standard adopted for the reporting of the MRE uses the terminology, definitions and guidelines given in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) as required by NI 43-101.

The following two tables show comparative grade-tonnage gradations for the October 2015 and the June 2014 models at a variety of cut off grades.

2015 model	Indicated		Inferred	
Cut Off (Sn%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Sn Grade	Tonnes (Mt)	Sn Grade
0.1%	9.45	0.55%	3.38	0.52%
0.2%	9.16	0.56%	3.33	0.52%
0.3%	8.14	0.60%	2.99	0.55%
0.4%	6.68	0.66%	1.99	0.65%
0.5%	4.90	0.73%	1.22	0.79%
0.6%	3.39	0.81%	0.93	0.86%

2014 model	Indicated		Inferred	
Cut Off (Sn%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Sn Grade	Tonnes (Mt)	Sn Grade
0.1%	14.87	0.37%	4.34	0.37%
0.2%	12.30	0.41%	3.59	0.41%
0.3%	7.44	0.52%	2.14	0.53%
0.4%	4.90	0.61%	1.30	0.64%
0.5%	3.03	0.70%	0.92	0.73%
0.6%	1.87	0.80%	0.61	0.82%

The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oropesa Project is based on 50,699 metres of drilling for a total of 240 drill holes. In comparison to the previous Mineral Resource estimate for June 2014, the database includes an additional three holes for 980 metres of diamond core drilling completed during the latest phase of exploration, with an additional 4 holes for some 754 metres which were not available in time for the 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate. In addition, some 47 samples from six drill holes have been submitted for analysis from previously non-sampled drill core.

On August 6, 2014, the Company received the results of a positive independent Preliminary Economic Assessment (the "PEA") from SRK, the highlights of which are:

- After tax NPV (5%) is US$99 million and IRR is 20.2% assuming a tin price of US$27,000 per tonne.
- Mine life of 11.7 years at a production rate of 1 million tonnes per annum.
- Open pit mining operations restricted to a depth of 200 meters with the potential of further expanding the deposit to depth and along strike particularly to the east.
- Initial capital cost of 106.4 million

The PEA methodology, details, appendix, appendix and accompanying Mineral Resource Estimate Report are posted at www.sedar.com

Mineral Properties

Oropesa

On February 15, 2008, MESPA acquired the right to earn a 100% interest in Oropesa Investigation Permit No. 13.050 ("**IP Oropesa**") from Sondeos y Perforaciones Industriales del Bierzo, SA ("**SPIB**"). The property (the "**Oropesa tin Property**") is situated in Spain within the North East part of the Region of Andalucía and totals 23.4km^2.

MESPA satisfied the terms to earn a 50% interest in IP Oropesa by spending €1,500,000 on exploration on the Oropesa tin Property over a three year period. A further 50% equity interest in IP Oropesa could be acquired by MESPA by either:

(1) granting SPIB a 1.35% net smelter royalty; or

(2) paying to SPIB 0.90% of the value of the metal reserves at the time of feasibility; and

in the event of commercial production, the issuance by the Company to SPIB of 4% of the equity of the entity which holds IP Oropesa.

MESPA has also agreed to make annual lease payments to SPIB of €18,000.

In January 2013, MESPA exercised its right to acquire the remaining 50% interest in IP Oropesa by granting to SPIB a 1.35% net smelter royalty

On January 30, 2013, the necessary agreements for the transfer to Eurotin of a 100% interest in IP Oropesa were finalized and signed by the parties. Pursuant to a Sale and Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") dated January 30, 2013, SPIB has now transferred to Eurotin's wholly-owned subsidiary MESPA, a 100% interest in IP Oropesa. Also, as of January 30, 2013, MESPA and SPIB have entered into a Shareholder Agreement (the Sale and Purchase Agreement and the Shareholder Agreement collectively referred to herein as the "**Agreements**") relating to their respective continuing interests in the Oropesa Tin Property.

The salient terms of the Agreements include:

1. A transfer to MESPA of a 100% interest in IP Oropesa. The transfer application was submitted on May 30, 2016. On November 11, 2016 the transfer was authorized and the title is currently registered to the Company's wholly owned subsidiary.

2. MESPA agrees to deliver a scoping study for the Oropesa Tin Property (the "Scoping Study") by July 2014. In the event that MESPA does not deliver the Scoping Study by July 2014, or the Scoping Study is not positive, a 50% interest in the IP Oropesa shall revert back to SPIB. MESPA, at its option, may extend the deadline for delivery of the Scoping Study by payment to SPIB of €20,000 on a quarterly basis until such time as the Scoping Study is delivered. The positive Scoping Study was delivered to SPIB within the agreed period and no payment was necessary.

