



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF

GB MINERALS LTD.

For the Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Dated as of May 22, 2014

GB MINERALS LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“**MD&A**”) of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of GB Minerals Ltd. (“**GBML**” or the “**Company**”) (formerly Plains Creek Phosphate Corp.) is for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2014. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2014 (the “**Q3 Financial Statements**”), the audited annual consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and previously filed management's discussions and analysis.

The financial information in this MD&A is derived from the Q3 Financial Statements which have been prepared in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise noted, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The content of this MD&A has been approved by the board of directors of the Company (the “**Board**”), on the recommendation of its audit committee (the “**Audit Committee**”). This MD&A is dated May 22, 2014 and is current to date, unless otherwise noted.

Additional information relating to the Company is available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“**SEDAR**”) at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.gbminerals.com.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on July 24, 2007 under the name of Resource Hunter Capital Corp. (“**RHC**”). RHC changed its name to Plains Creek Phosphate Corp. (“**PCP**”) effective May 16, 2011 and subsequently to GB Minerals Ltd. trading under the symbol “**GBL**” effective March 28, 2013. The Company is a TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSXV**”) Tier 2 listed mineral exploration and development company focusing on developing the Farim phosphate project located in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa (the “**Farim Project**”).

On February 22, 2011, RHC filed a National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“**NI 43-101**”) technical report entitled “Technical Report on the Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Farim Phosphate Project, Guinea-Bissau” prepared by IMC Group Consulting Limited with an effective date of February 10, 2011 (the “**PEA**”). The purpose of this PEA was to provide a preliminary assessment of the Farim Project, which would also be used for the listing of the Company on the Exchange in connection with the RTO Transaction (as defined below).

On February 25, 2011, RHC was acquired by Plains Creek Mining Ltd. (“**PCM**”), a private company, in a reverse take-over transaction (the “**RTO Transaction**”). As a result, the Company carries on the business of PCM.

Concurrent with the closing of the RTO Transaction, PCM, which subsequently changed its name to GB Minerals Holdings Ltd. (“**GBM Holdings**”), completed a brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$24,027,590 and the acquisition of a 50.1% ownership interest in GB Minerals AG (“**GBM AG**”), a Swiss company that owns 100% of the Farim Project, comprised of mining agreements and exploration licenses relating to a phosphate mineral property located in Guinea-Bissau.

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As consideration for the purchase of 50.1% of the share capital of GBM AG, GBM Holdings paid €9,000,000 in cash and issued 101,000,000 (5,050,000 after a share consolidation effected on March 28, 2013) of its common shares to WAD Consult AG ("**WAD**"). The common shares of PCM issued to WAD were subsequently exchanged on a one-for-one basis for common shares of the Company (the "**Common Shares**") under the RTO Transaction. The Company was also granted, under the shareholders' agreement governing the ownership of GBM AG, the option to acquire, through GBM Holdings, the remaining 49.9% issued and outstanding shares of GBM AG.

On April 4, 2013 the Company completed its acquisition of the remaining 49.9% interest in the share capital of its 50.1%-owned subsidiary, GBM AG, which in turn owns 100% of the Farim Project.

OVERVIEW AND HIGHLIGHTS

Major Events

On September 13, 2012, the Company filed a NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Direct Shipping Option of the Farim Phosphate Project, Guinea-Bissau" prepared by GBM Minerals Engineering Consultants Limited ("**GBMMEC**") and Golder Associates (U.K.) Ltd. ("**Golder**") and dated effective September 5, 2012 (the "**DSO PEA**") on SEDAR.

On January 17, 2013 the Company filed a new, single current NI 43-101 technical report for the feasibility study on the Farim Project entitled "Feasibility of the Beneficiated Phosphate Rock Concentrate of the Farim Phosphate Project, Guinea-Bissau" prepared by GBMMEC and Golder and dated effective December 19, 2012 (the "**Feasibility Report**"). The Feasibility Report superseded the previously filed NI 43-101 technical reports entitled "Feasibility of the Beneficiated Phosphate Rock Concentrate of the Farim Phosphate Project, Guinea-Bissau" and the "Feasibility Study of the Direct Shipping Option of the Farim Phosphate Project, Guinea-Bissau", each dated effective November 2, 2012 (the "**Previous Feasibility Reports**", and together with the Feasibility Report, the "**Feasibility Reports**").

As at the date of filing of each technical report by the Company, the authors thereof were independent of the Company and GBM AG. On August 30, 2013, GBMMEC became a shareholder holding more than 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares (refer to note 8 of the Q3 Financial Statements).

Corporate

On January 30, 2013, the board of directors of GBML (the "**Board**") appointed Mr. Owen Ryan as a director, executive chairman, interim president and chief executive officer of the Company. Mr. Glenn Laing and Mr. Carson Phillips stepped down from their executive positions and did not seek re-election at the ensuing annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company, which took place on March 25, 2013. Mr. Laing has entered into a consultancy agreement with the Company to provide advisory services as and when requested.

Effective March 28, 2013, the Company changed its name from PCP to GB Minerals Ltd. and maintained the trading of its Common Shares on the TSXV on a consolidated basis under the new symbol "**GBL**". In addition, pursuant to the consolidation of the Common Shares, and of the stock options (the "**Stock Options**") and share purchase warrants (the "**Warrants**") of the Company on a 20-to-1 basis, the exercise price of the Stock Options and Warrants were multiplied by a 1-to-20 basis. All figures for outstanding Common Shares, Stock Options, and Warrants, and earning per share were adjusted retrospectively and are presented on a post-consolidated basis, unless otherwise noted.

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On May 31, 2013, Mr. Paul Jones resigned from the Board.

On June 26, 2013, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, PCM, changed its name to GBM Holdings. On August 6, 2013, the Company appointed Mr. Phillip Mason as Vice President, Operations to oversee the Farim Project.

On September 19, 2013, GBMH Minerals (Barbados) Ltd. ("**GBMH Barbados**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of GBM Holdings, was incorporated under the Companies Act of Barbados.

On October 31, 2013, GBMH Minerais, Unipessoal LDA ("**GBMH Unipessoal**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of GBMH Barbados, was incorporated under the Commercial Registry of the Madeira Free Trade Zone.

