Introduction

Calibre Mining Corp. ("Calibre" or the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada and maintains its corporate head office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. As at September 30, 2019, the Company's common shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V: CXB) in Canada.

On October 15, 2019, the Company completed its transformational purchase of certain gold producing mining operations in Nicaragua from B2Gold Corp. As a result, subsequent to September 30, 2019, the Company now owns two operating gold mines, while maintaining and increasing its portfolio of exploration concessions in Nicaragua. On October 21, 2019, the Company's common shares were delisted on the TSX Venture Exchange and commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the same symbol ("CXB"). The details of the transaction are discussed below.

This interim Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ended September 30, 2019. The Company reports its condensed interim consolidated balance sheets, condensed interim consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive income (loss), condensed interim consolidated statements of changes in equity, and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IRFS") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standards 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Additional information relating to the Company, including the most recent Company filings, can be located on the Company's website, www.calibremining.com, or on the SEDAR website, www.sedar.com.

This MD&A reflects information available as at November 12, 2019.

The Company has changed its presentation currency from the Canadian Dollar ("CAD") to US Dollars ("$") and accordingly the comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in presentation currency. Unless otherwise noted, currency amounts referenced in this MDA are denominated in US dollars.

Acquisition of Nicaraguan Assets from B2Gold

On October 15, 2019, the Company completed the closing of the transaction with B2Gold Corp. ("B2Gold") pursuant to which Calibre has acquired B2Gold's interest in the El Limon and La Libertad gold mines, the Pavon gold project and additional mineral concession in Nicaragua (collectively, the "Nicaragua Assets") for aggregate consideration of $100 million (the "Purchase Price"), which was paid with a combination of cash, common shares, a convertible debenture, and a $10 million cash payment, or at the option of B2Gold, a portion in common shares of Calibre, which will be payable one year from the date of closing (the "Transaction"). Following the completion of the Transaction, B2Gold will own an approximate 30% direct equity interest in Calibre. On closing, the Purchase Price under the Transaction was paid as follows:

(i) The Company paid B2Gold a total of $40 million in cash;

(ii) Issued a total of 87,986,666 common shares to B2Gold, priced at CAD $0.60 per share, using an exchange rate of US to CAD of $1 to $1.3198 and equating to a total value of $40 million;

(iii) Issued a $10 million convertible debenture (the "Debenture"). The principal amount owing under the Debenture will bear interest at 2% per annum and will be payable in cash on that date which is two years from closing of the Transaction (the "Maturity Date") provided that (i) at any time prior to the close of business on the last business day immediately preceding the Maturity Date, the Debenture will be convertible at the option of B2Gold at a conversion price equal to CAD $0.75; and (ii) in the event that prior to the Maturity Date the volume weighted average price of the Calibre Shares is equal to or greater than CAD $0.81 for 10 consecutive trading days on a recognized North American stock exchange on which the majority of Calibre's trading occurs, Calibre can force conversion of the Debenture. The Debenture will be a direct, unsecured obligation of Calibre, ranking equally with all other existing and future unsecured indebtedness of Calibre and will be a non-voting security.

(iv) Agreed to a deferred payment of $10 million to B2Gold in cash to be paid 12 months from the closing of the Transaction. Under the terms of an amendment to the Transaction agreement, B2Gold will maintain a right to convert, all or a portion of the Deferred Payment into common shares of the Company, in order to allow

B2Gold's equity ownership of Calibre to be no less than 31%. The option to convert the outstanding amount can only be made immediately prior to the Deferred Payment due date (being October 15, 2020) and can only be exercised if B2Gold's equity ownership in Calibre is less than 31% at that time. The price of the conversion will be based on a 5-day volume weighted average price of Calibre's common shares immediately prior to the Deferred Payment due date. On the date of closing the Transaction, B2Gold owned approximately 30.1% of Calibre's issued and outstanding common shares; and

(v) Pursuant to the terms of the Transaction agreement, the Company agreed to reimburse B2Gold for the value of certain current assets acquired in the Transaction (defined under the term of the agreement as the "Closing Adjustment Cash"). The current assets for which payment would apply would include the total value ("Estimated Statement") of the following:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Accounts receivable, less a reasonable allowance for doubtful accounts;
- Prepaid expenses and deposits; and
- Specified inventory, which would include inventory-in-circuit, dore, and finished product, including bullion, refined gold, or refined silver (dore, finished products, and refined gold and silver to be valued based on the payable metal at spot prices).

