



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND
CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018



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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the activities, consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of the operations of Continental Gold Inc. (the "Company" or "Continental Gold") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's consolidated financial and operating performance for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, together with the notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All dollar amounts in this MD&A are in United States ("U.S.") dollars ("US\$"), unless stated otherwise. References to C\$ and COP are to Canadian dollars and Colombian pesos, respectively. This MD&A is dated November 8, 2018 and information contained herein is presented as of such date, unless otherwise indicated.

Further information about the Company and its operations is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the U.S. Over-the-Counter market, OTCQX® International ("OTCQX"), at www.otcmarkets.com.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and "forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable U.S. securities laws. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to: statements with respect to the potential of the Company's properties; the estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves; exploration results; potential mineralization; exploration and mine development plans; obtaining necessary permits; timing of the commencement of operations; the future price of gold and other mineral commodities; the realization of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates; success of exploration activities; cost and timing of future exploration and development; continued advancement of the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") program; conclusion of economic evaluations; requirements for additional capital; other statements relating to the financial and business prospects of the Company; and other future events and information as to the Company's strategy, plans or future financial or operating performance.

Generally, forward-looking information is characterized by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "is projected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "believes", "targets", or variations of such words and phrases. Forward-looking information may also be identified in statements where certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "should", "would", "might", "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management considered reasonable at the date the statements are made in light of management's experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that it believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made. Forward-looking information is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to risks related to: the actual results of exploration activities; the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; delays in obtaining government approvals; the uncertainties of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses; uncertainties inherent in conducting operations in a foreign country; title risks related to the ownership of the Company's projects and the related surface rights and to the boundaries of the Company's projects; risks relating to the Company's pending concession applications; the Company's limited operating history; uncertainties related to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future; risks arising from the Company's ability to satisfy covenants in the credit facility for the development of the Buriticá Project; fluctuations in mineral prices; uninsurable risks related to exploration, development and production; reliance on economic studies to determine the potential economic viability of the mineral resources comprising the Buriticá Project; uncertainties of construction and operating cost overruns; the risk that the conclusion of pre-production studies may not be accurate; unexpected adverse changes that may result in failure to comply with environmental and other regulatory

requirements; differing interpretations of tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions; the loss of Canadian tax resident status; uncertainties inherent in competition with other exploration companies; non-governmental organization intervention and the creation of adverse sentiment among the inhabitants of areas of mineral development; uncertainties related to conflicts of interest of directors and officers of the Company; dependence on key management employees; reliance on outside contractors in certain mining operations; labour and employment matters; the presence of artisanal/illegal miners and the effect of mineral extraction by third parties without title; risks arising from the closure of illegal mines; security risks; risks arising from the formalization process for small-scale miners; the reliability of mineral resource estimates; the ability to fund operations through foreign subsidiaries; the residency of directors, officers and others; uncertainties related to holding minority interests in other companies; foreign currency fluctuations; uncertainty relating to decommissioning and reclamation costs; unreliable historical data for projects; reliance on adequate infrastructure for mining activities; health and safety risks; compliance with government regulation and anti-corruption laws; the market price of shares of the Company; the payment of future dividends; future sales of shares of the Company; accounting policies and internal controls; impairment of mineral properties; and Bermuda legal matters. See “Risks and Uncertainties” in this MD&A for further discussion regarding risk factors.

Material Forward-Looking Information

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The assumption is based on the anticipation of obtaining additional sources of financing to fund its construction, exploration and operating activities for the foreseeable future. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

Management’s current total project cost estimate (including scope changes) is in the range of \$475-\$515 million (including contingency but excluding working capital). The Company believes that the estimate, determined internally, is accurate within +/-10%. However, the estimate is subject to change and is based on assumptions which can affect the accuracy of the cost estimates, including but not limited to data on which engineering assumptions are made, accuracy of equipment and construction cost estimates, unanticipated changes in grade and tonnage to be mined and processed and mining plans. Unanticipated factors can also impact the cost estimate, including but not limited to difficulty or failure to meet scheduled construction completion dates, facility or equipment commissioning dates; poor or unsatisfactory construction quality resulting in failure to meet completion, commission or production dates; capital overrun related to the completion of any construction phase including capital overrun associated with demobilization of construction workers; labour negotiations; unanticipated costs relating to the commencement of operations, ramp up and production sustainment; changes in government regulations (including regulations relating to prices, cost of consumables, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting and restrictions on production quotas or exportation of the Company’s products and changes in commodity input costs and quantities).

Although management of the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The forward-looking information contained herein is presented for the purpose of assisting shareholders in understanding the Company’s expected financial and operational performance and the Company’s plans and objectives and may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information contained herein or incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Differences in Reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates

This MD&A was prepared in accordance with Canadian standards for reporting of mineral resource estimates, which differ in some respects from U.S. standards. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the terms “inferred mineral resources,” “indicated mineral resources,” “measured mineral resources” and “mineral resources” used or referenced in this MD&A are Canadian mineral disclosure terms as defined in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the “CIM”) Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the “CIM Standards”). The CIM Standards differ significantly from standards in the U.S. While the terms “mineral resource,” “measured mineral resources,” “indicated mineral resources,” and “inferred mineral resources” are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the U.S. “Inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies, except in limited circumstances. The term “resource” does not equate to the term “reserves”. Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves. Readers are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a mineral resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, U.S. companies are only permitted to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by standards in the U.S. as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are also not the same as those of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and reserves reported by the Company in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC standards. Accordingly, information regarding mineral resources contained or referenced in this MD&A containing descriptions of our mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company is an advanced-stage development and exploration entity engaged in the development, acquisition, exploration and evaluation of principally gold resource properties in highly-prospective areas with known historical high-grade gold production in Colombia. The Company is led by an international management team with a successful track record of discovering and developing large high-grade gold deposits in Latin America.

The Company was incorporated under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and is a reporting issuer in Canada under applicable securities legislation in each of the provinces of Canada (except Quebec). It carries on its operations through a corporate office in Toronto, Canada and a foreign company branch office in Medellín, Colombia. The Company’s issued and outstanding common shares (“Common Shares”) trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”) and OTCQX under the symbols “CNL” and “CGOOF”, respectively.

The Company currently holds the rights to develop and explore one advanced-stage gold project (the Buriticá Project) and explore three early-stage projects in Colombia (the “Colombia Projects”) totaling approximately 76,565 hectares of exploration and exploitation rights and has pending concession applications totaling approximately 125,982 hectares of exploration rights. There is no guarantee that the Company will be granted the pending concession applications (see the “Risks and Uncertainties” section in this MD&A). Currently, the Company’s primary focus is on its flagship high-grade Buriticá gold project located in Antioquia, Colombia.

The focus of the Company for 2018 is the continued advancement of construction, development and exploration programs for the Buriticá Project, with the goal of first gold pour in H1 2020. Major objectives and milestones for 2018 include: advancing construction and development activities in the Higabra valley;

continuing exploration and definition drilling; and ongoing cooperation and collaboration with the communities in which the Company explores and develops to create opportunities and improve living conditions.

The Company requires equity capital and other financing to fund working capital and the development and exploration of its properties. The Company's ability to continue as an active mineral property developer and explorer is dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing and to reach profitable levels of operation. There is no assurance that financing efforts will be successful or sufficient, or if the Company will attain profitable levels of operation in the future.

