INDIGO EXPLORATION INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations

The following information, prepared as of May 29, 2014, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Indigo Exploration Inc. (the ñCompanyò or ñIndigoò) for the six months ended March 31, 2014, together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2013 and the accompanying Managementôs Discussion and Analysis for that fiscal year. The referenced consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (ñIFRSò). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Forward-looking statements may include words such as ñplansò, ñintendsò, ñanticipatesò, ñshouldò, ñestimatesò, ñexpectsò, ñbelievesò, ñindicatesò, ñsuggestsò and similar expressions.

This Managementôs Discussion and Analysis (ñMD&Aò) and in particular the ñOutlookò section, contains forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements about the mineral properties and financing activities. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Information concerning the interpretation of property exploration results may also be considered a forward-looking statement, as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed.

- Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Companyôs expectations as of May 29, 2014.

- Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as the Companyôs actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Companyôs business, or if the Companyôs estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Such risks and other factors include, among others, risks related to integration of acquisitions; risks related to operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled ñRisks and Uncertaintiesò Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.

- The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or any other reason, except as required by law.

For a description of material factors that could cause the Companyôs actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see ñRisks and Uncertaintiesò.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated on February 29, 2008 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company became a reporting issuer on November 20, 2009, closed its Initial Public Offering on December 29, 2009 and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (ñTSXVò) on December 31, 2009, under the trading symbol ñIXI.ò

The Company is a junior natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. The Company is yet to receive any revenue from its mineral exploration operations. Accordingly, the Company has no operating income or cash flows. As a result, the Company has relied almost exclusively upon equity financing activities, which is not expected to significantly change in the immediate future.

The Companyøs focus is in gold exploration in the Republic of Burkina Faso, West Africa. In May 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest, subject to a 1.5% net smelter return (ñNSRò) royalty, in the Moule Gold permit, in western Burkina Faso. During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company made the final option payment and is awaiting the 100% transfer of the Moule Gold Permit to the Company by the Burkina Faso government.

In June 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of Sanu Resources Burkina Faso S.A.R.L. (ñSanu Burkinaò), as a means of acquiring Sanu Burkinaøs four gold mineral exploration permits in Burkina Faso.

On November 4, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,900,000 units, priced at $0.05 per unit, for gross proceeds of $245,000. Proceeds of the private placement will be used to continue to advance the Companyøs mineral exploration properties in Burkina Faso, for acquisition payments, and for general working capital.

Effective November 14, 2013, Thomas Smale resigned as a director of the Company.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Paul Cowley, P.Geo, President, CEO and Director of Indigo, is the Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101, responsible for the review of technical information disseminated to the public by the Company, including any technical information in this MD&A.

Burkina Faso

The Company currently holds six gold properties comprising four gold projects located in the Republic of Burkina Faso, West Africa. West Africa is underlain by the Birimian Greenstone Belt, one of the most prolific gold producing areas in the world. Several major gold companies are active in Burkina Faso, including IAMGOLD Corporation and Newmont Mining Corporation. Burkina Faso has six producing mines and a number of projects in the advance and development stages. Burkina Faso is considered to be relatively stable, both politically and economically, and relies primarily on farming and mining as its main sources of revenue.

Pursuant to the Mining Code of Burkina Faso, an exploration permit holder is required to incur 270,000 West African CFA Francs ($627) of exploration expenditures per square kilometre per year in order to maintain its permits in good standing. If such expenditures are not incurred, the Government of Burkina Faso may, at its discretion, cancel the permits after giving the permit holder sixty days notice to remedy any deficiency. At March 31, 2014, the Company had not incurred sufficient expenditures on its Lati, Loto and Tordo permits to comply with the Mining Code of Burkina Faso. However, the Government of Burkina Faso has renewed the Lati, Loto and Tordo permits and has not issued the Company any notice of non-compliance. Sufficient expenditures have been incurred on the Moule and Kodyel permits. The Company believes its Burkina Faso permits are in good standing. The Company is in the process of renewing the Moule permit, which expired in the spring of 2014. The renewal of the permits is at the discretion of the Government of Burkina Faso. The Company believes the Moule permit will be extended.

Kodyel Exploration Permit

The 100% owned, 191 square kilometres Kodyel permit lies close to the Niger border approximately 300km east of Ouagadougou. Access is by paved road as far as Fada Nøgourma about 200 km east of Ouagadougou and thence by laterite roads. The Kodyel permit covers an extension of the Fada NøGourma greenstone belt that extends into Niger. The Kodyel permit is traversed by a regional northeast-trending fault that stretches from Ghana to Niger and separates the mafic and felsic volcanics and metasedimentary rocks of the Fada belt from the migmatites and granites to the northwest. There are several active artisanal workings within the permit, including: Hantekoura (CFA) and Kodyel 1. The extensive Tangounga and Songonduari artisanal workings currently lie off the permit but are part of the same structure, continuing towards and into Niger.