On October 23, 2013, the Company exercised its right under the settlement deed entered into with GBMMEC on January 30, 2013 and subsequently amended on July 26, 2013 (the "**Settlement Deed**"), as described in note 8 of the Q3 Financial Statements, to request clarifications on GBMMEC's unpaid invoices (the "**Request for Clarifications**"). These invoices were issued in relation to a contract entered into on January 18, 2010 between GBM Holdings and GBMMEC for the provision by GBMMEC of engineering consultancy services for the Farim Project (the "**GBMMEC Services Agreement**"). To date, the Company has not received a response to the Request for Clarifications. On January 7, 2014, the Company announced that GBMMEC had issued a claim against GBM Holdings before the courts of England to obtain payment of an amount totalling £594,019 plus interest and costs, for unpaid professional fees invoiced during the period from March 2013 to September 2013 under the GBMMEC Services Agreement. On March 21, 2014, GBM Holdings filed a defence and counterclaim seeking damages arising out of GBMMEC's breaches of the GBMMEC Services Agreement and the return of historical payments made in respect of apparently incorrect and/or unsubstantiated invoices. GBMMEC is due to respond by May 23, 2014. GBM Holdings intends to continue to defend the claim and pursue the counterclaim.

On January 21, 2014, the Company announced that Mr. Luis da Silva, previously a non-executive director of the Company, had been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective immediately. Concurrently with this appointment, Mr. Owen Ryan, who had overseen the restructuring of the group over the previous 12 months, stepped down from his role as Interim President and Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr. Owen remains Chairman of the Company.

On February 20, 2014, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Brent de Jong and Mr. Robert Edwards to the Board with immediate effect.

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RESOURCES

Background of the Farim Project

The Farim Project is located in the northern part of central Guinea-Bissau, West Africa, approximately 25 km south of the Senegal border, approximately 5 km west of the town of Farim and some 120 km Northeast of Bissau, the capital of Guinea-Bissau, on a 30.6 km² mining lease license and surrounded by an exploration license, both granted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, GBM AG.

The Farim Project consists of a high grade sedimentary phosphate deposit of one continuous phosphate bed which extends over a known surface area of approximately 40 km². It is estimated to contain proven and probable reserves of 33.0 million tonnes ("Mt") (dry) with an average ROM P₂O₅ grade of 30.4%, a measured and indicated resource of 92.6 Mt at an average grade of 28.68% P₂O₅ and an inferred resource of 18.3 Mt at an average grade of 28.66 % P₂O₅. The measured and indicated resource estimates stated above are inclusive of the resources comprising the proven and probable reserve estimates.

A two-phased development as an open pit mining operation is planned for the Farim Project. Phase 1 consists of a 1.0 Mt per year beneficiated phosphate rock concentrate and Phase 2 consists of the production of 2.0 Mt per year of phosphate rock concentrate and includes a beneficiation plant and associated infrastructure and direct ship loading facility.

Summary of Mineral Resources (as of December 19, 2012)*

Classification	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (% P ₂ O ₅)
Measured Resource	64,600,000	29.11
Indicated Resource	28,100,000	27.68
Total Measured and Indicated	92,600,000	28.68
Inferred	18,300,000	28.66

**Source Feasibility Report dated effective December 19, 2012. Pursuant to NI 43-101, the Company cautions that mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*

Operations Update on the Farim Project

Feasibility Studies

On January 17, 2013 the Company announced the filing of the Feasibility Report which supersedes all previously filed technical reports.

The Feasibility Report states the following economic results: an undiscounted pre-tax cash flow totalling US\$1.526 billion over a 25 year mine life and US\$1.220 billion on a post-tax basis; pre-tax operating cash flows averaging US\$67.69 million per year and US\$55.42 million per year post-tax; simple payback of the pre-production capital investment to be achieved after approximately two years of operation on a pre-tax and post-tax basis; an internal rate of return of 38% pre-tax compared to 36% post-tax; and a project net present value of US\$208 million pre-tax compared to US \$175 million post-tax (at a discount rate of 15%).

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The authors of the Feasibility Report have recommended that the Company and GBM AG continue to advance the Farim Project for beneficiated phosphate rock production to the engineering design and construction stages and to seek the necessary project financing and off-take agreements.

The management of GBML has performed an assessment of the Feasibility Report and it is expected the Company will commission work to optimize the Feasibility Report (the "**Optimization Work**") and possibly look at more effective and efficient means of processing and transporting the product for shipment. The Company has received a number of proposals from world class engineering firms to complete the Optimization Work, which are currently being reviewed and assessed by GBML's management with a view to awarding the successful bid during Q2 2014. It is further expected further details on the scope of the Optimization Work will be released once the bid has been awarded.

Environmental Social Impact Assessment

The environmental baseline studies required to advance the Farim Project have been completed. These studies provide the information previously identified as work in progress and necessary to complete the Environmental Social Impact Assessment (the "**ESIA**") to Equator Principle and World Bank standards including IFC performance standards 1-8 2012. The baseline studies were principally an extension of past environmental work that included river ecology and morphology for both the wet and dry seasons. Other baseline studies included soil and land use, surface water, ground water and terrestrial ecology. The second round of public consultation was completed successfully as planned. It is expected the ESIA will be submitted to the Ministry of Natural resources and Energy of Guinea-Bissau during Q2 2014.

Mineral Rights Expenditures and Balances

	Farim Project
Balance as at June 30, 2011	\$ 61,854,205
Additions - capitalized exploration expenditures	11,190,864
Balance as at June 30, 2012	\$ 73,045,069
Additions - capitalized exploration expenditures	9,327,075
Acquisition of remaining 49.9% of GBM AG on April 4, 2013	7,014,056
Write-off/impairment of the intangible asset net of purchase consideration	(18,253,131)
Change in future tax liability	(2,550,038)
Balance as at June 30, 2013	\$ 68,583,031
Additions - capitalized exploration expenditures	3,341,929
Balance as at March 31, 2014	\$ 71,924,960

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As at March 31, 2014, the Company had a negative working capital of \$15,796,312 (June 30, 2013 - \$13,661,572) and reported a deficit of \$13,483,111 (June 30, 2013 - \$8,242,151).