Q3 2018 Highlights

- Advancement of the exploration program at the Buriticá Project:
 - On August 20, 2018, the Company announced results from 14 diamond drill holes from the 2018 drilling program which validated the vertical scale of the Veta Sur system. Assay results included: BUUY389, which intersected 4.70 metres @ 161.33 g/t gold and 31.1 g/t silver; and BUSY374D05, which intersected 2.60 metres @ 131.96 g/t gold and 21.9 g/t silver. Please see the Company's press release of August 20, 2018.
- Development activities at the Buriticá Project:
 - As of September 30, 2018, the project is approximately 40% complete, with mill and surface infrastructure engineering and procurement at 93% complete.
- Corporate and exploration activities:
 - On July 4, 2018, the Company entered into an option agreement with a third party to earn up to a 75 percent ownership interest in six early-stage projects located in southern Colombia over a period of six-and-a-half years.
 - On August 7, 2018, RK Mine Finance Master Fund I Limited ("Red Kite") agreed to waive the conditions precedents in respect of the final \$50 million tranche of the Credit Facility (see "Loans Payable" in this MD&A) in exchange for the acceleration of draws for the remaining \$125 million of the Credit Facility, resulting in the utilization of the full Credit Facility of \$275 million by the end of 2018.
 - On September 4, 2018, the Company announced the publication of its 2017 Sustainability Report, highlighting the Company's achievements and challenges in the areas of health and safety, environmental, social and governance issues.
- Subsequent to quarter-end:
 - On October 1, 2018, the Company announced high-grade assay results which extended Broad Mineralized Zone 1 ("BMZ1") by 200 vertical meters and discovered a new zone with BMZ potential at the Buriticá Project. Assay results included: DYR0047, which intersected 14.58 metres @ 33.53 g/t gold and 14.8 g/t silver; and BUUY393, which intersected 23.80 metres @ 22.80 g/t gold and 18.9 g/t silver. Please see the Company's press release of October 1, 2018.
 - On October 16, 2018, the Company announced assay results from underground channel sampling and six diamond drill holes into the Yaraguá system. Step-out drilling along strike to the east at the Yaraguá system has increased the length of the system from 1,200 metres to 1,350 metres, with results including: BUUY387, which intersected 2.50 metres @ 174.04 g/t gold and 43.6 g/t silver; BUUY390, which intersected 5.20 metres @ 22.26 g/t gold and 34.4 g/t silver. Underground channel sampling results included: 4.12 metres @ 18.42 g/t gold and 27.97 g/t silver along 37 metres; and 3.75 metres @ 10.01 g/t gold and 17.93 g/t silver along 39 metres. Please see the Company's press release of October 16, 2018.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION SUMMARY

Capitalized construction, development and exploration expenditures, net of gold sales, are summarized as follows:

In thousands of U.S. dollars	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capitalized:				
Construction in progress – Buriticá project	77,977	21,258	178,527	49,036
Exploration and evaluation assets – Gran Buriticá project	1,384	67	2,289	141
	79,361	21,325	180,816	49,177

Buriticá Project

The Buriticá Project encompasses an aggregate area of 2,122 hectares of exploration and exploitation rights and is located approximately 75 kilometres northwest of Medellín in the Antioquia Department in northwestern Colombia. The project area is comprised of three concessions covering 2,060 hectares and three concession applications totalling 62 hectares. As in the case of all the Company's properties, concession applications in process give the Company priority on the properties in question during the application process; however, there is no guarantee that the Company will be granted the pending concession applications (see "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A).

The two most extensively explored areas at the project (the Yaraguá and Veta Sur systems) are central to this land package. The Yaraguá system has been drill-outlined along 1,350 metres of strike and 1,800 vertical metres and partially sampled in underground developments. The Veta Sur system has been drill-outlined along 1,000+ metres of strike and 1,800 vertical metres and has been partially sampled in underground developments. Both systems are characterized by multiple, steeply-dipping veins and broader, more disseminated mineralization and both remain open at depth and along strike, at high grades. The Buriticá Project includes the Yaraguá mine, which is under small-scale production by the Company.

The deposit-type of the Buriticá Project is a porphyry-related, carbonate base metal ("CBM") gold vein/breccia system. High-grade precious metal mineralization in CBM systems may occur over substantial vertical intervals well in excess of a kilometre, beginning from the porphyry level and ending just below the shallow epithermal range. Compared to low-sulfidation epithermal styles, CBM mineralization is sulphide-rich, with abundant pyrite, +/- pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, minor sulfosalts, chalcopyrite and with quartz-carbonate gangue mineralogy. Mineralization in CBM systems typically comprises sheeted veins, stockworks and breccias which include some fracture-related disseminations in associated wall-rocks.

On February 24, 2016, the Company announced results from an independent Feasibility Study ("FS") for the Buriticá Project. The FS, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, utilized the 2015 mineral resource estimate and was managed by JDS Energy & Mining Inc. ("JDS"). JDS was also responsible for the mine plan and project execution planning and M3 Engineering & Technology Corporation was responsible for the process engineering and infrastructure design work. The Company subsequently filed on SEDAR a technical report in respect of the FS entitled "Buriticá Project NI 43-101 Technical Report Feasibility Study, Antioquia, Colombia" dated March 29, 2016 with an effective date of February 24, 2016 (the "Technical Report") led by JDS. The Technical Report is available on the Company's website at www.continentalgold.com and under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

During the second quarter of 2018, the Company finalized scope changes of approximately \$74 million, which include: an enhanced water treatment process plant and related infrastructure to meet new Colombian water discharge regulations totalling \$50 million; a pipeline to discharge treated water to the Cauca river totalling \$3.5 million; a tailings tram totalling \$12 million (transferred from sustaining capital); and the cost for a 110 kV power transmission line totalling \$8.5 million (transferred from sustaining capital).

The Company does not currently envision any additional major scope changes to the project infrastructure as detailed engineering is well advanced.

Initial capital costs in the FS were \$389.2 million, including contingency but excluding working capital. The capital costs in the FS is a Class 3 cost estimate, which is considered accurate up to -10%/+20%. Management's current total project cost estimate (including scope changes), determined internally and subject to change, is in the range of \$475-\$515 million (including contingency but excluding working capital), which the Company believes is accurate within +/-10%. The Company is in the process of preparing an updated mineral resource estimate, mine plan and project budget to incorporate additional drilling, changes to the FS mine plan, adjustments in scope, cost escalation and timing. Once completed, the Company will update the Technical Report.

The Company intends to fund project funding shortfall identified from the project budget review process, working capital, corporate overhead costs, Yaraguá small-scale mining costs (net of gold sales), exploration and other costs relating to advancing other properties through equity financing, additional debt financing, a sale of a stream and/or royalty on the Buriticá Project or through the sale or joint venture of other non-core mineral properties. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure additional financing on terms acceptable to the Company or at all (see the "Risks and Uncertainties" section in this MD&A).

Development

During the third quarter of 2018, the Company advanced the development of the Buriticá Project with the following activities:

- Project Management – Continued with hiring of personnel for project and construction management and project controls.
- Engineering – Mill and surface infrastructure detail engineering and procurement advanced on schedule during the quarter; progress is more than 93% complete as of September 30, 2018.
- Site Construction Progress – Major earthworks continued, with completion scheduled for Q4 2018. Earthworks were completed during the quarter for the coarse ore reclaim area, and significantly advanced for the crusher, and the Merrill Crowe areas. Preparations were ongoing for the final semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) and ball mill pedestal pours. Leach tank concrete work was completed during the quarter with the leach tank contractor ready to mobilize to site. The Company selected the general contractor for the project and major infrastructure installation is anticipated to begin prior to year-end 2018.
- Mine Development – Underground development continued ahead of schedule with advance rates increasing as development crews become more efficient through experience and additional training. As of September 30, 2018, 4,964 metres of underground lateral development had been completed with advance moving forward on three different fronts: the Yaraguá ramp, the Veta Sur ramp and the Higabra adit.

Exploration

During the third quarter of 2018, the Company continued to execute on its drilling plan, drilling 17,481 metres during the quarter for a year-to-date total of 46,547 metres. The focus of the exploration program is to increase and upgrade mineral resources to higher classification categories by testing for high-grade and broad mineralized zones ("BMZ") within the mineral reserve and resource envelopes.

