

KHAN RESOURCES INC.

Management Discussion and Analysis

For the six months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017
As at May 30, 2018

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) has been approved in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors dated May 30, 2018. It should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the six months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

Significant Events and Current Status

Strategic Investment - In March 2018, the Company made an investment in Arctic Blockchain Ltd. (“Arctic”), a privately held British Columbia corporation that operates a data centre business in Northern Sweden, offering enterprise co-location services as well as mining cryptocurrency for its own account and its customers.

Under the terms of the investment, the Company purchased C\$2.5 million of convertible non-interest bearing debentures (the “Debentures”) of Arctic as the lead investor in Arctic’s recently completed private placement offering of Debentures in the aggregate principal amount of C\$10 million. In addition, the Company and Arctic entered into an agreement pursuant to which the Company has the right to participate in equity financings of Arctic in order to maintain its pro rata ownership at the time of any such financing. Such agreement will terminate on the earliest of the second anniversary of the agreement, the date that the Company holds in the aggregate less than 3% of the issued common shares of Arctic, or a “Liquidity Event” (as defined in the agreement and includes the listing of Arctic’s shares on a recognized stock exchange).

The Debentures will mature and become payable on February 27, 2023 (the “Maturity Date”), unless prepaid or converted earlier in accordance with the provisions thereof. Prior to the Maturity Date, the principal amount of the Debentures can be converted into units (the “Units”) of Arctic, at the option of the holder, at the conversion price of C\$0.50 per Unit, and will be automatically converted into Units at such conversion price prior to a Liquidity Event. Each Unit will be comprised of one common share of Arctic and one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share of Arctic Blockchain at a price of \$0.75 per share for a period of two years from the Liquidity Event.

On March 12, 2018, Arctic announced a reverse takeover transaction (“RTO”) with a Canadian Securities Exchange listed shell company called Caza Gold Corp. pursuant to which Arctic would become a listed technology issuer on the CSE at the conclusion of the RTO, a transaction that is expected to close in Q3 2018.

Termination of the Liquidation Plan – On May 5, 2017, at the Company’s annual meeting, the shareholders of the Company elected a new board of directors (“board”). On May 8, 2017, the board announced that it had determined that it will not proceed with the liquidation plan that was approved by the Company’s shareholders on November 10, 2016. The liquidation plan approved by the shareholders provided that the board was

authorized to stop the liquidation of the Company if it determines in its discretion that doing so is no longer in the best interests of the Company or its shareholders. Management is considering strategic alternatives for the Company with a view to maximizing its value for the benefit of the shareholders.

Change in basis of presentation – Due to the termination of the liquidation plan, the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for the three-month periods then ended have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting.

Termination of the Arrangement Agreement with Arden Holdings Ltd. – On May 4, 2017, the Company announced that the arrangement agreement with Arden Holdings Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiary to purchase the shares of Khan at \$0.05 per share had been terminated. This arrangement agreement had been announced by the Company on March 22, 2017.

Return of capital – On November 10, 2016, the shareholders approved a distribution of \$0.85 per share by way of a return of capital that was paid on November 29, 2016 to the shareholders of record at November 22, 2016.

Overall Performance

International Arbitration Award and the Liquidation Plan

In May, 2016, the Company announced the receipt of US\$70 million (CAD\$90,593,987) from the Government of Mongolia in settlement of an international arbitration award rendered in favour of Khan in March, 2015.

The subsidiaries of the Company collectively received an award of USD\$55,167,000 (CAD\$71,397,121) based on each entity's interest in the underlying historic assets of the two former Mongolian subsidiaries and the parent company received USD\$14,833,000 (CAD\$19,196,866) as a reimbursement of the expenses incurred to obtain the award and collect the settlement.

On November 10, 2016, the Company announced that the shareholders of the Company had approved a special resolution for the voluntary liquidation and dissolution of Khan. The shareholders also approved, pursuant to the winding up, an initial distribution of \$0.85 per share by way of a return of capital that was paid on November 29, 2016 to shareholders of record at November 22, 2016.

