

MONTEGO RESOURCES INC.
Management Discussion and Analysis
For the six month ended December 31, 2015

The Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”), prepared on February 15, 2015 should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended June 30, 2015 and the notes thereto of Montego Resources Inc. (“Montego” or the “Company”) which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Additional information relating to the Company including the Company’s Annual Information Form is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

This management discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements in respect of various matters including upcoming events. The results or events predicted in these forward-looking statements may differ materially from the actual results or events. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on July 20, 2012.

The Company is a junior mineral exploration company engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and evaluating natural resource properties. The Company is currently focusing its financial resources on conducting an exploration program on the Redtop Sunrise Group. The Company has not yet determined whether this property contains reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for resource property and related deferred exploration expenditures are dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company’s interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the resource property and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET

	Acquisition Costs	Exploration Costs	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance, June 30, 2014	10,000	109,535	119,535
Acquisition costs paid in cash	15,000	-	15,000
Acquisition costs paid in shares issued	8,500	-	8,500
Other exploration costs	-	44,927	44,927
Balance, June 30, 2015	33,500	154,462	187,962
Exploration recovery	-	(11,876)	(11,876)
Balance, December 31, 2015	33,500	142,586	176,086

Redtop Sunrise Group

Pursuant to an option agreement dated July 25, 2012, with Rich River Exploration Ltd. and Craig Alvin Lynes, collectively, the “Optionors”, the Company was granted an option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Redtop Sunrise Group property (the “Property”) comprised of 12 mineral claims located near the Clearwater region of British Columbia.

To earn the 100% interest, the Company agreed to issue 175,000 common shares of the Company to the optionors, make cash payments totaling \$100,000, and incur a total of \$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures as follows:

	Common Shares	Cash	Exploration Expenditures
	#	\$	\$
Upon execution of the agreement (paid)	-	10,000	-
On or before July 25, 2013 (incurred)	-	-	100,000
Upon listing of the Company's common shares on Canadian Securities Exchange ("Listing") (issued and paid)	85,000	15,000	-
On or before the first anniversary of the Listing	90,000	-	-
On or before the second anniversary of the Listing	-	15,000	200,000
On or before the third anniversary of the Listing	-	25,000	300,000
On or before the fourth anniversary of the Listing	-	35,000	400,000
Total	175,000	100,000	1,000,000

The Optionor will retain a 3% Net Smelter Returns royalty on the Property. The first 2% of the royalty may be purchased by the Company at \$500,000 for each 1%. The purchase of the remaining 1% is negotiable after commercial production commences.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

(\$000's except loss per share)

	June 30, <u>2015</u>	June 30, <u>2014</u>	June 30, <u>2013</u>
Revenue	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Net Loss	\$ (336)	\$ (100)	\$ (331)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.08)
Total Assets	\$ 246	\$ 140	\$ 141
Long-Term Debt	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Dividends	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

OPERATIONS

Three months period ended December 31, 2015

During the three months ended December 31, 2015 the Company reported a net loss of \$54,757 (2014 - \$48,864). Included in the determination of operating loss was \$3,521 (2014 - \$3,263) spent on rent, \$20,250 (2014 - \$20,250) on management and administration, \$20,347 (2014 - \$5,300) on professional, \$5,360 (2014 - \$10,445) on transfer agent and filing fees, \$Nil (2014 - \$4,080) on travel and promotion, and \$5,389 (2014 - \$26) on office and miscellaneous.