3. MESPA agrees to deliver a feasibility study for the Oropesa Tin Property (the "Feasability Study") by December 31, 2015 and start-up the mine on July 1, 2017. The terms contemplated herein shall be deemed suspended by force majeure and for the time needed by MESPA to comply with any corresponding administrative proceedings, including, without limitation, the filling of documents and remedying deficiencies.

4. MESPA shall pay to SPIB a 1.35% NSR from the sale of tin concentrate from the Oropesa Tin Property.

5. Upon determination of the feasibility of the project, SPIB shall be issued common shares of MESPA so that SPIB becomes a 4% shareholder of MESPA, which percentage ownership shall be fixed and not subject to further dilution.

6. MESPA and SPIB shall establish a technical committee consisting of three individuals, two of which shall be appointed by MESPA and one by SPIB. Until delivery of the Scoping Study, all decisions of the technical committee must be unanimous; however, any lack of unanimity cannot delay advancement of the Scoping Study or other project related work. Following delivery of the Scoping Study, all decisions of the technical committee shall be effective if taken by a majority of its members.

7. SPIB shall be contracted by MESPA for all drilling on the Oropesa Tin Property subject to SPIB's capacity to fulfil MESPA's requirements and competitive pricing for its services.

8. For all other works and matters to do with the commercial exploitation of the Oropesa Tin Property, excluding plant construction, SPIB shall be given the opportunity to participate in an open tender process. The results from the open tender process will be kept confidential from SPIB and, to the extent that SPIB has presented a bid, SPIB will not participate in the decision making process of the technical committee. If however (i) SPIB's quotes for any contract or work are competitive and not more than 2% greater than those of an unrelated third party, and (ii) SPIB can demonstrate that it has equal or better technical ability and equipment to fulfil the contract or work, MESPA agrees to give preferential treatment to use SPIB as the contractor.

On June 1, 2016 MESPA and SPIB agreed to modify such dates while the rest of the Agreement remained valid and binding. Under the terms of the modified agreement the Feasibility Study must be completed on July 1, 2017 and the mine Start-up Three (3) years after the resolution of the Administration granting the exploitation permit. MESPA shall finance the Feasibility Study with a maximum amount of €1,200,000 or such a lower amount to complete a Feasibility Study that satisfies the Administration requirements to grant the exploitation permit.

In the event the Feasibility Study is not completed by the 1st July 2017 due to lack of funding by MESPA then SPIB will have the right to recover up to 50% of the Oropesa Permit for no further consideration and with the rights and liabilities attached to it, unless the lack of funding was due to force majeure.

Lack of financing as force majeure is defined in Clause 6.3 of the Sale Purchase Agreement dated 30 January 2013 as follows: Absolute impossibility of both MESPA and SPIB obtaining finance in the market for the project. Otherwise it will not be understood lack of financing as Force Majeure"

Santa Maria

On December 11, 2010, MEE and Quercus Explorations y Mining S.A. ("**QEM**") entered into an agreement (which amended and replaced a previous agreement between the parties dated August 8, 2008) (the **"Santa Maria Agreement"**), whereby both parties agreed to form and enter into a joint venture as it relates to the "Santa Maria" property (the "**Santa Maria Property**"). The Santa Maria Property is located approximately 50 kilometers north of Caceres in Extremadura Province in West Central Spain. The Santa Maria Property is comprised of Investigation Permit Ampliacion Retamar nº 10.220 and Investigation Permit Retamar nº 10.201 (**"IP Santa Maria"**), both of which were held by QEM. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, a new company – Minas De Estaño De Extremadura, S.L. ("**MESEX**") – was incorporated on February 25, 2011, and the parties agreed that the IP Santa Maria shall be transferred to MESEX. The parties further agreed that Eurotin and QEM will own an initial interest of 60% and 40%, respectively, of MESEX and that Eurotin may increase its interest up to 85%. In consideration for its interest in MESEX, Eurotin (or Stannico) has paid to QEM:

(a) US$200,000 through the issuance of 1,386,667 common shares of Stannico (which were exchanged for 1,040,000 Common Shares of the Company upon completion of the Qualifying Transaction) at an issue price of CDN$0.15 per share; and

(b) €145,000 in cash.

In addition, €265,000 in cash has been paid to QEM for certain information relating to the Santa Maria Property.

