CALIBRE
MINING CORP.

TSX.V-CXB

(An Exploration Stage Company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Introduction and Date

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Calibre Mining Corp. ("Calibre" or the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company reports its balance sheet, results of operations, statement of changes in equity, and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IRFS"). Additional information relating to the Company, including the most recent Company filings, can be located on the Company's website, www.calibremining.com, or on the SEDAR website, www.sedar.com.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Yamana Nicaragua Ltd. ("Yamana"), a holding company incorporated in 2006 in Belize. Yamana owns 100% of CXB Nicaragua S.A. (formerly known as Yamana Nicaragua S.A.), a company incorporated in Nicaragua in 2006.

The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars (unless otherwise indicated). Additional information relating to the Company, including the most recent Company filings, can be located on the Company's website, www.calibremining.com, or on the SEDAR website, www.sedar.com.

This MD&A reflects information available as at April 25, 2016.

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts, that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Business Overview and Overall Performance

Business overview

The Company is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada and maintains its corporate head office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company engages principally in the acquisition, advancement and development of precious and base metals assets and mineral properties in Nicaragua. The Company's common shares are listed in Canada on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol CXB.

The Company is currently focusing on the exploration of an impressive and strategic land position in a highly prospective, but underexplored region of the historic "Mining Triangle" in northeast Nicaragua, named the Borosi Concessions. The Borosi Concessions are named for the three historical producing regions of Bonanza, Rosita, and Siuna. The area is highly prospective for gold, silver and copper mineralization.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due. As the Company is in the exploration stage, no mineral producing revenue has been generated to date. The ability of the Company to meet its obligations and continue the exploration and development of its mineral properties is dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing. Historically, operating capital and exploration requirements have been funded primarily from equity financing, joint ventures, disposition of mineral properties, and investments. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available to the Company in the amount required at any time or for any period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company. Based on the amount of funding raised, the Company's exploration program may be tailored accordingly.

As discussed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the recovery of the Company's investment in resource properties and the attainment of profitable operations are dependent upon the discovery and development of economic precious and base metal reserves and the ability to arrange sufficient financing to bring these reserves into production. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Overall Performance

During 2015, the Company recorded a net loss of $1,129,064 or $0.01 per share, as compared to a net loss of $1,310,465 or $0.01 per share during 2014.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had total assets of $22,062,521 compared to $20,168,581 as at December 31, 2014. The majority of these assets for both periods are the carrying values of the Company's cash and its exploration and evaluation assets.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had working capital of $783,005 compared to working capital of $2,523,739 as at December 31, 2014. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents is attributed to the expenditures on the Borosi Project and general and administrative expenditures (discussed below).

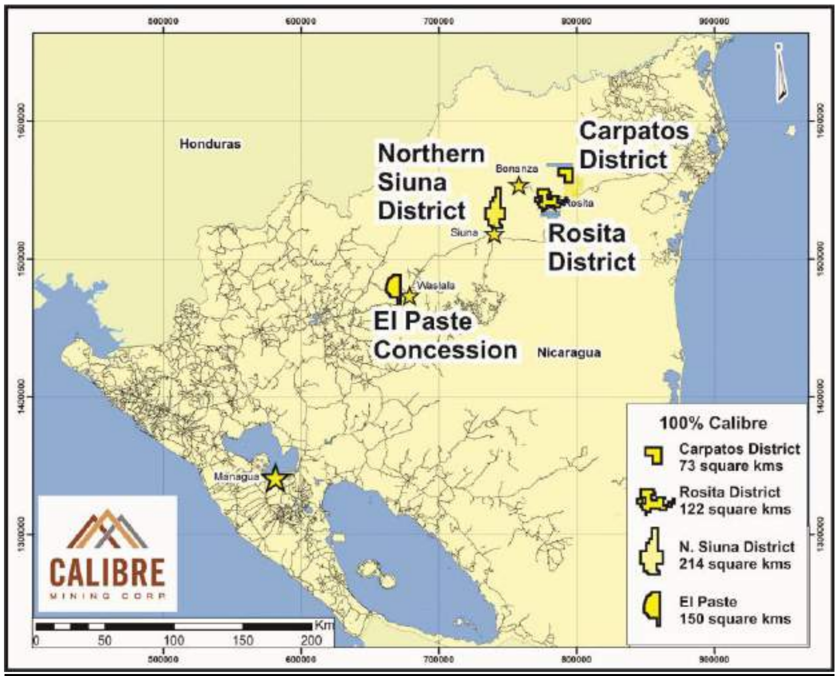
As at December 31, 2015, the total carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets was $20,592,925 compared to $17,007,868 as at December 31, 2014. The net increase reflects the Company's expenditures on the Borosi Project, net of recovery on expenditures pursuant to the Company's joint venture agreement with B2Gold Corp. and Rosita Mining Corporation (formerly Alder Resources Ltd.).