Calibre shall pay to B2Gold the Closing Adjustment Cash on or before 15 business days after the closing date, provided that, if the Closing Adjustment Cash exceeds an amount equal to $12 million plus the amount of cash shown on the on the Estimated Statement, Calibre shall pay the portion of the Closing Adjustment Cash equal to $12 million plus the amount of cash shown on the Estimated Statement in cash and the deferred consideration, discussed in (iv) above shall be increased by such excess.

Subsequent to September 30, 2019, the total Closing Adjustment Cash was determined to be $18.6 million and as a result, Calibre issued a total payment of $12.8 million in accordance with the terms of this adjustment clause and the remaining $5.8 million cash payment is being deferred and payable one year after the closing date.

The Company has determined that this acquisition is a business combination for accounting purposes. The purchase price allocation process resulting from a business combination requires management to estimate the fair value of identifiable assets acquired including intangible assets and liabilities assumed including any contingently payable purchase price obligations due over time. The Company uses valuation techniques, including forecasted future net cash flows discounted to present value. These valuations are closely linked to the assumptions used by management on the future performance of the related assets and the discount rates applied. The determination of fair value involves making estimates relating to acquired assets and liabilities, property and equipment and mineral property interests. The Company is currently in the process of completing its analysis for the purposes of allocating the total purchase price.

Further details of the significant mining and exploration operations purchased are discussed below.

El Limon

El Limon is an open pit and underground gold mine located approximately 100 km northwest of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. A new high-grade gold discovery at El Limon was announced by B2Gold in February 2018 at Limon Central where open-pit mining commenced with an initial Inferred Resource of 5.1Mt grading 4.92 g/t Au containing 812,000 ounces of gold. With the deposit open along strike and at depth, significant exploration potential remains across the property.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, El Limon processed 447,961 tonnes grading 3.64 g/t gold with a recovery rate of 94.9% and produced 49,629 ounces.

In 2019, B2Gold's production guidance for El Limon was 55,000 to 60,000 ounces with cash operating cost guidance of between $720 and $760 per ounce and All-In Sustaining Costs ("**AISC**") guidance of $1,005 to $1,045 per ounce, with the second half anticipated to benefit from increased production and lower costs.

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

On October 21, 2019, the Company announced that El Limon is expected to produce between 14,000 and 17,000 ounces of gold between October 15, 2019 (date of acquisition) and December 31, 2019 with an AISC between $950 and $990 per ounce.

For additional technical information on the El Limon Mine and its related exploration projects, refer to the NI 43-101 technical report prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("RPA"), titled, "*Technical Report on the El Limon Mine, Leon and Chinandego Departments, Nicaragua*", dated July 31, 2019 (with an effective date of June 30, 2019) and available on Calibre's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.ca.

The following tables summarize the El Limon reserve and resource from the noted RPA NI 43-101 technical report:

El Limon – Underground and Open Pit Mines Mineral Reserves

Description	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold Ounces
Probable Mineral Reserve - Underground	787,000	4.58	116,000
Probable Mineral Reserve - Open Pit	1,472,000	4.09	193,000
Total Probable Mineral Reserves	2,259,000	4.25	309,000

Notes:
1) Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and petroleum ("CIM") (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Reserves.
2) Underground Mineral Reserves are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.75 g/t Au. Open pit Mineral Reserves are estimated at a cut-off of 1.32 g/t Au, and incorporate estimates of dilution and mining losses and are reported in dry tonnes.
3) Mineral Reserves are estimated using an average long-term gold price of US$1,350 per ounce.
4) For Underground Mineral Reserves – minimum mining widths of 4 m, 5 m, and 3 m were used for Santa Pancha 1, Santa Pancha 2, and Veta Nueva respectively. For Open Pit Mineral Reserves – minimum mining width of 30 m was used.
5) For Underground Mineral Reserves bulk density averages 2.5 t/m^3. For Open Pit Mineral Reserves bulk density averages 2.26 t/m^3.
6) For Underground Mineral Reserves a mining extraction factor of 95% was applied to the underground stopes. Where required a pillar factor was also applied for sill or crown pillar. A 100% extraction factor was assumed for development.
7) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

El Limon – Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources

Description	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold Ounces
Indicated Mineral Resource	11,188,000	2.26	812,000
Inferred Mineral Resource	4,588,000	5.29	781,000