In addition to the Santa Maria Agreement, the two shareholders of MESEX have also entered into a shareholders' agreement with respect to their shareholdings in MESEX. The Santa Maria Agreement and the shareholders' agreement will govern the relationship between parties with respect to their shareholdings in MESEX and the Santa Maria Property. The Company has accounted for the joint venture as a subsidiary. Accordingly, the payments made to date have been accounted for as mineral property expenditures. The non-controlling interests in the net assets of the consolidated subsidiary are identified separately from the Company's equity therein. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in excess of their interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the Company except to the extent that the non-controlling interests have a binding obligation and are able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

On October 19, 2011, MEE sold its 60% participation in MESEX to Stannico and the transfer was executed and notarized as a deed.

On October 25, 2011, a Permits Transfer Agreement relating to IP Santa Maria was executed and notarized as a deed. This deed was confirmed and ratified by MESEX the following day. On December 9, 2011, MESEX submitted all relevant documents and information required by law and formally applied to the Extremadura Mining Authority for the mandatory authorization of the transfer. The company received such authorization on March 9, 2012.

At March 31, 2014, as there was no planned activity for the next twelve months, the Company wrote off the Santa Maria Property with an impairment of mineral properties and deferred expenditures of $2,854,623 recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. As at December 31, 2016 as there is not planned activity for the next twelve months, the Santa Maria Property continues to be valued at nil.

Selected Financial Information

The following table sets forth selected financial information of the Company for the past eight quarters.

	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 2016	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 2016	Quarter ended June 30, 2016	Twelve Months ended March 31, 2016 (audited)	Quarter ended March 31, 2016
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Income from Operations	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss for the period	$(117,053)	$(174,287)	$(178,252)	$(418,401)	$(9,109)
Diluted Gain (Loss) per share	$(0.00)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.02)	$(0.06)
Total Assets	$14,708,443	$14,433,759	$14,479,054	$13,986,346	$13,986,346
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$2,190,668	$1,798,931	$1,669,939	$998,979	$998,979
Cash	$66,361	$157,913	$456,198	$11,901	$11,901
Mineral Properties and Deferred Expenditure	$14,247,674	$13,940,983	$13,706,186	$13,628,735	$13,628,735
Total equity	$12,517,775	$12,634,828	$12,809,115	$12,987,367	$12,987,367

	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 2015	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 2015	Quarter ended June 30, 2015	Twelve Months ended March 31, 2015 (audited)	Quarter ended March 31, 2015
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Income from Operations	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss for the period (1)	$(181,648)	$(98,036)	$664,133	$(765,152)	$(181,925)
Diluted Gain (Loss) per share	$(0.001)	$(0.001)	$0.01	$(0.07)	$(0.001)
Total Assets	$13,666,066	$13,558,596	$13,469,724	$13,254,904	$13,254,904
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$2,036,299	$1,747,181	$1,572,273	$2,738,413	$2,738,413
Cash	$89,390	$17,405	$53,648	$8,110	$8,110
Mineral Properties and Deferred Expenditure	$13,299,779	$13,240,821	$13,127,404	$12,982,657	$12,982,657
Total equity	$11,629,767	$11,811,415	$11,897,451	$10,516,491	$10,516,491

(1) The quarter ended June 30, 2015 was restated to correct a gain on debt settlement of $793,741 allocated to contributed surplus.

Results of Operations

Consolidated Operating Results

This section should be read in conjunction with the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for Q3 2017, YTD 2017, Q3 2016 and YTD 2016, respectively, and the notes associated therewith. Note: the Company does not have any material revenues as it is an exploration company.

The Company reported a comprehensive loss of $117,053 and net loss of $0.00 per share during Q3 2017, compared to a comprehensive loss of $181,648 and net loss of $0.01 per share for Q3 2016.

The Company reported a comprehensive loss of $469,592 and net loss of $0.02 per share during YTD 2017, compared to a comprehensive gain of $384,449 and net gain of $0.05 per share for YTD 2016.

During Q3 2017 and YTD 2017, there were significant changes included in the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements Statement of Comprehensive Loss as compared to Q3 2016 and YTD 2016. Some of these major changes were as follows:

- There was no activity on the Santa Maria property during both YTD 2017 and YTD 2016. An impairment of $2,854,623 for all the mineral properties and deferred exploration expenses was posted in the year ended March 31, 2014 and there are no planned activities for the next twelve months;
- A reduction in consulting and professional fees from $232,416 in Q3 2016 (YTD 2016 $ 301,186) to $39,369 in Q3 2017 (YTD 2017 $ 172,782), primarily due to the reduction in legal expenses and the Resources update consulting fees during undertaken in Q3 2016;
- An increase in administrative and travel expenses from $25,537 in Q3 2016 (YTD 2016 $122,236) to $37,230 in Q3 2017 (YTD 2017 $141,193), due primarily to the increased expenses and travel related drilling activities in Oropesa; and
- A reduction in foreign exchange gain from $143,445 in Q3 2016 (YTD 2016 $91,385) to $22,890 in Q3 2017 (YTD 2017 $20,360), primarily due to a more steady conversion rates YTD 2017;

Consolidated Financial Position

This section should be read in conjunction with the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, the Statements of Changes in Equity as at December 31, 2016, the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the nine months period ended December 31, 2016 and the Audited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and the Statements of Changes in Equity as at March 31, 2016.