Arrangement Agreement with Arden Holding

On March 22, 2017, the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with Arden Holdings Ltd., (“Arden”) a private Turks and Caicos company and Arden’s wholly owned subsidiary (“Arden BidCo”) whereby Arden BidCo had agreed to acquire all of Khan’s outstanding shares by way of a plan of arrangement (the “Arrangement”). Under the Arrangement, Khan’s shareholders would have received cash of CAD\$0.05 per share.

Termination of the Arrangement and the Liquidation

On May 4, 2017, the Arrangement with Arden was terminated based on received proxies that indicated that there would be less than the required two-third majority of votes in favour of the transaction.

On May 5, 2017, at the Company's Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders ("AGM"), the shareholders of the Company elected a new board.

On May 8, 2017 the board announced that it had determined that it would not proceed with the liquidation plan that was approved by the Company's shareholders on November 10, 2016. The liquidation plan approved by the shareholders provided that the board was authorized to stop the liquidation of the Company if it determines in its discretion that doing so is no longer in the best interests of the Company or its shareholders. Management is considering strategic alternatives for the Company with a view to maximizing its value for the benefit of the shareholders. Management also made certain administration changes to align the business with the new board.

Netherlands preliminary tax assessment

On February 15, 2017, the Company received an income tax reassessment from the Netherlands tax authority reassessing the Company's Dutch subsidiary Khan Resources BV ("KRBV") for an amount payable of 3.3 million euros (CAD\$4.9 million). This reassessment was pursuant to management challenging an earlier preliminary assessment for an amount payable by KRBV of 11.4 million euros. The preliminary tax assessment and the reassessment were both issued before KRBV had filed its 2016 tax return and as such are based on incomplete information. Based on tax professionals advice, management is of the opinion that the reassessed amount payable of 3.3 million euros continues to be an over assessment. The 2016 tax return has since been filed and management believes that this issue will be resolved when the Netherlands tax authority has the opportunity to review all the facts. As a result, no provision has been made for this reassessment in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2018.

Former Chief Executive Officer Claim

In October 2017, Mr. Grant Edey, the former Chief Executive Officer filed a \$675,000 claim for severance and damages against the Company and the Company has counter-sued as it believes severance is not appropriate. No provision has been made for the claim in the consolidated financial statements.

KRBV dividend and Netherlands withholding tax

On May 2, 2017, the board of directors of KRBV approved a dividend in the amount of US\$3 million to the Company who is the sole shareholder of KRBV. The withholding tax on this transaction of US\$150,000 (CAD\$204,000) was remitted to the Netherlands tax authorities during the third quarter of 2017.

Selected Quarterly Information

The below selected quarterly information summarizes the financial information for the last eight quarters. The information has been prepared on a going concern basis; therefore, the previously reported information on liquidation basis of Q4 2016 through Q2 2017 has been adjusted accordingly.

	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
	Mar-18	Dec-17	Sep-17	Jun-17	Mar-17	Dec-16	Sep-16	Jun-16
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest income	11,876	10,736	11,515	10,273	10,550	97,060	65,775	5,276
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	454,939	90,139,048
Legal expenses	8,850	5,000	3,901	382,652	285,032	327	111,616	5,336,665
Restructuring costs	-	-	-	-	160,036	265,709	-	-
Loss on sale of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,378,223	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(34,191)	(6,372)	49,652	28,943	(61,354)	37,660	(398,340)	(355,550)
Other General expenses	79,985	70,614	105,913	399,985	331,174	182,402	733,043	411,033
Income tax expense (recovery)	(212,873)	-	(813,203)	384,000	(148,855)	-	502,917	437,731
Net loss	170,105	(58,506)	665,252	(1,185,307)	(555,483)	(389,038)	(2,806,745)	84,314,445
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	(0.02)	0.01
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	365,243	-	-	(57,342)	(4,578)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	170,105	(58,506)	665,252	(820,064)	(555,483)	(389,038)	(2,864,087)	84,309,867
Total current assets	4,722,243	7,033,927	7,077,011	7,012,094	8,545,784	9,059,832	85,367,767	87,222,763
Total current liabilities	85,764	69,578	56,181	274,290	1,607,780	2,355,446	1,266,968	949,748
Total assets	7,307,568	7,121,277	7,166,386	7,103,493	8,598,035	9,375,905	85,420,017	87,599,882

