BANKERS COBALT CORP.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

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This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (the "Financial Statements"), which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by IASB. All amounts in the financial statements and this discussion and analysis are presented in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated. This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is dated April 25, 2019 and discloses specified information up to that date.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to Bankers Cobalt Corp. ("Bankers" or the "Company") that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the exploration projects in Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") and Namibia as described below. Such statements reflect the current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

On March 27, 2007, Bankers Cobalt Corp. (formerly Nomad Ventures Inc.), was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol NMD.V on February 17, 2010. On October 11, 2017, the Company changed its name to Bankers Cobalt Corp. and commenced trading on the TSX-V under the symbol BANC effective October 12, 2017.

On October 20, 2017, the Company acquired Katanga Cobalt Corp. ("Katanga") pursuant to the terms of a previously executed amalgamation agreement between Bankers, Katanga and a subsidiary of Bankers ("Subco"), under which Subco amalgamated with Katanga. For accounting purposes this was considered a reverse takeover whereby Katanga was identified as the acquirer of Bankers.

The Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Bankers Cobalt Mining SASU ("Bankers DRC") and Bankers Cobalt Mining (Namibia) (Proprietary) Limited ("Bankers Namibia") are engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resources. The primary goal was the acquisition and exploration of the varying interests held by Bankers DRC in 29 concessions. During 2018 the number of concessions was reduced to 10 concessions (the "DRC Concessions") located in Katanga Province in southern DRC. The reduction in the number of concessions was instituted either based on cost saving or the completion of preliminary exploration and drilling with results received indicating a low potential of economically recoverable resources. The interests in the DRC Concessions are held by Bankers DRC, a private company incorporated pursuant to the laws of the DRC.

As at December 31, 2018, Bankers DRC owns or has an option to earn an interest in the DRC Concessions located in the Copper Belt in Katanga Province in the southern part of DRC. Bankers DRC has a 100% interest in six concessions known as the King Luba concessions (the "King Luba Concessions"). The King Luba Concessions are exploration permits ("PR") and having the following permit numbers: PR13723, PR13724, PR13725, PR13726, PR13727, and PR13781.

Four of the remaining concessions are known as ZEA's under DRC law and are the CMTC, Comipad, Comima and Karajipopo ZEAs. CMTC, Comipad and Comima are contiguous and jointly known as 292 ("292") and Karajipopo is known as Karajipopo 1. Bankers DRC has a contractual agreement to share in 70% of the economics in any offtake of minerals produced from 292 and Karajipopo. 292 and Karajipopo can, by application, be converted to a Permis de Recherches ("PR"). The PR is an exploration permit. The conversion of a ZEA to a PR permit allows the holder to have a mineral interest in the PR and conduct commercial operations. The final concession is Nkwali ("Nkwali"), which was designated as ZRG00121 under DRC mining law. Nkwali is contiguous to 292. In November 2018, Comima with the assistance of Bankers DRC successfully converted 169 hectares of ZRG00121 to a new ZEA known as ZEA 889. Comima and Bankers DRC are negotiating an agreement where Bankers would have an option to earn a 70% interest in ZEA 889, however no agreement has been executed as of the date of this MD&A.

In addition, in August 2018, the Company paid $316,312 (CAD $415,140) for an option to acquire up to an 80% interest in three more Permits 13394, 13395 and 13396 in the DRC. In connection with the agreement, the Company was required to pay the registered holder of the permits the sum of $15,000 upon signing of the option agreement (paid), an additional amount of $15,000 within 30 days of the option agreement (not paid) and $15,000 per month commencing December 1, 2018 and continuing until the option has been exercised or terminated. Effective July 2018, the monthly payments of $15,000 were waived by the optionor. Effective November 30, 2018, the Company terminated the option as part of a cost saving process and recorded an impairment of $477,880 in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the current year.