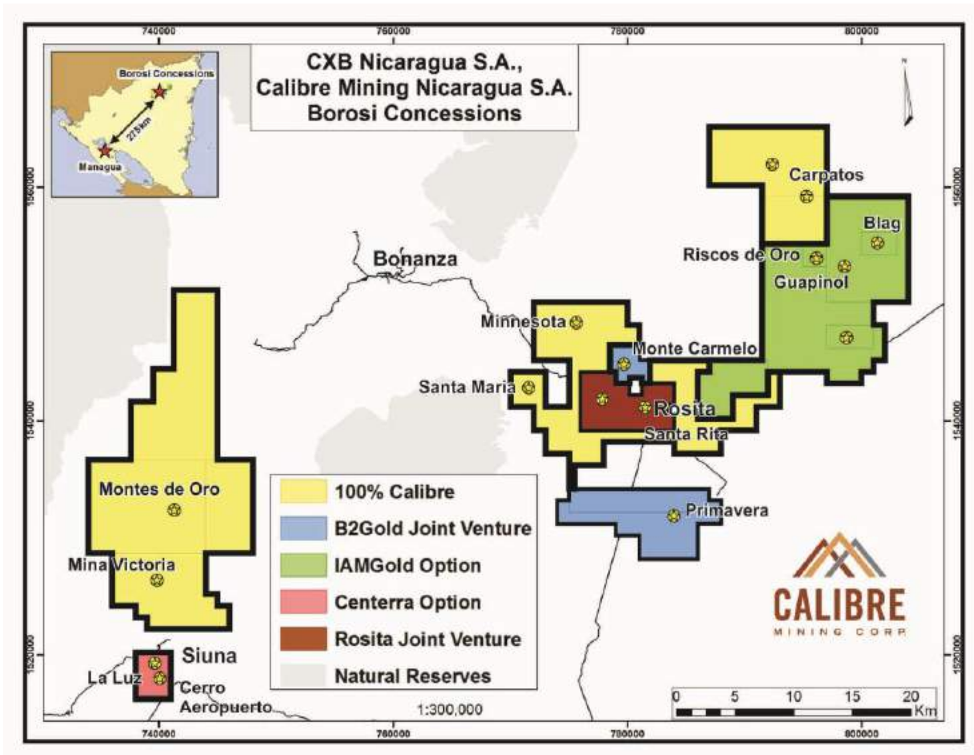
Borosi, Nicaragua, Central America

The following provides a breakdown of the costs incurred at Borosi during the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Option Property to B2Gold	Option Property to Rosita	Option Property to IAMGOLD	Option Property to Centerra	Calibre 100% Owned Property	Total
Cost, December 31, 2014	$ 4,470,066	$ 455,095	$ 6,016,493	$ -	$ 6,066,215	$ 17,007,868
Administration and maintenance	-	-	100,941	50,470	100,941	252,352
Amortization	-	-	9,337	4,668	9,337	23,342
Assaying	-	-	111,390	19,316	101,500	232,206
Camp and field supplies	-	-	57,337	1,607	2,345	61,288
Drilling and related	-	-	952,014	130,294	174,655	1,256,963
Foreign exchange	615,643	62,678	828,626	31,155	804,319	2,342,421
Geological consulting	-	-	-	45,881	60,825	106,706
Logistics and communications	-	-	115,418	35,305	31,227	181,950
Professional fees	-	-	-	8,352	810	9,163
Property maintenance	389,043	32,738	198,758	-	305,243	925,782
Salary and wages	-	-	345,470	122,295	392,477	860,243
Stock – based compensation	-	-	12,705	4,498	14,434	31,637
Travel	-	-	18,064	3,670	83,343	105,077
Recovery of costs	(389,043)	(33,824)	(1,928,087)	(453,119)	-	(2,804,073)
Total expenditures during the year	615,643	61,592	821,974	4,392	2,081,455	3,585,056
Cost, December 31, 2015	$ 5,085,709	$ 516,688	$ 6,838,467	$ 4,392	$ 8,147,670	$ 20,592,925

The Company interest in the Borosi Gold – Silver – Copper Concessions (the "Borosi Concessions"), consisting of a number of mining and exploration concessions located in the North Coastal Caribbean Autonomous Region of Nicaragua, Central America. The Company has entered into four separate partnership agreements over portions of the Borosi Concessions as summarized below:





Details of the Areas Currently in Joint Venture (with a further Option) with B2Gold

B2Gold Joint Venture
The Company partnered with B2Gold Corp. ("B2Gold") (TSX: BTO) to explore the Borosi Project, as outlined in the option agreement dated July 21, 2009 (as amended on June 18, 2010 and October 19, 2010). The option agreement covers only a portion of the Borosi Project (the "B2Gold Option Property"). Pursuant to the agreement, in 2013, B2Gold completed $8 million of expenditures on the B2Gold Option Property and earned a 51% interest, with Calibre retaining a 49% interest over the concessions. B2Gold continues to be the operator on the B2Gold Option Property. In September 2013, the Company signed a definitive joint venture agreement (the "JV Agreement") with B2Gold which granted B2Gold a further option to acquire an additional 19% interest in the B2Gold Option Property, for a total interest of 70%, by spending $6 million in additional project expenditures by April 2018.

In recent years, the Company and B2Gold have focused exploration on two main areas within the Joint Venture area consisting of Primavera Gold-Copper Porphyry and the Monte Carmelo Gold-Silver Skarn with the most recent exploration work being done at Monte Carmelo.

Primavera
Exploration at Primavera to date has identified a significant gold – copper soil geochemistry anomaly of over 800 metres x 300 metres, with additional gold – copper soil geochemistry anomalies being outlined over the 25 square kilometre Primavera porphyry target area. The higher grade gold – copper porphyry mineralization has been intersected in drill holes over 300 metres by 300 metres and to a depth of 300 metres with mineralization comprised of quartz – magnetite – chalcopyrite – bornite veins and vein stockwork within broad zones of potassically and propylitically – altered intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks.

To date, a total of 32 drill holes have been completed totalling 13,414 metres and highlighted by a number of significant intercepts, including drill hole PR-11-002 which graded 0.78 g/t gold and 2.97% copper over 261.7 metres beginning very near the surface and drill hole PR-12-016 which graded 0.77 g/t gold and 3.57% copper over 201.35 metres.

Monte Carmelo
Current fieldwork is focused on the Monte Carmelo gold project, which is located north of the town of Rosita, where geological mapping and geochemical sampling have outlined skarn and structurally related gold mineralization with results to date of up to 16.90 g/t Au in rocks and up to 8.07 g/t Au in rock soils. The overall size of the main skarn body is greater than 700 m by 200 to 300 m. Continuing exploration at the Monte Carmelo gold project consists of auger sampling and surface mapping, and rock sampling.

Details of the Areas Currently in Joint Venture with Rosita Mining

Rosita Mining Option Agreement
The Company is a party to an option agreement with Rosita Mining Corporation ("Rosita"), formerly Alder Resources Ltd., whereby Rosita earned a 65% interest in an area known as the Rosita D concession, located within the Company's 100%-owned Borosi Project. Under the terms of the option agreement, Rosita earned a 65% interest in the Rosita D concession by expending a total of $4 million on exploration and other work on the Rosita D concession and by issuing to the Company a total of 181,000 common shares of Rosita over a 4 year period ending in October 2015. Rosita acted as the project operator for all work conducted on the Rosita D concession during the option period.

With the earn in process complete, a joint venture will now be formed with the Company and Rosita with each being responsible for their pro-rata share of all subsequent project expenditures.

Rosita D Concession Project
Currently under option to Rosita, the Rosita D Concession, is the location of the historic open pit Santa Rita copper – gold mine, with total historic production from skarn mineralization estimated at 305M pounds of copper, 177,747 ounces of gold and 2.6M ounces of silver from 5.9M tons of ore (*Arengi, 2002)*. The Rosita D concession totals 3,356 hectares, only 5% of Calibre's concessions in the Mining Triangle. To earn a total of 65% interest in the concession, Rosita must spend a total of $4 million over a total of 4 years on the project (completed subsequent to September 30, 2015).

- On May 9, 2012, Rosita announced a NI 43-101 Inferred Resource estimate of 7.95Mt averaging 0.62% copper, 0.46 g/t gold and 9.2 g/t silver, containing 108M pounds copper, 118,500 ounces gold and 2.35M pounds of silver.
- To date, Rosita has completed an extensive exploration program including 8,000 metres of diamond drilling with results including 8 metres grading 29.54 g/t gold and 8 metres grading 6.9 g/t gold at Rosita.
- The drilling program recently completed in Q4 2015 tested the Santa Rita resource area and additional targets, and results are pending. Additionally, further metallurgical testing is under way.

