MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE INTERIM THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2016

(Prepared by Management and dated on December 19, 2016)

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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2016 TO ACCOMPANY THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HADLEY MINING INC (THE "COMPANY" OR "HADLEY") FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2016.

This MD&A is dated December 19, 2016

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended July 31, 2016, and the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three months ended October 31, 2016, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the notes thereto. All financial amounts are stated in Canadian currency unless stated otherwise.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements based on the best beliefs, and reasonable assumptions of the management of the Company. There are many risks and uncertainties attached to the mineral exploration business. Given these risks and uncertainties, the reader should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. (See "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A for more information).

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Overview

Hadley owns a 25% interest in the Pigeon River mining which is located about 80 kilometers to the west of Thunder Bay in the Pigeon River area of Northwest Ontario, and covers an unexplored magnetic target with potential to host nickel, copper and platinum group elements mineralization

Previously, Hadley had owned 100% of the Etamame Lake Nickel Project located in the Lingman Lake Greenstone belt area about 38 kilometres south-west of Sachigo Lake in Northwestern Ontario, Canada. On April 10, 2015 the Company allowed the Etamame claim to lapse, and has no further interest in Etamame.

The Qualified Person for the Pigeon River Technical Report is Alan Aubut and the Technical Report was prepared by Alan Aubut. Mr. Aubut is a "Qualified Person" and "independent" of Hadley within the meaning of NI 43-101. The Qualified Person for the Etamame Technical Report is Alan Aubut and the Technical Report was prepared by Alan Aubut. Mr. Aubut is a "Qualified Person" and "independent" of Hadley within the meaning of NI 43-101. While all geological information contained herein is derived from the Technical Report, the authors thereof have not reviewed nor approved this MD&A. The Technical Report in its entirety can be found under Hadley's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

The former parent company of Hadley, Winston Resources Inc ("Winston") completed a spin off to its shareholders of a portion of its holdings in Hadley. The spin-off was transacted by way of a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Pursuant to the terms of the Plan of Arrangement, Winston distributed approximately 10% of the outstanding common shares of Hadley to holders of common shares of Winston such that each Winston shareholder of record on the effective date of the Plan of Arrangement received one common share in the capital of each of Hadley for every twenty-five common shares in the capital of Winston. As a result, Hadley Mining was listed as a public company on the CSE on December 10, 2012. Following a subsequent spin off by Winston of GreenBank Capital Inc ("GreenBank"), Winston as at July 31, 2015 owned 40.67% of Hadley and GreenBank owned 49% of Hadley. On January 29, 2016 GreenBank and Winston distributed all their shareholding interest in Hadley to their shareholders, and no longer have any interest in Hadley.