The BMZ consists of a group of modelled precious metal-bearing veins in the current mineral resource estimate block model with mineralization occurring between these veins, generally in the form of veinlets at oblique angles to strike. The majority of the mineralization between modelled veins is not in the current mineral resource estimate, providing potential upside both in terms of identifying significantly broader and more productive zones for mining and increased mineral resources. To date, the Company has identified up to seven BMZ targets for testing and will systematically drill each target zone as underground mine development advances. In addition, high-impact targets along strike of existing mineral resources, as well

as greenfield targets proximal to existing and proposed infrastructure, are being tested with drilling presently focused on the Perseus and Laurel targets. Both greenfield targets are located within the Gran Buriticá Project and are a short trucking distance to the future plant site presently under construction in the Higabra Valley and have been generated using the same exploration techniques that have led to the discovery of both the Yaraguá and Veta Sur vein systems.

The Company presently has 14 diamond drill rigs in operation; three rigs are being utilized for the recently-started stope definition drilling program, eight rigs are conducting infill and resource expansion drilling at the Yaraguá and Veta Sur deposits and three rigs are testing the Laurel and Perseus greenfield targets.

Drilling during the quarter successfully accomplished a number of objectives:

- Drilling results from the Veta Sur system intersected mineralization at various elevations covering more than 1,200 vertical metres, once again proving that the system hosts excellent continuity of high-grade gold over large dimensions.
- Drilling results from the Veta Sur system successfully extended high-grade gold some 300-400 metres below the current Inferred mineral resource limit.
- Drilling in the Yaraguá system continues to extend BMZ1 vertically while extending the strike of the Yaraguá system to the east.

Sustainability

Continental Gold is committed to conducting its operations in a safe and environmentally and socially responsible manner, while ensuring respect and transparency in any community in which it operates. The Company's sustainability model is aligned with international performance standards, aiming to protect the environment, deliver effective and sustainable community development and improve the quality of life for employees and contractors, their families and the immediate community.

The Company's responsibility to the sustainable development of Buriticá and surrounding communities is reflected in the following initiatives implemented or sustained during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, aimed at strengthening the community and improving health, education, infrastructure and the environment:

- Continued promotion of education by sponsoring courses for adult basic training for various community members, including employees of the Company;
- Continued support of the progression of another round of training students through the National Vocational Training Agency ("SENA"); the new program is focused on mill operations and plant maintenance;
- Ongoing construction of the Los Asientos aqueduct, which will provide safe drinking water to the local community;
- Provided training and funding to individuals for local entrepreneurship;
- Conducted information sessions to ensure the impacts of the project are understood by local communities and to ensure they have an opportunity to express their views and expectations;
- Conducted training programs to support future local procurement of goods and services from local suppliers;
- Ongoing support of the small-scale mining formalization process by helping to establish various procedures and controls focused on health and safety, environmental compliance, mine planning and compliance with laws and regulations;

- Continued to promote *Future Harvest*, a program to support the agricultural development of western Antioquia by encouraging the use of the best agricultural practices to help develop sustainable economic activity in the region, while protecting the environment;
- Supported several local business initiatives: purchase of uniforms and materials; community works and infrastructure; and accommodation of employees in local houses;
- Encouraged construction contractors to support several local business initiatives, maximizing the benefit to the local community;
- Provided training programs for skill development in environmental maintenance, agricultural and coffee farms, as well as training in leadership and values; and
- Through formal meetings, communicated with local communities about the formalization process, reconnaissance exploration and various other projects underway in local communities.

During the quarter, the Company issued its 2017 Sustainability Report, highlighting the Company's achievements and challenges in the area of health and safety, environmental, social and governance issues. Key 2017 achievements include:

- Conducted rigorous gap-closure process to set up a risk-based and integrated environmental and social management system in line with widely-accepted international standards on sustainability.
- Board approval of a Corporate Sustainability Policy and launch of an implementation strategy based on five pillars: aiming for high operational standards, supporting the development of our human resource, managing community impacts and supporting local development, environment and institutional strengthening.
- Issued a Contractor's Sustainability Guide to ensure appropriate conduct and maximized community benefits during the construction phase of the Buriticá project.

The Company plans to continue to support various sustainability programs in 2018 and bolster local employment and business opportunities by focusing on creating opportunities in construction and mining supply chains and initiatives in agriculture.

During the quarter, the Company announced a security incident in the Town of Buriticá. On September 5, 2018, two Continental Gold mining engineers from the Company's Formalization and Mining Control area were attacked by two armed individuals while leaving the Town of Buriticá, resulting in one fatality. The Company is cooperating with the government, working with the community and taking additional steps to ensure the safety of its employees and contractors. The communities within the Buriticá Project's area of influence formally denounced the violence and showed solidarity with the Buriticá Project.

Gran Buriticá Project

The Gran Buriticá Project represents exploration targets within a 22-square kilometre area of interest surrounding the Buriticá Project in northwestern Colombia. The project covers an aggregate area of 73,562 hectares of exploration rights and is comprised of 20 concessions covering 27,405 hectares and 57 concession applications totalling 46,157 hectares.

The exploration targets are considered greenfield in nature and related expenditures have therefore been capitalized and classified as exploration and evaluation assets in the unaudited interim consolidated statements of financial position.

Capitalized exploration expenditures for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$1.4 million and \$2.3 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$0.1 million) primarily relate to drilling at the Poseidón-Medusa targets, located 4–10 kilometres northwest of the Higabrá valley.

Berlin Project

The Berlin Project covers an aggregate area of 60,824 hectares of exploration rights. The project is comprised of 11 concessions totaling 22,893 hectares and 21 pending registration concessions totaling 37,931 hectares. The project area is located 90 kilometres north of Medellín in the Antioquia Department.

Due to historical security conditions in the area, the Berlin Project was written down to a value of \$nil in prior years as management did not expect a change in circumstances in the foreseeable future and determined that the recoverability of the recorded value for the project was uncertain (see the “Risks and Uncertainties” section in this MD&A). All subsequent expenditures in respect of the Berlin Project are recognized as exploration expense.

In late 2016, the government of Colombia reached a peace agreement with Colombia’s largest rebel group. As part of this agreement, certain areas around the Berlin titles were designated to be a post-conflict settlement area which, combined with the continued advancement of a major infrastructure project in the immediate vicinity, resulted in conditions that provide the ability to begin exploration work. Reconnaissance exploration commenced in the first half of 2017 and continued through the third quarter of 2018. Tragically, in September 2018, a security incident occurred at the Berlin Project resulting in three employee fatalities. Consequently, all exploration activities at the Berlin Project have been halted and the Company has no immediate plans to recommence exploration activities in Berlin.

On December 29, 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement with a third party (the “Berlin Optionor”) to acquire by January 20, 2021, or earlier, a mining title for approximately 3,795 hectares within the Berlin Project for a total of \$5 million plus the cost of maintaining the licences in good standing (the “Berlin Option Agreement”). The majority of the amounts payable to the Berlin Optionor are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent and/or at the option of the Company. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, \$nil and \$0.9 million, respectively, was paid in respect of the Berlin Option Agreement.

Exploration costs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$0.1 million and \$1.2 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$0.02 million and \$0.03 million, respectively) were incurred in respect of the Berlin Project and were expensed in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss, including payments relating to the Berlin Option Agreement.

Dojura Project

The Dojura Project covers an aggregate area of 43,421 hectares of exploration rights, comprised of five concessions totaling 18,617 hectares and 14 concession applications totaling 24,804 hectares. It is located in the western cordillera in the Choco Department, 30 kilometres southeast of the Departmental capital city of Quibdó.

Due to uncertainty as to whether the Company will be able to recover its costs or commence exploration for the project, the Dojura Project was written down to a value of \$nil in prior years. Any costs incurred subsequently are recognized as exploration expense.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company engaged the local community to gauge their acceptance of conducting exploration and drilling activities. Based on the positive feedback received, the Company has maintained engagement with the local community during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and continued planning early-stage reconnaissance exploration activities. The Company continues to closely monitor the situation.

