



Total revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(7,901)	(12,745)	(5,328)	(9,839)	(5,598)	(21,823)	(16,005)	(15,205)
Net income (loss)	(7,901)	(12,745)	(5,328)	(9,839)	(5,598)	(21,823)	(16,005)	(15,205)
Income (loss) from continuing operations per share - basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at October 31, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of \$1,746 compared to \$3,512 as at July 31, 2016. The Company had working capital deficiency of \$260,074 as at October 31, 2016 compared to working capital deficiency of \$252,173 as at July 31, 2016.

During the three months ended October 31, 2016, the cash balance decreased by \$1,766 (2015 - \$2,484). The Company spent \$6,766 (2015 - \$2,484) in operating activities and received \$5,000 (2015 - \$nil) in advances from the President of the Company during the first quarter.

At present, the Company does not have sufficient capital resources to pay for its operating expense for the next 12 months. The Company anticipates completing an equity financing once it identifies a suitable mineral property acquisition.

Subsequent to October 31, 2016, the Company received \$10,000 in advances from the President of the Company. The advance is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and has no specific terms of repayment.

### Going Concern

At present, the Company's operations do not generate cash flow and its financial success is dependent on management's ability to continue to raise adequate financing on reasonable terms and to commence profitable operations in the future. The aforementioned factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Should the Company be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the balance sheets. The Company's financial statements do not include adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in amounts due to related parties are \$211,844 (July 31, 2016 - \$211,844) related to services rendered to the Company by companies controlled by its directors and \$20,250 (July 31, 2016 - \$15,250) in advances from the President of the Company. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and have no specific terms of repayment.

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and officers of the Company. There were no short-term employee benefits and share-based payments paid or payable to key management personnel during the three month periods ended October 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Company did not enter into any related party transactions during the three month periods ended October 31, 2016 and 2015.

## **SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA**

The Company's issued and outstanding share capital as at the date of this report is as follows:

- (1) Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value.
- (2) As at December 15, 2016, the Company has 7,106,162 common shares and no warrants and options issued and outstanding.

## **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include:

- i) The determination of the fair value of stock options and warrants using stock pricing models, require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimate; therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options and warrants.
- ii) The determination of deferred income tax assets or liabilities requires subjective assumptions regarding future income tax rates and the likelihood of utilizing tax carry-forwards. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the recorded amounts, and therefore do not necessarily provide certainty as to their recorded values.

## **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company classified its financial instruments as follows: cash is classified as fair value through profit or loss, sales tax recoverable as loans and receivables, trade and other payables and amounts due to related parties as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost. Information on certain types of financial instruments is included elsewhere in the financial statements as follows: trade and other payables (Note 4); and amounts due to related parties (Note 5).

The carrying amount of cash, trade and other payables, and amounts due to related parties carried at amortized cost is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of these financial instruments.

### **Financial risk management**

The Company's financial risks arising from its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. The Company's exposures to these risks and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

#### *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The credit risk of the Company is associated with its cash. The credit risk with respect to its cash is minimal as they are held with high-credit quality financial institutions. Management does not expect these counterparties to fail to meet their obligations.

#### *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at October 31, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of \$1,746 to settle trade and other payables of \$31,756. The Company's trade and other payables have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. As at October 31, 2016, the Company also had amounts due to related parties of \$232,094 owing to companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company with no specific terms of repayment.

At present, the Company's operations do not generate positive cash flows. The Company's primary source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities through private placements and the exercise of stock options and warrants. Despite previous success in acquiring these financings, there is no guarantee of obtaining future financings.

#### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Current financial assets and financial liabilities are generally not exposed to interest rate risk because of their short-term maturity.

## **RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

Exploration of mineral properties involves a high degree of risk and the successful achievement of a profitable operation cannot be assured. Costs of finding and evaluating an ore body are substantial, and may take several years to complete. The Company must overcome many risks associated with an early stage exploration property. Specific items include, but are not limited to, identification and quantification of a commercially viable ore body, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying claims and leases, completion of a feasibility study, funding of all costs related to a commercial operating venture, completion of the permitting process, detailed engineering and the procurement of a processing plant, and constructing a facility to support the property. Construction and operational risks including, but not limited to, equipment and plant performance, metallurgical, environmental, cost estimation accuracy, and workforce performance and dependability will all affect the profitability of an operating property.

External financing, primarily through the issuance of common shares will be required to fund its activities. There can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

## **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION**

### **Future changes in accounting standards**

There were no new standards effective August 1, 2016 that had an impact on the Company's financial statements. A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, or later periods. The Company has not applied these new standards in preparing these financial statements. The following pronouncements are considered by the Company to be the most significant of several pronouncements that may affect the financial statements in future periods.

- New standard IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") has been issued by IASB to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- New standard IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15") has been issued by IASB to replace IAS 18 *Revenue* and IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*. This new standard sets out the requirements for recognizing and disclosing revenues that apply to all contracts with customers. The effective date of IFRS 15 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- New standard IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16") has been issued by IASB to replace IAS 17 *Leases*. This new standard sets out the requirements for recognizing and disclosing leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents the transactions. The effective date of IFRS 16 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company is currently assessing the impact that these new standards will have on its financial statements and whether to early adopt any of the new standards.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information is available concerning the Company and its operations on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on the

Company web site at [www.quadroresources.ca](http://www.quadroresources.ca) .

## **APPROVAL**

The Board of Directors of Quadro Resources Ltd. has approved the contents of this management discussion and analysis on December 15, 2016. A copy of this MD&A together with the Company's unaudited interim financial report for the three month period ended October 31, 2016 and audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2016 will be provided to anyone who requests it.