Note 2 to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016 sets out the IFRS accounting principles applied in preparing the financial statements.

The Company's cash balance as at December 31, 2016 was $66,361 (March 31, 2016 – $11,901).

Current assets of the Company as at December 31, 2016, were $460,689 (March 31, 2016 - $345,329) representing cash balances of $66,361 (March 31, 2016 - $11,901) and VAT receivable and prepaid expenses of $394,328 (March 31, 2016 - $333,428). Total consolidated assets as at December 31, 2016 were $14,708,443 (March 31, 2016 - $13,986,346), which were comprised of current assets of $460,689 (March 31, 2015- $345,329), equipment of $80 (March 31, 2016 - $12,282) and mining properties and deferred exploration expenditures of $14,247,674 (March 31, 2016 - $13,628,735). These assets were financed by proceeds from the various private placements of shares and units in the Company and the issuance of shares in exchange for the acquisition of mineral properties, and loans.

Pursuant to Spanish regulations, as an exploration stage company, VAT paid by the Company is recoverable by the Company within six months of the submission of the refund application provided that the application is not still under review by the Spanish taxation authorities. After such period, if the amount is not refunded, interest will begin to accrue on the amount payable. The Company is confident that 100% of outstanding VAT refunds will be recovered under these rules. During Q3 2017, the Company recovered VAT of €5,911.83 (Q3 2016 €13,342) and YTD 2017 €19,716.87 (YTD 2016 €35,349). As at December 31, 2016 the Company has €63,726 VAT receivables outstanding

Current liabilities as at December 31, 2016 were $2,190,668 (March 31, 2016 - $998,979), which are comprised largely of expenditures incurred relating to exploration, drilling and evaluation costs, general and administrative expenses including professional fees and advances from shareholders.

During Q3 2017, the Company spent $306,691 ($ 618,939 YTD 2017) on its exploration programs at the Oropesa property compared with $59,958 in Q3 2016 ($ 317,122 YTD 2016). These expenditures included the following:

Eurotin Inc.

Oropesa	As up to March. 31, 2016	From April 01,2016 to June 30,2016	From July 01,2016 to September 30,2016	From October 01,2016 to December 31,2016	As up at December 31,2016
Drilling	$ 8,149,294	$ -	$ 164,029	$ 251,364	$ 8,564,687
Lab & Consultants	3,684,888	77,451	69,934	36,343	3,868,616
Other Expenses	1,794,552	-	834	18,984	1,814,370
Sub Total	13,628,735	77,451	234,797	306,691	14,247,674
Impairment	-	-		-	-
Total	$ 13,628,735	$ 77,451	$ 234,797	$ 306,691	$ 14,247,674

Santa Maria	As up to March. 31, 2016	From April 01,2016 to June 30,2016	From July 01,2016 to September 30,2016	From October 01,2016 to December 31,2016	As up at December 31,2016
Drilling	$ 567,842	$ -	$ -	$ -	567,842
Lab & Consultants	1,226,550	-	-	-	1,226,550
Other Expenses	1,060,231	-	-	-	1,060,231
Sub Total	2,854,623	-	-	-	2,854,623
Impairment	(2,854,623)	-	-	-	(2,854,623)
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0

Oropesa + Santa Maria	As up to March. 31, 2016	From April 01,2016 to June 30,2016	From July 01,2016 to September 30,2016	From October 01,2016 to December 31,2016	As up at December 31,2016
Drilling	$ 8,717,137	$ -	$ 164,029	$ 251,364	$ 9,132,530
Lab & Consultants	4,911,438	77,451	69,934	36,343	5,095,166
Other Expenses	2,854,783	-	834	18,984	2,874,601
Sub Total	16,483,358	77,451	234,797	306,691	17,102,297
Impairment	(2,854,623)	-	-	-	(2,854,623)
Total	$ 13,628,735	$ 77,451	$ 234,797	$ 306,691	$ 14,247,674

At March 31, 2014, as there was no planned activity on its Santa Maria Property for the next twelve months, the Company wrote off the carrying value of such property with an impairment of mineral properties and deferred expenditures of $2,854,623 recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

The funds expended YTD 2017 on the Oropesa exploration program have been included in mineral properties and deferred expenditures on the statement of financial position.

