



(An Exploration Stage Company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



Introduction and Date

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Calibre Mining Corp. ("Calibre" or the "Company") for the period ended June 30, 2016. 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") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standards 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). 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 condensed interim 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., 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 August 24, 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.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



As discussed in the notes to the condensed interim 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.

Overall Performance

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded a net loss of \$567,741 or \$0.00 per share, as compared to a net loss of \$683,355 or \$0.00 per share during the same period in the prior year.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had total assets of \$23,222,691 compared to \$22,062,521 as at December 31, 2015. The majority of these assets for both periods are the carrying values of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and its exploration and evaluation assets.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had working capital of \$3,333,035 compared to working capital of \$783,005 as at December 31, 2015.

Borosi, Nicaragua, Central America

The following provides a breakdown of the costs incurred at the Borosi concessions during the period ended June 30, 2016:

	Joint Venture Property with B2Gold	Option Property to Rosita	Option Property to IAMGOLD	Option Property to Centerra	Calibre 100% Owned Property	Total
Cost, December 31, 2015	\$ 5,085,709	\$ 516,688	\$ 6,838,467	\$ 4,392	\$ 8,147,670	\$ 20,592,925
Administration and maintenance	-	-	89,197	71,358	17,839	178,394
Amortization	-	-	5,398	4,318	1,080	10,796
Assaying	-	-	42,429	51,292	-	93,722
Camp, supplies and logistics	-	-	80,001	50,952	1,833	132,785
Drilling and related	-	-	461,661	180,561	-	642,222
Geological consulting	-	-	27,289	79,624	6,141	113,053
Professional fees	-	-	-	5,695	2,555	8,250
Property maintenance	164,093	17,540	152,319	6,437	121,753	462,142
Salary and wages	-	-	186,483	196,767	68,581	451,830
Stock – based compensation	-	-	2,794	2,235	559	5,588
Travel	-	-	-	4,969	40,857	45,826
Recovery of costs and option payment	(164,093)	-	(1,410,110)	(490,260)	-	(2,064,464)
Total expenditures / (recoveries)	-	17,540	(362,541)	163,949	261,197	80,145
Foreign exchange	(349,557)	(35,514)	(470,030)	(302)	(560,016)	(1,415,419)
Cost, June 30, 2016	\$ 4,736,152	\$ 498,714	\$ 6,005,896	\$ 168,039	\$ 7,848,851	\$ 19,257,651