Exploration costs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$nil), were incurred in respect of the Dojura Project and were expensed in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Dominical Project

The Dominical Project encompasses an aggregate area of 22,618 hectares of exploration rights and is located in southern Colombia in the Cauca Department. The Dominical Project area is comprised of four concessions totaling 5,590 hectares and 17 concession applications covering 17,028 hectares.

In prior years, the Dominical Project was written down to a value of \$nil as a result of worsening security conditions in the Cauca Department (see the “Risks and Uncertainties” section in this MD&A). Any costs incurred subsequently are recognized as exploration expense.

No significant exploration activities were undertaken on the property during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Southern Colombia Projects

On July 4, 2018, the Company signed an option agreement with a third party to earn up to a 75 percent ownership interest in six early-stage projects located in southern Colombia over six-and-a-half years (the “South Option Agreement”). The agreement specifies that the Company must initially spend \$1.0 million over an 18-month period on any of the six projects. Thereafter, the Company must specify which projects it wishes to earn a 51 percent ownership interest by spending an additional \$1.0 million over an 18-month period on each identified project. Once the Company earns a 51 percent ownership interest in the selected project(s), it has the right to increase its ownership interest to 75 percent in such project(s) by completing a preliminary economic assessment on a minimum mineral resource of 1.0 million gold equivalent ounces over three-and-a-half years.

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, the Company incurred \$0.1 million in respect of the South Option Agreement which were expensed in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

TRENDS AND RISKS THAT HAVE AFFECTED THE COMPANY’S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Please see the “Market Trends” and “Risks and Uncertainties” sections of this MD&A for information regarding known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that are reasonably likely to have an effect on the Company’s business and industry and economic factors affecting the Company’s performance.

SELECTED ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following financial data has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The presentation currency and functional currency are U.S. dollars.

As at	September	December 31
In thousands of U.S. dollars	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Consolidated Financial Position		
Cash and cash equivalents	103,462	91,382
Property, plant and equipment	536,849	359,981
Exploration and evaluation assets	7,093	4,917
Total assets	669,246	488,647
Loans payable	214,022	47,917
Shareholders’ equity	360,279	371,926

In thousands of U.S. dollars	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Operating Results				
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(390)	144	(1,244)	38
Net loss	(6,558)	(311)	(13,959)	(3,475)
Consolidated Cash Flow				
Property, plant and equipment, net of gold sales	(54,046)	(14,537)	(149,248)	(30,446)
Cash flows from financing activities	100,061	641	174,678	175,001
Net cash inflow (outflow)	45,699	(23,036)	12,757	107,777

The Company's total assets of \$669.2 million as at September 30, 2018 increased in comparison to total assets of \$488.6 million as at December 31, 2017 and \$555.5 million as at June 30, 2018. The increase in 2018 is a result of draws from the Credit Facility (see "Loans Payable" in this MD&A).

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2018 was \$103.5 million, compared to \$91.4 million as at December 31, 2017 and \$57.8 million at June 30, 2018. The increase is a result of draws from the Credit Facility, net of continued investment in construction, development and exploration for the Buriticá Project during the quarter. Included in cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2018 were collateral deposits held in restricted bank accounts of \$7.7 million (December 31, 2017 - \$nil) in respect of non-deliverable foreign currency contracts, \$2.1 million of which was released on October 1, 2018 and the remaining \$5.6 million is expected to be released within 12 months upon expiry of the contracts.

Property, plant and equipment of \$536.8 million as at September 30, 2018 increased compared to \$360.0 million as at December 31, 2017 due to continued construction activities at the Buriticá Project.

Exploration and evaluation assets at September 30, 2018 of \$7.1 million increased from the \$4.9 million as at December 31, 2017.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a loans payable balance of \$214.0 million and a production-linked liability of \$15.9 million (December 31, 2017 - \$47.9 million and \$4.1 million, respectively), relating to draws from the Credit Facility (see the "Loans Payable" section in this MD&A). The Company also has \$132.4 million in total capital purchase commitments relating to the construction and development of the Buriticá Project.

Excluding the impact of revaluations for financial assets and liabilities, foreign exchange on Canadian-dollar cash balances and the impact of foreign exchange on deferred taxes for Colombian peso-denominated tax balances, the Company expects to continue to incur losses until commercial mining operations from its development and exploration assets have commenced.

Net loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$6.6 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, compared to net loss of \$0.3 million and \$3.5 million for the same respective periods in 2017. The increase is a result of increased administration and exploration costs expensed in Colombia, the impact of foreign exchange on deferred tax and the revaluation of derivative financial instruments (see "Operating Results" in this MD&A).

Net cash inflow for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$45.7 million and \$12.8 million, respectively, compared to a net cash outflow of \$23.0 million and a net cash inflow of \$107.8 for the same respective periods in 2017. The change is a result of an increase in construction activities in comparison to the comparative period.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS

The following is a summary of the Company's consolidated operating the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Tonnes milled (tonnes)	1,620	2,060	5,864	6,681
Average grade (g/t)	11.47	17.34	9.06	20.92
Gold production (ounces)	529	1,043	1,511	4,051
Gold sales (ounces)	493	1,253	1,666	4,335
Realized gold price (\$)	1,212	1,265	1,289	1,235

In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per Common Share amounts	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net loss	\$ (6,648)	\$ (311)	\$ (15,037)	\$ (3,475)
Net (loss) income per share, basic and fully diluted	(0.03)	(0.002)	(0.07)	(0.02)

In thousands of U.S. dollars	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Capitalized development and exploration expenditures, net of gold sales and recoveries (see "Development and Exploration Summary")	\$ 79,361	\$ 21,325	\$ 180,816	\$ 49,177
Operating activities	(3,265)	(2,201)	(9,313)	(7,146)
Investing activities	(51,097)	(21,476)	(152,608)	(60,078)
Financing activities	100,061	641	174,678	175,001
Foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	45,699	(23,036)	12,757	107,777
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(27)	210	(677)	349
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	45,672	(22,826)	12,080	108,126

Pre-Production and Development Planning Activities

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company produced 529 ounces and 1,511 ounces of gold, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – 1,043 ounces and 4,051 ounces, respectively) and sold 493 and 1,666 ounces of gold, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – 1,253 ounces and 4,335 ounces, respectively) for an average realized price of \$1,212 and \$1,289 per ounce, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$1,265 and \$1,235 per ounce, respectively). The change in pre-production is a result of reduced grade in 2018 and a general reduction in operating activity at the small-scale Yaraguá mine within the Buriticá Project as the Company increases its focus on construction activities. In addition, 2017 included pre-production from two long-hole mining test stopes.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company held 346 ounces (December 31, 2017 – 503 ounces) of gold doré in inventory with a net realizable value of \$0.4 million based on a closing gold price of \$1,187 per ounce (December 31, 2017 – \$0.7 million based on a closing gold price of \$1,291 per ounce) and was recorded at a cost of \$1.5 million (December 31, 2017 - \$1.4 million). Inventory is classified as part of construction in progress as the small-scale mine is necessary for development activities.