The income results from the interest earned on the bank accounts and the guaranteed investment certificates (GIC). It fluctuates over the quarters due to changes in the cash balances.

The other income in the third and fourth quarters of 2016 reflects the US\$70 million settlement payment from the Government of Mongolia.

Legal costs variances quarter to quarter in the year 2016 are mainly related to the international arbitration and settlement with the Government of Mongolia; in the year 2017 the legal costs are mainly related to the subsequent termination of the arrangement with Arden. In the fiscal year 2018 the legal costs are related to the claim of Mr. Grant Edey, the former CEO of the Company.

Restructuring costs in Q1 and Q2 of 2017 of \$425,745 are mainly composed of \$214,896 of consultants and audit expenses, \$163,500 of severance and other employee expenses in addition to \$47,349 of legal expenses; all of these expenses are

related to the voluntary liquidation and dissolution decision of November 2016 which was subsequently reversed in May 8, 2017.

In Q4 2016 there is a \$2,378,223 loss on the sale of the Khan Bermuda subsidiary.

The foreign exchange results fluctuate over the quarters mainly due to the variances in the foreign exchange rates mainly of the US dollar and for the variance of the cash balances denominated in such currency.

Other general expenses variances are mainly composed of salaries and wages and corporate and administrative expenses. During the current year there is a continuous reduction of these expenses which is also the trend for the forecasted short-term as a result of the actions taken to reduce them to a minimum level.

The main component of total assets of the Company is cash and the short and long-term investments. Total assets decreased significantly in 2017 in comparison to 2016 due to a distribution to shareholders of \$0.85 per share by way of a return of capital that was paid on November 29, 2016 to shareholders of record at November 22, 2016. This decrease of \$78,655,689 was partially offset by proceeds of \$698,000 from the exercise of 1,500,000 share options by directors, officers and employees of the Company and \$684,851 proceeds from the sale of the investment in Plateau Uranium Inc.

In Q3 2016, total assets benefited from the receipt of the US\$70 million (CAD\$90.1 million) settlement payment from the Government of Mongolia and were further supplemented by \$1,774,675 in proceeds from the exercise of 4,530,000 share options by directors, officers and employees of the Company.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

The net gain for the second quarter of 2018 was \$170,105 compared to a net loss of \$555,483 for the same period of 2017. The variances are summarized as follows:

- In Q2 2018 legal expenses of \$8,850 are \$276,182 lower than Q2 2017 due to \$285,000 of legal fees in 2017 regarding the offer from Arden Holding Ltd. to buy the Company, in addition to the 2017 legal expenses regarding the liquidation process of the Company.
- In Q2 2018, the \$69,058 general corporate expenses are slightly higher than the \$62,387 of the same period of the year 2017.
- In Q2 2018, salaries and wages including director fees are \$10,927 versus \$193,470 in the same period of the year 2017 due to the planned termination of the Company employees that ended at the beginning of the current fiscal year.
- In Q2 2017 there are \$160,036 of restructuring costs which are not applicable in Q2 2018.
- In Q2 2018 there is a \$34,191 foreign exchange loss versus \$13,963 foreign exchange loss in Q2 2017 due to the current lower cash balance in USD currency compared to the previous year.
- In Q2 2018 there is a \$212,873 adjustment recorded in the current income tax recovery to adjust the claim filed to CRA regarding the 2017 tax return; in the

previous year the recorded claim was \$93,065 in addition to a deferred income tax recovery of \$55,786.