Notes:
1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) Mineral Resources are based on 100% ownership.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at cut-off grades of 1.25 g/t Au for the Limón open pit, 1.20 g/t Au for the Tailings, and 2.25 g/t Au for underground in Santa Pancha 1, Santa Pancha 2, and Veta Nueva.
4) Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,500 per ounce.
5) Bulk density is from 1.86 t/m^3 to 2.85 t/m^3 for the Limón open pit material, 2.50 t/m^3 for the SP1, and Veta Nueva underground material, from 2.45 t/m^3 to 2.50 t/m^3 for the SP2 and from 1.29 t/m^3 to 1.33 t/m^3 for tailings material.
6) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

La Libertad

La Libertad is an open pit and underground gold mine located in the La Libertad - Santa Domingo Region of the Department of Chontales in Central Nicaragua, approximately 110 km east of Managua. The annual mill throughput is approximately 2,250,000 tonnes and current gold recoveries are approximately 94% to 95%.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, La Libertad mine processed 2,250,687 tonnes grading 1.19 g/t gold with a recovery rate of 94.4% and produced 80,963 ounces of gold.

Most recently, and significantly, the environmental permit for the Jabali Antena Open Pit was received in June 2019, and as of June 28, 2019, all resettlement, artisanal miner and land possession issues have been resolved and development of the Jabali Antena Open Pit commenced.

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

B2Gold's 2019 guidance for La Libertad was 95,000 to 100,000 ounces at cash operating costs of between $840 and $880 per ounce and AISC of $1,150 to $1,190 per ounce.

The Company believes the La Libertad project including the surrounding exploration concessions has numerous excellent exploration targets that can expand the current resource base on the 155.37 km^2 property.

On October 21, 2019, the Company announced that La Libertad is expected to produce between 17,000 and 20,000 ounces of gold between October 15, 2019 (date of acquisition) and December 31, 2019 with at AISC between $930 to $960 per ounce.

For additional technical information on the La Libertad Mine and its related exploration projects, refer to the NI 43-101 technical report prepared by RPA, titled, "*Technical Report on the La Libertad Mine, Chontales Department, Nicaragua*", dated July 24, 2019 (with an effective date of June 30, 2019) and available on Calibre's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.ca.

The following table summarizes of the La Libertad's resource estimates from the noted RPA NI 43-101 technical report:

Description	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold Ounces
Indicated Mineral Resource	1,987,000	2.61	167,000
Inferred Mineral Resource	3,216,000	4.37	452,000

Notes:
1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) Mineral Resources are based on 100% ownership.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at cut-off grades ranging from 0.62 g/t Au to 0.68 g/t Au for open pits and 2.80 g/t Au to 2.85 g/t Au for underground.
4) Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,400 per ounce.
5) Bulk density is 1.70 t/m^3 to 2.65 t/m^3.
6) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Pavon Gold Project

The Pavon Gold Project is located approximately 150 km north of La Libertad. Gold mineralization is characterized as a low-sulphidation, quartz epithermal vein system. Gold mineralization is hosted in quartz vein and quartz vein breccia units with locally high grade in stockwork zones. Gold Mineralization is currently hosted in two zones, El Pavon Norte and El Pavon Central. Calibre believes that there remains significant exploration potential at the Pavon Gold Project.

Table 2: Pavon Gold Resource Estimate

Description	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold Ounces
Indicated Mineral Resource	290,000	5.82	55,000
Inferred Mineral Resource	130,000	5.50	23,000

All technical information related to the Pavon Gold Project is based on the B2Gold Annual Information Form dated March 27, 2015, a copy of which is available under B2Gold's profile on SEDAR.

The technical content in this MD&A was read and approved by Darren Hall, MAusIMM, MSME, SVP & Chief Operating Officer of Calibre, who is the Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

Update on Exploration Activities

Calibre's 100% Owned Concessions

Calibre owns a 100% interest in over 518 km^2 of mineral concessions in the Mining Triangle of Northeast Nicaragua including the Primavera Gold-Copper Project and Santa Maria Gold Project. During the period ended September 30, 2019, the Company wrote-off exploration costs associated with a concession that it relinquished during the period. The write-down during the period amounted to $60.

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

IAMGOLD Option Agreement

The 2019 exploration and drilling program, funded by IAMGOLD, includes plans to complete an estimated 6,000 metres of diamond drilling, concurrent with target generative and advancement work. The drilling metres are projected to be evenly split between follow-up drilling and first pass discovery drilling. In addition to the drilling, generative exploration is underway, including targeted soil sampling and surface rock sampling, over areas where previous work outlined anomalous gold and silver often associated with base metals.