Operating Results

The Company's net loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 amounted to \$6.6 million (\$0.03 per Common Share) and \$14.0 million (\$0.07 per Common Share), respectively, compared to net loss of \$0.3 million (\$0.002 per Common Share) and \$3.5 million (\$0.02 per Common Share) for the same respective periods in 2017. The change compared to the same respective periods in 2018 was primarily from the following:

- Corporate administration expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$4.4 million and \$11.0 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$2.9 million and \$8.3 million, respectively), including share-based payments.
- Compensation costs related to share-based payments during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$0.7 million and \$2.8 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$0.5 million and \$2.2 million, respectively), of which \$0.5 million and \$1.7 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$0.3 million and \$1.4 million, respectively) were expensed and \$0.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$0.2 million and \$0.8 million, respectively) were capitalized to construction in progress.
- Changes related to share-based payments during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 result from the issuance of 20,000 and 2,317,500 stock options, respectively, with average grant date fair values of \$1.35 and \$1.47 per Common Share, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – 110,000 and 1,795,000 stock options, respectively, with average grant date fair values of \$1.42 and \$1.54 per Common Share, respectively). In addition, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, nil and 338,307 restricted share unit (“RSUs”), respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – 13,000 and 118,579 RSUs, respectively) and nil and 90,000 deferred share units (“DSUs”), respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – nil DSUs) were granted. The valuation of share-based payments relating to RSUs and DSUs are based on the share price on the grant date.
- Exploration expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$0.5 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, compared to \$0.1 million for the same respective periods in 2017. The increase is a result of the initiation of exploration activities at the Berlin and Dojura projects in late 2017 and \$nil and \$0.9 million incurred for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, regarding the Berlin Option Agreement.
- Foreign exchange loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$0.4 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, compared to gains of \$0.1 million and \$0.04 million for the same respective periods in 2017.
- Deferred tax for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was a \$0.7 million expense and a \$1.6 million recovery, respectively, compared to a recovery of \$1.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2017. Deferred tax recovery is mainly related to foreign exchange on the translation of foreign tax balances at current rates and the tax effect of accounting losses available.
- As part of the adoption of IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018, the Company elected to present marketable securities in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). The adoption has been applied on a retrospective basis, without having to restate prior periods. The revaluation loss on securities held for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$0.1 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, net of tax, was presented in OCI. Loss on marketable securities for the same respective periods in 2017 of \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million was presented in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations.

Excluding the effect of the revaluation of financial instruments and foreign exchange on cash balances, the Company will continue to incur losses until commercial mining operations from its development and exploration assets have commenced.

Cash Flow Items

Operating Activities

Operating activity expenditures for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$3.3 million and \$9.3 million, respectively, compared to \$2.2 million and \$7.1 million for the same respective periods in 2017. The increase in 2018 is mainly due to increased administration and exploration expenses in Colombia.

Investing Activities

Investing activity expenditures for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$51.1 million and \$152.6 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$21.5 million and \$60.1 million, respectively) relate primarily to continued advancement and acceleration of the Buriticá Project's exploration and development programs, net of capitalized gold sales revenues relating to such assets.

Financing Activities

Financing activity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$100.1 million and \$174.7 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$0.6 million and \$175.0 million, respectively) relate primarily to receipt of draws from the Credit Facility, net of transaction costs paid.

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED QUARTERLY RESULTS

The Company currently capitalizes its development and exploration expenditures as deferred expenses included in property, plant and equipment or exploration and evaluation assets.

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information, prepared in accordance with IFRS, for each of the Company's eight most recently completed quarters. The presentation currency and functional currency are U.S. dollars:

In thousands of U.S. Dollars, except per share amounts	Q3–2018	Q2–2018	Q1–2018	Q4–2017	Q3–2017	Q2–2017	Q1–2017	Q4–2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net income (loss)	(6,648)	(9,518)	2,117	(4,368)	(311)	(5,315)	2,151	(3,736)
Basic income (loss) per share	(0.03)	(0.05)	0.01	(0.02)	(0.002)	(0.03)	0.02	(0.03)
Diluted income (loss) per share	(0.03)	(0.05)	0.01	(0.02)	(0.002)	(0.03)	0.01	(0.03)

The Buriticá Project is the Company's most significant project and is expected to continue to be the focus of most of the exploration and development work undertaken by the Company in the current and future fiscal years.

As the Company is currently in the development stage, variations in the quarterly results are mainly due to the impact of fluctuation of exchange rates on deferred tax and cash balances and the revaluation of derivative instruments.

LOANS PAYABLE

In 2017, the Company entered into a \$275 million credit facility arrangement (the "Credit Facility") with RK Mine Finance Master Fund I Limited ("Red Kite") for use in development, construction and working capital requirements for the Buriticá Project.

The Credit Facility is structured in tranches that are subject to certain conditions precedent. Conditions precedent for the drawdown of tranches totaling \$225 million have been satisfied as of the date of this MD&A. The final tranche of \$50 million would be available when certain customary conditions precedent

are satisfied, including at least 65% completion of the project and sufficient capital (including the final \$50 million tranche) to complete the project.

On August 7, 2018, Red Kite agreed to waive the conditions precedent for the final \$50 million tranche of the Credit Facility in exchange for an immediate draw of \$75 million and confirmed draws of \$25 million on each of October 1, 2018 and December 17, 2018, which will result in the utilization of the full Credit Facility in 2018.

Interest on the Credit Facility is accrued and capitalized until April 30, 2020. Total principal and capitalized interest (“Fully Advanced Principal”) and interest on the Fully Advanced Principal are both payable quarterly over 16 consecutive quarters commencing July 31, 2020. The required quarterly repayments range from 4% to 10% of the Fully Advanced Principal.

The loans payable is measured at amortized cost on the date of each draw under the Credit Facility, net of attributable finance charges, and is accreted over the expected term to maturity using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the liability. Accrued interest prior to production is capitalized as borrowing costs as part of construction in progress.

In addition, production-linked payments (see “Production-Linked Liabilities” in this MD&A) of \$20 per ounce of gold on the first 1.25 million ounces produced from the Buriticá Project and 3,000,000 warrants (the “Private Warrants”) (see “Warrants” in this MD&A) were issued to Red Kite as part of the Credit Facility.

Transactions costs incurred are charged to deferred finance charges in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of financial position. The attributable portion of the deferred finance charges relating to draws are transferred from deferred finance charges as a reduction to loans payable.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, draws from the Credit Facility resulted in cash receipts of \$100.0 million and \$174.4 million, respectively, net of transaction costs incurred (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$nil million and \$41.7 million, respectively). As at September 30, 2018, the Fully Advanced Principal balance was \$238.3 million (December 31, 2017 - \$54.0 million).

The loans payable balance, using the effective interest rate method, is made up of:

As at In thousands of U.S. dollars	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	\$	\$
Total draws from Credit Facility	225,000	50,000
Transaction costs attributable to draws	(27,765)	(6,671)
Total loans payable, net of attributable transaction costs	197,235	43,329
Accrued interest	16,787	4,588
Loans payable balance end of period	214,022	47,917

Total deferred finance charges of \$30.5 million as at September 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$18.5 million) include \$5.7 million relating to the fair value on the date of issue of the Private Warrants and \$15.3 million (December 31, 2017 – \$3.9 million) of production-linked liabilities, resulting from the receipt of draws from the Credit Facility, in respect of 1,000,000 ounces (December 31, 2017 – 250,000 ounces) of production and determined at fair value on the date of each draw.

The attributable portion of the deferred finance charges relating to draws received as at September 30, 2018 was \$27.8 million (December 31, 2017 - \$6.7 million) and was transferred from deferred finance charges as a reduction to loans payable. The remaining deferred finance charges balance as at September 30, 2018 of \$2.8 million (December 31, 2017 - \$11.8 million) will be reclassified to loans payable in the fourth quarter of 2018, upon receipt of the remaining draws from the Credit Facility.

On October 1, 2018, the Company received an additional draw of \$25,000,000, resulting in the recognition of additional production-linked liabilities for 125,000 ounces, valued at \$1,714,000, as part of transaction

costs. Total attributable transaction costs in respect of the draws were \$3,098,000, resulting in a net increase to loans payable of \$21,902,000 upon receipt of the draw.

PRODUCTION-LINKED LIABILITY

Each draw from \$250 million of the Credit Facility will result in a required payment of \$20 per ounce of gold production to a maximum 1.25 million ounces, determined based on a pro-rated basis. The production-linked payments are to be financially settled and can be terminated at any time by the Company by payment of an early termination fee, calculated as the then present value of the outstanding obligation using a 7.5% discount rate.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company is required to pay \$20 per ounce of gold for the Company's first 1,000,000 ounces (December 31, 2017 - 250,000 ounces) of production from the Buriticá Project as a result of draws received from the Credit Facility. The total fair value of the production-linked liability, determined on the date of each draw, of \$15.3 million was calculated as the present value of the future payments using a discount rate of 7.5%, in accordance with the Credit Facility. As at September 30, 2018, the liability was revalued to \$15.9 million (December 31, 2017 - \$4.1 million), resulting in an accretion expense recognized in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss of \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively).