<u>Operating and Administrative Expenses</u>	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013
Interest expense (income)	\$ 511,328	\$ 300,129	\$ 1,375,342	\$ 297,343
Management and consulting fees	502,163	258,362	1,305,643	634,905
Loss on foreign exchange	105,416	(534,150)	530,127	(306,307)
Stock Options compensation	98,659	86,129	450,452	86,129
Professional fees (audit and legal)	208,512	237,404	422,113	418,805
General and administrative	128,312	137,560	411,594	393,576
Travel	52,013	46,435	211,486	220,076
Salaries and wages	62,171	72,558	178,245	178,761
Investor relations	41,641	54,743	123,557	134,239
Director fees	21,333	25,400	94,333	89,400
Exploration costs	2,293	-	91,428	-
Filing and transfer agent fees	17,148	26,924	24,992	34,650
Financial advisory	24,691	164,779	9,822	239,447
Impairment of equipment (note 5)	243	-	9,693	-
Amortization	747	1,142	2,133	3,771
Finders' fees	-	21,500	-	21,500
Total Operating and Administrative Expenses	\$ 1,776,670	\$ 898,915	\$ 5,240,960	\$ 2,446,294
<u>Other comprehensive loss</u>				
Currency translation differences	101,906	(7,910)	267,126	58,304
Total Other comprehensive loss	\$ 101,906	\$ (7,910)	\$ 267,126	\$ 58,304
Comprehensive loss	\$ 1,878,576	\$ 891,005	\$ 5,508,086	\$ 2,504,598

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For the three months ended March 31, 2014

The Company's comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was \$1,878,576 (March 31, 2013 - \$891,005). Administration and general expenses totalled \$128,312 (March 31, 2013 - \$137,560). General and administrative expenses remained relatively the same as compared with the prior comparative quarter. Management and consulting fees amounted to \$502,163 (March 31, 2013 - \$258,362). Management and consulting fees increased compared with the prior comparative quarter, mainly due to the hiring of the Company's Vice President of Operations and other consultants, annual bonuses paid out in the amount of \$35,417 for year 2013 and a one-off signing bonus accrued for an officer and director of the Company in the amount of \$92,150 (£50,000) for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. Stock Options compensation totalled \$98,659 (March 31, 2013 - \$86,129) for Stock Options vested for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. Professional fees (audit and legal) decreased slightly to \$208,512 (March 31, 2013 - \$237,404) as compared with the prior comparative quarter. Interest expense totalled \$511,328 (March 31, 2013 - \$300,129) as the Company has interest expense associated with the debt payable, convertible debentures and promissory notes in the current quarter as compared with the prior comparative quarter. Loss on foreign exchange totalled \$105,416 (March 31, 2013 - <\$534,150>) due to unfavourable fluctuations in the value of Canadian dollar as mainly compared to the British Pound, in which the Company has a significant portion of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance payable, and debt payable in the current quarter. The loss on foreign exchange is also affected by the unfavourable fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar against the Swiss Franc and the Central African Franc in the current quarter as compared with the prior comparative quarter.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2014

The Company's comprehensive loss for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 was \$5,508,086 (March 31, 2013 - \$2,504,598). Exploration costs amounted to \$91,428 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) due to the initiation by GB Mineraïs SARL, the Company's wholly-owned Guinea-Bissau subsidiary, of a social program which included drilling for new water wells and refurbishing existing wells for the villages in Farim and adjacent area. Administration and general expenses totalled \$411,594 (March 31, 2013 - \$393,576). General and administrative expenses remained relatively the same as compared with the prior comparative period. Management and consulting fees amounted to \$1,305,643 (March 31, 2013 - \$634,905). Management and consulting fees increased as compared with the prior comparative period, mainly due to the retention of a recruitment agency for the hiring of the Company's Vice President of Operations and other consultants, which was in addition to the monthly consultants' fees paid to the Vice President of Operations and other consultants. Management and consulting fees for the period ended March 31, 2014 also include annual bonuses paid out in the amount of \$35,417 for year 2013, a one-off signing bonus accrued for an officer and director of the Company in the amount of \$92,150 (£50,000), and \$234,000 of non-cash expense on compensation for services paid in the form of Common Shares to a director of the Company. Stock Options compensation totalled \$450,452 (March 31, 2013 - \$86,129) for Stock Options vested during the period ended March 31, 2014. Professional fees (audit and legal) remained relatively the same in the amount of \$422,113 (March 31, 2013 - \$418,805) as compared with the prior comparative period. Interest expense totalled \$1,375,342 (March 31, 2013 - \$297,343) as the Company has interest expense associated with the debt payable, convertible debentures and promissory notes in the current period as compared with the prior comparative period. Loss on foreign exchange totalled \$530,127 (March 31, 2013 - <\$306,307>) due to unfavourable fluctuations in the value of Canadian dollar as mainly compared to the British Pound, in which the Company has a significant portion of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance payable, and debt payable in the current period. The loss on foreign exchange is also affected by the unfavourable fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar against the Swiss Franc and the Central African Franc in the current period as compared with the prior comparative period.

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RESULTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's total assets as at March 31, 2014 amounted to \$73,033,835 (June 30, 2013 - \$68,939,783). The Company has funds held in trust in the amount of \$560,006 (June 30, 2013 - \$Nil) and cash and cash equivalents of \$284,132 (June 30, 2013 - \$175,122) as at March 31, 2014. Funds held in trust and cash and cash equivalent increased with the receipt of proceeds from the issuance of convertible debentures closed on March 18, 2014. Prepaid expenses as at March 31, 2014 amounted to \$135,602 (June 30, 2013 - \$20,047), of which a portion represented the prepaid license fees in Guinea-Bissau. As at March 31, 2014, mineral rights totalled \$71,924,960 (June 30, 2013 - \$68,583,031), which included the addition of capitalization of exploration expenditures and foreign exchange adjustments for the period ended March 31, 2014.

The Company's total liabilities as at March 31, 2014 amounted to \$28,739,453 (June 30, 2013 - \$26,819,260). The increase in total liabilities was mainly due to the principal owned and interest expense accrued in association with the debt payable, convertible debentures and promissory notes as described in note 7, 8, and 9 of the Q3 Financial Statements.

The Company's total shareholders' equity as at March 31, 2014 was \$44,294,382 (June 30, 2013 - \$42,120,523). For the period ended March 31, 2014, the increase of the total shareholders' equity was due to the net loss of \$5,240,960 (March 31, 2013 - \$2,446,294) and other comprehensive loss of cumulative translation reserve in the amount of \$267,126 (March 31, 2013 - \$58,304), off-set by an increase of \$7,044,355 in share capital (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil), additional convertible features of the convertible debentures closed on March 18, 2014 in the amount of \$187,138 (March 31, 2013 - \$227,967) and an increase of \$450,452 in share-based reserve of Stock Options (March 31, 2013 - \$86,129).