The 2019 drilling program commenced in March 2019 and the first set of drill holes consisted of follow-up drilling on two successful high-grade discoveries from Q4 2018 (San Cristobal and La Luna). These are discussed in the Calibre press releases dated March 13, 2019 and May 13, 2019.

During the period ended September 30, 2019, the Company received an option payment of $150 from Iamgold Corporation, which represents the final option payment required under the terms of the option agreement.

Centerra Option Agreement

On February 11, 2019, the Company purchased the 51% interest of Centerra Gold Inc. ("Centerra") in the La Luz Project by issuing 2,000,000 common shares of Calibre to Centerra and granting Centerra a 2.0% net smelter return royalty ("NSR Royalty") on future production from the La Luz Project. The value of the common shares issued to Centerra was $933 which was based on the Company's share price on the date of the transaction. Calibre has the right to (i) purchase 1.0% of the NSR Royalty for CAD $2 million; and (ii) being granted a right of first refusal on the remaining 1.0% NSR Royalty.

With the exception of the NSR's, Calibre now owns 100% of the project formally optioned to Centerra.

The following table outlines the expenditures at the concessions during the period ended September 30, 2019, in which the Company has an interest in:

	Joint Venture Santa Rita	Option Property to IAMGOLD	Option Property to Centerra	Calibre 100% Owned Properties	Total
Cost, December 31, 2018	$ 434	$ 5,263	$ 497	$ 15,644	$ 21,838
Acquisition of Centerra interest	-	-	-	933	940
Administration and maintenance	-	85	-	86	171
Amortization	-	6	-	12	18
Assaying	-	62	-	-	62
Camp, supplies and logistics	-	116	-	28	144
Drilling and related	-	660	-	-	660
Geological consulting	-	17	-	50	60
Professional fees	-	-	-	7	7
Property maintenance	18	116	-	478	612
Salary and wages	-	310	-	191	501
Share-based compensation	-	4	-	8	12
Travel	-	13	-	131	144
Recovery of value-added taxes	-	(93)	(73)	-	(166)
Recovery of costs and option payment	-	(1,533)	-	-	(1,533)
Total expenditures during the year	18	(237)	(73)	1,924	1,632
Reclassification of Centerra costs	-	-	(424)	424	-
Write-down of property	-	-	-	(60)	(60)
Cost, September 30, 2019	$ 452	$ 5,026	$ -	$ 17,932	$ 23,410

Results of Operations

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had total assets of $25,352 compared to $25,625 as at December 31, 2018. The majority of these assets for both period ends are the carrying values of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and its exploration and evaluation assets.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had working capital of $202 compared to working capital of $2,879 as at December 31, 2018.

Three months ended September 30, 2019 vs. three months ended September 30, 2018

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded a net loss of $1,381 or $0.03 per share, as compared to a net loss of $368 or $0.01 per share during the same period in the prior year.

Expenses during 2019 were $1,458 compared to $419 in 2018. The key items contributing to these expenses are as follows:

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, consulting fees were $827 compared to $192 during 2018. The increase in expense in 2019 is due to the transaction costs incurred by the Company in relation to the Company's acquisition of B2Gold's interest in the Nicaraguan Assets (see section, *"Acquisition of Nicaraguan Assets from B2Gold"*).

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, amortization was $23 compared to $1 in 2018. The increase in amortization in 2019 was due to the amortization of the right-of-use asset. IFRS 16, Leases, was recently adopted by the Company and it is discussed in detail under MD&A section, "*Critical Accounting Estimates and Change in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption*." The absence of rent expense and increases in interest expense during the current period are also a direct result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

Nine months ended September 30, 2019 vs. nine months ended September 30, 2018

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded a net loss of $2,210 or $0.05 per share, as compared to a net loss of $653 or $0.02 per share during the same period in the prior year.

Expenses during 2019 were $2,283 compared to $847 in 2018. The key items contributing to these expenses are as follows:

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, consulting fees were $1,216 compared to $276 during 2018. The increase in expense in 2019 is due to the transaction costs incurred by the Company in relation to the Company's acquisition of B2Gold's interest in the Nicaraguan Assets (see section, *"Acquisition of Nicaraguan Assets from B2Gold"*).