The last available results are posted on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Consolidated Cash Flows

Cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2016 of $673,399 compared with $105,962 during the nine months ended December 31,2015, were primarily provided by in an increase in the amounts payable and other liabilities of $1,216,089 and by an increase in amounts receivable and other assets of $60,900 . There was no offsetting revenue during YTD 2016 and YTD 2017)

Cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2016 was $618,939 compared with $317,122 during the nine months ended December 31, 2015 which was mainly attributable to expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets.

There were no financing activities undertaken by the Company during the nine months ended December 31, 2016 compared with $292,440 during the nine months ended December 31, 2015, provided by the gross proceeds of a private placement and by a debt settlement in shares

Q4 2017 Outlook

The Company will continue to pursue strategic alternatives. The priority is to complete the metallurgical testwork and a feasibility study for its Oropesa Tin project. Achievement of this objective remains dependent on the Company's ability to access necessary financing, as required. The Company is looking to acquire further financing through a rights offering or private placement and continues to operate as prudently as possible with an emphasis on cost containment.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are:

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility and dividend yield of the share option.

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Functional currency

The functional currency for the Company and each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of the parent company and its material subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments about indicators like the currency that mainly influences costs and the currency in which those costs will be settled, and the currency in which funds from financial activities are generated. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

Taxes

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amounts receivables and amounts payable. Unless otherwise noted the Company does not expect to be exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The Company estimates that the fair value of these financial instruments approximates carrying value.

At initial recognition, all financial instruments are classified in one of the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. Assets in this category include cash and amounts receivable and other assets. As at December 31, 2016, the Company's financial assets were $368,031 compared with $242,966 as at March 31, 2016.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. Any gains or losses arising from the realization of other financial liabilities are included in the profit (loss) statement. Liabilities in this category include amounts payable and other liabilities and due to related parties. As at December 31, 2016, the Company's financial liabilities were $2,190,668 compared with $998,979 as at March 31, 2016.

Contractual Commitments

As at December 31, 2016, the Company is committed to future minimum payments in Euros under a warehouse rental agreement as follows:

Eurotin	Amount C$	Amount Euro
For the year ended March 31, 2017	Nil	1,058
Total	**Nil**	**1,058**

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company had a negative working capital as at December 31, 2016 of $1,729,979 compared with a negative working capital at March 31, 2016 of $653,650. During Q3 2017, the Company has received $480,375 (YTD 2017 $1,190,375) in advances from a shareholder (please refer to the Corporate Highlights section).

The Company funds its exploration activities through equity financing. On May 1, 2015, the Company completed a private placement for gross proceeds of $330,644 through the issuance of 6,612,874 common shares in the capital of the Company at a price of $0.05 per common share. The Company also issued an additional 2,000,000 Common shares to an arm's length party to pay amounts owing at a deemed issuance price of $0.05 per common share for a total of $100,000.

On June 16, 2015, the Company also has entered into agreements with certain directors and officers of the Company with respect to issuing shares in return for the cancellation of debt owed to these individuals. The subscribers have agreed to reduce the aggregate amount owing to them of $1,153,333 by 30% to $807,333 and to accept an aggregate of 11,533,330 Common Shares at a deemed issue price of $0.07 per common Share in satisfaction of the remaining outstanding debt.

On September 4, 2015, the Company also entered into agreements with a creditor of the Company with respect to issuing shares in return for the cancellation of debt owed to that individual. The subscriber has agreed to reduce the aggregate amount owing to it of $80,399 by 30% to $55,999 and to accept an aggregate of 799,987 Common Shares at a deemed issue price of $0.07 per common Share in satisfaction of the remaining outstanding debt.

On March 22, 2016, the Company also entered into agreements with Mark Wellings a Director, Officer and Shareholder of the Company and certain other creditors of the Company with respect to issuing shares in return for the cancellation of debt owed to these individuals. The subscribers have accepted an aggregate of 10,386,665 Common Shares at a deemed issue price of $0.15 per common Share in satisfaction of the $1,558,000 outstanding debt.

At this time, the Company is not anticipating an ongoing profit from operations; therefore, it will rely on its ability to obtain equity or debt financing to finance current and future exploration programs. The Company may need additional capital, and may raise additional funds should its management and board of directors deem it advisable.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital shortfall of $1,711,646, compared with a working capital shortfall at March 31, 2016 of $653,650, had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $18,787,774 (March 31, 2016 - $18,419,390) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. Although the Company has negative working capital, it believes that with the current operations on care and maintenance and, continued conversion of some of its current liabilities into shares it will have sufficient capital to operate over the next 12 months. However additional funding will be necessary to complete the Feasibility Study for its Oropesa Tin Property.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements as at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2016.