Six months period ended December 31, 2015

During the six months ended December 31, 2015 the Company reported a net loss of \$94,488 (2014 - \$102,302). Included in the determination of operating loss was \$7,045 (2014 - \$6,362) spent on rent, \$40,500 (2014 - \$40,500) on management and administration, \$25,147 (2014 - \$28,450) on professional, \$7,996 (2014 - \$17,267) on transfer agent and filing fees, \$4,218 (2014 - \$4,080) on travel and promotion, \$Nil (2014 - \$5,500) on consulting, and \$9,582 (2014 - \$143) on office and miscellaneous

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS
(\$000's except earnings per share)

	December 31, <u>2015</u>	September 30, <u>2015</u>	June 30, <u>2015</u>	March 31, <u>2015</u>
Revenue	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
NET LOSS	\$ (55)	\$ (40)	\$ (57)	\$ (177)
Basic and diluted Loss per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)

	December 31, <u>2014</u>	September 30, <u>2014</u>	June 30, <u>2014</u>	March 31, <u>2014</u>
Revenue	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
NET LOSS	\$ (49)	\$ (53)	\$ (29)	\$ (23)
Basic and diluted Loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash at December 31, 2015 were \$937 compared to \$45,272 at June 30, 2015.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

The following amounts are due to related parties and have been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	38,955	134,385

The amounts are due to companies controlled by directors of the Company. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and are due upon demand.

The Company had the following related party transactions:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Professional fees	12,000	4,500
Rent	4,500	10,450
Total	16,500	14,950

Professional fees and rent are paid to directors and companies controlled by directors of the Company.

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term employee benefits. Key management personnel include the directors of the Company. The remuneration of key management is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Management fees	40,500	40,500
Share-based compensation	–	–
	40,500	40,500

Management services were provided by companies owned by three directors of the Company.

COMMITMENTS

The Company is obligated to make certain payments and issue shares in connection with the acquisition of its mineral property.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no material subsequent events.

APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The mandatory adoption of the following new and revised accounting standards and interpretations on July 1, 2014 had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements for the years presented:

IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation

In December 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to clarify the meaning of the offsetting criterion and the principle behind net settlement, including identifying when some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets

In May 2013, the IASB, as a consequential amendment to IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, modified some of the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 regarding measurement of the recoverable amount of impaired assets. The amendments resulted from the IASB's decision in December 2010 to require additional disclosures about the measurement of impaired assets (or a group of assets) with a recoverable amount based on fair value less costs of disposal.

IFRIC 21 – *Levies*

IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain.

Standards issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2016:

IAS 16 – *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 36 – *Intangible Assets*

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*. The amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendments also clarify that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2018:

IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments*

In November 2009, as part of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, that introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard was revised in May 2010 to include requirements regarding classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The extent of the impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the financial statements of the Company has not been determined.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Share-based Compensation

The Company has a stock option plan, which is described in to the financial statements. The Company applies the fair value method to all share-based payments and to all grants that are direct awards of stock that call for settlement in cash or other assets. Compensation expense is recognized over the applicable vesting period with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. When the options are exercised, share capital is credited for the consideration received and the related contributed surplus is decreased. The Company uses the Black Scholes pricing model to estimate the fair value of share-based compensation.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets are classified into one of four categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss;
- Held-to-maturity;
- Available for sale; and
- Loans and receivables

The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at FVTPL if

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future;
- It is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

The Company does not have any assets classified as FVTPL assets.

Held-to-maturity (“HTM”)

HTM investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. The Company does not have any assets classified as HTM investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets (“AFS”)

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (i) loans and receivables, (ii) held-to-maturity investments or (iii) financial assets at FVTPL. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on AFS monetary items, are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in the investment revaluation reserve is transferred to profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value net against any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The contractual right to the asset’s cash flows expire; or
- If the Company transfer the financial assets and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occur after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of all financial assets is directly reduced by the impairment loss amount. With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease relates to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. On the date of impairment reversal, the carrying amount of the financial asset cannot exceed its amortized cost had impairment not been recognized.

SHARE CAPITAL

Issued

The company has 11,922,501 common shares issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and February 15, 2016.

Share Purchase Options

The Company has 800,000 stock options outstanding at December 31, 2015 and February 15, 2016.

Share Purchase Warrants

The Company has 510,000 share purchase warrants outstanding at December 31, 2015 and February 15, 2016.

Escrow Shares

The Company has 3,206,250 shares held in escrow as at December 31, 2015 and 2,992,500 as at February 15, 2016.