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

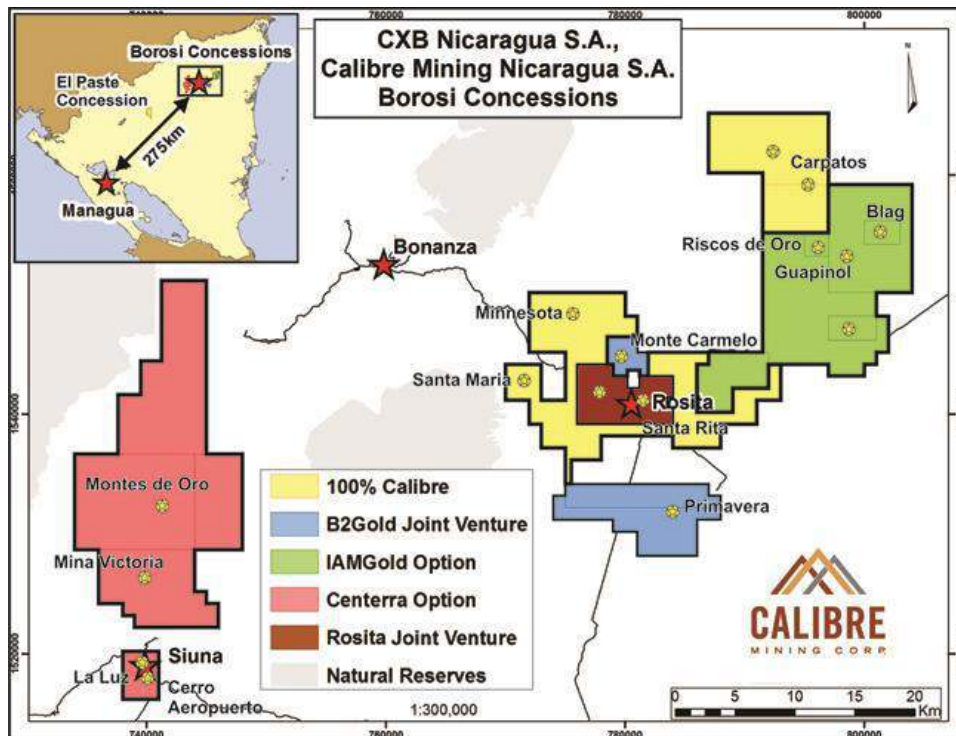
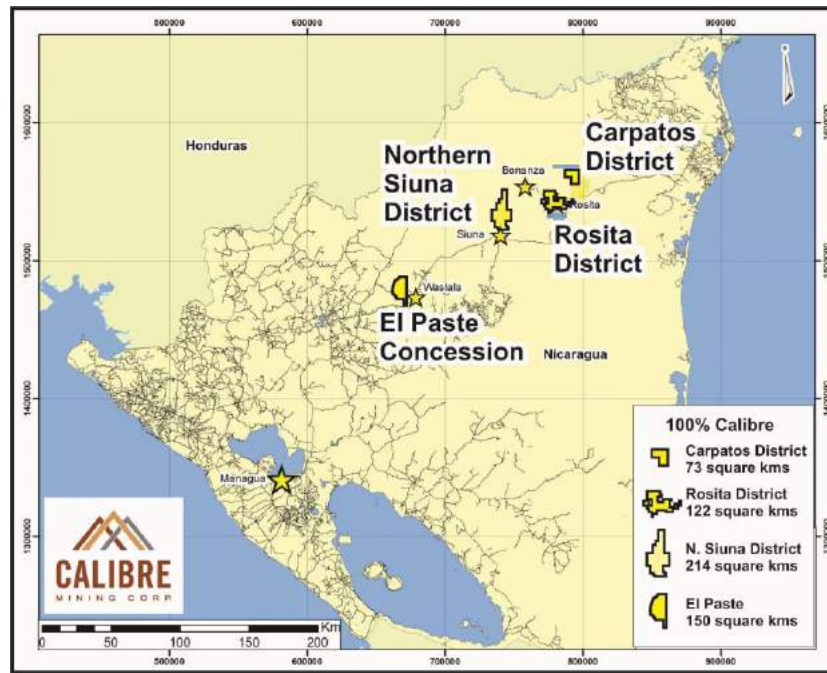
Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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:



Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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

B2Gold Joint Venture

In 2016, B2Gold returned to Calibre 122 km² of the 208.8 km² concessions in the historic Borosi Mining District of Northeast Nicaragua that was previously within the B2Gold Joint Venture. The 122 km² Rosita District is host to a series of advanced gold targets including the Santa Maria gold project that hosts a well-defined, low sulphidation, epithermal gold system with gold veins identified over a strike length of 800 metres. High grade vein grab sample results from Santa Maria include: 64.1 g/t Au, 22.3 g/t Au and 20.9 g/t Au.

Details of the Areas Currently in Joint Venture with Rosita Mining

Rosita D Concession Project

No updates in 2016.

Details of the Areas Currently Under Option with IAMGOLD

IAMGOLD Option Agreement

During the period ended June 30, 2016, the Company received from IAMGOLD Corporation the final option payment of US \$150,000 (CAD \$194,211) in accordance with the option agreement.

Eastern Borosi Gold-Silver Project

During the period ended June 30, 2016, the Company and IAMGOLD commenced a 5,500 metre drilling program on the Eastern Borosi Project. The 2016 drilling program has been approved by partner IAMGOLD and will consist of a minimum 5,500 metres of drilling with a budget of US\$1.5 million. Drilling began in the first week of March and continues to test extensions of high grade gold-silver vein systems outlined in the 2014-2015 drilling programs. During 2014 and 2015, over 11,400 metres of drilling was completed in 81 holes on the Eastern Borosi Project. This resulted in the discovery of several high grade epithermal gold-silver vein systems, including; Guapinol, Vancouver, California, Main Blag, East Dome, Santos Trend, Cadillac and the Riscos de Oro extension.