\$25 million of draws received in 2018 in respect of the Credit Facility do not apply to the production-linked payments.

On October 1, 2018, the Company recognized additional production-linked liabilities for 125,000 ounces, valued at \$1,714,000, upon receipt of an additional draw from the Credit Facility.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT

On May 18, 2017, the Company completed a private placement transaction (the "Private Placement") whereby the Company issued 37,383,844 Common Shares to Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont") in a non-brokered private placement at a price of C\$4.00 per share, for total gross proceeds of \$108.9 million. Concurrently, Red Kite also purchased 8,589,375 Common Shares of the Company on a private placement basis at a price of C\$4.00 per share for total gross proceeds of \$25.0 million, as contemplated in the Credit Facility. Transaction costs in respect of the Private Placement were \$1.5 million. The closing of the Private Placement satisfied an equity financing condition under the Credit Facility in order to access the second \$100 million tranche of the Credit Facility.

In connection with the Private Placement, Newmont and the Company entered into a binding Investment Agreement (the "Investment Agreement"), the provisions of which include (subject to certain exceptions and qualifications):

- A standstill until the earlier of June 30, 2020 and the date the Buriticá Project goes into commercial production;
- A twelve-month lock-up on share dispositions;
- Participation rights in any future equity financings to maintain pro rata ownership interest;
- 'Backstop rights' to subscribe for any unsold portion of future equity financings;
- A right of first offer for any non-equity financing greater than \$30 million;
- The formation of joint management technical, exploration, and sustainability committees; and
- One seat for a Newmont nominee on the Board (and a second seat if Newmont's ownership percentage increases to 25% in accordance with the Investment Agreement).

Newmont and the Company will also form a strategic alliance to evaluate opportunities to partner on exploration of Continental Gold's other properties in Colombia.

The Company intends to use the proceeds of the Private Placement to develop the Buriticá Project.

CONTINGENCIES

The Company's exploration, development and small-scale mining activities are subject to various government laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These environmental regulations are subject to change and may generally become more restrictive. Effective January 1, 2018, the Company became subject to new regulations in respect of water discharge limits. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact to the rehabilitation provision in its consolidated financial statements. As of September 30, 2018, the Company did not believe that there were any other significant environmental obligations requiring material capital outlays in the near-term and anticipates that such obligations, if any, will only arise when mine development commences.

During 2018, the Company received correspondence from the Government of Antioquia regarding the fair value used to calculate the registry tax on the mortgage resulting from the Credit Facility. Despite using the maximum mortgage value agreed to by the parties, equivalent to the land's fair market value to register the mortgages, the Government of Antioquia issued a letter stating that they believe the correct value should have been the gross value of the Credit Facility. The Company is disputing this interpretation. Should the Company be unsuccessful, the incremental charge would be approximately \$2.5 million.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

The Company has no operating cash flow from a producing mine and therefore must utilize its current cash reserves, income from short-term investments, funds obtained from the exercise of convertible securities, draws from the Credit Facility and other financing transactions to maintain its capacity to meet working capital requirements and planned expenditures, or to fund any further development activities. It is not possible to predict whether future financing efforts will be available on reasonable terms, or at all (see "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A).

These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

The adequacy of the Company's capital structure is assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategy, forward gold prices, the mining industry, economic conditions and associated risks. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust project capital spending, issue new Common Shares, purchase Common Shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids or issue new debt.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity-based securities for cash and sales resulting from pre-production activities at the small-scale Yaraguá mine. However, in 2017, the Company entered into the Credit Facility, including the issuance of the 3,000,000 Private Warrants to acquire Common Shares at an exercise price of \$3.67. The Private Warrants expire on January 10, 2021. In addition, on May 18, 2017, the Company closed the Private Placement for gross proceeds of approximately \$132.5 million, net of share issue costs, resulting from the issuance of a total of 45,973,219 Common Shares.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company received \$0.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$1.6 million and \$5.4 million, respectively) relating to the sale of gold.

As at	September 30	December 31
In thousands of U.S. dollars	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	103,462	91,382

The Company's financial position at September 30, 2018 included \$103.5 million in cash and cash equivalents, compared to \$91.4 million at December 31, 2017. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had undrawn credit available of \$50 million for the development of the Buriticá Project and for working capital purposes. The Company expects the Credit Facility to be fully drawn by the end of 2018 as a result of the waiver by Red Kite of the conditions precedent for the final \$50 million tranche of the Credit Facility. The Company plans to fund additional capital and working capital requirements through equity financing, additional debt financing, a sale of a stream and/or royalty on the Buriticá Project or through the sale or joint venture of other non-core mineral properties. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure additional financing on terms acceptable to the Company, if at all (see the "Risks and Uncertainties" section in this MD&A).

The Company maintains its surplus funds in cash with two major banks in Canada, one in Bermuda and certain Colombian banks. As at November 7, 2018, cash and cash equivalents amounted to approximately \$100.0 million, including additional draws received of \$25 million from the Credit Facility subsequent to September 30, 2018. In addition, as at November 7, 2018, the Company held 292 ounces of gold doré in inventory with a net realizable value of \$0.4 million based on a closing gold price of \$1,230 per ounce.

The Company had working capital of \$72.8 million as of September 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 – \$68.8 million). The change in working capital during the first three quarters of 2018 is a result of continued expenditures for the construction and development of the Buriticá Project.

The Company has lease agreements expiring between 2018 and 2020 for office and warehouse facilities in Toronto and Colombia. The Company's estimated annual rent is approximately \$0.5 million, depending upon the actual annual operating costs for the Company's premises. In addition, as at September 30, 2018, the Company has \$124.7 million of capital commitments relating to open contracts and purchase orders expiring or expected for delivery between 2018 and 2019 for the construction and development of the Buriticá Project. The Company's working capital and future draws from the Credit Facility will be used to meet a portion of these commitments and maintain current operations and exploration programs. Additional sources of financing will be required to fund the shortfall as well as all remaining costs required to complete construction. The Company will also need to achieve commercial production at adequate levels of profitability in order to meet its payment obligations in respect of the Credit Facility. As at September 30, 2018, the Company expects to pay a total of \$362.5 million in respect of future Credit Facility principal, interest and gold production payments.

As at September 30, 2018, 8,652,409 options were outstanding at an average exercise price of C\$3.27 per Common Share and 3,000,000 Private Warrants were outstanding with an exercise price of \$3.67 and an expiry date of January 10, 2021. The exercise in full of the outstanding Private Warrants and stock options would raise a total of approximately \$33 million. Management does not know when and how much will be collected from the exercise of such securities, as this is dependent on the determination of the security holder and the market price of the Common Shares.

In 2017, the Company secured the Credit Facility for a total of \$275 million for the construction of the Buriticá Project. As at September 30, 2018, the loans payable balance, based on the effective interest method, was \$214.0 million (December 31, 2017 - \$47.9 million) and the Fully Advanced Principal balance, being total draws from the Credit Facility plus accrued interest, was \$238.3 million (December 31, 2017 - \$54.0 million).

As at September 30, 2018, the Company's production-linked liability was \$15.9 million (December 31, 2017 - \$4.1 million) in respect of the first 1,000,000 ounces (December 31, 2017 - 250,000 ounces) of production at the Buriticá Project.