Details of the Areas Currently Under Option with IAMGOLD

IAMGOLD Option Agreement
During 2014, the Company executed an option agreement with IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD") whereby IAMGOLD can earn a 51% interest ("First Option") and subsequently an additional 19% interest ("Second Option") (for a total of 70%) in the Eastern Borosi Project ("Eastern"). A summary of the terms are as follows:

- IAMGOLD can earn a 51% interest in the Eastern concessions by expending US $5 million in exploration on Eastern by May 26, 2017, with a minimum US $1.5 million year one commitment (first year expenditure commitment has been completed); and
- Make cash payments to Calibre totalling US $450,000, with US $150,000 due at signing (received) and US $150,000 on each of the next two anniversary dates, being May 2015 (received) and May 2016;
- Calibre will act as project operator in the first year or a longer period should the parties agree, with IAMGOLD having the right to take over operatorship following the first anniversary;
- Once IAMGOLD earns its initial 51% interest, IAMGOLD will have the option to earn an additional 19% interest over the subsequent three year period by spending an additional US $5 million on Eastern and making staged cash payments of an additional US $450,000 in three annual payments; and

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

- Once IAMGOLD exercises its Second Option, or elects not to enter into the Second Option, the parties will formalize a joint venture to advance the project further. At such time of formalizing the joint venture, the parties agree to enter into an industry standard agreement to govern the joint venture. At any time subsequent to formalizing the joint venture, should either party elect not to participate in a future planned work program, a standard straight-line dilution formula will apply and should a party be diluted to 10%, the party's direct joint venture interest will be converted to a 10% net profits interest on Eastern.

The agreement with IAMGOLD is an option agreement and, with the exception of the initial payment to Calibre of US $150,000 and the initial commitment on project expenditures totalling US $1.5 million (both completed), all other future payments are at the discretion of IAMGOLD.

During the year ending December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a total of $123,378 (2014 - $82,365) in management fees related to acting as operator on the IAMGOLD option property.

Eastern Borosi Gold-Silver Project
Exploration to date on the Eastern Borosi Project has outlined several tens of kilometres of highly prospective mineralized structures located in an historic gold-silver mining district. Targets have been defined by surface soil and rock sampling, trenching and drilling.

Low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization intersected on the Eastern Borosi Project is hosted within porphyritic andesite and consists of structurally controlled, high energy quartz-carbonate vein breccias, vein-stockworks and discrete smokey quartz veins containing fine grained sulphide minerals.

The Eastern Borosi Project includes the Riscos de Oro and La Luna NI 43-101 Inferred Mineral Resources which total 4.70 million tonnes grading 2.31 g/t Au and 34.99 g/t Ag containing 350,000 ounces of gold and 5.29 million ounces of silver. Both zones are open for potential expansion. See Calibre News Release dated May 27, 2014 for details.

In 2014-15 a total of 11,423 metres in 81 drill holes (2015; 5917 metres in 41 drill holes) were completed resulting in several high grade gold-silver discoveries including; Guapinol, Vancouver, Main Blag, East Dome, Santos Trend, La Sorpresa (Cadillac Vein), and Riscos de Oro extension. Exploration and drilling has been highly successful in discovering and defining high grade gold-silver mineralization on the Eastern Borosi Project where all zones remain open and with numerous additional targets yet to be tested. The drilling in 2014-15 included 37 holes (5,899m) at Guapinol, 23 holes (3,383m) at Blag, 16 holes (1,623m) at La Sorpresa, and 5 holes (518m) at Riscos de Oro extension. Additional exploration and drilling is planned for 2016.

2014 – 2015 Drilling Highlights from Eastern Borosi Gold-Silver Project

Hole ID	Vein System	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
GP15-034	**Guapinol**	332.23	333.62	**1.39**	**98.72**	**49.1**
GP14-003	**Guapinol**	69.75	74.56	**4.81**	**25.66**	**35.2**
GP14-010	**Vancouver**	91.60	104.50	**12.90**	**8.73**	**11.5**
BL15-011	**Main Blag**	21.86	32.60	**10.74**	**3.08**	**381.3**
including	**Main Blag**	26.00	28.60	**2.60**	**9.01**	**949.1**
BL15-017	**East Dome**	120.50	139.66	**19.16**	**1.11**	**223.4**
GP14-002	**Guapinol**	112.53	118.56	**6.03**	**14.39**	**14.5**
including	**Guapinol**	116.00	117.80	**1.80**	**29.79**	**33.2**
BL15-009	**Main Blag**	135.33	145.25	**9.92**	**5.36**	**194.6**
BL15-010	**Main Blag**	64.38	77.20	**12.82**	**2.52**	**246.4**
including	**Main Blag**	73.15	75.20	**2.05**	**5.18**	**1026.0**
BL15-018	**East Dome**	91.44	100.88	**9.44**	**0.69**	**488.6**
including	**East Dome**	98.00	100.88	**2.88**	**2.13**	**1432.0**
BL15-023	**Santos Trend**	60.96	65.64	**4.68**	**7.84**	**6.0**

Notes; - Intervals are core lengths / true width are estimated to be 70-80% of lengths
- Length weighted averages from uncut assays.

Drilling in 2016 will be focused on a series of high grade gold-silver vein systems defined by the 2014-2015 drilling campaigns. Step out drill holes will test down plunge and on-strike extensions with holes designed to expand upon open high grade intercepts, most notably; 1.39 metres grading 98.72 g/t Au and 49.1 g/t Ag (Guapinol), 2.60 metres grading 9.01 g/t Au and 949.1 g/t Ag (Main Blag), and 19.16 metres grading 223.4 g/t Ag and 1.11 g/t Au (East Dome).

Guapinol and Vancouver Gold-Silver Vein Systems; Diamond drilling on the Guapinol gold-silver vein system has outlined high grade gold and silver mineralization with current dimensions of 200 to 250 metres in length and to a depth of 300 metres below surface. Intercepts include: 1.39 metres grading 98.72 g/t Au and 49.1 g/t Ag (GP15-034), 4.81 metres grading 25.66 g/t Au and 35.2 g/t Ag (GP14-003), 6.03 metres grading 14.39 g/t Au and 14.5 g/t silver (GP14-002), 2.76 metres grading 26.48 g/t Au and 24.19 g/t Ag (GP14-030), and 5.07 metres grading 13.44 g/t Au and 14.49 g/t Ag (GP14-028). On the adjacent Vancouver gold-silver vein system results to date include; and 12.90 metres grading 8.73 g/t Au and 11.5 g/t Ag (GP14-010), 7.08 metres grading 6.26 g/t Au and 41.4 g/t Ag (GP15-037) including 2.37 metres grading 17.93 g/t Au and 118.6 g/t Ag. Both the Guapinol and Vancouver gold-silver vein systems remain open to depth.