Outstanding Share Data

Common Shares

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares, with no par value (the "**Common Shares**"), of which 23,988,950 were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016. On March 11, 2016, the Company announced that the TSX Venture has approved the consolidation of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares on a 1 for 10 basis. The consolidation was approved by shareholders at the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders held on February 24, 2016.

Share Purchase Warrants

As at December 31, 2016, Nil Common Share purchase warrants ("Warrants") were outstanding.

Employee Stock options

As at December 31, 2016, nil options ("Options") were outstanding under the Company's stock option plan for directors, officers and consultants of the Company.

The following table shows the number of Common Shares, Warrants and Options issued and outstanding as at the date of this MD&A:

Eurotin	Issued and Outstanding	WA Exercise Price
Common Shares	23,988,950	NA
Warrants	-	NA
Options	-	NA
Total Fully Diluted	23,988,950	NA

Risks Factors Relating to the Company's Business and Industry

Due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of exploration and development of the mineral properties in Spain, the Company may be subject to significant risks. Readers should carefully consider all such risks, including those set out in the discussion below.

The Company's actual exploration, development and operating results may be very different from those expected as of the date of this MD&A.

The following is a description of the principal risk factors that will affect Eurotin.

Financial and Operating History

<u>Limited Business History</u>

The Company has only recently commenced operations, is in the early stages of exploration and development, has no history of operating earnings and must be considered a start-up. The likelihood of success of the Company must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complication and delays frequently encountered in connection with the establishment of any business. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and lack of revenues. The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further operations or to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. There is no assurance that the Company can generate revenues, operate profitably, or provide a return on investment, or that it will successfully implement its plans.

Dependence on Exploration Projects

The Oropesa and Santa Maria Properties (the "**Properties**") are the Company's only material properties and are in the early exploration stage without a known body of commercial ore. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search and evaluation of mineral deposits on the Properties will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore. Furthermore, unless the Company acquires additional properties or projects, any adverse developments affecting the Properties or the Company's rights to develop the Properties, could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Cash Flow and Liquidity

Additional Funding Requirements

The Company has limited financial resources, has earned nominal revenue since commencing operations, and has no source of operating cash flow. The Company will require additional financing to continue its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, or that the terms of such financing will be favorable for further exploration and development of its projects. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development and the property interests of the Company with the possible dilution or loss of such interests. Further, revenues, financings and profits, if any, will depend upon various factors, including the success, if any, of exploration programs and general market conditions for natural resources.

Property Commitments

The Company's mining properties may be subject to various land payments, royalties and/or work commitments. Failure by the Company to meet its payment obligations or otherwise fulfill its commitments under these agreements could result in the loss of related property interests.

Potential Joint Ventures

Due to the cost of establishing and operating mining operations, the Company may enter into joint ventures on one or more of its properties. Any failure of such joint venture partners to meet their obligations to the Company or to third parties could have a material adverse effect on the joint ventures and the Company as a result. In addition, the Company may be unable to exert influence over strategic decisions made in respect of such properties.

General Risks Inherent in the Business

Operational Risks

The Company will be subject to a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including: environmental pollution, accidents or spills, industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials, labour disputes, catastrophic accidents, fires, blockades or other acts of social activism, changes in the regulatory environment, impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations, natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes, ground movements, cave-ins, and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technological failure of exploration methods.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the properties of the Company, personal injury or death, environmental damage or, regarding the exploration or development activities of the Company, increased costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, the Company may be subject to liability or sustain loss for certain risks and hazards against which the Company cannot insure or which the Company may elect not to insure because of the cost. This lack of insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Competition for Mineral Acquisition Opportunities

Significant and increasing competition exists for mineral acquisition opportunities throughout the world. As a result of this competition, some of which is with larger, more established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources, the Company may be unable to acquire rights to exploit additional attractive mining properties on terms that the Company considers acceptable. If the Company is not able to acquire such interests, this could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company.

Exploration and Development Activities May Not be Successful

Exploration for, and development of, mineral properties involves significant financial risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling, constructing mining and processing facilities at a site, developing metallurgical processes and extracting minerals from the ore. The Company cannot ensure that its future exploration and development programs will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

Also, substantial expenses may be incurred on exploration projects which are subsequently abandoned due to poor exploration results or the inability to define reserves which can be mined economically. Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow. Estimates of proven and probable reserves and cash operating costs are, to a large extent, based upon detailed geological and engineering analysis. There have been no feasibility studies conducted in order to derive estimates of capital and operating costs including, among others, anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, ground and mining conditions, expected recovery rates of minerals from the ore, and anticipated environmental and regulatory compliance costs.