The Company's liquidity risk with financial instruments is minimal as excess cash is invested in interest-bearing accounts with two major Canadian banks. In addition, amounts receivable are comprised mainly of value-added-tax receivables, which are expected to be received within one year, and interest receivable on cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's Buriticá Project includes gold production from its small-scale mining operation from development work and drifting in ore. Aggregate gold sales received for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$0.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$1.6 million and \$5.4 million, respectively). Gold sales are used as another source of funding the Company's development and exploration program and are viewed as a recovery of expenses. Therefore, gold sales and advances, net of costs, are treated as a capital credit and netted against deferred expenses that have been incurred, to date, on the Buriticá Project.

The Company does not have any other unused and undisclosed sources of financing.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company capitalized costs net of gold sales credits related to mineral properties in the amount of \$79.4 million and \$180.8 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$21.3 million and \$49.2 million, respectively). See "Development and Exploration Summary" in this MD&A.

MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity and debt. When managing capital, the Company's objectives are to ensure the entity continues as a going concern and to achieve optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management team to sustain the future development of the business. As at September 30, 2018, the Company's managed capital was made up of total shareholders' equity of \$360.3 million (December 31, 2017 - \$371.9 million) and loans payable of \$214.0 million (December 31, 2017 - \$47.9 million).

The Buriticá Project is currently in the development stage and the remaining properties in which the Company currently has an interest are primarily in the exploration stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. The Company plans to fund the additional capital and working capital requirements through equity financing, additional debt financing, a sale of a stream and/or royalty on the Buriticá Project or through the sale or joint venture of other non-core mineral properties. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure additional financing on terms acceptable to the Company, if at all.

During 2017, the Company completed the Private Placement for total gross proceeds of approximately \$132.5 million (net of share issue costs) and entered into the Credit Facility, providing the Company access to a total of \$275 million for the Buriticá Project, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent. To carry out its planned construction, development and, corporate overhead costs, Yaraguá small-scale mining costs (net of gold sales), exploration programs and pay for administrative costs and other costs relating to advancing other properties, the Company will spend its existing working capital, draw from the Credit Facility and intends to raise additional amounts as needed.

In light of the above, the Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it believes there is sufficient potential, if it has adequate financial resources to do so and if it fits within the Company's overall strategic plan.

The Company has \$132.4 million in total capital purchase commitments relating to the construction and development of the Buriticá Project. The Company's working capital and future draws from the Credit

Facility will be used to meet a portion of these commitments and maintain current operations and exploration programs. The Company plans to fund the shortfall through equity financing, additional debt financing, a sale of a stream and/or royalty on the Buriticá Project or through the sale or joint venture of other non-core mineral properties.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the quarter ended September 30, 2018.

The Company is not subject to any externally-imposed capital requirements other than the minimum working capital requirement of \$15 million under the Credit Facility. The Company believes that its current capital resources were sufficient to discharge its liabilities and capital commitments relating to open contracts and purchase orders as at September 30, 2018. As at September 30, 2018, the Company's working capital was \$72.7 million (December 31, 2017 - \$68.8 million).

SHARE CAPITAL

Fully Diluted Shares

As at (In thousands)	September 30 2018	September 30 2017
Shares issued	188,557	188,219
Stock options outstanding ⁽¹⁾	8,652	7,863
RSUs outstanding ⁽¹⁾	263	13
DSUs outstanding ⁽¹⁾	80	-
Public Warrants outstanding ⁽¹⁾	-	5,750
Private Warrants outstanding ⁽¹⁾	3,000	3,000
	200,552	204,845

⁽¹⁾ Each stock option, RSU, DSU or warrant is exercisable for one Common Share

As at September 30, 2018, the exercise in full of outstanding Private Warrants and stock options would raise a total of approximately \$33 million, of which in-the-money stock options would raise approximately \$4 million. Management does not know when and how much will be collected from the exercise of such securities, as this is dependent on the determination of the option holder and the market price of the Common Shares.

As at November 7, 2018, there were 188,556,821 Common Shares outstanding.

Warrants

In January 2017, the Company issued 3,000,000 Private Warrants in connection with the Credit Facility. The Private Warrants have a four-year term, an exercise price of \$3.67 and can be accelerated by the Company in the event the share price of the Common Shares on the TSX exceed 200% of the exercise price for a period of not less than 40 consecutive trading days. The Private Warrants are not listed for trading on any stock exchanges.

As at September 30, 2018, the exercise in full of the outstanding Private Warrants would raise a total of approximately \$11 million. Management does not know when and how much will be collected from the exercise of such securities as this is dependent on the determination of the holders of the Private Warrants and the market price of the Common Shares. As at September 30, 2018, the closing share price of the Common Shares on the TSX was C\$2.63.

As at November 7, 2018, 3,000,000 Private Warrants were outstanding.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company has in place a stock option and bonus share plan (the "Option Plan"), a deferred share unit plan (the "DSU Plan") and a restricted share unit plan (the "RSU Plan"). The maximum number of Common

Shares issuable under all share-based compensation arrangements of the Company is equal to 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares from time to time. The Option Plan, the DSU Plan and the RSU plan are rolling plans as the number of shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the grant of stock options, RSUs and DSUs will increase as the Company's issued and outstanding share capital increases.

Under the Option Plan, directors, officers, employees and consultants may be granted stock options to purchase Common Shares; in addition, the Board may issue up to 250,000 Common Shares annually for bonus compensation in lieu of cash for annual or long-term bonus plans (the "Bonus Shares"). The DSU Plan provides that employees and directors of the Company may elect to receive up to 100% of their annual compensation in DSUs. In addition, DSUs may be awarded to an employee or director as deemed appropriate by the Company. Under the RSU Plan, RSUs may be awarded to an employee or consultant as a discretionary payment in consideration of past or futures services to the Company. Limits have also been set in respect of the maximum number of stock options or DSUs that may be issued to a non-employee director in any one-year period.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, 338,307 RSUs and 90,000 DSUs were granted (nine months ended September 30, 2017 – 118,579 RSUs and nil DSUs), of which 88,307 RSUs vested and 10,000 DSUs were redeemed (nine months ended September 30, 2017 – 105,579 RSUs vested and nil DSUs redeemed).

As at September 30, 2018, 8,652,409 stock options were outstanding at an average exercise price of C\$3.27 (December 31, 2017 – 7,923,034 stock options at an average exercise price of C\$3.74), of which 6,374,159 stock options were exercisable (December 31, 2017 – 6,145,784 stock options). The exercise in full of the outstanding stock options would raise a total of approximately \$22 million. Management does not know when and how much will be collected from the exercise of such securities as this is dependent on the determination of the option holders and the market price of the Common Shares. As at September 30, 2018, there were 263,000 RSUs and 80,000 DSUs outstanding; no Bonus Shares were issued during the period.

As at November 7, 2018, there were 8,632,409 stock options, 80,000 DSUs and 263,000 RSUs outstanding.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company, including, without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and are recorded at the exchange amount, being the price agreed between the parties. The following is a summary of related party transactions for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018:

- (a) During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively) was paid to Empresas Publicas de Medellín ESP (a public utility company in which Dr. Claudia Jiménez, a director of the Company, is also a director) and are included in capitalized expenditures in construction in progress.
- (b) During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, \$0.1 million (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$nil) was paid to Cementos Argos SA (a company in which Mr. Leon Teicher, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, is also a director) for operating supplies and are included in capitalized expenditures in construction in progress.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had the following payments due on its contractual obligations and commitments:

Contractual Obligations In thousands of U.S. dollars	Total	< 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	>5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	736	532	204	–	–
Rehabilitation obligations ⁽²⁾	32,761	1,015	5,082	2,352	24,312
Capital commitments ⁽³⁾	132,363	124,673	7,535	155	–
Credit Facility principal and interest payments ⁽⁴⁾	342,464	–	142,161	138,174	62,129
Production-linked payments ⁽⁵⁾	20,000	–	9,520	10,480	–
Value-added tax on major equipment (e)	6,928	5	258	966	5,699
Total	535,252	126,225	164,760	152,127	92,140

⁽¹⁾ Represents lease agreements for office, warehouse and housing facilities in Toronto and Colombia.