Until early 2012 the Company had been unable to access the Kodyel permit due to a border dispute between Burkina Faso and Niger. The temporary suspension on the Kodyel permit was lifted and the Company commenced exploration on the renewed Kodyel permit. The renewed permit had reduced from 238 square kilometres to 191 square kilometres to exclude a 2 kilometre wide strip adjacent to the Niger border. The permit retained a right of first refusal to include this excluded area (which hosts the Tangounga artisanal mining site) after the World Court finalizes the border location.

On April 16, 2013, the World Court handed down their decision on the position of the Burkina Faso ï Niger border in the vicinity of the Kodyel permit. According to maps provided by the World Court, the new border is approximately 6 kilometres northeast of the previous border position in the vicinity of the Kodyel permit. The Company is making efforts to re-assume the original Kodyel permit which would incorporate the Tangounga artisanal workings. The Company is uncertain as to when the excluded area will be returned to the Company.

Moule Option
On May 5, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest, subject to a 1.5% net smelter return (ñNSRò) royalty, in the Moule Gold Permit, in western Burkina Faso. The final payment was wired to Burkina Faso on April 24, 2013. Documentation is in progress for finalizing the title transfer. Once complete, the Company will hold a 100% interest in the Moule Gold Permit, subject to the Minister of Mines extending the permit. The Company paid an aggregate of US$400,000 and issued 300,000 common shares at the fair value of $15,000 to acquire the Moule Gold Permit. The Company has the right to purchase the entire 1.5% NSR royalty for US$1,800,000.

The Moule Gold Permit covers 249 square kilometres of prospective Birimian greenstone geology. Exploration prior to acquisition by Indigo consisted of property wide mapping, soil geochemistry, quartz veining and quartz float sampling and ground geophysics. These surveys located a number of gold targets, including: Zelingpe 1, Zelingpe 2, Vein 2 and Vein 3.

The Company completed initial RC drill programs on Zelingpe 1, Zelingpe 2 and Vein 3; and followed up with a diamond drill program at Vein 2 and Vein 3. These were the first drill programs ever completed at Moule.

Results of the drill programs have been reported by press release and in prior MD&Aôs. Drill plans and selected sections from the Moule diamond drill program can be found on the Companyôs website at www.indigoexploration.com.

The Company has given its option exercise notice to the owner of Moule to finalize its 100% ownership of the permit. The transfer of title is in progress.

Lati Exploration Permit
The 100% owned, 246 square kilometre Lati Permit covers a major north-south shear zone in the Boromo greenstone belt. Lati is the site of expanding artisanal activity with at least three known active artisanal mining areas over the 8 kilometre long Prospect 1. The Lati permit is about 150 km by road west of Ouagadougou. Lati was previously explored by the United Nations Development Program (ñUNDPò) and the Burkina Faso Office of Mines and Geology (ñBUMIGEBò) for volcanic-hosted massive sulfides (ñVHMSò) similar to the Perkoa zinc deposit, as well as by Carlin Resources and Incanore Resources for gold.

Results of a RC drill program on Lati have been reported by press releases and in prior MD&Aôs. Drill plans and selected sections from the Lati RC drill program can be found on the Companyôs website at www.indigoexploration.com.

Tordo Exploration Permit
The 100% owned, 143 square kilometre Tordo permit lies about 150km east of Ouagadougou. The permit covers a portion of the Fada Nôgourma greenstone belt which consists of meta-tuff, meta-sediment and mafic metavolcanic rocks and has never been previously explored until recently by Sanu Burkina.

The Company plans a trenching at Tordo in advance of a preliminary drilling program.

Loto Exploration Permit
The 100% owned, 93 square kilometre Loto exploration permit is located in the Boromo greenstone belt, contiguous to the Moule Exploration Permit, and forms part of the Moule project. The Loto permit lies near the town of Diebougou, approximately 270 km by road from Ouagadougou of which 250 km is paved. The area is intensely farmed and it has taken time to establish a working relationship with the local community.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following is selected financial data from the Companyĝs unaudited quarterly financial statements for the last eight quarters ending with the most recently completed quarter, being the three months ended March 31, 2014.

	For the quarter ended ($)			
	Mar. 31, 2014	**Dec. 31, 2013**	**Sep. 30, 2013**	**Jun. 30, 2013**
Total revenues	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(53,555)	(40,187)	(1,114,983)	(41,954)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) [1]	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)
Total assets	2,958,250	3,022,534	2,818,705	3,929,841

	For the quarter ended ($)			
	Mar. 31, 2013	**Dec. 31, 2012**	**Sep. 30, 2012**	**Jun. 30, 2012**
Total revenues	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(56,157)	(47,799)	(150,581)	(144,138)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) [1]	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total assets	3,503,539	3,564,579	3,648,530	3,687,864

(1) The basic and diluted calculations result in the same values.