Bankers DRC exploration efforts to date were focused on Kabolela, Kankutu and 292. Reconnaissance work was completed on several of the remaining concessions. Exploration activities at Kabolela consisted of soil and rock chip sampling and approximately 2,399 meters of diamond drilling. The diamond drilling produced assay results containing high grade copper and cobalt. The soil and rock chip samples have produced anomalous copper and cobalt assay results. The Company determined in late 2018 to terminate the option on Kabolela as the results from exploration indicated a low potential of economically recoverable resources and recorded an impairment of $4,597,240 in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the current year. Exploration activities at 292 consisted of soil and rock chip sampling and trenching. Assay results of soil samples and rock chips have returned anomalous copper. Further trenching has been completed. RC drill targets have been established at 292 and drilling has been postponed until a later date. The drilling program at Kankutu consisted of 2,045 meters of RC drilling and 2,474 meters of RAB drilling. Due to drill rig limitations the maximum depth drilled per hole was 80 meters. Minor amounts of copper mineralization were discovered. The host rock continues to depth and the geological speculation is the mineralization may be at a greater depth. In late 2018, the Company determined to terminate the Kankutu option due to the low potential of economically recoverable resources and as part of a cost saving process and recorded an impairment of $2,713,825 in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the current year.

Bankers announced in late July 2018 that it has entered into an option agreement to acquire a 70% interest in a 135 sq km exploration permit in Namibia. A site visit was conducted to determine the exploration strategy. In addition, on November 26, 2018, the Company announced a two-year option agreement to acquire a 70% interest in an additional 943 km2 permit adjoining the recently acquired Kamanjab Project in Namibia. The Company currently intends to continue with exploration on the Kamanjab project when funds are available.

2. OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

To best understand our financial results, it is important to gain an appreciation of the significant events, transactions and activities on mineral properties which occurred during and subsequent to the reporting period, and these are summarized below.

Previously completed Management Discussion and Analysis documents covering comments for earlier periods have been prepared and filed accordingly on www.sedar.com. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company decided not to proceed with a number of concessions and recorded an impairment of $8,990,659 in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the current year. Based on the current plans at year end, the Company determined there were no indicators of impairment for the Company's remaining concessions.

3. SELECTED ANNUAL RESULTS

	2018	2017	2016
	$	$	$
Financial results			
Total revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss for the year	11,127,199	9,748,969	17,270
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.11)	(0.27)	N/A
Expenditures on resource properties	5,176,476	6,698,577	-
Statement of financial position			
Cash	39,522	4,292,841	16,358
Resource properties	3,038,958	6,698,577	-
Total assets	3,196,437	11,564,749	318,072
Shareholders' equity	1,132,791	10,514,680	247,245

4. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES – FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had current assets of $65,372 and current liabilities of $2,063,646. There is a working capital deficiency of $1,998,274 at December 31, 2018.

The Company's continuing existence and its ability to discharge its liabilities and fulfill its commitments as they come due is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain equity and/or debt financing and the successful discovery of mineral resources that the Company can profitably commercialize. Management plans to continue exploring the Company's mineral concessions in order to achieve a commercial discovery that will generate sustainable, long term profitability and obtain additional financing, if needed. While the Company has been successful at securing financing in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amount and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

On December 14, 2018, the Company issued 2,729,164 common shares to settle trade and accrued payables of $105,318 including $30,871 owed to officers and senior management. The Company recorded a gain on settlement of debt of $31,595. Share issuance costs of $2,054 were incurred in connection with the settlement.

On August 7, 2018, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a director of the Company for the amount of $100,000. The loan is unsecured and bears interest at 10%. The principal value plus accrued interest is payable on August 7, 2019. As additional consideration for the loan, the Company issued 371,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of $27,064.

On June 29, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement, issuing 10,916,667 units at a price of CAD $0.12 per unit, for gross proceeds of CAD $1,310,000 (USD $994,836). Each unit was comprised of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of CAD $0.40 for a period of two years from the date of issue. Share issuance costs of $29,147 were incurred in connection with the private placement.

On January 25, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement, issuing 663,636 units at a price of CAD $0.55 per unit, for gross proceeds of CAD $365,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of CAD $0.70 for a period of three years from the date of issue.

During the period ended December 31, 2018, 327,467 share purchase warrants were exercised for proceeds of CAD $57,367 (USD $45,741) and 100,000 stock options were exercised for proceeds of CAD $23,000 (USD $18,332).

5. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The information for the three months and years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is based on the consolidated financial statements:

	Three months ended December 31, 2018	Three months ended December 31, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Expenses				
Filing fees	$ 13,009	$ 55,912	$ 90,210	$ 61,125
Investor relations	(23,758)	347,361	322,625	354,209
Management and consulting fees	148,448	99,053	955,875	433,635
Office and sundry	10,327	14,971	45,984	24,034
Professional fees	33,833	204,375	253,332	338,608
Project generation	10,656	2,947	10,656	43,888
Rent	(19)	3,871	2,894	4,620
Share-based payments	8,600	3,149,284	164,625	3,149,284
Travel and accommodation	79,572	33,328	273,548	65,828
Total expenses	(280,668)	(3,911,102)	(2,119,749)	(4,475,231)
Other income (expense)				
Interest expense	(12,319)	-	(12,319)	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	(8,990,659)	-	(8,990,659)	-
Listing (expense) / recovery	(109)	(5,278,296)	16,504	(5,278,296)
Write off of GST receivable	(41,139)	-	(41,139)	-
Gain on settlement of debt	31,595	-	31,595	-
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(5,351)	(7,733)	(11,432)	4,558
Net loss	(9,298,650)	(9,197,131)	(11,127,199)	(9,748,969)

THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

For the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the net loss was $9,298,650 compared to $9,197,131 recorded during the same period in 2017, representing an increase of $101,519. Material variances from the prior period are as follows:

- An impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $8,990,659 recorded in the current quarter due to the decision by management to discontinue working on a number of concessions either based on cost saving or the completion of preliminary exploration and drilling indicating a low potential of economically recoverable resources;

- A listing expense of $5,278,296 recorded in the quarter ended December 31, 2017 related to the reverse takeover transaction in 2017;

- A decrease in share-based payments of $3,140,684 in the current quarter related to the vesting of 7,400,000 stock options granted in December 2017;

- A decrease in investor relations costs of $371,119 in the current quarter. Costs for 2017 were related to the financing activities carried out during that quarter; and

- A decrease in professional fees of $170,542 in the current quarter. Costs for 2017 were related to an audit of Katanga for 2016, accounting for the acquisition of Katanga and increased activity in Bankers DRC.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 ,2018 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the net loss was $11,127,199 compared to $9,748,969 recorded for 2017, representing an increase of $1,378,230. Material variances from the prior year are as follows:

- An impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $8,990,659 recorded in the current year due to the decision by management to discontinue working on a number of concessions which were determined to be unlikely to produce future economic benefits;
- A listing expense of $5,278,296 recorded in the year ended December 31, 2017 related to the reverse takeover transaction in 2017;
- A decrease in share-based payments of $2,984,659 in the current year related to the vesting of 7,400,000 stock options granted in December 2017;
- An increase in management and consulting fees of $522,240 in 2018 related to the expansion of the DRC management team as well as consultants to raise financing and source out and negotiate the purchase of concessions; and
- An increase in travel and accommodation of $207,720 in 2018 related to increased activity in Bankers DRC.

6. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following Information is derived from unaudited interim financial statements:

Fiscal quarter ended	**Net loss – total**	**Loss from continuing operations – per share** [1]	**Net comprehensive income/(loss) – total** [2]
	$	**$**	**$**
December 31, 2018	(9,298,650)	(0.09)	(9,329,089)
September 30, 2018	(206,050)	(0.00)	(263,614)
June 30, 2018	(496,255)	(0.01)	(470,433)
March 31, 2018	(1,126,244)	(0.01)	(1,172,623)
December 31, 2017	(9,197,131)	(0.12)	(9,099,798)
September 30, 2017	(403,026)	(0.01)	(399,661)
June 30, 2017	(102,381)	(0.01)	(102,612)
March 31, 2017	(46,431)	(0.04)	(46,521)

(1) Loss per share is rounded to the nearest whole cent

(2) Net comprehensive income/(loss) differs from quarter to quarter due to the fact that operations commenced in the last quarter of 2016 and activities increased during 2017 and 2018. Explanations for the increase in loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2018 can be found under Results of Operations.