It is possible that actual costs and economic returns of future mining operations may differ materially from the Company’s best estimates. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase and to require more capital than anticipated. These additional costs could have an adverse impact on the Company’s future cash flows, earnings results of operations and financial condition.

Properties May be Subject to Defects in Title

The Company has investigated its rights to explore and exploit the Oropesa and Santa Maria Properties and, to the best of its knowledge, its rights are in good standing. However, no assurance can be given that such rights will not be revoked, or significantly altered, to its detriment. There can also be no assurance that the Company’s rights will not be challenged or impugned by third parties.

Some of the Company’s mineral claims may overlap with other mineral claims owned by third parties which may be considered senior in title to the Company’s mineral claims. The junior claim is only invalid in the areas where it overlaps a senior claim. The Company has not determined which, if any, of the Company’s mineral claims is junior to a mineral claim held by a third party.

Although the Company is not aware of any existing title uncertainties with respect to the Oropesa and Santa Maria Properties, there is no assurance that such uncertainties will not result in future losses or additional expenditures, which could have an adverse impact on the Company future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Environmental and Health Risks

Environmental, Health and Safety Risks

Mining and exploration companies such as the Company must comply with a complex set of environmental, health and safety laws, regulations, guidelines and permitting requirements (for the purpose of this paragraph, “**laws**”) drawn from a number of jurisdictions. The historical trend toward stricter laws is likely to continue. The base metals industry is subject to not only the worker health, safety and environmental risks associated with all mining businesses, including potential liabilities to third parties for environmental damage, but also to additional risks uniquely associated with mineral mining and processing. The possibility of more stringent laws or more rigorous enforcement of existing laws exists in the areas of worker health and safety, the disposition of wastes, the decommissioning and reclamation of mining, milling, refining and conversion sites and other environmental matters, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Company or the cost or the viability of a particular project.

Decommissioning and Reclamation

Environmental regulators are increasingly requiring financial assurances to ensure that the cost of decommissioning and reclaiming sites is borne by the parties involved, and not by government. It is not possible to predict what level of decommissioning and reclamation (and financial assurances relating thereto) may be required in the future by regulators.

Regulatory Constraints

Governmental Regulation and Policy Risks

Mining operations and exploration activities, particularly base metal mining, refining, conversion and transport in Spain are subject to extensive laws and regulations. Such regulations relate to production, development, exploration, exports, imports, taxes and royalties, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mine decommissioning and reclamation, mine safety, toxic substances, transportation safety and emergency response, and other matters. Compliance with such laws and regulations increases the costs of exploring, drilling, developing, constructing, operating and closing mineral mines and refining and other facilities. It is possible that, in the future, the costs, delays and other effects associated with such laws and regulations may impact decisions of the Company with respect to the exploration and development of properties such as the Oropesa and the Santa Maria Properties. The Company will be required to expend significant financial and managerial resources to comply with such laws and regulations. Since legal requirements change frequently, are subject to interpretation and may be enforced in varying degrees in practice, the Company is unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on operations. Furthermore, future changes in governments, regulations and policies and practices, such as those affecting exploration and development of the Oropesa and Santa Maria Properties could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of the Company in a particular period or in its long term business prospects.

The development of mines and related facilities is contingent upon governmental approvals, licences and permits which are complex and time consuming to obtain and which, depending upon the location of the project, involve multiple governmental agencies. The receipt, duration and renewal of such approvals, licences and permits are subject to many variables outside the control of The Company, including potential legal challenges from various stakeholders such as environmental groups or non-government organizations. Any significant delays in obtaining or renewing such approvals, licences or permits could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Economic or Political Conditions

Political and Socio-Economic Country Risks

The Company's current operations are in Spain. As such, the Company is subject to governmental, political, economic, and other uncertainties, including, but not limited to, expropriation of property without fair compensation, changes in energy policies or the personnel administering them, nationalization, currency fluctuations and devaluations, exchange controls and royalty increases, changes in mineral pricing policy, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions and contracts, changes in taxation policies, and other risks arising out of foreign governmental sovereignty over the areas in which the Company's operations are conducted.

The Company's future operations may also be adversely affected by laws and policies of Canada affecting foreign trade, taxation and investment. In the event of a dispute arising in connection with the Company's operations in Spain, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdictions of the courts of Canada or enforcing Canadian judgments in such other jurisdictions. The Company may also be hindered or prevented from enforcing its rights with respect to a governmental instrumentality because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity. Accordingly, the Company's exploration, development and production activities in Spain could be substantially affected by factors the Company's control, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company may in the future acquire mineral properties and operations outside of Spain and Canada, which expansion may present challenges and risks that the Company has not faced in the past, any of which could adversely affect the results of operations and/or financial condition of the Company.