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, amortization was $71 compared to $3 in 2018. The increase in amortization in 2019 was due to the amortization of the right-of-use asset. IFRS 16, Leases, was recently adopted by the Company and it is discussed in detail under MD&A section, "*Critical Accounting Estimates and Change in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption*." The absence of rent expense and increases in interest expense during the current period are also a direct result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, investor relations expenses were $276 compared to $46 in 2018. The increase in investor relations in 2019 were due to costs associated with the PDAC in Toronto and BMO Capital Markets Global Metals & Mining Conference in Florida.

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following information is derived from the Company's unaudited quarterly condensed interim consolidated financial statements or results for the past eight quarters (as restated in US dollars).

As restated in US dollar presentation currency	September 2019	June 2019	March 2019	December 2018
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net loss for the period	($1,381)	($468)	($361)	($281)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	($0.03)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.02)

As restated in US dollar presentation currency	September 2018	June 2018	March 2018	December 2017
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net loss for the period	($368)	($117)	($169)	($221)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.01)	($0.00)

The following information was previously disclosed by the Company using CAD dollar presentation currency:

As previously stated in CAD presentation currency	September 2019	June 2019	March 2019	December 2018
Total revenues	N/A	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net loss for the period	N/A	($626)	($474)	($374)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	N/A	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.03)

As previously stated in CAD presentation currency	September 2018	June 2018	March 2018	December 2017
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net loss for the period	($473)	($151)	($214)	($287)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	($0.00)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.00)

The variation seen over the above quarters is primarily dependent upon the success of the Company's ongoing property evaluations and acquisition program and the timing and results of the Company's exploration activities on its current properties, none of which is possible to predict with any accuracy. The Company will continue to incur losses until such time as the commercial development of a discovery or an acquisition results in positive earnings. The above losses are also impacted by options granted in any given period, which give rise to share-based compensation expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Other than those obligations disclosed in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and discussed in this MD&A, the Company has no other long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating leases or any other long-term obligations. The Company had working capital of $202 as at September 30, 2019. The Company raised approximately CAD$105 million subsequent to September 30, 2019, which was used to fund the acquisition of the Nicaragua Assets outlined in the above MDA and maintain additional working capital for general and administrative purposes following the acquisition. Details of the completed private placement is discussed under the section "*Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data*."

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

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

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
Short-term benefits [(i)]	$ 288	$ 140
Share-based payments [(ii)]	$ 117	$ 118
Consulting and advisory fees to key persons	$ 140	$ 102

(i) Short-term benefits include salaries and benefits paid to the Company's CEO and President.

(ii) Share-based payments are the fair value of options granted to key management personnel and consultants as at the grant date.

All of the above transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, being the amount agreed upon by the related parties. All of the above transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the amount agreed upon by the related parties.

Proposed Transactions

No further proposed transactions are pending. For details on the recently acquired Nicaragua Assets, refer to MD&A section, *"Acquisition of Nicaraguan Assets from B2Gold"* above.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Change in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements including critical accounting estimates are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the Note 3 of the Company's 2018 audited consolidated financial statements except for those discussed below.

Depreciation Method

Prior to January 1, 2019, the Company has depreciated its property and equipment using the declining balance method. Effective January 1, 2019, the Company elected to change its depreciation method for its property and equipment from declining balance to straight-line method. The change was made in order to have the Company's depreciation method align with the depreciation method of the Nicaraguan Mines (see section, *"Acquisition of Nicaraguan Assets from B2Gold"*). The Company has accounted for the change in depreciation method prospectively, as provided for under IAS 8 with no impact of this change on prior year comparative information.

IFRS 16 – Leases

The Company adopted IFRS 16, "Leases" using a modified retrospective approach from January 1, 2019. Under the modified approach, the Company is not required to restate comparatives for the 2018 reporting period and it applied the standard prospectively.

Practical Expedients Applied

On adoption, the Company used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous;
- account for lease payments as an expense and not recognize a right-of-use ("ROU") asset if the underlying asset is of low dollar value;
- account for leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at January 1, 2019, as short-term leases,
- account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component for lease liabilities; and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Leasing Activities and Policies

The Company only has one lease which relates to its Vancouver head office. The office lease has a 5-year term and is subject to expire on May 2022. Lease payments are comprised of two components – basic rent and operating costs. Basic rent for the term of the lease is fixed with only the operating portion subject to fluctuations. Prior to January 1, 2019, leases were accounted for under IAS 17, "Leases" and were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The ROU asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

ROU assets are measured at cost comprising of the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Adjustments Recognized on Adoption of IFRS 16, "Leases"

On adoption of IFRS 16, "Leases" the Company recognized a lease liability in relation to its office lease which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17, "Leases". This liability was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 12%.