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

Year Ended	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Management fees paid to companies controlled by officers of the Company	$ 213,336	$ 131,283
Bonus paid to a company controlled by an officer of the Company's subsidiary in connection with property acquisitions*	500,000	-
Management fees paid to companies controlled by officers of the Company's subsidiary	401,325	124,323
Common shares issued to companies controlled by officers in connection with consulting agreements	298,988	-
Professional fees paid to a company controlled by an officer of the Company	-	2,096
Common shares issued to a company controlled by an officer in connection with the acquisition of Katanga**	-	163,638
Professional fees paid to a Company controlled by a former officer of the Company	-	26,082
Share-based payments to officer and directors of the Company and the Company's subsidiary	-	2,463,148
Interest accrued on loan from director	12,657	-
Common shares issued to a director for loan consideration	27,064	-
	$ 1,453,370	$ 2,910,570

*Included in property acquisition costs

**Included in listing expense

In January 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with a company controlled by an officer of one of the Company's subsidiaries whereby the Company would pay $250,000 upon the Company completing the acquisition of interests in not less than 20 concessions in the DRC and an additional $250,000 upon the Company completing the acquisition of interests in not less than 25 cumulative concessions in the DRC. These costs were included in the acquisition costs of the concessions acquired.

On February 15, 2018, 850,000 bonus shares were issued to companies controlled by officers of the Company in connection with consulting agreements. The shares had a fair value of CAD $378,250 (USD $302,431). Share issuance costs of $2,238 were incurred in connection with the share issuance.

On August 7, 2018, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a director of the Company for the amount of $100,000. The loan is unsecured and bears interest at 10%. The principal value plus accrued interest is payable on August 7, 2019. As additional consideration for the loan, the Company issued 371,000 common shares of the Company. The loan was initially recorded at face value of $100,000 less the fair value of the shares of $27,064 for a net amount of $72,936. The fair value of the shares is being accreted over the loan term and recorded as interest expense. The amortized cost of the loan at December 31, 2018, including accrued interest, is $94,950.

On December 14, 2018, the Company issued 2,729,164 common shares to settle trade and accrued payables of $105,318 including $30,871 owed to officers and senior management. The Company recorded a gain on settlement of debt of $31,595. Share issuance costs of $2,054 were incurred in connection with the settlement.

Included in trade payables and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2018 is $184,862 (December 31, 2017 - $24,112) due to related parties. Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

8. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

9. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

As of the date of this document, there are no proposed transactions approved by the Board of Directors.

10. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's significant accounting estimates are presented in Note 2 in the notes to the financial statements. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period presented and reported amounts of expenses during the same period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods if the revision affects the future. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made include, but are not limited to, the following:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements are made in particular with regard to assessment of impairment to the carrying value of the Company's assets.

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss for the period.

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

The Company's assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern requires judgments about whether sufficient financing will be obtained in the near term. See Note 1 in the Financial Statements.

The functional currency of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The parent company has a functional currency of Canadian dollars. The parent company's subsidiaries have a functional currency of United States dollars. As the main operating activities and investing activities are carried out through the subsidiaries in United States dollars, the financial statements of the Company are reported in United States dollars.

The determination of fair value of shares and share-based compensation which require assumptions with respect to volatility, expected life and discount rates. Changes in these assumptions will impact fair value to be recognized in profit or loss in the financial statements.

11. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Financial Instruments

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") as of January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaced IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company's accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, management has changed its accounting policy for financial assets retrospectively, for assets that continued to be recognized at the date of initial application.

The change did not impact the carrying value of any financial assets or financial liabilities on the transition date.

The following is the Company's new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on January 1, 2018.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Under IFRS 9, there is a change in the classification and measurement requirements relating to financial assets. Previously, in accordance with IAS 39, there were four categories of financial assets: loans and receivables, fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity and available for sale. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into three measurement categories on initial recognition: FVTPL, FVOCI and amortized cost. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured by default at FVTPL (but there is an irrevocable option for each equity instrument to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income). Measurement and classification of financial assets is dependent on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change relating to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

IFRS 9 allows for an exemption from restating prior periods in respect of the standard's classification and measurement requirements. The Company has chosen to apply this exemption upon initial adoption. However, it was determined that the adoption of IFRS 9 has no impact on the comparative year's consolidated financial statements.

The Company completed a detailed assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at January 1, 2018. The adoption of IFRS 9 had no quantitative impact on the Company's financial instruments; however, it has an impact on the classification of the Company's financial instruments compared to the old standard IAS 39 as follows:

	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9
Financial assets		
Cash and short-term investment	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts receivables	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Related party loans	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

12. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET APPLIED

Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB published a new standard, IFRS 16, eliminating the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. The main provision of IFRS 16 is the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet by lessees for those leases that were previously classified as operating leases. Under IFRS 16, a lessee is required to do the following: (i) recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, on the balance sheet; and (ii) recognize a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when cash rentals are constant, as the right-of-use asset is depreciated and the lease liability is accreted using the effective interest method. The new standard also requires qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company continues to assess the impact of adopting this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

13. RISKS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

Resource exploration is a speculative business and involves a high degree of risk. There is a probability that the expenditures made by the Company in exploring its properties will not result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals. A high level of ongoing expenditures is required to locate and estimate ore reserves, which are the basis to further the development of a property. Capital expenditures to support the commercial production stage are also very substantial.