Drilling to date in 2016 consists of 23 diamond drill holes for a total of 4,545.9 metres. Diamond drilling of the Blag Gold-Silver Vein System continues to extend the defined mineralization at the Main Blag Structure with intercepts of 5.61 metres grading 11.13 g/t gold and 13.7 g/t silver including 1.03 metres grading 56.9 g/t gold and 61.9 g/t silver. A step out hole on the East Dome Structure has intersected 2.78 metres grading 2.69 g/t gold and 431.6 g/t silver including 0.94 metres grading 4.79 g/t gold and 659.0 g/t silver. Step out drilling on the Vancouver Vein Structure intersected 15.34 metres grading 1.45 g/t gold and 4.3 g/t silver including 1.50 metres grading 7.2 g/t gold and 19.8 g/t silver. The first drilling on the Blag Vein Swarm (BVS) has intersected 3.10 metres grading 1.57 g/t gold and 37.2 g/t silver including 0.77 metres grading 5.6 g/t gold and 56.7 g/t silver.

Drill Highlights from Eastern Borosi Gold-Silver Project

Hole ID	Target		From m	To m	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb ppm)	Zn ppm)
BL16-038	Main Blag		179.82	185.43	5.61	11.13	13.7	689	962
BL16-038	Main Blag	incl	184.40	185.43	1.03	56.96	61.9	1,996	2,056
BL16-038	Main Blag	and	172.36	172.72	0.36	32.70	28.7	6,090	5,595
BL16-040	East Dome		162.84	165.62	2.78	2.69	431.6	5,015	2,325
BL16-040	East Dome	incl	164.68	165.62	0.94	4.79	659.0	13,800	6,130
GP16-040	Vancouver		175.00	190.34	15.34	1.45	4.3	182	456
GP16-040	Vancouver	incl	175.00	176.50	1.50	7.20	19.8	21	75
GP16-039	Guapinol		57.50	60.75	3.25	3.17	5.7	154	312
BL16-039	Main Blag		177.88	180.50	2.62	1.21	152.4	11,640	18,360

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



BL16-039	Main Blag	incl	179.95	180.50	0.55	2.25	493.0	2,856	15,200
BL16-035	BVS		164.90	168.00	3.10	1.57	37.2	673	1,328
BL16-035	BVS	incl	165.45	166.22	0.77	5.60	56.7	1,276	1,769

Hole_ID	Target		From_m	To_m	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
BL16-024	East Dome		211.60	216.11	4.51	1.82	146.3
BL16-024	East Dome	incl	214.55	216.11	1.56	4.44	142.9
BL16-025	East Dome		203.00	209.00	6.00	0.23	103.7
BL16-025	East Dome	incl	206.60	207.50	0.90	0.49	420.0
BL16-026	East Dome		122.37	133.47	11.10	0.01	23.6
BL16-027	East Dome		81.07	81.60	0.53	0.49	96.0
BL16-028	East Dome		166.22	169.27	3.05	0.14	63.4
BL16-029	Blag Main		130.90	135.54	4.64	1.51	38.1
BL16-029	Blag Main	incl	134.00	134.85	0.85	7.10	62.6
BL16-030	Blag Main		98.15	102.17	4.02	0.34	29.1

Notes:

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

To date in 2016, holes completed include: 23 with 6 at East Dome; 5 testing the Blag Main; 3 Santos Trend; 3 BVS, 4 Vancouver; and 2 California Vein. Total meterage to date: 4,545.86 metres (1,247.27m East Dome; 911.41m Main Blag; 466.64m Santos; 621.26 BVS, 936.34m Vancouver vein; 362.94 California). Results were previously reported for 11 holes (see News Release June 8, 2016). Additional results have been received and are being reported in this news release for the further 11 holes including two holes completed at Main Blag, three holes testing the Guapinol - Vancouver area, three holes testing the Blag Vein Swarm (BVS), one hole on the East Dome, and two holes at the California Vein Structure. An additional drill hole has been completed and on-going drilling continues to test the Guapinol and Vancouver Vein System.