The net loss declined in the quarter ended December 31, 2012 and subsequent quarters due to decreased administrative expenditures as management took steps to conserve cash. The net loss in the quarter ended September 30, 2013 increased due to write-down of mineral properties of $1,044,360.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company recorded a net loss of $93,742 ($0.00 per share) for the six months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to a net loss of $103,956 ($0.00 per share) for the six months ended March 31, 2013.

Differences in general and administrative expenses of note include:

- Accounting and audit fees of $29,583 (2013 - $25,297). Accounting and audit fees include fees incurred in Canada and Burkina Faso. The increase was due to the timing of accounting invoices received in Burkina Faso.
- Foreign exchange loss of $2,005 (2013 - $2,016). Based primarily on activities conducted in Burkina Faso in West African CFA Francs, Euros and US dollars.
- Management and administration fees of $15,514 (2013 - $13,400). Management fees are charges from the CEO.
- Office and miscellaneous expenses of $29,153 (2013 - $41,223). Office expenses, including those related to Sanu Burkina, decreased in the period due to a reduction in business activity.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Financing Activities

During the six months ended March 31, 2014, the Company completed the following financing:

(i) On November 4, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,900,000 units, priced at $0.05 per unit, for gross proceeds of $245,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof the right to purchase one common share at a price of $0.12 per share on or before November 4, 2016.

In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred cash issue costs of $1,975.

During the six months ended March 31, 2013, the Company completed no financings.

Capital Expenditures

The capital expenditures of the Company during the six months ended March 31, 2014 included deferred mineral property expenditures of $96,890 (2013 - $90,026) and deferred acquisition expenditures of $nil (2013 - $30,493).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Companyøs operations consumed $90,002 of cash (before working capital items) for the six months ended March 31, 2014 (2013 - $98,642) with an additional $96,890 (2013 - $90,026) used on mineral property deferred exploration expenditures and $nil (2013 - $30,493) used on deferred acquisition expenditures. The cash requirement was fulfilled from cash on hand at the beginning of the period and from the proceeds from a $245,000 private placement.

The Companyøs aggregate operating, investing and financing activities during the six months ended March 31, 2014 resulted in a net increase in its cash balance from $99,224 at September 30, 2013 to $144,846 at March 31, 2014. The Companyøs working capital increased to $124,393 at March 31, 2014 (September 30, 2013 - $66,093). The Company has no long term debt.

The Company has no further payments to make to acquire any of its Burkina Faso mineral properties. The Company has minimum exploration commitments in Burkina Faso in order to keep its properties in good standing. Aside from the minimum exploration commitments in Burkina Faso, the Company does not have any commitment for material capital expenditures over the near term or long term and none are presently contemplated in excess of normal operating requirements.

The Company has not as yet put into commercial production any of its mineral properties and as such has no operating revenues or cash flows. Accordingly, the Company is dependent on the equity markets as its sole source of operating working capital, and the Companyøs capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource capital markets and by the status of the Companyøs projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to it.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the three and six months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company incurred the following expenditures charged by directors and officers of the Company and by companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company:

	Three months ended March 31,		**Six months ended March 31,**	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Accounting fees[(1)]	5,231	7,376	11,781	15,025
Management and administration fees[(2)]	13,000	8,600	14,950	14,600
	18,231	15,976	26,731	29,625

(1) Includes fees billed by a company owned by the Chief Financial Officer, Rob McMorran.
(2) Includes fees billed by a company owned by the Chief Executive Officer, Paul Cowley.

As at March 31, 2014, accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes an amount of $23,434 (September 30, 2013 - $14,105) due to companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Key management includes the Chief Executive Officer and the directors of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management for services during the three and six months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 is identical to the table above.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Companyǿs financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents and other receivables are designated as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are designated as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

As at March 31, 2014, the Company believes that the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.

Discussions of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are detailed below:

Foreign Exchange Risk

A portion of the Companyǿs financial assets and liabilities is denominated in West African CFA francs (ñCFAò) giving rise to risks from changes in the foreign exchange rate. The Company is exposed to currency exchange rate risk to the extent of its activities in the Burkina Faso. The Companyǿs currency risk is presently limited to $851 of net exposure denominated in CFAs. Based on this exposure as at March 31, 2014, a 5% change in the exchange rate would give rise to a change in net loss of $43. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to reduce its foreign exchange exposure.