Letter of Intent with Vargo not to proceed

On February 6, 2015, Hadley signed a Letter of Intent and proposes to enter into a definitive binding agreement (the "Acquisition Agreement") to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Vargo Holdings Ltd ("Vargo") payable by the issuance of 92,500,000 new Hadley shares at a deemed price of CAD$0.28 per share. Vargo is a Cyprus based private company, which is 100% owned by Acazis AG ("Acazis") a German based African investment company whose CEO is Patrick Bigger. Vargo owns 90% of Gondar Agro Forestry Corporation ("Gondar"), which owns the Guna State Forest Concession ("Concession") covering 2,175 hectares of Eucalyptus forest in Ethiopia. The Concession was independently valued on February 3, 2015 at US$36.65M or approximately CAD$46.12M. It is intended that Gondar will commence harvesting the Eucalyptus forest in 2015. Conditional on closing of the Acquisition Agreement and continued listing of the Company on the CSE, a European Group of investors ("EG") proposes to enter into a subscription agreement to subscribe for 5,000,000 new Hadley shares at a price of CAD$0.24 per share. Upon signing of the Acquisition Agreement, the CAD$ 1,200,000 subscription funds will be deposited into an escrow account with the Company's transfer agent, Reliable Stock Transfer Inc. at a Toronto bank until closing. EG will nominate one director to the Board of the Company. Patrick Bigger, the CEO of Vargo, is an experienced European investment banker having worked in both Switzerland and London for several major international investment banks for over ten years. He has been the CEO of Acazis since June 2009, which he has restructured into a viable Ethiopian based agricultural company. Previously he was CEO of the Swiss company TEGE SA, which later became Mobilezone AG, the largest independent supplier of mobile telephones in Switzerland. He has also been a consultant for companies in the renewable energy sector, including a role as Sales Director of MWB Fairtrade Wertpapierhandelsbank AG, Munich. It is intended that Patrick Bigger will become the CEO of the Company. Closing of the Acquisition Agreement will be subject to approval of Hadley shareholders and regulatory authorities, and Hadley will propose to change its business to investing in agricultural assets in Africa and its corporate name to Green Assets Africa Inc. The Company intends to complete a 1 for 5 share consolidation, after which there will be approximately 24,500,000 shares issued and outstanding. There is no guarantee that the Acquisition Agreement will close. Simultaneous with the signing of the Acquisition Agreement, Nebraska Enterprises Ltd a Bahamas company controlled by Patrick Bigger will purchase (pre-consolidation) 1,593,989 Hadley shares from GreenBank Capital Inc. and 10,169,021 Hadley shares from Winston Resources Inc., for a total of 11,763,010 Hadley shares, at a price of CAD$0.019128 per share. Nebraska Enterprises Ltd will pay CAD$100,000 upon signing of the Acquisition Agreement and the balance at closing. In the event that the Company's CSE listing is not maintained subsequent to closing, the price of the shares purchased by Nebraska Enterprises Ltd will be reduced to CAD$0.014346 per share. Upon closing, Mark Wettreich will retire as a director and officer of Hadley, and Patrick Bigger will be appointed a director and CEO of Hadley. Danny Wettreich will retire as CEO and remain as Chairman and director. Peter Wanner and Paul Cullingham will remain as independent directors and members of the audit committee. Danny Wettreich will thereafter receive a directors' fee of CAD$5,000 cash per month. A nominee of EG will be appointed a director. Closing of the Acquisition Agreement will be subject to compliance with any required governmental and securities regulations, and the approval of a majority of Hadley shareholders at a special shareholders meeting.

On November 23, 2015 Hadley announced that that it has completed its due diligence with respect to its intended acquisition of Vargo Holdings Ltd, and has decided not to proceed with the acquisition and its related transactions.

The Company will continue to seek other business opportunities to enhance shareholder value.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Pigeon River Nickel-Copper Project

The Company has a 25% interest in the Pigeon River Property. The Pigeon River property is located in the Southern Province of the Precambrian Shield area of northern-western Ontario, and is located approximately 60 km southwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The property is underlain by sediments of the Animikie Group including sulphidic black shale of the Rove Formation that are believed to be host to ultramafic rocks that potentially could host nickel-copper mineralization.

The previous owner of Pigeon River completed an airborne VTEM survey and associated aeromagnetic survey over the property. This was followed by four diamond drill holes totaling 991 m. The work to date indicates that the property is underlain by areas with magnetic signatures indicating the presence of ultramafic rocks. The target model is one of mafic-ultramafic flows with associated nickel bearing magmatic sulphides being hosted by deep water extensional basin sediments. This setting is very similar to other areas of the world hosting world class nickel deposits including the Pechenga area of Russia and the Thompson Nickel Belt of Canada.

On February 19th, 2013, the then 75% owners of Pigeon River, Zara Resources Inc completed an NI43-101 Technical Report ("The Pigeon River Report") on the Pigeon River Property, which was updated on October 8, 2013. The Pigeon River Report was prepared by the Sibley Basin Group and authored by Alan Aubut P.Geo. The Pigeon River Report describes the geology and work done to date on Pigeon River and recommends a further drilling program consisting of diamond drilling along with borehole geophysics with a proposed budget of $170,000. The full Pigeon River NI43-101 Technical Report is available on the Company's profile on SEDAR. On December 12, 2013 Zara decided to allow 20 claims to lapse, and on December 31, 2014 Zara allowed 7 claims to lapse. The Pigeon River property now comprises one claim which is 50% owned by Zara, 25% owned by Winston, and 25% owned by the Company.

Etamame Nickel Project -discontinued

The Etamame Nickel Project is located in the Lingman Lake Greenstone belt area about 38 kilometres south-west of Sachigo Lake in Northwestern Ontario, Canada. It consisted of 10 claim blocks totaling 142 claim units that have not previously been drilled. On April 8, 2014, management determined that they would not renew nine of the ten claim blocks and accordingly recognized a write-off in the amount of $288,099 during the year ended July 31, 2014. On April 10, 2015, the Company allowed the Etamame claim to lapse, and has no further interest in Etamame.