RESULTS OF CASH FLOW

The Company's ending cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2014 amounted to \$284,132 (June 30, 2013 - \$175,122). The net cash outflow from operating activities in the amount of \$3,184,142 for the period ended March 31, 2014 was compared with the net cash outflow of \$6,380,282 for the prior comparative period, in which the increase was due to a combination of net loss of \$5,240,960 (March 31, 2013 - \$2,446,294) and changes in non-cash negative working capital of \$320,647 (March 31, 2013 - \$4,303,100), off-set by the adjustments for non-cash items in the amount of \$2,377,465 (March 31, 2013 - \$369,112). For the period ended March 31, 2014, the net cash outflow from investing activities in the amount of \$3,170,398 (March 31, 2013 - \$7,626,962) was due to the outflow to funds held in trust and addition of capitalization of exploration expenditures and foreign exchange adjustments for the period ended March 31, 2014. For the period ended March 31, 2014, the net cash inflow from financing activities in the amount of \$6,462,329 (March 31, 2013 - \$14,523,306) included proceeds from promissory notes, Common Shares and convertible debentures issued during the period.

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Financial results for the quarters ended March 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Total net loss	\$ 1,776,670	\$898,915	\$1,375,838
Total net loss per share (basic and diluted)	\$0.03	\$0.05	\$0.07
Total assets	\$73,033,835	\$82,511,029	\$70,666,158
Total long-term liabilities	\$11,943,852	\$16,260,422	\$9,499,876
Total liabilities	\$28,739,453	\$28,668,079	\$13,808,939
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	\$44,294,382	\$53,842,950	\$56,857,219
Cash dividends per share	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS FOR EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT QUARTERS:

<u>Quarter ended</u>	<u>Total revenue</u>	<u>Net loss (income)</u>	<u>Basic and diluted loss per share</u>
March 31, 2014	\$Nil	\$1,776,670	\$0.03
December 31, 2013	\$Nil	\$1,779,518	\$0.03
September 30, 2013	\$Nil	\$1,684,772	\$0.03
June 30, 2013	\$Nil	\$19,106,897	\$0.76
March 31, 2013	\$Nil	\$898,915	\$0.05
December 31, 2012	\$Nil	\$920,203	\$0.05
September 30, 2012	\$Nil	\$627,176	\$0.03
June 30, 2012	\$Nil	\$919,250	\$0.05

OFF BALANCE-SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off balance-sheet arrangements.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

For the period ended March 31, 2014, the Company had negative working capital of \$15,796,312 (June 30, 2013 - \$13,661,572) and net loss of \$5,240,960 (March 31, 2013 - \$2,446,294).

GBMMEC prepared the Feasibility Report in relation to the Farim Project. As of March 31, 2014, the Company has been charged on pre-exploration costs of \$1,230,368 (£667,590) and mineral property costs of \$18,530,694 (£10,054,636) for the services provided by GBMMEC and its sub-consultants. On October 23, 2013, the Company exercised its right under the Settlement Deed, as described in note 8 of the Q3 Financial Statements, to request clarifications on GBMMEC's unpaid invoices. These invoices were issued under the GBMMEC Services Agreement. To date, the Company has not received a response to the Request for Clarifications.

As at March 31, 2014, the Company had outstanding secured convertible debentures as described in note 9 of the Q3 Financial Statements with a total aggregate principal amount of \$5,000,000 bearing interest at 10% per annum and at a price of \$0.20 per Common Share, and of which \$2,000,000 of the principal carry a maturity date of March 31, 2015; and the remaining all or part of \$3,000,000 of the principal carry a maturity date of June 30, 2014, with all accrued and unpaid interest due and payable in full on the maturity dates.

The Company has committed \$29,414 (June 30, 2013 – \$13,045) to future minimum payments as at March 31, 2014 under a renewed Canadian operating service agreement on the rental of an office space located at #1500 – 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC.

The Company actively monitors its liquidity to ensure at its best effort that its cash flows and working capital are adequate to support its immediate financial obligations and capital programs. However, there is risk that unforeseen circumstances and expenditures will limit the time period for which cash will be available, and the Company may not be able to raise financing of sufficient magnitude, or on a cost-effective basis. The failure of the Company to raise further financing would limit the ability of the Company to advance its business plan and carry on current activities. The Company has no source of revenue and has significant cash requirements to meet its administrative overhead and maintain its exploration and evaluation properties and development programs. Since inception, the Company's activities have been funded through equity and/or debt financings. Although the Company was able to obtain adequate financing in the past, there is no assurance that the Company will continue to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

On August 26, 2013, the Company settled an aggregate \$48,025 owed to a creditor for advisory services provided to the Company, by issuing 120,063 Common Shares at a deemed price of \$0.40 per Common Share. The Common Shares issued were subject to a four month holding period from the date of issuance.

On August 28, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 15,000,000 Common Shares at a price of \$0.20 per Common Share and raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,000,000 (the "**Share Placement**"). The Common Shares were purchased by Aterra Investments Limited ("**Aterra**"), a shareholder of the Company, who upon closing of the Share Placement, owned an aggregate of 47.4% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. The proceeds of the Share Placement

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have been used towards property payments on the Farim Project and related in-country expenses in Guinea-Bissau, and for additional working capital. The Common Shares were subject to a four-month hold period from the date of issuance. Subsequent to the closing of the Share Placement, Aterra's holding in the Company was diluted, and as at March 31, 2014 and May 22, 2014, Aterra owned an aggregate of 39.2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