The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the Consolidated Balance Sheet on January 1, 2019:

- ROU asset – increased by $305 due to the adoption of IFRS 16, "Leases"; and
- Lease liability – increased by $305 due to the adoption of IFRS 16, "Leases."

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

Reconciliation of Commitments to Lease Liability

The following table provides a reconciliation of the commitments as at December 31, 2018 to the Company's lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019 and September 30, 2019.

Disclosed commitments as at December 31, 2018	$	387
Impact of discounting		(82)
Lease liability as at January 1, 2019		305
Lease payments		(79)
Amortization of discount		25
		251
Current portion of lease liability		(114)
Lease liability as at September 30, 2019	$	137

The table below analyzes the Company's lease liabilities into relevant contractual maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Consolidated Balance Sheet date to the contractual maturity date of the lease. the amounts shown in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows related to the liability.

	Remaining in 2019	2020 to 2021	2022 and later	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
Lease liability	$ 28	$ 227	$ 47	$ 302	$ 251

The difference between the total contractual undiscounted cash flows related to lease payments to lessors and the carrying amount of the lease liability is the amortization of the discount related to the lease liability.

Right-of-Use Asset

The ROU asset was measured as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease but discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at the date of initial application (January 1, 2019). There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the ROU assets at the date of initial application.

Continuity of ROU Asset

	Balance at January 1, 2019	Amortization for the period	Balance at September 30, 2019
Office property	$ 305	$ 67	$ 238

Foreign Currency Translation – Presentation Currency

The Company changed its presentation currency to US dollars from CAD. This change in presentation currency was made to better reflect the Company's current business activities and acquisition of the operating mines in Nicaragua as described in Note 11 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, which was completed in October 2019. The Company applied the change to USD presentation currency retrospectively and restated the comparative financial information as if the new presentation currency had always been the Company's presentation currency in accordance with the guidance in IAS 21 and IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The Company's current subsidiaries, including all exploration entities, have the US dollar as their functional currency so their functional currency financial statement amounts have been carried forward into the consolidated results.

The financial statements of entities with a functional currency of CAD have been translated in accordance with IAS 21, as follows:

- Assets and liabilities presented and previously reported in CAD have been translated into US dollars using period end exchange rates;

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

- For equity, Management has opted to translate the balance as at January 1, 2018 (Opening balance sheet) at the period end exchange rate. All equity transactions post January 1, 2019 are translated using prevailing historical exchange rates;
- Other components of equity have been translated using historical foreign exchange rates in effect on the date that transactions occurred;
- Consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income have been translated using the applicable average foreign exchange rates prevailing during the periods presented; and
- Resulting exchange differences have been recorded within the foreign currency translation reserve accounts.

The impact of the changes in presentation currency on the consolidated financial statements as at January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 are as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at	**January 1, 2018**		**December 31, 2018**	
	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*
ASSETS				
Current	$ 3,275	$ 2,610	$ 4,860	$ 3,565
Non-current	25,559	20,365	30,192	22,060
Total assets	$ 28,834	$ 22,975	$ 35,052	$ 25,625
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Trade and other payables	$ 984	$ 783	$ 937	$ 686
Total liabilities	984	783	937	686
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
Share Capital	45,016	35,868	48,171	38,256
Contributed surplus	16,278	14,373	18,315	15,919
Foreign currency translation reserve	1,905	1,802	4,192	1,552
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5)	(3)	(6)	(5)
Accumulated deficit				
Opening	(35,344)	(29,848)	(35,344)	(29,848)
Net income (loss)	-	-	(1,213)	(935)
Total shareholder's equity	27,850	22,192	34,115	24,939
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 28,834	$ 22,975	$ 35,052	$ 25,625

***** *Figures noted in CAD $, were as previously reported, prior to change in presentation currency.*

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	
	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*
General and and administrative expenses	$ (540)	$ (419)	$ (1,088)	$ (847)
Other income	84	64	195	151
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(17)	(13)	49	38
Interest income	-	-	5	5
Net loss for the peirod	$ (473)	$ (368)	$ (839)	$ (653)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign exchange translation effect	(523)	27	$ 670	(85)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	(4)	(3)	$ -	-
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the period	$ (1,000)	$ (344)	$ (169)	$ (738)