INTEREST IN MINERAL PROPERTIES

The full capitalized cost of the property is reflected in the accompanying financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern under IFRS. The use of these principles under IFRS assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company has recently acquired its first exploration and evaluation assets ("E&E"), as such active exploration has not commenced. It is unknown whether the E&E contain reserves that are economically recoverable. As a newly incorporated Company, that is commencing active

operations; it incurs operating losses, which casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The business of exploration involves a high degree of risk, as such there is no assurance that the Company's expected exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. Until it is determined that the E&E contain mineral reserves or resources that can be economically mined, they are classified as exploration and evaluation assets using the full cost method allowed under IFRS 6. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in its E&E, and making the required payments pursuant to E&E purchase agreements. The Company has yet to generate income and cash flows from its operations.

There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the external financing necessary to explore, develop if E&E are proven successful and bring to commercial production its E&E. The Company has no proven history of profitability, which casts doubt as to whether the Company will be able to continue as a going concern should it not be able to obtain the necessary financing to fund working capital and capital expenditures. The ability of the Company to arrange such financing in the future depends in part upon the prevailing capital market conditions as well as the business performance of the Company. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from the treasury of the Company existing shareholders may have their interest diluted. If adequate financing is not available, the Company may be required to relinquish rights to certain of its interests or terminate its operations.

As at October 31, 2016, the Company has yet to generate revenues from operations and had a deficit of $734,901(July 31, 2016 - $728,129). The Company is actively seeking additional sources of financing. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern that these uncertainties are material and, therefore, that it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying financial statements. These adjustments could be material.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company is in the development stage and therefore did not have revenues from operations.

For the three months period ended October 31, 2016, the Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of $6,772 (2015 - $7,099); $0.00 loss per share (2015 - $0.00). This loss is mainly comprised of legal and professional fees of $3,250 (2015-$3,500), filing and listing fees of $1,500 (2015-$1,500) and office and general expenses of $1,325 (2015-$1,325).

For the three months period ended October 31, 2016 the net cash used in operating activities was $182 (2015 – ($3,772)), net cash provided by financing activities was $100 (2015 - $4,585) and net change in cash was $282 (2015 – $813).

Depending on future events, the rate of expenditures and general and administrative costs could increase or decrease.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Quarter ended	**Oct.31, 2016**	**Jul.31, 2016**	**Apr.30 2016**	**Jan.31, 2016**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Net loss	6,772	30,177	(7,163)	12,100
Interest in Mineral Properties	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Current Assets	2,904	4,104	3,134	3,246
Total Assets	11,904	13,104	12,134	12,246
Total Liabilities		147,784	140,837	133,786
Total Shareholder's (Deficiency) Equity	(141,452)	(134,680)	(128,703)	(121,540)
Quarter ended	**Oct.31, 2015**	**July 31, 2015**	**Apr.30 2015**	**Jan.31, 2015**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Net loss	7,099	11,106	41,148	9,343
Interest in Mineral Properties	9,000	9,000	9,000	35,961
Current Assets	3,373	3,853	1,787	3,054
Total Assets	12,373	12,853	10,787	39,015
Total Liabilities	121,813	115,194	102,223	89,302
Total Shareholder's (Deficiency) Equity	(109,440)	(102,341)	(91,436)	(50,287)

Liquidity and Solvency

The Company will need access to equity capital to pursue its business plan and there is no guarantee that equity may be available, and if available it may not be on terms that Management finds is in the interest of the Company. The Company may also borrow funds from its CEO. In order to maintain its operations the Company needs funds for primarily management fees, legal and accounting. Some of the management fees

have been accrued by management and as a result do not represent a cash requirement for the Company, however there is no assurance that management fees will be accrued in the future. The Company would need to raise additional equity capital in order to pursue other investment opportunities or to support special projects. The exploration budget will require additional equity to be raised by in order to carry out the exploration budget and there is no guarantee that such equity can be raised by Hadley. If such funds are not available or other sources of financing cannot be obtained, then the Company will be forced to curtail its activities.