Further to its news release of August 6, 2013 and pursuant to the Settlement Deed, the Company proceeded to issue to GBMMEC, on August 30, 2013, 9,000,000 Common Shares (the "**Debt Settlement Shares**") at a price of \$0.40 per Common Share.. Upon the issue of the Debt Settlement Shares, GBMMEC owned an aggregate of 14.06% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. The Debt Settlement Shares were issued subject to a four-month hold period and will be locked up for a period of 21 months in accordance with the lock-up agreement between the Company and GBMMEC dated August 30, 2013, wherein 2.25 million Common Shares will be subject to a 12-month lock-up period, 2.25 million Common Shares will be subject to a 15-month lock-up period, 2.25 million Common Shares will be subject to a 18-month lock-up period, and 2.25 million Common Shares will be subject to a 21-month lock-up period (refer to note 8 of the Q3 Financial Statements). Subsequent to the issue of the Debt Settlement Shares, GBMMEC's holding in the Company as set out above was diluted, and as at March 31, 2014 and May 22, 2014, GBMMEC owned an aggregate of 13.6% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares

On September 26, 2013, the Company issued a note payable for a total aggregate amount of \$500,000 to Aterra in exchange for a promissory note (the "**September 2013 Promissory Note**"). The principal amount is matured and due on demand provided that no demand for payment may be made until the earlier of (i) April 30, 2014 unless the Company is able to raise a minimum of \$3,000,000 in equity financing prior to April 30, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures of the Company previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the September 2013 Promissory Note the principal amount shall remain outstanding and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on October 1, 2013). As at March 31, 2014, Aterra has agreed to extend the maturity date of the September 2013 Promissory Note to June 30, 2014, with all accrued and unpaid interest due and payable in full on June 30, 2014.

On October 5, 2013, the Company settled an aggregate \$200,000 in connection with advisory work related to project financing provided to the Company by issuing 500,000 Common Shares at a deemed price of \$0.40 per Common Share. The Common Shares issued were subject to a four month holding period.

On November 12, 2013, the Company issued a note payable for a total aggregate amount of \$750,000 to Aterra in exchange for a promissory note (the "**November 2013 Promissory Note**"). The principal amount is matured and due on demand provided that no such demand may be made until the earlier of (i) April 30, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the November 2013 Promissory Note, the principal amount shall remain outstanding and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on January 1, 2014). As at March 31, 2014, Aterra has agreed to extend the maturity date of the November 2013 Promissory Note to June 30, 2014, with all accrued and unpaid interest due and payable in full on June 30, 2014.

On December 13, 2013, the Company issued a note payable for a total aggregate amount of \$750,000 to Aterra in exchange for a promissory note (the "**December 2013 Promissory Note**"). The principal amount is matured and due on demand provided that no such demand may be made until the earlier of (i)

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June 30, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the December 2013 Promissory Note, the principal amount shall remain outstanding and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on January 1, 2014).

On February 7, 2014, the Company issued a note payable for a total aggregate amount of \$500,000 to Aterra in exchange for a promissory note (the "**February 2014 Promissory Note**"). The principal amount is matured and due on demand provided that no such demand may be made until the earlier of (i) August 7, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the February 2014 Promissory Note, the principal shall remain outstanding until demanded and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on April 1, 2014). The February 2014 Promissory Note, plus interest, was repaid by the Company in March 2014.

On March 18, 2014, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of senior secured convertible debentures (the "**Debentures**") of the Company for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000 issued to Aterra and Alpha Infrastructure LLC ("**Alpha**"), both shareholders of the Company (the "**Debenture Placement**"). Each Debenture issued under the Debenture Placement has a face value of \$1,000, bearing interest of 10% per annum, fully secured by the assets of the Company. The Debentures rank pari passu in priority with all other convertible debentures from time to time issued by the Company, including certain previously issued convertible debentures, and the principal amount and all accrued and unpaid interest is due and payable in full on March 31, 2015. Every \$1,000 principal amount of the debentures is convertible at any time, into Common Shares at a conversion price of \$0.20 per Common Share. Security for the Debentures shall become enforceable upon the occurrence of certain events of default, which will include, among other things, if the Company fails to pay the principal amount of the Debentures when they become due and payable.

Subsequent Events

On April 1, 2014 and April 7, 2014, the Company repaid certain convertible debentures in the aggregate principal amount of \$350,000 in accordance with the terms of the arrangements reached between the Company and the holders of said convertible debentures to extend the maturity date of all or part of the convertible debentures as described in note 9b, 9c, and 9e of the Q3 Financial Statements.

RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

For the period ended March 31, 2014, the Company paid or accrued management and consulting fees (including bonuses) of \$267,000 (March 31, 2013 - \$156,000) to a director of the Company; \$207,650 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) to an officer and director of the Company; \$187,500 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) to an officer of the Company of which \$56,250 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) was included in the capitalization of exploration expenditures; and \$100,000 (March 31, 2013 - \$50,000) to Artisan Consulting Ltd, a company controlled by an officer of the Company; and \$8,844 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) to De Jong Capital LLC, a company controlled by a director of the Company.

For the period ended March 31, 2014, the Company issued 1,800,000 Common Shares at \$0.13 per Common Share for an aggregate value of \$234,000 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) to a director of the Company in consideration of services provided pursuant to a consulting agreement dated January 30, 2013. In

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addition, for the period ended March 31, 2014, the Company issued to its directors, officer and consultants non-cash stock-based compensation in the fair value of \$450,452 (March 31, 2013 - \$86,129).

For the period ended March 31, 2014, the Company expensed interest of \$442,182 (March 31, 2013 - \$44,408) to Aterra Investments Ltd., a shareholder of the Company, on the note payable described in note 7 and convertible debentures described in notes 9a, 9b, 9d and 9f of the Q3 Financial Statements, and of which \$273,191 (March 31, 2013 - \$44,408) for the period ended March 31, 2014 were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2014.

For the period ended March 31, 2014, the Company expensed interest of \$6,780 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) to Alpha Infrastructure LLC, a shareholder of the Company, on the convertible debentures described in notes 9f of the Q3 Financial Statements, and of which \$3,562 (March 31, 2013 - \$Nil) for the period ended March 31, 2014 were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2014.