The following sets out the principal risks faced by the Company.

Financing risks. Exploration and development of mineral deposits is an expensive process, and frequently the greater the level of interim stage success the more expensive it can become. As at December 31, 2018, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred a net loss of $11,127,199, a cash outflow from operating activities of $1,017,916 and, as of December 31, 2018, the Company had a working capital (current assets less current liabilities) deficiency of $1,998,274. The Company has no producing properties and generates no operating revenues; therefore, for the foreseeable future, it will be dependent upon selling equity in the capital markets to provide financing for its continuing substantial exploration budgets. While the Company has been successful in obtaining financing from the capital markets for its projects in recent years, there can be no assurance that the capital markets will remain favourable in the future, and/or that the Company will be able to raise the financing needed to continue its exploration programs on favourable terms, or at all. Restrictions on the Company's ability to finance could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Exploration risk. There can be no assurance that economic concentrations of minerals will be determined to exist on the Company's property holdings within existing investors' investment horizons or at all. The failure to establish such economic concentrations could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities. The Company's planned programs and budgets for exploration work are subject to revision at any time to take into account results to date. The revision, reduction or curtailment of exploration programs and budgets could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Market risks. The Company's securities trade on public markets and the trading value thereof is determined by the evaluations, perceptions and sentiments of both individual investors and the investment community taken as a whole. Such evaluations, perceptions and sentiments are subject to change, both in short term time horizons and longer-term time horizons. An adverse change in investor evaluations, perceptions and sentiments could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Commodity price risks. The Company's exploration projects seek copper and cobalt in the DRC. While each of these minerals have recently been the subject of significant price increases from levels prevalent earlier in the decade, there can be no assurance that such price levels will continue, or that investors' evaluations, perceptions, beliefs and sentiments will continue to favour these target commodities. An adverse change in these commodities' prices, or in investors' beliefs about trends in those prices, could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Share Price Volatility and Price Fluctuations. In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies, particularly junior mineral exploration companies like the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that these price fluctuations and volatility will not continue to occur.

Currency risks. The Company's exploration expenditures are predominately in US dollars and equity raised is predominately in Canadian dollars. The financial risk is the risk to the Company's operations that arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company is subject to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and currently does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

Key personnel risks. The Company's exploration efforts are dependent to a large degree on the skills and experience of certain of its key personnel. The Company does not maintain "key man" insurance policies on these individuals. Should the availability of these persons' skills and experience be in any way reduced or curtailed, this could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Competition. Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of mineral property acquisition opportunities available. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than the Company, the Company may be unable to acquire additional attractive mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable.

Cyber Security Risks. As the Corporation continues to increase its dependence on information technologies to conduct its operations, the risks associated with cyber security also increase. The Corporation relies on management information systems and computer control systems. Business and supply chain disruptions, plant and utility outages and information technology system and network disruptions due to cyber-attacks could seriously harm its operations and materially adversely affect its operation results, Cyber security risks include attacks on information technology and infrastructure by hackers, damage or loss of information due to viruses, the unintended disclosure of confidential information, the issue or loss of control over computer control systems, and breaches due to employee error. The Corporation's exposure to cyber security risks includes exposure through third parties on whose systems it places significant reliance for the conduct of its business. The Corporation has implemented security procedures and measures in order to protect its systems and information from being vulnerable to cyber-attacks. The Corporation believes these measures and procedures are appropriate. To date, it has not experienced any material impact from cyber security events. However, it may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate, prevent, or recover from rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks. Compromises to its information and control systems could have severe financial and other business implications

Foreign Countries and Regulatory Requirements. Currently, the Company's principal properties are located in the DRC and in Namibia. Consequently, the Company is subject to certain risks associated with foreign ownership, including currency fluctuations, inflation, and political risk. Both mineral exploration and mining activities and production activities in foreign countries may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations relating to the mining industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to community rights, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, restriction of earnings, taxation laws, expropriation of property, environmental legislation, water use, labour standards and workplace safety. The Company maintains the majority of its funds in Canada and only forwards sufficient funds to meet current obligations.

Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements. The current or future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various governmental authorities and such operations are and will be subject to laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that approvals and permits required to commence production on its properties will be obtained on a timely basis, or at all. Additional permits and studies, which may include environmental impact studies conducted before permits can be obtained, may be necessary prior to operation of the properties in which the Company has interests and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary permits that may be required to commence construction, development or operation of mining facilities at these properties on terms which enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or extraction operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or abandonment or delays in development of new mineral exploration properties.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, it is currently operating in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations.

History of Net Losses; Accumulated Deficit; Lack of Revenue from Operations. The Company has incurred net losses to date. Its deficit as of December 31, 2018, was $20,893,438. Even if the Company commences development of certain of its properties, the Company may continue to incur losses. There is no certainty that the Company will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Uninsurable risks. The Company and its subsidiaries may become subject to liability for pollution, fire, explosion, against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Such events could result in substantial damage to property and personal injury. The payment of any such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

14. OTHER MD&A DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Information available on SEDAR

As specified by National Instrument 51-102, Bankers advises readers of this MD&A that important additional information about the Company is available on the SEDAR website http://www.sedar.com/

Outstanding Share Data

As at April 25, 2019, the Company had 109,892,812 common shares outstanding. As at the same date there were 46,353,445 warrants outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $0.10 to $1.00 and 7,520,000 stock options outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $0.15 to $1.00 per share.

Outstanding Warrants	Exercise Price (CDN$)	Expiry Date
88,000	1.00	April 30, 2019
3,070,000	0.30	July 11, 2019
361,900	1.00	July 18, 2019
5,323,330	0.50	August 3, 2019
394,400	0.25	August 3, 2019
3,695,327	0.50	August 11, 2019
128,719	0.25	August 11, 2019
300,000	1.00	September 9, 2019
19,700	1.00	November 4, 2019
217,000	1.00	November 9, 2019
18,733,750	0.60	December 12, 2019
3,300	1.00	December 23, 2019
58,000	1.00	December 24, 2019
5,500	1.00	February 28, 2020
150,200	1.00	April 18, 2020
4,615,000	0.10	April 28, 2020
103,750	1.00	May 5, 2020
50,000	1.00	August 14, 2020
663,636	0.70	January 25, 2021
2,661,000	0.15	December 12, 2021
5,458,333	0.40	June 29, 2020
252,600	0.40	June 29, 2020
46,353,445		

Outstanding Options	Exercise Price (CDN$)	Expiry Date
100,000	0.15	May 1, 2019
15,000	1.00	August 9, 2019
5,000	1.00	February 6, 2020
7,400,000	0.66	December 18, 2022
7,520,000		

Vancouver, British Columbia

April 25, 2019

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of the British Columbia Securities Act. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking statements. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "anticipates", "plans", "budget", "scheduled", "continue", "estimates", "forecasts", "expect", "is expected", "project", "propose", "potential", "targeting", "intends", "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative connotation thereof. These statements involve 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 statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon by readers, as actual results may vary. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements, pertaining to the following: capital expenditure programs, development of resources, treatment under governmental and taxation regimes, expectations regarding the Company's ability to raise capital, expenditures to be made by the Company on its properties and work plans to be conducted.

With respect to forward-looking statements listed above and contained in the MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things:

- *uncertainties relating to receiving or maintaining mining, exploration and other permits in the DRC & in Namibia;*
- *unpredictable changes to the market prices for copper, cobalt and other commodities;*
- *exploration and developments costs for properties in the DRC and in Namibia;*
- *availability of additional financing and farm-in or joint-venture partners;*
- *anticipated results of exploration and development activities;*
- *the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms or at all.*

The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below in this MD&A: volatility in the market price for minerals; uncertainties associated with estimating resources; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks, inherent in mining operations; fluctuations in currencies and interest rates; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions; unanticipated results of exploration activities; competition for, amongst other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; lack of availability of additional financing and farm-in or joint venture partners and unpredictable weather conditions. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. Forward looking statements are made as of the date hereof and accordingly are subject to change after such date. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.