The following table summarizes the Company's cash on hand, working capital and cash flow as at October 31, 2016

Cash	$ 819
Working Capital deficiency	$ 150,452
Cash Used in Operating Activities	$ 182
Cash Provided by Financing Activities	$ 100
Decrease in Cash	$ 282

Capital Resources

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow and its long term financial success is dependent on discovering properties that contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's primary capital assets as at October 31, 2016 are cash and exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has no commitments for capital expenditure, and there are no known trends or expected fluctuations in the Company's capital resources.

The following is a summary of the Company's outstanding share, warrant and stock options data as of December 19, 2016:

Common Shares

The Authorized capital of the issuer consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value of which 25,000,000 are outstanding as of December 19, 2016. Holders of the issuer's common shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of shareholders declared by the directors, and subject to the rights of holders of any shares ranking in priority to or on a parity with the common shares, to participate ratably in any distribution of property or assets upon the liquidation, winding up or dissolution of the Issuer.

Stock Options

Options to purchase common shares in the capital of Hadley are granted by Hadley's Board of Directors to eligible persons pursuant to Hadley's 2016 Stock Option Incentive Plan. During the three months ended October 31, 2016, Hadley granted no stock options. At December 19, 2016 options were outstanding entitling holders to purchase an aggregate 1,650,000 common shares in the capital of Hadley. Details of these stock options grants as provided in the following table:

Date	Number	Name of Optionee if Related Person and relationship	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Market Price on date of Grant
12/28/2012	1,250,000	Daniel Wettreich, Director	$0.10	12/28/2017	$0.10
12/28/2012	400,000	Mark Wettreich, Director	$0.10	12/28/2017	$0.10

Warrants

At December 19, 2016 the Company had no warrants and brokers warrants outstanding.

Outlook and Capital Requirements

There is no guarantee that market conditions will be conducive to raising additional equity capital. Depending on future events, the rate of Company expenditures and general and administrative costs could increase or decrease.

Related Parties Transactions

Related party transactions were in the normal course of operations.

At October 31, 2016, the due to related companies in the amount of $678 (July 31, 2016 - $678) is comprised of due to GreenBank of $678 (July 31, 2016 - $678). This company has Daniel Wettreich, a director and CEO of the Company,as director. The amounts were made to provide working capital and are due upon demand and have no set repayment terms.

As at October 31, 2016, the Company also had a balance due to related parties of $72,994 (July 31, 2016 - $72,894), which is comprised of due to Daniel Wettreich, a director and CEO of the Company in amount of $43,693 (July 31, 2016 - $43,592), and Sammiri Capital Inc., a private company owned by the Daniel Wettreich of $29,301 (July 31, 2016 - $29,301). The amounts were made to provide working capital and are due upon demand and have no set repayment terms.

During the three months ended October 31, 2016, the Company incurred transfer agent fees of $650 (three months ended October 31, 2015 - $702) to Reliable Stock Transfer Inc., ("Reliable") a company owned by Daniel Wettreich for the provision of share transfer services. As at October 31, 2016, amount owed to Reliable is $6,533 (July 31, 2016 - $5,798) and has been included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

As at October 31, 2016, the amount of $51,415 (July 31, 2016 - $51,415) was owed to Sammiri Capital Inc. for management services for previous periods and has been included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not utilize off-balance sheet transactions.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that will materially affect the performance of the Company other than those disclosed in this MD&A.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and methods employed by the Company determine how it reports its financial condition and results of operations, and may require management to make judgments or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company's results of operations are reported using policies and methods in accordance with IFRS. In preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses for the period. Management reviews its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using the most current information available. These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS. Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant:

Significant Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

The most significant estimates relate to impairment assessments of E&E, recoverability of HST and the valuation of share-based payments. Other major assumptions is the fair value of related party accounts payable and accounts receivable and the classification of current and non-current. The most significant judgements relate to the use of the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements, the recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and the determination of the economic viability of exploration and evaluation assets.

After capitalization, E&E assets are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period under IFRS 6. Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and interpretations in many cases. When an indication of impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") must be estimated. Identifying the CGUs requires management judgment. In testing CGUs for impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of the CGUs. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances.

The Company records all share-based compensation using the fair value method. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of share-based compensation. The main factor affecting the estimates of the fair value of stock options is the stock price, expected volatility used and the expected duration of the instrument. The Company currently estimates the expected volatility of its common shares based on comparable information derived from the trading history of guideline public companies which are in a similar situation to the Company taking into consideration the expected life of the options.