Main Blag Gold-Silver Vein System; The Main Blag gold-silver vein system is located three kilometres east of the Guapinol – Vancouver Trend and drilling has been successful in outlining high grade gold-silver mineralization with dimensions of greater than 200 metres in length (open to the south) and to a depth of >250 metres (open). Intercepts include; 10.74 metres @ 3.08 g/t Au and 381.3 g/t Ag (BL15-011) including 2.60 metres grading 9.01 g/t Au and 949.1 g/t Ag, 9.92 metres grading 5.36 g/t gold and 194.6 g/t silver (BL15-009), 12.82 metres grading 2.52 g/t Au and 246.4 g/t Ag (BL15-010), including 2.05 metres grading 5.18 g/t Au and 1,026.0 g/t Ag, 6.37 metres grading 4.11 g/t Au and 235.9 g/t Ag (BL14-005), and 5.85 metres grading 5.97 g/t Au and 56.1 g/t Ag (BL15-006).

East Dome and Santos Trend Gold-Silver Vein Systems; Drilling on the East Dome gold-silver vein system, located 500 metres to the east of Main Blag, has delineated high grade gold-silver mineralization with dimensions of >100 metres in length (open in both directions) and to a depth of >100 metres (open). Intercepts include; 19.16 metres grading 223.4 g/t Ag and 1.11 g/t gold (BL15-017) and 9.44 metres grading 488.6 g/t Ag and 0.69 g/t gold (BL15-018). Each of the first four holes on the Santos Trend gold-silver vein system, located one kilometre northeast of Main Blag, intersected gold mineralization including; 4.68 metres grading 7.84 g/t Au (BL15-023) and 5.65 metres grading 2.18 g/t Au (BL15-021) and the zone remains open along strike and down dip.

2016 Drilling Program; The sequence of drill holes for the 2016 drilling program has been approved during the technical meetings held on site between IAMGOLD and Calibre geologists and will consist of a minimum 5,500 metres of drilling with a budget of US$1.5 million. Drilling will include; an additional 5 holes at East Dome, 10 holes on the Santos Trend, 4 holes at Main Blag, and an initial 6 drill holes testing the Vein Swarm Target located one kilometre north of the Main Blag zone. Additionally, 5 holes will be completed on the Guapinol structure. This drilling is designed to test the mineralized shoots on the Guapinol, Vancouver, Main Blag, East Dome, and Santos Trend veins to a depth of 250 metres below surface. Further drilling is planned for 2016 and will be prioritized as results are received during the first half of the year.

Details of the Areas Currently Under Option with Centerra Gold

Centerra Option Agreement

On September 8, 2015, the Company signed an option agreement with Centerra Gold Inc. ("Centerra") whereby Centerra can earn a 51% interest and subsequently an additional 19% for a total of 70% interest in the La Luz Gold-Silver Project (the "La Luz Project") located within the Borosi Concessions, Northeast Nicaragua. The La Luz Project includes the past producing La Luz Gold-Silver Mine and the Cerro Aeropuerto Project. Additionally, Calibre has granted Centerra the Right of First Refusal ("ROFR") on the Company's 100% owned 24,134 hectare Montes de Oro Project, located approximately three kilometres from the La Luz Project.

A summary of the significant terms are as follows:

- La Luz First Option: To earn a 51% interest in the La Luz Project, Centerra must spend $3.0 million in exploration on the property from signing to December 31, 2017;
- A commitment to commence a drilling program in 2015 (completed);

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

- La Luz Second Option: Once vested at 51%, Centerra can elect to earn an additional 19% in the La Luz Project for a total of 70% by spending a further $4.0 million in exploration on the Project over a subsequent two year term; and
- Calibre has granted a ROFR to Centerra for an option/joint venture on Calibre's 100% owned Montes de Oro Project for so long as Centerra continues to fund the La Luz Project under the First Option or to such a time that Centerra earns a 70% interest of the La Luz Project.

During the year ending December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a total of $30,995 (2014 - $nil) in management fees related to acting as operator on the La Luz Project.

<u>*La Luz Project*</u>
The La Luz Project is located in the south-west portion of the Borosi Concessions and contains the past producing open pit and underground La Luz Mine that produced 17.1 million tonnes of ore grading 4.14 g/t gold (2.3 million ozs gold) as well as, one kilometre south, the NI43-101 compliant Inferred Resource at the Cerro Aeropuerto gold-silver deposit which hosts 707,750 ozs gold and 3.1 million ozs silver in 6.05M tonnes grading 3.64 g/t Au and 16.16 g/t Ag at a cut off of 0.6 g/t

In addition to the historic trend highlighted by the La Luz Deposit and the Cerro Aeropuerto resource the results from the Project-wide La Luz soil grid shows two principal gold anomalous trends, the Cerro Coyol - El Tiburon Trend and the San Pablo Trend. The largest is the 3.8 km x 0.5 – 1.0 km northwest-southeast trending Cerro Coyol - El Tiburon trend which in addition to the multi-element soil anomaly contains several areas of artisanal workings as well as anomalous rock samples from float and bedrock

The 2015/2016 Diamond Drilling Program on the Cerro Aeropuerto Project being funded by Centerra included 1421 metres completed in 5 drill holes. Results include CA16-022 which returned a weighted average of 53.7 metres grading 10.47 g/t Au including 2.7 metres grading 120.58 g/t Au (uncut) and CA15-020 which returned 71.05 metres grading 2.89 g/t Au. Geologic interpretation of drill holes to date has identified a gold-bearing hornblende diorite porphyry body bounded by shear zones containing serpentinized basic to ultrabasic rock and calcareous metasediments. The strongest mineralization is located near the serpentinite-diorite contacts where sulphide bearing quartz-carbonate veins and silicified hydrothermal breccias correlate well with high grade gold values.

Hole_ID	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	from (m)	to (m)
CA16-023	**36.60**	**1.59**	**134.20**	**170.80**
CA16-022	**53.70**	**10.47**	**212.65**	**266.35**
including	**2.70**	**120.60**	**212.65**	**215.35**
with	0.54	592.10	214.18	214.72
and	8.12	22.47	219.10	227.22
CA16-020*	**71.05**	**2.89**	**190.45**	**261.50**
including	**26.03**	**6.39**	**211.97**	**238.00**

Notes: - Intervals are core lengths / true width are estimated to be 80-90% of lengths
- Length weighted averages from uncut assays.

Extensive exploration continues to further define the three high priority targets outlined to date including the 3.8 km long Cerro Coyol – El Tiburon gold trend. In-fill soil sampling was completed in March 2016 with results pending and during Q1 2016 Zonge Geophysics has completed 25 line kilometres of Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarization ("D-D IP Survey") and 137 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveys. D-D IP Survey data for the Cerro El Coyol-Tiburon trend shows a number of chargeability and resistivity highs coincident with the gold anomalous soil samples. The D-D IP Survey data from the Cerro Aeropuerto and Cerro Potosi targets show a correlation between the gold zones and chargeability highs and "breaks" in resistivity where the contours are closely spaced (high rate of change).