***** *Figures noted in CAD $, were as previously reported, prior to change in presentation currency.*

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

For the nine months ended	**September 30, 2018**	
	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (664)	$ (515)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,659)	(1,348)
Net cash provided by financing activities	398	308
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,925)	(1,555)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,900	2,311
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 975	$ 756

***** *Figures noted in CAD $, were as previously reported, prior to change in presentation currency.*

The table below provides information on the effect of the change in presentation currency on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive income (loss) for the periods noted:

	Year Ended December 31, 2018		Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		Three Months Ended June 30, 2019		Six Months Ended June 30, 2019	
	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*	*(Reported in CAD)**	*(Restated in US)*
General and and administrative expenses	$ (1,489)	$ (1,150)	$ (418)	$ (319)	$ (677)	$ (507)	$ (1,095)	$ (826)
Other income	270	209	36	27	53	40	89	67
Write-down of property	-		(80)	(60)	-	-	(80)	(60)
Interest paid in shares	(80)	(61)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	78	61	(16)	(12)	(20)	(15)	(36)	(27)
Interest income	8	6	4	3	18	14	22	17
Net loss for the peirod	$ (1,213)	$ (935)	$ (474)	$ (361)	$ (626)	$ (468)	$ (1,100)	$ (829)
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Foreign exchange translation effect	2,287	(250)	(580)	361	(559)	(228)	(1,139)	133
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(1)	(2)	2	1	(1)	(1)	1	-
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the period	$ 1,073	$ (1,187)	$ (1,052)	$ 1	$ (1,186)	$ (697)	$ (2,238)	$ (696)

***** *Figures noted in CAD $, were as previously reported, prior to change in presentation currency.*

(Expressed in thousands of US Dollars - Unaudited)

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive (loss) income ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, marketable securities, and trade and other payables. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. All of the Company's financial instruments are at amortized cost except for marketable securities. Marketable securities are classified as FVTOCI.

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. The Company does not use derivative instruments or hedges to manage various risks because the Company's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risks is relatively low. Cash and cash equivalents are held through a large national financial institution. Notes 3(l) and 5 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 contain additional disclosures on the Company's financial instruments.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following describes the outstanding share data of the Company as at November 12, 2019. For further information and details concerning outstanding share data, options, restricted share units, and warrants, refer to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, included in the condensed interim condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended September 30, 2019:

	Number Outstanding
Common shares	310,322
Restricted share units	4,725
Options to purchase common shares	29,350
Warrants to purchase common shares	13,770

Subsequent to September 30, 2019, in conjunction with the acquisition of the Nicaraguan Assets, the Company completed a brokered private placement of 175,256,480 common shares at a price of CAD $0.60 per common share for total gross proceeds of CAD $105.2 million (the "**Private Placement**"). In connection with the Private Placement, the Company paid certain finders commission equal to 3.0% of the gross proceeds of any orders solicited by certain finders (the "**Finder's Fee**"). In respect of these Finder's Fees, the Company paid $65 in cash and issued 702,669 common shares. The Private Placement was led by Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Sprott Capital Partners LP with a syndicate of agents (collectively, the "**Agents**"). The Agents received a commission of 5.0% of the gross proceeds from the Private Placement, except for that portion of the gross proceeds which is subject to Finder's Fees, where the commission payable to the Agents was 2.0% of the gross proceeds.

Also, subsequent to September 30, 2019, the Company granted 27,575,000 stock options (the "**Options**") and 4,725,000 restricted share units pursuant to the Company's long-term incentive plan. The Options have an exercise price of CAD $0.60 and have a term ranging from 2 to 8 years. The Company also issued 1,387,812 common shares at a price of CAD $0.60 per common share to a financial advisor for services rendered.

Outlook

Refer to MD&A section, *"Acquisition of Nicaraguan Assets from B2Gold"*.

Forward Looking Statements and Risk Factors

This interim MD&A includes certain "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (collectively "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation, including but not limited to: the Company's projected gold production from El Limon; the Company's projected gold production from La Libertad; the Company's intention to provide 2020 El Limon and La Libertad exploration plans in the future; and outlook, guidance, forecasts, or estimates relating to the gold production from El Limon or La Libertad. All statements in this discussion that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate" "plans", "estimates" or "intends" or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to materially differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. All such forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made.