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its operations and working capital requirements.

Related Party Transactions and Disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to directly or indirectly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be Individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance and are measured at the fair value.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

- Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing in the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income

tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position. Deferred income taxes relating to items recognized directly in equity are recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that these assets suffer any impairment in value, except for E&E which is first assessed against the indicators of IFRS 6. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent, if any, of the impairment loss.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount with a corresponding impairment loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period of impairment.

If an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period then the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised value to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed its original carrying amount at the initial date of acquisition.

Functional currency

The Company's presentation and functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

Exploration and evaluations assets ("E&E")

E&E assets consist of exploration and mining concessions, options and contracts. Acquisition costs, lease costs and exploration costs are capitalized and deferred until such time as the asset is moved to a mining asset (if meets the economic and feasible stage) or the properties are disposed of either through sale or abandonment.

E&E costs consist of such items as:

- Acquisition of exploration properties;
- Gathering exploration data through topographical and geological studies;
- Exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- Determining the volume and grade of the resource;
- Test work on geology, metallurgy, mining, geotechnical and environmental; and

- Conducting engineering, marketing and financial studies.

E&E shall be assessed for impairment when one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that a specific CGU should be tested for impairment:

1. The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the financial statement period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
2. Substantive expenditures on further exploration for, and evaluation of, mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
3. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area has not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
4. Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale.

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of each CGU, on the basis of areas of interest. Management groups' mineral claims that are contiguous and specific to an area that encompasses the same prospective minerals, into one area of interest and assigns a name to this mineral property.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less disposal costs and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. E&E are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

Equity Settled Transactions

The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that reporting period and the corresponding amount is represented in share based compensation reserve.

When the share-based payment arrangement has been cancelled or the terms have expired the fair value assigned to the share-based payment arrangement is transferred to contributed surplus

Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognized in equity as a reduction from the gross proceeds received from the issued shares

Financial instruments

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held with the intention of generating profits in the near term are classified as held for trading within FVTPL. In addition, any other financial assets can be designated by the Company upon initial recognition as held for trading. These instruments are subsequently re-measured at fair value with the change in the fair value recognized as gain or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the period.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such by management or not classified in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon sale or impairment, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company has classified HST recoverable as loans and receivable.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. The effective interest rate (or amortized cost method) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels

Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The company's cash is considered Level 1 in the hierarchy.

Loss Per Share

Loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period. In the years when the Company reports a net loss, the effect of potential issuances of common shares are anti-dilutive, therefore, basic and fully diluted loss per common share is the same. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as the conversion of outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The treasury stock method is used for the assumed proceeds upon exercise of the options and warrants.

Future Accounting Policies

At the date of authorization of these Financial Statements, the IASB has issued the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting period.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

  IFRS 9 was issued by the IASB in November 2009 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9replace the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortization costs and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. This standard also requires an expected loss impairment method to be used, replacing the incurred loss model.

  In October 2010, the IASB added requirements for financial liabilities to IFRS 9. These requirements were largely carry forward from the existing requirements in IAS 39, however, fair value changes due to credit risk for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are to be recorded in other comprehensive income.

  In November 2013 the IASB amended IFRS 9 to include a new general hedge accounting model. The amendment also removed the January 1, 2015 effective date.

  In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 that supersedes the requirements of earlier versions of the standard. The new standard will replace both IAS 39 and IFRIC 9 - . Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives. The standard will retain the classification and measurements requirements and new hedge accounting model introduced by the previous versions while introducing a new single forward-looking expected credit loss impairment model. The final version of this new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

- .IAS 11 Joint Arrangements ("IAS 1")

  Joint Arrangements was amended in May 2014 to require business combination accounting to be applied to acquisitions of interests in a joint operation that constitute a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1")
  IAS 1 was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure. Materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted. The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

Various other accounting pronouncements (such as IFRS 14, IFRS 15, and the various annual improvements) that have no material impact to the Company are not included above. The Company has not early adopted these standards.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks resulting from both its operations and its investments activities. The Company's management, with the Board of Directors oversight, manages financial risks. Where material, these risks will be reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors. The Company does not enter into financial instrument agreements including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Financial Risks