On August 28, 2013, the Company closed the Share Placement and raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,000,000. The Shares were purchased by Aterra. Upon closing of the Share Placement, Aterra owned an aggregate of 47.4% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. The proceeds of the Share Placement have been used towards property payments on the Farim Project and related in-country expenses in Guinea-Bissau, and for additional working capital. The Common Shares issued under the Share Placement were subject to a four-month hold period from their date of issuance. Subsequent to the closing of the Share Placement, Aterra's holding in the Company was diluted, and as at March 31, 2014 and May 22, 2014, Aterra owned an aggregate of 39.2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

On September 26, 2013, the Company issued the September 2013 Promissory Note to Aterra. The principal amount of \$500,000 is matured and due on demand provided that no demand for payment may be made until the earlier of (i) April 30, 2014 unless the Company is able to raise a minimum of \$3,000,000 in equity financing prior to April 30, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the September 2013 Promissory Note, the principal amount shall remain outstanding and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on October 1, 2013). The proceeds of the September 2013 Promissory Note have been used to provide short-term immediately required additional working capital. As at March 31, 2014, the Aterra has agreed to extend the maturity date of the September 2013 Promissory Note to June 30, 2014, with all accrued and unpaid interest due and payable in full on June 30, 2014.

On November 12, 2013, the Company issued the November 2013 Promissory Note to Aterra. The principal amount of \$750,000 is matured and due on demand provided that no demand for payment may be made until the earlier of (i) April 30, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the November 2013 Promissory Note, the principal amount shall remain outstanding and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on January 1, 2014). The proceeds of the November 2013 Promissory Note have been used to provide short-term immediately required additional working capital. As at March 31, 2014, Aterra has agreed to extend the maturity date of the November 2013 Promissory Note to June 30, 2014, with all accrued and unpaid interest due and payable in full on June 30, 2014.

On December 13, 2013, the Company issued the December 2013 Promissory Note to Aterra. The principal amount of \$750,000 is matured and due on demand provided that no demand for payment may be made until the earlier of (i) June 30, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the

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December 2013 Promissory Note, the principal amount shall remain outstanding and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on January 1, 2014). The proceeds of the December 2013 Promissory Note have been used to provide short-term immediately required additional working capital.

On January 15, 2014, Alpha became a significant shareholder of the Company pursuant to a private sale and purchase of Common Shares transaction with WAD (the "**Share Transaction**"). As a result of the Share Transaction, Alpha became the owner of 14,339,446 Common Shares. In connection with the Share Transaction, Mr. Leonce Aspelin resigned as a director of the Company and from other positions with the subsidiaries of the Company. In addition, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of \$119,450 (CHF 100,000) jointly to Leonce Aspelin and Roland Penetsdorfer for the sole purpose of settling various accounts payable items and accrued liabilities of GBM AG as at December 31, 2013 (the "**WAD Promissory Note**"). In accordance with the provision of the WAD Promissory Note, the principal amount bears no interest and shall be due and payable on its maturity date, which is the earlier of (i) the date that the Company receives its next financing; and (ii) June 30, 2014; provided however, that \$59,725 (CHF 50,000) of the principal amount shall not, in any event, become due and payable until such time as the Company has received all of the information and documentation required to be provided by Geologie Exploitation Environment Expertise Mine ("**GEEM**"). The WAD Promissory Note was repaid by the Company in March 2014.

On February 7, 2014, the Company issued the February 2014 Promissory Note to Aterra. The principal amount of \$500,000 is matured and due on demand provided that no demand for payment may be made until the earlier of (i) August 7, 2014 and (ii) the occurrence of an event of default on convertible debentures previously issued to Aterra on April 4, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of the February 2014 Promissory Note, the principal shall remain outstanding until demanded and bear an interest at the rate of 15% per annum. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears on the first day of each January, April, July, and October (beginning on April 1, 2014). The proceeds of the February 2014 Promissory Note have been used to provide short-term immediately required additional working capital. The February 2014 Promissory Note was repaid in March 2014.

On March 18, 2014, the Company closed the Debenture Placement. The Debentures were issued to Aterra and Alpha for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. Each Debenture has a face value of \$1,000, bearing interest of 10% per annum, fully secured by the assets of the Company. The Debentures rank pari passu in priority with all other convertible debentures from time to time issued, including certain previously issued convertible debentures, and the principal amount and all accrued and unpaid interest is due and payable in full on March 31, 2015. Every \$1,000 principal amount of the debentures is convertible at any time, into Common Shares at a conversion price of \$0.20 per Common Share. The net proceeds of the Debentures have been used to repay some of the existing convertible debentures that matured on March 31, 2014, for expenses and development of the Farim Project, funding litigation against GBMMEC and for additional working capital.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and at the exchange rate agreed to by the related parties.

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FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, funds held in trust, other receivable, prepaid expense, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable, debt payable and convertible debentures. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their relatively short periods to maturity.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as a result of its use of financial instruments. Note 15 of the Q3 Financial Statements presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the aforementioned risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company's critical accounting estimates are defined as those estimates that have a significant impact on the portrayal of its financial position and operations and that require management to make judgements, assumptions and estimates in the application of IFRS. Judgments, assumptions and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors that management believes to be reasonable under current conditions. As events occur and additional information is obtained, these judgements, assumptions and estimates may be subject to change. The Company's significant accounting policies can be found in note 2 of the Q3 Financial Statements and the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2013. The Company believes the followings are the critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the Q3 Financial Statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Q3 Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the Q3 Financial Statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates related to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the Q3 Financial Statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimated amounts as future confirming events occur. Significant estimates used in the preparation of the Q3 Financial Statements include, but are not limited to, the review of asset carrying values and estimated useful lives, valuation and impairment of mineral rights, valuation of convertible debentures, valuation of share-based payment reserves on Stock Option reserves and Warrant reserves, recoverability of deferred tax assets, and provision for reclamation and rehabilitation.

Intangible assets: mineral rights

Under IFRS, the Company defers all cost relating to the acquisition and exploration of its mineral properties after the legal right to explore a property has been obtained, but before technical feasibility and commercial viability of the property has been established. Any revenues received from such properties are credited against the costs of the property. When commercial production commences on any of the Company's properties, any previously capitalized costs would be charged to operations using unit-of-production method. The Company reviews the carrying value of its mineral properties for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the properties may be impaired. If such a condition exists and the carrying value of a property exceeds the estimated net recoverable amount, provision is made for the impairment in value.

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The existence of uncertainties during the exploration stage and the lack of definitive empirical evidence with respect to the feasibility of successful commercial development of any exploration property does create measurement uncertainty concerning the estimate of the amount of impairment to the value of any mineral property. The Company relies on its own or independent estimates of further geological prospects of a particular property and also considers the likely proceeds from a sale or assignment of the rights before determining whether or not impairment in value has occurred.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “**cash-generating unit**” or “**CGU**”). The allocation of the Company's assets into CGU's requires judgement. A CGU recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. Impairment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount but only to the extent that this does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined if no impairment had previously been recognized.