Forward-looking statements necessarily involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond Calibre's control, including risks associated with or related to: the volatility of metal prices; changes in tax laws; the dangers inherent in exploration, development and mining activities; the uncertainty of reserve and resource estimates; cost or other estimates; actual production, development plans and costs differing materially from the estimates in B2Gold's previous forecasts and from the Company's expectations; the ability to obtain and maintain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for mining activities; the current ongoing instability in Nicaragua and the ramifications thereof; environmental regulations or hazards and compliance with complex regulations associated with mining activities; the availability of financing and debt activities, including potential restrictions imposed on Calibre's operations as a result thereof and the ability to generate sufficient cash flows; remote operations and the availability of adequate infrastructure; fluctuations in price and availability of energy and other inputs necessary for mining operations; shortages or cost increases in necessary equipment, supplies and labour; the reliance upon contractors, third parties and joint venture partners; the dependence on key personnel and the ability to attract and retain skilled personnel; the risk of an uninsurable or uninsured loss; adverse climate and weather conditions; litigation risk; competition with other mining companies; community support for Calibre's operations, including risks related to strikes and the halting of such operations from time to time; conflicts with small scale miners; failures of information systems or information security threats; compliance with anti-corruption laws, and sanctions or other similar measures. The list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect Calibre's forward-looking statements.

Calibre's forward-looking statements are based on the applicable assumptions and factors management considers reasonable as of the date hereof, based on the information available to management at such time. These assumptions and factors include, but are not limited to, assumptions and factors related to Calibre's ability to carry on current and future operations, including: development and exploration activities; the timing, extent, duration and economic viability of such operations, including any mineral resources or reserves identified thereby; the accuracy and reliability of estimates, projections, forecasts, studies and assessments; the availability and cost of inputs; the price and market for outputs, including gold; the timely receipt of necessary approvals or permits; the ability to meet current and future obligations; the ability to obtain timely financing on reasonable terms when required; the current and future social, economic and political conditions; and other assumptions and factors generally associated with the mining industry.

Calibre's forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management and reflect their current expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date hereof. Calibre does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions should change other than as required by applicable securities laws. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that any events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do, what benefits or liabilities Calibre will derive therefrom. For the reasons set forth above, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements.

Use of Non-IFRS Measures

Cash Operating Costs per gold ounce and Total Cash Costs per gold ounce sold

"Cash operating costs per gold ounce sold" and "total cash costs per gold ounce sold" are common financial performance measures in the gold mining industry but, as non-IFRS measures, they do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Management believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate our performance and ability to generate cash flow. Accordingly, these measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measures, along with sales, are considered to be a key indicator of the Company's ability to generate earnings and cash flow from its mining operations.

Cash cost figures are calculated on a production basis in accordance with a standard developed by The Gold Institute, which was a worldwide association of suppliers of gold and gold products and included leading North American gold producers. The Gold Institute ceased operations in 2002, but the standard is the accepted standard of reporting cash cost of production in North America. Adoption of the standard is voluntary and the cost measures presented may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Other companies may calculate these measures differently. Cash operating costs and total cash costs per ounce are derived from amounts included in the statement of operations and include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, smelting, refining, transportation costs, royalties and production taxes, less silver by-product credits.

All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC") per gold ounce sold

In June 2013, the World Gold Council, a non-regulatory association of the world's leading gold mining companies established to promote the use of gold to industry, consumers and investors, provided guidance for the calculation of the measure "all-in sustaining costs per gold ounce sold", but as a non-IFRS measure, it does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. The World Gold Council standard became effective January 1, 2014. Management believes that the all-in sustaining costs per gold ounce sold measure provides additional insight into the costs of producing gold by capturing all of the expenditures required for the discovery, development and sustaining of gold production and allows the Company to assess its ability to support capital expenditures to sustain future production from the generation of operating cash flows. Management believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to generate cash flow. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Adoption of the standard is voluntary and the cost measures presented may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. The Company has applied the principles of the World Gold Council recommendations and has reported all-in sustaining costs on a production basis. Other companies may calculate these measures differently.

Calibre defines all-in sustaining costs per ounce as the sum of cash operating costs (per above), royalty and production taxes, capital expenditures and exploration costs that are sustaining in nature, corporate general and administrative costs, community relations expenditures, reclamation liability accretion and amortization related to current operations and realized (gains) losses on fuel derivative contracts, all divided by the total gold ounces sold to arrive at a per ounce figure. AISC excludes capital expenditures for significant improvements at existing operations deemed to be expansionary in nature, exploration and evaluation related to growth projects, rehabilitation accretion and amortization not related to current operations, financing costs, debt repayments, and taxes.