Diamond drilling of the Main Blag Gold-Silver Vein System continues to extend the defined mineralization with intercepts of 5.61 metres grading 11.13 g/t gold and 13.7 g/t silver including 1.03 metres grading 56.9 g/t gold and 61.9 g/t silver in drill hole BL16-038 and 2.62 metres grading 1.21 g/t gold and 152.4 g/t silver in drill hole BL16-039. A separate structure above the Main Blag Vein in hole BL16-039 returned 0.36 metres grading 32.70 g/t gold and 28.7 g/t silver (172.36 to 172.72 metres). Drilling extended the mineralization to depth a further 50 to 75 metres in the northern and southern parts of the drill tested portion. Additional drilling is planned in 2016 following up on the recent positive results at the Main Blag Structure.

A step out hole on the East Dome Structure has intersected 2.78 metres grading 2.69 g/t gold and 431.6 g/t silver including 0.94 metres grading 4.79 g/t gold and 659.0 g/t silver. The hole is the furthest southern step out to have tested the East Dome structure to date and the first to test the mineralization below the East Dome topographic high. The intercept extends the mineralization 50 metres to the south and 100 metres to depth.

Step out drilling on the Vancouver Vein Structure intersected 15.34 metres grading 1.45 g/t gold and 4.3 g/t silver including 1.50 metres grading 7.20 g/t gold and 19.8 g/t silver. The drilling extended the Vancouver Structure 50 metres to the south and 75 metres below the previous intercept. An additional new hole in the Guapinol - Vancouver area, GP16-038, intersected; 1.79 metres grading 1.64 g/t gold and 41.2 g/t silver (82.57 to 84.36 metres -- Guapinol Structure) and 0.98 metres grading 5.15 g/t gold and 2.8 g/t silver (186.77 to 187.75 metres -- Vancouver Structure). Drill hole GP16-039 intersected 3.25 metres grading 3.17 g/t gold and 5.7 g/t silver (57.50 to 60.75 metres --

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



Guapinol Structure). Additional follow-up drilling is currently being completed on further southern and down dip extensions.

The first drilling on the Blag Vein Swarm (BVS), located one kilometre north of the Main Blag Structure, has intersected 3.10 metres grading 1.57 g/t gold and 37.2 g/t silver including 0.77 metres grading 5.6 g/t gold and 56.7 g/t silver. Two additional holes intersected a series of narrow anomalous structures including BL16-036 with 0.93 metres grading 0.14 g/t gold and 52.6 g/t silver (72.89 to 73.82 metres), 0.87 metres grading 0.30 g/t gold and 89.2 g/t silver (75.69 to 76.56 metres), and 0.50 metres grading 0.96 g/t gold and 59.3 g/t silver (158.5 to 159.0 metres), and BL16-037 with 0.52 metres grading 0.62 g/t gold and 25.5 g/t silver (148.68 to 149.2 metres), and 1.15 metres grading 0.82 g/t gold and 1.3 g/t silver (157.0 to 158.15 metres).

Two drill holes were completed on the California Vein and while both holes intersected quartz breccia mineralization no significant precious metal values were returned in the samples.

Details of the Areas Currently Under Option with Centerra Gold

Centerra Option Agreement

In 2016, the Company and Centerra amended the original option agreement dated September 8, 2015 on the 12 km² La Luz Project to include an additional 241 km² of mineral concessions in the Northern Siuna Area of Northeast Nicaragua. With the addition of the Northern Siuna concessions, Centerra is required to spend an additional \$2.0 million to earn a 70% interest in the combined 253 km² Project area by investing a total of \$9.0 million in exploration on the property before December 31, 2020. Key highlights of the amendment:

- The La Luz Project has been expanded to include the 241 km² Northern Siuna concessions and now consists of a total of 253 km².
- To earn 51% of the expanded Project area, Centerra is now required to spend \$5 million by December 31, 2018; and
- Centerra has the further option to earn 70% of the Project by spending an additional \$4 million for a total spend of \$9 million by December 31, 2020.