The current exploration and fieldwork is concentrated on an extensive trenching program targeting geological, geochemical, and geophysical anomalies generated by the work to date. The results of the trenching program will be used to prioritize drill targets which will be tested by additional drilling to be completed in 2016.

<u>Details of the Areas 100% Owned by Calibre</u>

Calibre controls 100% of 586 km2 of concessions in the Borosi Mining District which is prospective for porphyry gold-copper deposits, epithermal gold-silver systems and gold-copper-silver skarn mineralization. Calibre controls 100% of four areas; Northern Siuna District (214 km^2), Rosita District (122 km^2), Carpatos District (73 km^2), and the El Paste Concession (115 km^2).

The Northern Siuna District; is located three kilometres north of the La Luz Project optioned to Centerra Gold. This is the largest of the 100% owned areas at 214 km^2 and hosts the Montes de Oro Gold Project where the 2015 Phase I drilling program intercepted 37.7 metres grading 1.19 g/t Au, 12.97 metres grading 2.60 g/t Au, and 18.8 metres grading 0.97 g/t Au. Additionally Calibre continues to advance a number of La Luz "look-alike" targets within the Northern Siuna district. Additional targets include Mina Victoria Project which includes anomalous rock and soils sampling which has defined an anomaly 3.5 km by 2.0 km. Additional zones include Cerro Aza, where a gold in soil anomaly was extended in 2015, Roskilete, and San Miguel.

Drilling at Montes de Oro has intersected wide spread gold and associated base metal mineralization. In general, very broad low grade gold mineralization containing zones of higher gold grades is characteristic of the mineralized intervals discovered to date. The gold (and associated silver) is related with increased concentrations of sulphides within the host rocks including: massive sulphide zones; veins, veinlets, disseminations, and replacements in fragments (especially within the coarse angular volcanic breccia); and centimetre scale cross-cutting polymetallic quartz veinlets (+/- minor carbonate) containing a combination of sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite. Higher grade gold values are especially closely related to increase in copper in the form of chalcopyrite notably in the massive sulphide zone in hole MD15-007 which averages 0.18% Cu over 12.13 metres.

The 214 km^2 Rosita District is host to a series of advanced targets including the Santa Maria, high grade gold-silver low sulphidation epithermal vein system. Other advanced Targets include Minnesota, Terciopelo, Fruta de Pan and others previously within the B2Gold Joint Venture.

The Santa Maria Project consists of a well-defined low sulphidation epithermal mineralization. Previous work by Calibre includes 16.3 line kilometres of soil sampling (812 samples), 55 rock samples as well as geological mapping over 9 km^2. Low Sulphidation Epithermal vein mineralization is confirmed over 800 metres of strike length, and inferred over a total strike length of three kilometres. Soil results define a 1000m x 50-100m Au-Pb-Zn ± Cu soil anomaly. The central portion of the Santa Maria Project area has been subjected to intermittent artisanal mining activity along a strike length of 800m. Exposures are largely limited to shallow shafts and pits which have been excavated by artisanal groups; rare float material is located in some areas. Sampling by Calibre has consistently returned anomalous gold and silver.

The 100% owned Rosita District also hosts the Minnesota Gold Project. In 2015, the Company, with B2Gold acting as operator, announced the completion of a trenching program and results from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program at Minnesota. Reconnaissance diamond drilling program at the Minnesota gold project consisted of seven widely spaced drill holes totaling 992 metres which tested three areas along the 3.5 km by 1.0 km trend of the defined by a strong auger and gold-in soil anomaly and surface rock sampling. Drilling results include: 31.35 metres grading 0.63 g/t Au including 12.40 metres grading 1.07 g/t Au and 47.0 metres grading 0.63 g/t Au including 4.50 metres grading 3.43 g/t Au. The geochemical signature for the portion of the Minnesota system drill tested to date is consistent with an intrusive association for the mineralization with gold and silver values being associated with elevated zinc, lead and molybdenum.

The Carpatos District**;** is located north of the Calibre/Iamgold Eastern Borosi Project. The 73 km^2 Carpatos District has been the subject of surface mapping and rock and soil sampling. The area includes the Hemco II concession, previously part of the B2Gold joint venture. Exploration in 2015 included soil and rock sampling. Existing target include a series of kilometre-scale anomalous zones with variable concentrations of precious and base metals. The largest anomaly is the Central Carpatos Target which is a circular topographic feature with a central diorite intrusion hosted within altered andesite volcanics. Mineralization consists of centimetre-scale massive bands of oxidized magnetite that are accompanied of thin banded veins and veinlets of granular quartz and magnetite with minor sphalerite and scarce veinlets of oxidized sulphides.

The El Paste Concession; covers a 115 km^2 area of highly prospective geology 75 km SW of Siuna. An initial stream sediment sampling program in 2015 generated significant gold anomalies requiring follow-up work. A total of 81 samples were collected and analysed for gold and 31 elements. Two kilometre-scale anomalies were generated including; 1) a broad western area defined by 17 samples anomalous in gold and several pathfinder elements outlining a target area 6.0km by 1.0-1.5 km and 2) a second anomaly estimated to be approximately 4.0km by 3.0km on the eastern edge of the sampled area highlighted by the highest gold value (680 ppb Au) returned in the survey.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Exploration Activities and Outlook for Significant Areas of Interest to Date:

Exploration Activities; Since July 2009, the Company (along with its partners) have focused its exploration over a number of targets within the Borosi Project. Significant exploration highlights and accomplishments for the most advanced of the targets are discussed above.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, through to the date of this report, the Company (and its partners where appropriate) carried out exploration activities over several properties in Nicaragua including;

1) B2Gold Joint Venture; exploration focused on the Monte Carmelo gold-silver-copper skarn
2) Rosita Mining Joint Venture; work included drilling and metallurgical testing,
3) Eastern Borosi Project optioned to Iamgold; drilling on several gold-silver epithermal vein systems
4) La Luz Project optioned to Centerra Gold; drilling at Cerro Aeropuerto and Project-wide geochemical, geophysical and geological exploration
5) 100% Calibre Projects; drilling at Montes de Oro, sampling at Minnesota, Carpatos, and El Paste.

Outlook; Additional exploration is planned for 2016 including; B2Gold continues to work on the Monte Carmelo Project, Calibre as operator for Iamgold will complete further drilling on the Eastern Borosi Project, Calibre as operator for Centerra Gold has on-going exploration and drilling programs on the La Luz Project and Calibre will complete new exploration programs on its 100% owned Concessions most notably a planned drilling program at the Santa Maria Project.