The currencies of the Companyǿs financial instruments were as follows:

		March 31, 2014
	Canadian dollar	CFA
Cash and cash equivalents	143,995	851
Other receivables	2,612	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(30,399)	-
Net exposure	116,208	851

		September 30, 2013
	Canadian dollar	CFA
Cash and cash equivalents	96,066	3,158
Other receivables	2,450	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(37,970)	(2,167)
Net exposure	60,546	991

Future changes in exchange rates could have a material effect on the Companyǿs business, financial condition and results of operations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The majority of the Companyǿs cash is held through a major Canadian charted bank and accordingly, the Companyǿs exposure to credit risk is considered to be limited.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Although interest income on the Companyǿs cash and cash equivalents is subject to a variable interest rate, the risk exposure is not significant due to the small amount of interest income these balances.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash to enable settlement of transactions as they come due. Management monitors the Companyøs contractual obligations and other expenses to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

a) Authorized:
Unlimited common shares without par value.

b) Issued and outstanding:
47,960,982 common shares as at May 29, 2014.

c) Outstanding warrants and options as at May 29, 2014:

Type of Security	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Share purchase warrants	4,900,000	$0.12	November 4, 2016
Stock options	275,000	$0.15	September 10, 2014
Stock options	475,000	$0.20	August 9, 2015
Stock options	515,000	$0.30	November 3, 2016

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are intended to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified by securities regulations and that the information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management. Internal controls over financial reporting are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuerøs Annual and Interim Filings) (ñNI 52-109ò), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended March 31, 2014 and this accompanying MD&A (together, the ñInterim Filingsò).

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with the Interim Filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Certain risks are faced by the Company, which could affect its financial position. In general they relate to the availability of equity capital to finance the acquisition, exploration and development of existing and future exploration and development projects. The availability of equity capital to junior resource companies is affected by commodity prices, global economic conditions and economic conditions and government policies in the countries of operation, among other things. These conditions are beyond the control of the management of the Company and have a direct effect on the Companyøs ability to raise capital.

The Company's working capital and liquidity fluctuate in proportion to its ongoing equity financing activities. The Company requires a certain amount of liquid capital in order to sustain its operations and in order to meet various obligations as specified under the its mineral property option agreement. Should the Company fail to obtain future equity financing due to reasons as described above, it will not be able to meet these obligations and may lose its interest in the property covered by the agreement. Further, should the Company be unable to obtain sufficient equity financing for working capital, it may be unable to meet its ongoing operational commitments.

The Companyφs properties are in the exploration stage and without known reserves. Exploration and development of natural resources involves substantial expenditures and a high degree of risk. Few exploration properties are ultimately developed into producing properties. Accordingly, the Company has no material revenue, writes-off its mineral properties from time to time and operates at a loss. Continued operations are dependent upon ongoing equity financing activities.

Pursuant to the Mining Code of Burkina Faso, an exploration permit holder is required to incur 270,000 West African CFA Francs ($627) of exploration expenditures per square kilometre per year in order to maintain its permits in good standing. If such expenditures are not incurred, the Government of Burkina Faso may, at its discretion, cancel the permits after giving the permit holder sixty days notice to remedy any deficiency.

OUTLOOK

The Companyφs focus is on the exploration and advancement of its mineral properties in Burkina Faso. A drill campaign completed in February 2012 on the Lati permit and two large soil sampling programs completed during 2012 on the Kodyel and Moule/Loto permits generated new and sizeable drill targets.

Since the spring of 2012, the Company has minimized its expenditures in order to conserve cash.

In November 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of $245,000 to provide working capital and funding for exploration. Additional funding will be required in order to continue to advance the Burkina Faso permits.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or before January 1, 2013.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been adopted for the Companyφs current fiscal year have not had a material impact on the Company:

IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*

IFRS 13 is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures.

Amendments to Other Standards

In addition, there have been amendments to existing standards, including IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, IAS 12, *Income Taxes*, IFRIC 20, *Stripping in the Production Phase of a Producing Mine,* and IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. IFRS 7 requires additional disclosures in relation to the transfer of financial assets, including those in with which there is continuing involvement. IAS 1 requires changes to the grouping of items in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. Amendments to IAS 12 provide guidelines for determining the recovery of investment properties as it relates to the accounting for deferred income taxes. IFRIC 20 sets out the accounting for overburden waste removal (stripping) costs in the production phase of a producing mine. IAS 28 has been amended to include joint ventures in its scope and to address the changes to IFRS 10 - 12.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Unless otherwise noted, the following revised standards and amendments are effective for the Company for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015 with earlier application permitted.

(i) This is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value.

A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit or loss. Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010. Most of the requirements for financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged from IAS 39. However, some changes were made to the fair value option for financial liabilities to address the issue of own credit risk.

OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.