Share-based payment – Options Reserve

The Company uses the fair value method, utilizing the Black-Scholes pricing model, for valuing stock options granted to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company. The estimated fair value is recognized over the applicable vesting period as stock-based compensation expense and an increase to share-based payment reserve. Any consideration paid by employees on the exercise of Stock Options or purchase of Common Shares is credited to share capital plus the amounts originally recorded as share-based payment reserve. The fair value of Stock Options is estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on estimates and assumptions for expected life of the Stock Options, expected volatility, risk-free interest rate and dividend yield. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates could be material in future periods.

Share-based payment – Warrants Reserve

The Company uses the fair value method, utilizing the Black-Scholes pricing model, for valuing Warrants. The fair value of Warrants is estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on estimates and assumptions for expected life of the Warrants, expected volatility, risk-free interest rate and dividend yield. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates could be material in future periods.

Income tax

The future income tax provision is based on the liability method. Future income taxes arise from the recognition of the tax consequences of temporary differences by applying enacted or substantively enacted tax rates applicable to future years of differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of certain assets and liabilities. The Company records a valuation allowance against any portion of those future income tax assets to the extent that it is more than likely that future income tax assets will not be realized. As a result, future earnings are subject to significant management judgement.

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Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate fair values of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange for control of the acquiree. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed. Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair values at the date of acquisition, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the period ended March 31, 2014 and have not been applied in preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements. The following standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committees with effective dates relating to the annual accounting periods starting on or after the effective dates as follows:

- IAS 32: Financial Instruments, effective January 1, 2014
- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments, effective January 1, 2015

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its financial statements or whether to early adopt the new requirements.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

For the periods ended March 31, 2014 and the comparative periods ended March 31, 2013, the Company incurred the following costs and expenses:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013
Capitalized exploration expenditures	\$889,096	\$817,381	\$3,341,929	\$7,731,216
Expensed exploration expenditures	\$2,293	-	\$91,428	-
General and administrative expenses	\$128,312	\$137,560	\$411,594	\$393,576
Management and consulting fees	\$502,163	\$258,362	\$1,305,643	\$634,905
Stock Options compensation	\$98,659	86,129	\$450,452	86,129
Professional fees (audit and legal)	\$208,512	\$237,404	\$422,113	\$418,805
Interest expense	\$511,328	300,129	\$1,375,342	297,343

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OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company has an unlimited number of Common Shares authorized for issuance without par value. As at March 31, 2014 and May 22, 2014, there were 66,425,117 Common Shares issued and outstanding, respectively; 4,832,000 and 4,432,000 incentive Stock Options outstanding, respectively. The Company had no Warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2014 and May 22, 2014. The fully diluted number of Common Shares as at March 31, 2014 and May 22, 2014 was 96,257,117 and 94,107,117 respectively.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's securities should be considered a highly speculative investment and investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in the Company's Canadian regulatory filings prior to making an investment in the Company.

General

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits, which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and/or quality to return a profit from production.

The Company is in the resource sector and as such is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are not uncommon to other companies in the same industry. Some of the current risks include the following:

- (a) The Company has no history of earnings and will not generate earnings until production commences.
- (b) Any future equity financings by the Company for the purposes of raising additional capital may result in substantial dilution to the holdings of existing shareholders;
- (c) There can be no assurance that an active and liquid market for the Common Shares will develop and investors may find it difficult to resell their Common Shares;
- (d) The directors and officers of the Company will devote a portion of their time to the business and affairs of the Company and some of them are or will be engaged in other projects or businesses, and as such, conflicts of interest may arise from time to time.

The Company's Business is subject to Exploration and Development Risks

The Company's mineral properties are in the exploration and development stage although reserves are disclosed in the Feasibility Study filed on SEDAR. At this stage, favourable results, estimates and studies are subject to a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

- the difficulties inherent in scaling up operations and achieving expected metallurgical recoveries;
- the possibility of cost estimates increasing in the future; and
- the possibility of difficulties procuring needed supplies of electrical power and water.

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Estimates of reserves, resources and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permit regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions.

Mineral exploration and development involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control.

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of mineral resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property and possible environmental damage.

Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions such as fire, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable machinery, equipment or labour are involved in mineral exploration, development and operation. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The payment of such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

The Company will continue to rely upon consultants and others for exploration and development expertise. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The economics of developing mineral properties is affected by many factors including the costs of operations, fluctuations in markets, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

Political Risk

The Company's mineral property, which it holds through its wholly-owned subsidiary, GBM AG, is located in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa, and is subject to changes in political conditions and regulations in that country. In the past, Guinea-Bissau has been subject to political instability, changes and uncertainties, which may cause changes to existing governmental regulations affecting mineral exploration and mining activities. GBM AG's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species and other matters.

Guinea-Bissau regulators have broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against facilities that do not comply with regulations or standards. GBM AG's mineral exploration and mining activities in Guinea-Bissau may be adversely affected in varying degrees by changing government regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions that increase the costs related to GBM AG's activities or maintaining its licenses. Operations may also be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, and expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety.

A number of other approvals, licenses and permits may be required for various aspects of mine development. While the Company will use its best efforts to ensure title to the licenses and access to surface rights continue into the future, these titles or rights may be disputed, which could result in costly

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litigation or disruption of operations. The Company and GBM AG are uncertain if all necessary permits will be maintained on acceptable terms or in a timely manner. Future changes in applicable laws and regulation or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could negatively impact current or planned exploration and development activities on the Farim Project. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or failure to obtain or maintain permits, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption of exploration and development operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

No Assurance to Title

The Company, through GBM AG, has represented that it has valid title to its properties with the government of Guinea-Bissau, and the Company has obtained a formal opinion on title to the property. However, it remains possible that the property may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Financing Risks

Although the Company was able to obtain adequate financing in the past, there is no assurance that the Company will continue to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties.

Liquidity Risks and Going Concern

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Although the Company takes steps at its best efforts to ensure that it has sufficient working capital and available sources of financing to meet future cash requirements for capital programs, there is no assurance that any steps taken by the Company will be successful in this regard, and there is risk that unforeseen circumstances and expenditures will limit the time period for which cash will be available. The Company will issue equity at its best effort to ensure it has sufficient access to cash to meet current and foreseeable financial requirements. Although the Company was able to obtain adequate financing in the past, there is no assurance that the Company will continue to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and evaluation of its projects with the possible loss of such properties.