Details of the Inferred Resources Over All Borosi Project Concessions

In February 2011, Calibre announced two new gold and silver National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant inferred resources for the 100% owned Cerro Aeropuerto and La Luna deposits. The Company also announced its third gold and silver NI 43-101 inferred resource on the 100% owned Riscos de Oro deposit in September 2012. Calibre's three NI 43-101 compliant inferred resources total 1,057,750 ounces of gold and 8,430,070 ounces of silver. A summary of the total resources is outlined below:

Zone	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Grade (Ag g/t)	Grade (Au Eq g/t)	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Ag (oz)	Contained Au Eq (oz)
La Luna	2,539,000	1.56	14.01	1.78	127,700	1,143,570	146,000
C. Aeropuerto	6,052,000	3.64	16.16	3.89	707,750	3,144,500	757,000
Riscos de Oro	2,159,000	3.20	59.67	4.14	222,300	4,142,000	287,000
Total					1,057,750	8,430,070	1,190,000

1. Resource models used Inverse Distance grade estimation within a three-dimensional block model with mineralized zones defined by wireframed solids and a base cutoff grade of 0.6 g/t.
2. Resource Estimates for La Luna and Cerro Aeropuerto detailed in Technical Report titled NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimation of the Cerro Aeropuerto and La Luna Deposits, Borosi Concessions, Nicaragua by Todd McCracken, dated April 11, 2011.
3. Resource Estimate for Riscos de Oro detailed in Technical Report and Resource Estimation of the Riscos de Oro Deposit, Borosi Concessions, Nicaragua by Todd McCracken, dated October 9, 2012.
4. Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding.
5. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) for Riscos de Oro was calculated using $1264 /oz Au for gold and $19.78/oz Ag for silver, and metallurgical recoveries and net smelter returns are assumed to be 100%.
6. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) for La Luna and C. Aeropuerto was calculated using $1058/oz Au for gold and $16.75/oz Ag for silver, and metallurgical recoveries and net smelter returns are assumed to be 100%.
7. Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have economic viability.
8. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured mineral resource category.
9. La Luna and Riscos de Oro currently optioned to Iamgold and Cerro Aeropuerto currently optioned to Centerra Gold

In May 2012, Calibre announced a copper, gold and silver resource for the stockpiles at Rosita in conjunction with option partner Rosita Mining Corporation. The resource estimate was prepared by Yungang We, Resource Geologist of Toronto-based consulting firm Coffey Mining Pty. Ltd. and an independent Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and is based on 17 vertical channel samples and 55 reverse circulation drill holes completed by Alder over the stockpiles during late 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. A summary of the total resource is outlined below:

Deposit	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Grade (Ag g/t)	Grade (Cu %)	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Ag (oz)	Contained Cu (lbs)
Rosita Stock Piles	7,950,000	0.46	9.20	0.62	118,000	2.35M	108M

1. Base case is reported at a 0.15% copper equivalent cut-off grade which incorporates consideration of mining and processing cost, recoveries, commodity prices and selling cost.
2. Estimate assumes a long term copper price of US $2.90/lb, a gold price of US $1,200/oz. and a silver price of US $24/oz.
3. Rounding as required by NI 43-101 reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences.
4. Tonnage and grade measurements are in metric units. Contained gold and silver ounces are reported as troy ounces, contained copper pounds as imperial pounds.
5. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may by materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
6. The quantity and grade of reported inferred mineral resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred mineral resources as indicated or measured mineral resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to indicated or measured mineral resources.
7. part of the Rosita D Project (65% Rosita Mining / 35% Calibre Mining)

Market trends

The price of the Company's common shares, and the consolidated financial results and exploration, development and other activities of the Company, may in the future be significantly and adversely affected by declines in the prices of gold and other metals or minerals. The Company's business is directly impacted on the prices of gold, silver, copper, and other metals being adequate to continue to develop and explore the properties in which it has an interest.

In addition, the Company incurs costs in Canadian and U.S. dollars and the Nicaraguan Cordoba which could result in additional fluctuations in operational costs to the Company. Significant fluctuations in foreign exchanges rates in countries where the Company operates are difficult to predict and could have a significant variance on the operations of the Company.

Segmented information

The Company currently operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration, and development of natural resource properties, which is conducted in Nicaragua. The Company is in the exploration stage and, accordingly, has no reportable segment revenues for any of the periods presented in the Company's consolidated financial statements. For further information regarding geographical data including assets based on location, please refer to Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Selected Annual Information

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and are expressed in Canadian dollars. The information below has been extracted from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years noted. The accompanying discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and disclosures in this MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Loss for the year	$1,129,064	$1,310,465	$768,922
Basic and diluted loss per share for the year	$0.01	$0.01	$0.00
Total assets	$22,062,521	$20,168,581	$17,061,457
Total long-term financial liabilities	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Cash dividends declared	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil

Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of the Company's financial results of its operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015:

The Company's general and administrative costs were slightly higher in 2015 totalling $1,313,157 compared to $1,237,686 in 2014. The key factors contributing to these expenses are as follows:

- Consulting fees increased to $181,650 in 2015 from $174,190 in 2014. During 2014, the Company agreed with its various consultants to reduce their respective monthly retaining fees, which helped provide the Company with some additional working capital in the short term. In 2015, these consultant fees were increased as a result of increased activity at the corporate level.

- Salaries and wages increased in 2015 to $211,082 from $151,106 in 2014. The increase in the current year compared to the prior year is a result of an increase in salary level as a result of increased activity as it related to corporate activity and Nicaragua.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following information is derived from the Company's unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements or results for the past eight quarters.

	December 2015	**September 2015**	**June 2015**	**March 2015**
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net loss for the period	$(187,659)	$(258,050)	$(240,428)	$(442,927)
Basic and diluted gain (loss) per share for the period	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.01)

	December 2014	**September 2014**	**June 2014**	**March 2014**
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net income (loss) for the period	$(567,855)	$(211,691)	$(232,516)	$(298,403)
Basic and diluted gain (loss) per share for the period	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)

The variation seen over the above quarters is primarily dependent upon the success of the Company's ongoing property evaluations and acquisition program and the timing and results of the Company's exploration activities on its current properties, none of which is possible to predict with any accuracy. The Company will continue to incur losses until such time as the commercial development of a discovery or an acquisition results in positive earnings. The above losses are also impacted by options granted in any given period, which give rise to share-based compensation expenses.

Liquidity

The Company currently has no operating revenues and relies primarily on equity financing as well as the exercise of warrants and options to fund its exploration and administrative costs. This situation is unlikely to change until such time as the Company can develop a bankable feasibility study on one of its properties.

Other than those obligations disclosed in the notes to its consolidated financial statements and discussed in this MD&A, the Company has no other long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating leases or any other long-term obligations. As at December 31, 2015, the Company had working capital of $783,005 compared to working capital of $2,523,739 as at December 31, 2014.