Comparison of the six months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

The net gain for the first six months of 2018 is \$111,599 compared to a net loss of \$944,521 for the same period of 2017. The variances are summarized as follows:

- In 2018 the legal expenses of \$13,850 are \$271,509 lower than 2017 mainly due to the 2017 legal fees regarding the offer from Arden Holding Ltd. to buy the Company, in addition to the 2017 legal expenses regarding the liquidation process of the Company.
- In 2018 the general corporate expenses are \$72,337 lower than the same period of the year 2017 mainly due to the planned decrease of all the general and administrative expenses including travel and filing fees with respect to the expenses incurred in the previous year.
- In 2018 the salaries and wages are \$39,212 versus \$329,852 in the year 2017 mainly due to the termination of the Company employees at the beginning of the current fiscal year.
- In 2018 there is \$22,612 of interest income against \$107,610 in 2017, due to the lower cash and cash equivalent balances in the current year.
- In 2017 there are \$425,745 of restructuring costs which are not applicable in the current year.
- In Q2 2018 there is \$34,191 of foreign exchange loss versus \$13,963 foreign exchange loss in Q2 2017 due to the current lower cash balance in USD currency compared to the previous year.
- In Q2 2018 there is a \$212,873 adjustment recorded in the current income tax recovery to adjust the claim filed to CRA regarding the 2017 tax return; in the previous year the recorded claim was \$93,065 in addition to a deferred income tax recovery of \$55,786.

Investments

As described in the first section of this MD&A, in March 2018, the Company made a \$2.5 million long-term investment in Arctic Blockchain Ltd. a privately held British Columbia corporation.

During the previous fiscal year, the Company sold all Plateau shares for cash proceeds of \$684,851 and transferred the cumulative loss on this investment of \$3,174,176 from accumulated OCI to the deficit.

Financial and Capital Management

Outstanding share data at March 31, 2018

Common shares outstanding: 90,166,482
Options to purchase common shares: Nil

Cash Flows

For the six-month period ended March 31, 2018 operating cash outflow was \$56,218, which is significantly lower than the \$387,298 outflow of the same period of the last year.

Financial Instruments and Financial Risks

As at March 31, 2018, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, short and long-term investments and current and non-current financial assets. The risk exposure related to these holdings is described below.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. This risk is mitigated by the fact that as at March 31, 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$4,047,061 to cover total liabilities of \$85,764. The Company has positive working capital and besides the investment agreement described in the Note 7 of the financial statement does not have any contractual obligations, including those in the nature of long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating leases, purchase obligations or other long-term obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the counterparty's inability to meet its obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its cash and cash equivalents and short and long-term investments, the maximum exposure of which is represented by the carrying amounts reported on the consolidated statement of financial position. This risk is mitigated by using major banks in Canada and the Netherlands that are of high credit quality as determined by rating agencies.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market factors. Market factors include three types of risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The Company is only exposed to currency risk at March 31, 2018. Interest rate risk is minimal at this time.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market currency rates.

The Company is exposed to currency risk because it maintains bank accounts denominated in Euros (EUR) and U.S. dollars (USD). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in these currencies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from such transactions.

The Company currently does not engage in foreign currency hedging. As at March 31, 2018, with other variables unchanged, a 1% variance of the EUR and USD exchange rates against the CAD would have a net effect in net income by approximately \$2,600.

Equity risk

The Company no longer has a significant equity price risk. The Company's holdings of marketable equity securities in the form of shares of Plateau were sold during the current year.

Accounting Policies

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with Khan's interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes as at and for the period ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. For additional information on Khan's significant accounting policies and methods used in preparation of Khan's 2018 interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes, please refer to Note 2 to Khan's 2017 audited consolidated financial statements.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 are presented on a going concern basis, the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2017 and for the period then ended were previously prepared and presented on a liquidation basis of accounting. Please refer to Note 9 of the audited consolidated financial statements for additional information of this change.