The Company's main financial risk exposure and its financial risk management policies are as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter-party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The credit risk is limited to the carrying value amount carried on the statement of financial position. The Company's assets most susceptible to credit risk is its cash, which is held at a Canadian chartered bank in a non-interest bearing account, HST recoverable, which is due from the Canadian government. As such, the risk of loss on these assets is minimal.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of uncertainty arising primarily from possible commodity market price movements and their impact on the future economic viability of the Company's projects and ability of the Company to raise capital. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an on-going basis and adjusting operating and exploration budgets accordingly.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash outflows due in day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, including 30-day, 180-day and 360-day lookout periods. As at July 31, 2016, the Company had $537 in cash. Currently, the Company does not have sufficient funds and will require financing to carry out an exploration and acquisition program, fund the property purchase obligations, and meet general and administration expenses for the next twelve months.

Commodity Risk

The value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are related to the price of gold and other mineral commodities, and the outlook for this mineral. Adverse changes in the price of gold can also significantly impair the economic viability of the Company's projects, along with the ability to obtain future financing.

The Company has designated its cash at fair value through profit and loss. The HST recoverable are classified as loans and receivables whereby they are initially recognized at fair value and then subsequently carried at amortized cost. Accounts payables and accrued liabilities, due to related company and due to officer are classified as other financial liabilities whereby they are initially recognized at fair value and then measured at amortized cost.

The carrying values, which approximate fair values, of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

As at	**October 31, 2016**	July 31, 2016
Financial Assets		
Fair value through profit and loss		
Cash	$ 819	$ 537
Loans and receivables		
HST Recoverable	2,085	3,567
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	79,684	74,212
Due to related parties	678	678
Due to related companies	72,994	72,894

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the

Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of E&E and to ensure it continues as a going concern. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's managements to sustain future development of the business.

The Company defines its capital as its shareholders' equity. As at October 31, 2016, the Company's capital resources amounted to a deficiency of $141,452 (July 31, 2016 - $134,680).

All of the E&E, in which the Company currently has an interest, are in the exploration stage with no operating revenues; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new E&E and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the three months ended October 31, 2016. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's principal activity is mineral exploration and development Companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risk, including but not limited to, environmental, metal prices, political and economic. The mineral exploration business is risky and most exploration projects will not become mines. The Company may offer an opportunity to a mining company to acquire an interest in a property in return for funding all or part of the exploration and development of the property. For the funding of property acquisitions and exploration that the Company conducts, the Company depends on the issue of shares from the treasury to investors. These stock issues depend on numerous factors including a positive mineral exploration environment, positive stock market conditions, a company's track record and the experience of management The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and no revenues from operations. The Company has not yet determined whether its mineral property contains mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company has limited financial resources. Substantial expenditures are required to be made by the Company to establish reserves. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to contribute or obtain all necessary resources and funds for the exploration and exploitation of its permits, and may fail to meet its exploration commitments. Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk and few properties, that are explored, are ultimately developed into producing mines. Exploration of the Company's mineral property may not result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of mineralization. If the Company's efforts do not result in any discovery of commercial mineralization, the Company will be forced to look for other exploration projects or cease operations. The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company may also serve as directors and officers of other companies involved in gold and precious metal or other natural resource exploration and development and consequently the possibility of conflict exists. Any decisions made by such directors or officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with the duties and obligations of directors and officers to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors declare their interest and refrain from voting on any matters in which such directors may have a conflict of interest.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this report is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the audited financial statements.

Trends

Trends in the industry can materially affect how well any junior exploration company is performing. The price of precious metals has declined recently. Company management believes that prices will be higher over time.

Outlook

The outlook for precious metals continues to be positive and this is reflected in the Company's ongoing activity.

Cautionary Statement

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities regulations. All statements other than statements of historical fact herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding exploration plans and our other future plans and objectives are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, (i) estimates of exploration investment and scope of exploration programs, and (ii) estimates of stock-based compensation expense. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and future events and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such statement Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are disclosed in the Company's documents filed from time to time via SEDAR with the Canadian regulatory agencies to whose policies we are bound. Forward-looking statements are based on the estimates and opinions of management on the date of statements are made, and the Company endeavors to update corporate information and material facts on a timely basis. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other actors, including risks associated with mineral exploration, price volatility in the mineral commodities we seek, and operational and political risks.

Other

Additional information relating to the Company's operations and activities can be found by visiting the Company's website at www.HadleyMining.com and www.sedar.com.