As the Company is in the exploration stage, no mineral producing revenue has been generated to date. The ability of the Company to meet its obligations and continue the exploration and development of its mineral properties is dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing. Historically, operating capital and exploration requirements have been funded primarily from equity financing, joint ventures, disposition of mineral properties and investments. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available to the Company in the amount required at any time or for any period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company. Based on the amount of funding raised, the Company's exploration program may be tailored accordingly. Subsequent to year-end, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement offering of 30 million units to raise $3,000,000.

The Company's cash is invested in business accounts with a major Canadian financial institution, and is available on demand for the Company's programs.

Capital Resources

Historically, the Company's only source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash. The Company has issued common share capital the past few years, pursuant to private placement financings, and the exercise of warrants and options. The Company's access to exploration financing when the financing is not transaction specific is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. The Company's ability to raise additional funds may be impacted by future exploration results and changes in metal prices or market conditions. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognize there will be risks involved that may be beyond their control. The Company intends to continue to use various strategies to minimize its dependence on equity capital, including the securing of joint venture partners where appropriate and maintenance of existing capital by means of cost saving measures. The Company has no outstanding debt facility upon which to draw.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Transactions with Related Parties

Key management personnel of the Company are members of the Board of Directors, as well as the President and CEO, the CFO and Corporate Secretary, and the Vice-President of Corporate Development. Key management compensation includes salaries and benefits and various consulting fees as follows:

		Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Short-term benefits (i)		$ 195,000	$ 142,000
Share-based payments (ii)		$ 513,771	$ 416,337
Consulting and advisory fees to key management:			
Sail View Capital Ltd.	Director	$ 30,000	$ 19,500
Featherstone Capital Ltd.	Directors	14,000	24,000
DaSerra Consulting Ltd.	Former CFO	52,000	82,000
Pacific Court Capital Corp.	CFO /Corporate Secretary	41,250	-
Gladstone Capital Corp.	VP – Corp. Development	16,000	-
Quarry Capital Ltd.	Director	27,000	15,000
		$ 180,250	$ 140,500

(i) Short-term benefits include salaries and benefits paid to the Company's CEO and President.

(ii) Share-based payments are the fair value of options granted to key management personnel and consultants as at the grant date.

The Company has an employee agreement in place with provisions which would provide a lump sum payment to its CEO and President on a change of control. The total amount accruing on such a change of control would total $500,000. Management consulting and advisory agreements are on a month-to-month basis and can be terminated by either party with short notice.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid or accrued $48,024 (2014 - $nil) in office rent expense to companies with directors and officers in common. The sharing arrangement with Edgewater Exploration Ltd. and Newmarket Gold Inc., which is on a month-to-month basis, was made in order to reduce its administration costs.

All of the above transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the amount agreed upon by the related parties.

Fourth Quarter

- Other income during Q4 2015 was $41,912. Other income reflects management fees earned by the Company for managing its optioned projects.
- Share-based compensation during Q4 2015 was $80,367. This expense relates to the options that vested during the quarter, which also includes previously granted in prior periods.

Proposed Transactions

Although the Company may be investigating any number of potential properties or projects at any given time, there are no proposed transactions that the Board of Directors or senior management believe that confirmation of the decision to acquire any specific project by the Board is certain.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's significant accounting policies are presented in Note 3 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company evaluates its estimates on an on-going basis. Such estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, and these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the reported amount of revenues and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Impairment of exploration and expenditure assets

The Company is required to review the carrying value of its exploration and evaluation properties for potential impairment. Impairment is indicated if the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation is not recoverable. If impairment is indicated, the amount by which the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets exceeds their estimated fair value is changed to the statement of loss.

Evaluating for recoverability during the exploration and evaluation phase requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits from future exploitation, sale or otherwise are likely. Evaluations may be more complex where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves or resources. Management must make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances including, but not limited to, the interpretation of geological, geophysical and seismic data, the Company's financial ability to continue exploration and evaluation activities, contractual issues with joint venture partners, the impact of government legislation and political stability in the region, and the impact of current and expected future metal prices to potential reserves.

Resource estimates

The Company estimates its ore mineral resources based on information compiled by Qualified Persons as defined in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 *"Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Projects"*. Resource estimates may be used in the calculation of depreciation and amortization, impairment assessment, assessment of life of mine stripping ratios and for forecasting the timing of payment of mine closure, reclamation and rehabilitation costs.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating ore resources, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in the forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of resources and may, ultimately, result in the resources being restated.

Change in Accounting Policies Including Initial Adoption

None.

Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee and are mandatory for future periods only and as such have not been applied to these consolidated financial statements. The Company has no plans for early adoption of the following pronouncement.

- In May 2014, the IASB issued IRFS 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which replaces IAS 18: *Revenues* and covers principles for reporting about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Company is in the process of reviewing the standard to determine the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

- In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16: *Property, Plant, and Equipment* and IAS 38: *Intangibles*, prohibiting the use of revenue-based deprecation for property, plant and equipment and significantly limiting the use of revenue – based amortization for intangible assets. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The Company is in the process of reviewing the standard to determine the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

- In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"). The IASB has previously published versions of IFRS 9 that introduced new classification and measurement requirements (in 2009 and 2010) and a new hedge accounting model (in 2013). The July 2014 publication represents the final version of the standard, replaces earlier versions of IFRS 9 and substantially completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

  This standard replaces the current multiple classification and measurement models for financial assets liabilities with a single mode that has only three classification categories: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset or liability. The standard introduces a new, expected loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, the new standard requires entities to account for expected credit losses. The new standard also introduces a substantially – reformed model for hedge accounting with enhanced disclosures about risk management activity and aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The extent of the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 has not yet been determined.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Fair Value and Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at their fair value is measured within a "fair value hierarchy" which has the following levels:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Fair values of assets and liabilities approximate amounts at which these items could be exchanged in transactions between knowledgeable parties. Fair value is based on available public market information or, when such information is not available, estimated using present value techniques and assumptions concerning the amount and timing of future cash flows and discount rates which factor in the appropriate credit risk. The calculation of estimated fair value is based on market conditions at the specific point in time and in the respective geographic locations and may not be reflective of future fair values.