La Luz Project

The Company and Centerra continue to advance the Siuna Project, which includes the La Luz targets and the Northern Siuna area, located in Northeast Nicaragua. Results from four bottle roll tests on average grade Cerro Aeropuerto mineralization returned average gold recoveries of 95.6% after 24 hour and 96.4% after 48 hours. Trenching completed on the 3.8 kilometre long Cerro Coyol - El Tiburon Trend has defined a number of targets to be tested by the upcoming diamond drill program. Exploration has been commenced on the Northern Siuna area where work will consist of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys designed to further define a number of existing gold anomalies. An estimated 1,600-1,800 metres of drilling is planned for Q3/Q4 2016 and will target high priority anomalies defined along the Cerro Coyol - El Tiburon Trend and west of Cerro Aeropuerto

A total of five bottle rolls were completed on material from drill core from the 2015/2016 diamond drilling program at Cerro Aeropuerto. Four samples were prepared of average grade (2.7 to 3.3 g/t Au) and one sample included the higher grade material averaging 146.4 g/t Au. All five samples have excellent recoveries at both 24 and 48 hours. Recoveries in all cases increased after 48 hour compared to 24 hours.

Cerro Aeropuerto Bottle Roll Leach Tests¹

Sample	Grade	Assay		Calculated	
	Au g/t	24 hr.	48 hr.	24 hr.	48 hr.
Comp 1	146.40	124.89	127.36	85.3%	87.0%
Comp 2	2.67	2.29	2.33	85.9%	87.4%
Comp 3	3.02	2.98	2.99	98.7%	99.1%
Comp 4	2.80	2.84	2.86	101.3%	102.0%
Comp 5	3.32	3.20	3.22	96.3%	96.9%

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



1. A total of 30 samples were prepared from coarse rejects, including samples from each of the five holes drilled in 2015/2016, of Cerro Aeropuerto diamond drill core. Each sample prepared by the Bureau Veritas lab in Managua Nicaragua weighted 1.5 kilograms and was shipped directly for metallurgical testing at Bureau Veritas facility in Reno Nevada. The metallurgical program included metallic screen analyses on each of the 30 samples testing for the presence and importance of coarse gold in samples with a range of gold values. Results of this work confirmed the presence of coarse gold in a small number of samples and also confirmed the reliability of the results for the existing gold fire assays. The remaining material not used in the metallic screen analyses was used to create five composites, each weighting approximately 5 -- 6 kilograms. Each composite was homogenized and the bottle rolls were completed on 500 gram sub-samples with assays completed at three stages; on the initial sample, on the solution after 24 hours, and on the solution after 48 hours. All samples had an initial pH of 11.4, no cyanide was added during the test, and the final pH of the average grade samples ranged between 10.9 and 11.2.

The average recovery of the four average grade samples is 95.6% after 24 hours and increased to 96.4% after 48 hours. The higher grade sample returned 85% after 24 hours and 88 % after 48 hours. This sample includes material from an interval where thin section and SEM analyses has identified free gold and additional tests to evaluate the potential for gravity gold recovery is warranted.

On the Siuna Project, in addition to the historic trend highlighted by the La Luz Deposit (past production of 2.3 million ounces gold) and the Cerro Aeropuerto resource (707,000 ounces gold and 3.1 million ounces silver) the results from the Project-wide La Luz soil grid also defined a second gold anomalous trend, the Cerro Coyol - El Tiburon Trend. Within the Northern Siuna area existing gold anomalies include; Montes de Oro, Mina Victoria, Cerro Aza, Roskilete, and others. The current exploration and fieldwork is concentrated on a 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 an additional 1,600-1,800 metres of diamond drilling to be completed in 2016. Further work, consisting of in-fill soil sampling, rock sampling and trenching, will be completed on high priority targets with the Northern Siuna area.

In March 2016, the Company announced the results for the remaining holes include CA15-022 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). 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 a total of 137 line kilometer of ground magnetics and 25 line kilometres of Induced Polarization geophysical surveying was completed testing all three gold trends. Current fieldwork is concentrating on an extensive trenching program testing geological, geochemical, and geophysical anomalies generated by the Calibre/Centerra exploration with a goal of prioritizing drill targets for additional diamond drilling in 2016.

The recently completed drilling program consisted of 1,421 metres in five drill holes on the Cerro Aeropuerto Deposit. Drilling is designed to test the continuity and orientation of the previously identified primary gold-bearing structures. The drilling tested the mineralization over approximately 250 metres of strike length and between 175 and 275 metres below surface. Additional drilling on other targets has been budgeted for later in 2016.