While the Company currently does not have sufficient cash on hand to continue with its exploration and development programs for the immediate future, its immediate and long term continuance is dependent on obtaining sufficient external financing (predominantly through the issuance of equity and/or debt), to realize the recoverability of its investment in its mineral rights which is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves and upon future profitable production. Although the Company was able to obtain adequate financing in the past, there is no assurance that the Company will continue to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable; and the failure of the Company to raise further financing would limit the ability of the Company to advance its business plan and carry on current activities. As at March 31, 2014, the Company had a negative working capital of \$15,796,312 (June 30, 2013 - \$13,661,572), and net loss of \$5,240,960 for the period ended March 31, 2014 (March 31, 2013 - \$2,446,294). As at the balance sheet date March 31, 2014, the Company has not received any revenue from mining operations. Accordingly, the Q3 Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments to the carrying value of assets, liabilities, the reported expenses and

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balance sheet classifications used that might be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate.

Litigation

The Company is currently engaged in litigation against GBMMEC, in relation to which it is incurring legal fees. If the Company is unable to resolve the dispute favourably or obtain a favourable decision from the courts, it may have a material adverse impact on its financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

Fluctuating Price and Currency

The Company raises its equity primarily in Canadian Dollars and will conduct its principal business and operation activities in and proposes to maintain certain accounts in Canadian Dollars, United States Dollars British Pounds, Euros, Swiss Francs, and Central African Francs. GBM AG's operations in Guinea-Bissau make it subject to foreign currency fluctuation and such fluctuations may adversely affect the Company's financial position and operating results.

Competition

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies processing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral concessions, claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and service providers. In addition, there is no assurance that a ready market will exist for the sale of commercial quantities of phosphate. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. These factors include market regulations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, 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 the combinations of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate return on invested capital or losing its investment capital.

Environmental Risk

Environmental legislation on a global basis is evolving in a manner that will ensure stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessment of proposed development and a higher level of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes to environmental legislation in West Africa will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental risks may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators. Furthermore, future compliance with environmental reclamation, closure and other requirements may involve significant costs and other liabilities.

Forward-looking statements address future events and conditions and therefore involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements.

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OUTLOOK

The calendar year 2013 was characterized by significant corporate and financial restructuring to better position the company. Firstly there have been both management and Board changes. Secondly, this process, which included the settling of a portion of debt with equity, and the raising of \$3 million of convertible debt financing, another \$3 million of equity financing, and an additional \$2 million of debt financing in the form of promissory notes, secured the support of the financially strong and committed shareholders of the Company who have a keen desire to see the Farim Project advance to production in the shortest time possible.

During the first quarter of calendar year 2014, Alpha became a significant shareholder of the Company pursuant to a private share purchase and sale transaction with WAD. In addition, Mr. Luis da Silva, a non-executive director of the Company since March 25, 2013, was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Aligned with this appointment, Mr. Owen Ryan, who has overseen the restructuring of the Company over the previous 12 months, has remained as Chairman of the Company. The Company also recently announced the appointment of Mr. Brent de Jong and Mr. Robert Edwards to the Board. The Company continues to work to strengthen itself in all respects and transformation of the management team and the Board is a key step in this process. With supportive shareholders and a strong team, the Company looks forward to the future as we move towards production and the financing of our flagship asset, the Farim Project.

In addition, having notified the Ministry of Natural Resources of Guinea-Bissau that changes had occurred in the board of directors of GBM AG, GBM AG received a ruling from the Ministry of Natural Resources of Guinea-Bissau that, as of May 13, 2014, the newly appointed directors of GBM AG, who are also directors of the Company, and the Company's Vice President, Operations, are recognized by the Ministry of Natural Resources of Guinea-Bissau as the sole interlocutors between GBM AG and the Government of Guinea-Bissau with respect to the execution of GBM AG's mining license n° 004/2009.

Previous baseline studies from 2013 were necessary to complete the ESIA to Equator Principles and World Bank standards. These baseline studies were principally an extension of past environmental work that included river ecology and morphology for both the wet and dry seasons. It is expected the ESIA will be submitted to the Ministry of Natural resources and Energy of Guinea-Bissau during Q2 2014. Currently it is being translated.

The key objectives of the Company are focused on maximizing shareholder value on a number of fronts:

- Work with the Government of Guinea-Bissau to finalise a definitive mining agreement with a satisfactory fiscal regime;
- Strengthen the balance sheet and improve the capital structure;
- Hold discussions with creditors to offset a portion of valid fees outstanding with equity;
- Analyse the various production scenarios in relation to an internal marketing study;
- Hold discussions with partners to offset investment risk; and
- Broaden off-take partner discussions that may lead to advanced capital for development of the Farim Project.

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DISCLOSURE ON INTERNAL CONTROLS

Management has established processes to provide them sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the Q3 Financial Statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements; and (ii) the Q3 Financial Statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("**NI 52-109**"), this Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("**DC&P**") and internal control over financial reporting ("**ICFR**"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's accounting policies.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements in this MD&A, particularly statements regarding future economic performance and finances, plans, expectations and objectives of management, may constitute "forward-looking" statements which reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. When used in this MD&A, such forward-looking statements use words such as "may", "will", "expect", "believe", "anticipate", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "project", "continue" and other similar terminology of a forward-looking nature or negatives of those terms. These forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions by management, certain of which are set out herein. The forward-looking statements appearing in this MD&A reflect current expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date of this MD&A.

Although management believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, all forward-looking statements address matters that involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors and should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results. Accordingly, there are or will be a number of significant factors which could cause our actual results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements to differ

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materially. Factors that could cause actual future results, performance or achievements to differ materially include, but are not limited to, all hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of mineral resources, political instability and changes to existing government regulations including environmental regulations, ability to obtain adequate financing in future, the impact of global financial crisis, foreign currency fluctuations, ability to identify and integrate future acquisitions, reliance on key personnel and competition with other mineral industry companies for mineral concessions, claims, leases, and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and service providers and existence of a ready market for sale of commercial quantities of phosphate.