Marketable securities are recorded at fair value and are measured using Level 1. Receivables, deposits and advances and trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short term to maturity.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full as they become due (see Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements). The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure, as outlined in Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements. One of management's goals is to maintain an optimal level of liquidity through the active management of the Company's assets, liabilities, and cash flows. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held as cash deposits which are available on demand to fund the Company's short-term financial obligations. Trade and other payables are due within the current operating period.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfill their commitments to the Company. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents and receivables. The carrying value of these instruments represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining the significant majority of its cash with a large chartered Canadian banking institution. The remaining credit risk in receivables is considered low by management as they consist primarily of amounts owing from government authorities in relation to the refund of goods and services taxes in Canada applying to inputs for qualified expenditures.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from movements in the price of the Company's commodity inputs and outputs. Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian dollar and other foreign currencies, especially the United States dollar. The Company monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. However, as the Company has not developed commercial mineral interests, it is not exposed to significant commodity price risk at this time.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from the interest received on its cash balances. The Company manages its interest rate risk by maximizing the interest income earned on excess funds while maintaining the liquidity necessary to conduct operations on a day-to-day basis. Based on cash balances held at December 31, 2015, the effect of a one basis point increase or decrease in interest rates on net loss is not considered significant. The Company's other financial assets and liabilities are not subject to interest rate risk, as they do not bear interest.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in the foreign exchange rates. The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company incurs foreign currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, which will have an impact on the profitability of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets and the amount of shareholders' equity. The Company's main risks are associated with fluctuations in the Nicaraguan Cordoba ("COR") and the US dollar ("USD"). The Company does not enter into any foreign exchange contracts to mitigate these risks. Based on management's analysis, the effect on these instruments held at December 31, 2015 of a five percent increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates on net loss is not considered significant.

Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company, including the most recent Company filings, can be located on the Company's website at www.calibremining.com or on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers Without Significant Revenue

For additional disclosures concerning the Calibre's general and administrative expenses and a breakdown of the exploration and evaluation assets, please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 that are available on the Company's website at www.calibremining.com or on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. The Company discusses the activities at each of the projects above in *Business Overview and Overall Performance*.

The Company does not have any capitalized or expensed research and development costs or any deferred development costs for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following describes the outstanding share data of the Company as at April 25, 2016. For further information and details concerning outstanding share data, options, and warrants, refer to the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, included in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Number Outstanding
Common shares	252,910,918
Options to purchase common shares	18,575,000
Warrants to purchase common shares	44,300,000

Additional Disclosure for Reporting Issuers with Significant Equity Investees

Not applicable.

Risk Factors

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and, if warranted, developing and exploiting natural resource properties, in Central America. Due to the nature of the Company's proposed business and the present stage of exploration of its mineral properties (which are primarily early stage exploration properties with no known resources or reserves), the following risk factors, among others, will apply:

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as quantity and quality of the minerals and proximity to infrastructure; mineral prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted but could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's operations.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The operations of the Company are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of precious metals and other minerals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability.

Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company toward the search and evaluation of precious metals and other minerals will result in discoveries of mineral resources, Mineral Reserves or any other mineral occurrences.

Political Stability and Government Regulation Risks

The operations of the Company are currently conducted in Nicaragua and Canada, as such, the operations of the Company are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: terrorism; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations. Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitudes in any of these countries may adversely affect the operations or profitability of the Company. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral rights applications and tenure could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the operations or profitability of the Company.

Reliability of Resource Estimates

There is no certainty that any of the mineral resources identified at any of the Company's properties to date will be realized. Until a deposit is actually mined and processed the quantity of mineral resources and grades must be considered estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, precious metal prices. Any material change in quantity of mineral resources, grade or stripping ratio may affect the economic viability of any project undertaken by the Company. In addition, there can be no assurance that metal recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in a larger scale test under on-site conditions or during production. Fluctuations in the prices of gold and other precious or base metals, results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of studies, reports and plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may require revision of such estimate. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

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

Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers being reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which it may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

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 in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining 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 and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage or, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the operations, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Land Title

There may be undetected title defects affecting the Company's properties. Title insurance generally is not available, and the ability of the Company to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Furthermore, the Company has conducted only limited surveys of certain of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. Accordingly, the Company may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

Permits

The Company cannot be certain that it will receive, on acceptable terms, the necessary permits to conduct further exploration and to develop its properties. The failure to obtain such permits, or delays in obtaining such permits, could increase the Company's costs and delay its activities, and could adversely affect the operations of the Company.

Competition

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, precious metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. As a result of this competition, the Company may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the revenues, operations and financial condition of the Company could be materially adversely affected.

Hedging

The Company does not have a hedging policy and has no current intention of adopting such a policy. Accordingly, the Company has no protection from declines in mineral prices.

Additional Capital

The development and exploration of the properties in which the Company holds an interest will require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all such properties or even a loss of property interest. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favorable to the Company. In addition, any future financing may be dilutive to existing shareholders of the Company.

Fluctuations in Metal Prices

The price of the common shares, and the consolidated financial results and exploration, development and mining activities of the Company, may in the future be significantly and adversely affected by declines in the prices of gold and other metals or minerals. The prices of gold and other metals or minerals fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the sale or purchase of commodities by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar and other foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, the political and economic conditions and production costs of major mineral-producing countries throughout the world, the cost of substitutes, inventory levels and carrying charges. Future serious price declines in the market prices of gold or other metals or minerals could cause continued development of and commercial production from the properties in which the Company holds an interest to be impracticable. Depending on the prices of gold and other metals and minerals, cash flow from mining operations could not be sufficient and the Company may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of its properties. Future production from the Company's properties is dependent upon the prices of gold and other metals and minerals being adequate to make these properties economically viable.

In addition to adversely affecting the resource estimates of the Company and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can affect operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Company incurs in its operations. Precious metals and other minerals are generally priced in U.S. dollars and the costs of the Company are incurred in Canadian dollars, Nicaraguan Cordoba, or U.S. dollars. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar can increase the cost of exploration and production in U.S. dollar terms, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Dividend Policy

No dividends on the Common Shares have been paid by the Company to date. The Company currently plans to retain all future earnings and other cash resources, if any, for the future operation and development of its business. Payment of any future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Company's board of directors after taking into account many factors, including the Company's operating results, financial condition and current and anticipated cash needs.

Key Personnel

The Company is dependent upon the services of key executives, including the directors of the Company and a small number of highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the loss of these persons or the inability of the Company to attract and retain additional highly-skilled employees may adversely affect its business and future operations.

Changes to Exploration Programs

The Company may make changes to planned programs at anytime. This could be done due to a number of factors including results obtained to date changes in regulations, changes in metal prices, identification of new, more important, targets and a number of other possible causes.

Share Price Volatility and Liquidity

Publicly quoted securities are subject to a relatively high degree of price volatility. It may be anticipated that the quoted market for our shares will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating sales and revenues. In addition, our shareholders may be unable to sell significant quantities of shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of their shares, if at all.

Internal Controls and Disclosure Controls over Financial Reporting

On November 23, 2007, the British Columbia Securities Commission in which the Company is registered exempted Venture Issuers from certifying disclosure controls and procedures, as well as, Internal Controls over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2007, and thereafter. Since the Company is a Venture Issuer, it is now required to file basic certificates, which it has done for the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company makes no assessment relating to establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures as defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 as at December 31, 2015.