The preparation of Khan's financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. Khan evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis, based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Actual amounts could differ materially from those estimates and assumptions. Khan's critical accounting estimates are discussed later in this MD&A.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements with the exception of an indemnification agreement with the independent third party that purchased the Company's subsidiary, Khan Resources Bermuda Ltd. on August 17, 2016. The Company has indemnified the purchaser against certain contingencies. The indemnity is capped at \$2 million and expired on August 16, 2017. Khan has not recognized this indemnity in its consolidated financial statements because management judged that the probability that the indemnity would be utilized was remote and this judgement proved to be correct.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the period, there is a charge of \$22,655 (2017- \$Nil) from Laramide Resources Ltd., a Company having a director and officer, Mr. Marc Henderson, in common with Khan Resources Inc. for office space rent and other shared expenditures paid on behalf of the Company. At March 31, 2018, there is \$14,825 of net accounts receivable from Laramide Resources Ltd. (September 30, 2017 - \$142).

During the period there is a \$6,250 charge for tax services provided by Sadhra & Chow LLP, in which Michael Sadhra is a tax partner. Mr. Michael Sadhra is a director and interim CFO of the Company (2017 - \$Nil). The payable to Sadhra & Chow LLP at March 31, 2018 is \$6,250 (2017 - \$Nil).

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, certain directors, officers and employees of the Company exercised all outstanding share options as at December 31, 2016 acquiring 1,500,000 shares for total proceeds of \$698,000. Included with these shares were 200,000 shares and proceeds of \$91,000 from Carandian Corporation an entity that provided the CFO services to the Company.

Subsequent event

On May 1, 2018, the Canada Revenue Agency made a \$614,931 refund of the current income tax owed to the Company.

Proposed Transactions

There are no significant transactions that are awaiting the approval of the Board of Directors at the date of this MD&A.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is described below.

Estimates

i. Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of

future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

ii. *Fair value of financial assets and liabilities*

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models. The Company's current financial assets and financial liabilities are derived from active markets so there is no need to use valuation techniques.

Judgments

Going concern assumption

The going concern assumption is a fundamental principle in the preparation of financial statements. Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the intention nor the necessity of liquidation, ceasing trading or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws or regulations. Accordingly, unless the going concern assumption is inappropriate in the circumstances of the entity, assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets, discharge its liabilities, and obtain refinancing (if necessary) in the normal course of business. The assessment of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern is the responsibility of the entity's management.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 and for the periods then ended have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting due to the termination of the liquidation plan (see Notes 1, 2 and 10 to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2018).

Risks Factors

The Company has previously described certain risks associated with the liquidation plan but with that plan now terminated, those risks no longer exist. Other risks which the Company is not aware of or which the Company currently deems to be immaterial may surface and have a material adverse impact on the Company's business income and financial condition.

Additional Information

Additional information is available by accessing SEDAR at www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.khanresources.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this MD&A, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries and its projects, constitute forward-looking statements. The words “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “contemplate”, “target”, “plan”, “intends”, “continue”, “budget”, “estimate”, “may”, “schedule” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A includes, but is not limited to, forward-looking statements regarding: the Company’s ability to meet its working capital needs for the twelve-month year ending March 31, 2019 and statements regarding the Company’s critical accounting estimates. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company’s actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among others, risks relating to additional funding requirements, political and foreign risk, uninsurable risks, competition, environmental regulation and liability, government regulation, currency fluctuations, recent losses and write-downs and dependence on key employees. See “Risk and Uncertainties” section of this MD&A. Due to risks and uncertainties, including the risks and uncertainties identified above, actual events may differ materially from current expectations. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and, accordingly, investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein. Forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly such forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.