New results have been received for the remaining three diamond drill holes completed at Cerro Aeropuerto during the current program and mineralized intervals;

Hole_ID	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	from (m)	to (m)
CA16-023	36.60	1.59	134.20	170.80
including	24.40	2.24	134.20	158.60
	14.50	0.61	232.00	246.50
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
with	1.10	135.60	224.00	225.10
and	19.45	1.74	234.00	253.45

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



CA16-021	10.68	0.45	22.87	33.55
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.

Geologic interpretation of drill holes to date has identified a gold-bearing hornblende diorite porphyry body bounded by shear zones containing serpentized 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.

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, see News Release dated February 11, 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).

Details of the Areas 100% Owned by Calibre

No updates in 2016.

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 condensed interim consolidated financial statements. For further information regarding geographical data including assets based on location, please refer to Note 8 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2016.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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:

	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	\$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 condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2016:

Three months ended June 30, 2016 vs. three months ended June 30, 2015

The Company's general and administrative costs were slightly less in 2016 totalling \$224,841 compared to \$305,456 in 2015. The key factors contributing to these expenses are as follows:

- Rent increased to \$47,246 in 2016 compared to \$16,076 in 2015. The increase in rent during 2016 is due to its sub lessee failed to pay its rent obligations to the Company during the period. The lease for this property expires in Q3 2016.
- Share-based compensation during 2016 was \$60,545 compared to \$120,642 during 2015. The decrease in expense is due to the less number of stock options that vested during the current period.

Six months ended June 30, 2016 vs. six months ended June 30, 2015

The Company's general and administrative costs were significantly less in 2016 totalling \$446,168 compared to \$789,212 in 2015. The key factors contributing to these expenses are as follows:

- Consulting fees decreased to \$78,000 in 2016 from \$106,400 in 2015. The Company had several consultants engaged in 2015 which contributed to the higher cost when compared to 2016.
- Share-based compensation during 2016 was \$122,954 compared to \$337,962 during 2015. The decrease in expense is due to the less number of stock options that vested during the current period.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



Summary of Quarterly Results

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

	June 2016	March 2016	December 2015	September 2015
Total revenues	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Net loss for the period	\$(201,847)	\$(365,894)	\$(187,659)	\$(258,050)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)

	June 2015	March 2015	December 2014	September 2014
Total revenues	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Net loss for the period	\$(240,428)	\$(442,927)	\$(567,855)	\$(211,691)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	(\$0.00)	(\$0.01)	(\$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 or its partners can develop a bankable feasibility study on one of its properties.

Other than those obligations disclosed in the notes to its condensed interim 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. The Company had working capital of \$3,333,035 as at June 30, 2016.

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.

During the period ended June 30, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement offering of 30 million units to raise \$3,000,000. Refer to Note 6(b) of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for further information.

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.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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.

Transactions with Related Parties

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
Short-term benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 108,000	\$ 90,000
Share-based payments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 20,160	\$ 107,205
Consulting and advisory fees to key persons	\$ 73,000	\$ 93,000

⁽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.

During the period ended June 30, 2016, the Company paid or accrued \$24,466 (2015 - \$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. 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

Not applicable.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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 the condensed interim 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 charged to the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive 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*".

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.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



Recently Issued But Not Adopted Accounting Guidance

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"), addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI") and FVTPL. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities, there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in OCI, for liabilities designated at FVTPL. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9.

In January 2016, the IASB issued a new standard and a number of amendments:

- New standard IFRS 16, *Leases* ("IFRS 16"). This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and permits early adoption, provided IFRS 15, has been applied, or is applied at the same date as IFRS 16. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases. The Company is in the process of determining the impact of IFRS 16 on its consolidated financial statements.

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 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. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. 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

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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 as at the reporting date, 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 reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Calibre Mining (the parent) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Yamana, is the Canadian dollar and US dollar respectively. 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.

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 condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2016 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 period ended June 30, 2016.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following describes the outstanding share data of the Company as at August 24, 2016. For further information and details concerning outstanding share data, options, and warrants, refer to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, included in the condensed interim consolidated interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended June 30, 2016:

	Number Outstanding
Common shares	252,910,918
Options to purchase common shares	17,075,000
Warrants to purchase common shares	43,694,000

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

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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.

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

Period Ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)



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 period ended June 30, 2016. The Company makes no assessment relating to establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures as defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 as at June 30, 2016.