<u>Industry Competition and International Trade Restrictions</u>

The international precious metals and base metals industries are highly competitive. The value of any future resources discovered and developed by the Company may be limited by competition from other world precious and base metals mining companies, or from excess inventories. Existing international trade agreements and policies and any similar future agreements, governmental policies or trade restrictions are beyond the control of the Company and may affect the supply of and demand for minerals around the world.

<u>Commodity Price Fluctuations</u>

The price of commodities varies on a daily basis but long term averages are the best method of estimating future prices. However, price volatility could have dramatic effects on the results of operations and the ability of the Company to execute its business plan.

<u>Currency Fluctuations and Foreign Exchange</u>

The Company raises its equity in Canadian dollars and maintains the majority of its accounts in Canadian dollars. The operations of the Company are located in Spain and exploration expenses will be denominated primarily in Euros and, to a lesser extent, United States dollars. There are risks associated with the Canadian dollar/United States dollar and Canadian dollar/Euro exchange rate.

Reliance on Key Personnel

The senior officers of the Company are critical to its success. In the event of the departure of a senior officer, The Company believes that it will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified successors but there can be no assurance of such success. Recruiting qualified personnel as the Company grows is critical to its success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited and competition for such persons is intense. As The Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff. If the Company is not successful in attracting and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company.

Experience of Management

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and officers of the Company are or may become directors or officers of other reporting companies or have significant shareholdings in other mineral resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. The Company and its directors and officers will attempt to minimize such conflicts. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Company, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In appropriate cases, the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which one or more directors, or officers, may have a conflict. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the potential benefits to the Company, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. Other than as indicated, the Company has no other procedures or mechanisms to deal with conflicts of interest.

Market Risks

Resale of Shares

The continued operation of the Company will be dependent upon its ability to generate operating revenues and to procure additional financing. There can be no assurance that any such revenues can be generated or that other financing can be obtained. If the Company is unable to generate such revenues or obtain such additional financing, any investment in the Company may be lost. In such event, the probability of resale of the Company Shares would be diminished.

Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continuing fluctuations in price will not occur. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for the Company Shares will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating revenues, cash flows or earnings. The value of the Company Shares will be affected by such volatility. An active public market for the Company Shares might not develop or be sustained after completion of the proposed Transaction. If an active public market for the Company Shares does not develop, the liquidity of a shareholder's investment may be limited and the share price may decline.

Transactions with Related Parties

- During YTD 2017, the Company had the following related party transaction.

    (i) Mark Wellings a Director, Officer and Shareholder of the Company advanced $1,190,375 to the Company which have been included in the amount payable and other liabilities as at December 31, 2016.

- Remuneration of Directors and key management personnel of the Company was as follows:

Eurotin	Three Months ended December 31,		Nine Months ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Salaries and benefits (1)	$ 37,499	$ 37,500	$ 121,666	$ 225,800

(1) Other than the Chief Financial Officer, the board of directors and select officers do not have employment or service contracts with the Company. Directors are entitled to directors fees and stock options for their services and officers are also entitled to stock options for their services. YTD 2017 the director fees have been accrued and included in the Company's current liabilities.

Mr. David Danziger appointed interim CEO of the Company on May 21, 2014 did not receive any remuneration until his resignation on December 7, 2015. Mr. Mark Wellings appointed CEO and President of the Company on December 7, 2015 does not receive any remuneration in respect of such offices.

Subsequent Events

i. Subsequent to December 31, 2016, the Company received advances totaling US$ 200,000 from Mark Wellings a current shareholder, director and officer of the Company.
ii. On January 16, 2017 the Company announced the latest drill results from its Oropesa tin deposit as described in the Oropesa Drill Program section; and is continuing with metallurgical test work at SGS UK Limited to optimize the process to be used for the commercial recovery of tin.
iii. On February 8, 2017 the Company announced that intends to complete a private placement of up to 20,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company ("Shares") for gross proceeds of up to $1,000,000 at a price of $0.05 per Share (the Offering"). In conjunction with the Offering, Eurotin is also pleased to announce a proposed shares for debt transaction in which the Company proposes to issue 24,000,000 Shares at a price of $0.05 per Share.
iv. On February 16, 2017 the Company announced that will hold its Annual General and Special Meeting of Security Holders on March 24, 2017.

Other information

Additional information about the Company is available on www.sedar.com