⁽²⁾ Represents undiscounted cash flows.

⁽³⁾ Represents open contracts and purchase orders for the construction and development of the Buriticá Project and exploration activities.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents draws received under the Credit Facility, capitalized interest to September 30, 2018 and contractual interest payable over future periods based on the LIBOR rate in effect on September 30, 2018.

⁽⁵⁾ Represents payments of \$20 per ounce of production resulting from draws received under the Credit Facility.

As at September 30, 2018, a rehabilitation provision of \$18.0 million (December 31, 2017 – \$17.5 million) was recorded, representing the discounted value of the expected future cash flows, of which \$2.1 million (December 31, 2017 - \$2.9 million) was classified as current and presented within accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of financial position.

Construction activities have resulted in contractual obligations and commitments in respect of capital commitments, rehabilitation obligations and value-added tax on major equipment.

Draws from the Credit Facility have resulted in contractual obligations, including the production-linked payments.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS

The Company manages capital and its exposure to financial risks by ensuring it has sufficient financial capacity to support exploration and development plans and long-term growth strategy.

The Company is subject to various financial risks that could have a significant impact on financial conditions and the Company's ability to advance its exploration projects. These risks include going concern risk, negative operating cash flow risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and financial market conditions relating to interest rates, gold price and currency rates.

Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The Company's management team carries out risk management with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board. The Board also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

Going-Concern Risk

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets

and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. (see “Liquidity Capital Resources and Business Prospects” in this MD&A).

Negative Operating Cash Flows Risk

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded a net loss of \$6,558,000 and \$13,959,000, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$311,000 and \$3,475,000, respectively), a negative cash flow from operations of \$3,265,000 and \$9,313,000, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$2,201,000 and \$7,146,000, respectively), negative investing cash flow of \$51,097,000 and \$152,608,000, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 – \$51,476,000 and \$60,078,000, respectively), reported an accumulated deficit as at September 30, 2018 of \$232,897,000 (December 31, 2017 – \$221,662,000) and a positive working capital balance of \$72,776,000 (December 31, 2017– \$68,839,000). The positive working capital balance is due to advances received from the Credit Facility. However, additional financing will be required to fully fund the Company’s exploration, development and construction programs.

Without the injection of further capital and the further development of revenue streams from its business, the Company may continue to have negative operating cash flows until it can realize stable cash flow from operations.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as maintenance of liquidity. The Company has treasury policies designed to support managing liquidity risk by proactively mitigating exposure through cash management, including forecasting its liquidity requirements with available funds and anticipated cash flows. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$103.5 million (December 31, 2017 – \$91.4 million) to settle current liabilities of \$36.7 million (December 31, 2017 – \$27.4 million). The majority of the Company’s current financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company has begun to examine its options to secure additional sources of funds including additional debt financing, public issuances, private placements and the exercise of outstanding stock options and warrants.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company’s financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of the financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. In the normal course of business, the Company is not exposed to market risk as a result of its investments being held in cash or short-term investment certificates.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company’s financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company’s functional currency is the U.S. dollar and major purchases are transacted primarily in U.S. dollars and Colombian pesos. The Company maintains Canadian and U.S. dollar bank accounts in Canada and Colombian peso bank accounts in Medellín, Colombia. The Company funds certain construction, operations, exploration and administrative expenditures in Colombia on a cash-call basis using Colombian pesos converted from its Canadian and/or U.S. dollar bank accounts held in Canada. The Company is subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in the Colombian peso and the Canadian dollar against the Company’s U.S. dollar functional currency. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 20% change in all foreign currencies (Colombian pesos and Canadian dollars) against the U.S. dollar, with all other variables held constant as at September 30, 2018, would affect net loss and comprehensive loss by approximately \$2.6 million.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company held non-deliverable put and call option contracts totaling \$26.5 million (December 31, 2017 - \$nil) with expiry dates in Q4 2018 and H1 2019 and COP:USD collar ranges of 2,725:1 to 3,050:1 to mitigate the exposure to the appreciation of the Colombian peso in respect of expenditures incurred in Colombia. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, changes in fair value in respect of the foreign currency contracts of \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively (three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 - \$nil) have been recognized within derivative loss in the unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss, including \$0.1 million paid on expiry of certain contracts during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. On October 31, 2018, \$3.5 million of the Company's put and call option contracts expired, with a realized loss of \$0.2 million.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company held \$7.7 million (December 31, 2017 - \$nil) in restricted bank accounts as collateral deposits in respect of the foreign currency contracts, which will be released within 12 months upon expiry of the contracts. On October 1, 2018, \$2.1 million of collateral deposits was released. Additional collateral payments will be required for any fair value losses on outstanding currency contracts in excess of 60% of the related outstanding collateral deposits at any time. Future collateral cash requirements may also increase or decrease based on the extent of additional foreign currency contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the impact that changes in interest rates could have on the Company's earnings and assets. In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations as a result of cash and cash equivalents being invested in interest-bearing instruments and loans payable balances being subject to variable interest rates. Interest rate risk is minimal in respect of the Company's interest-bearing instruments as balances are held on a short-term basis. However, significant changes in variable interest rates can have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position and/or consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from its properties. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with banks in Colombia and Canada. The Company limits material counterparty credit risk on these assets by dealing with financial institutions with credit ratings of at least A or equivalent, or those which have been otherwise approved. The majority of amounts receivable are current and consist of receivables from unrelated parties as of September 30, 2018. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to amounts receivable is minimal based on the Company's history with these unrelated parties.

Fair Value

As at September 30, 2018, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments were approximately equivalent. The fair value of the majority of the Company's financial instruments at September 30, 2018 was determined using quoted market prices.

MARKET TRENDS

Global Financial Market Conditions

Events and conditions in the global financial markets, particularly over the last two years, continue to impact gold prices, commodity prices, interest rates and currency rates. These conditions, as well as market volatility, may have a positive or negative impact on the Company's operating costs, project exploration and development expenditures and planning of the Company's projects.

Gold Market

The Company's economic assessment of its gold projects is impacted by the market-driven gold price. The gold market is affected by negative real interest rates over the near-to-medium term, continued sovereign debt risks, elevated geo-political risks, mine production and substantial above-ground reserves that can affect the price should a portion of these reserves be brought to market.

While many factors impact the valuation of gold, traditionally the key factors are actual and expected U.S. dollar value, global inflation rates, oil prices and interest rates.

The global financial market crisis affected the volatility of gold and other commodity prices, oil prices, currencies and the availability of credit. The gold price has displayed considerable volatility in the last few years. The daily closing spot gold price during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was between \$1,178 and \$1,354 per ounce (\$1,199 and \$1,346 per ounce during the nine months ended September 30, 2017), for an average price for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$1,282 per ounce (nine months ended September 30, 2017: \$1,251 per ounce). Continued uncertainties in major markets, specifically in the U.S. and European countries, and increased trade tensions between the U.S. and China were the main driving forces in the demand volatility for gold.

(\$/ounce of gold)	2018	2017
Average market gold price for the nine months ended September 30	1,282	1,251
Closing market gold price as at September 30	1,189	1,283

Currency

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Fluctuation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has a direct impact on the Company's corporate office cost base and cash balances. Fluctuation of the Colombian peso has a direct impact on the Company's construction, development and exploration activities. Currencies continued to experience volatility relative to the U.S. dollar in 2018. The key currencies to which the Company is exposed are the Canadian dollar and the Colombian peso.

	Closing Rate as at		Average Rate nine months ended	
	September 30 2018	September 30 2017	September 30 2018	September 30 2017
Canadian dollar/US\$	0.7725	0.8013	0.7769	0.7657
Colombian peso/US\$	0.00034	0.00034	0.00035	0.00034

During 2018, the Company will have significant U.S. dollar and Colombian peso requirements due mainly to construction, development and exploration activities in relation to the Buriticá Project. As at September 30, 2018, the Company held \$98.7 million in U.S. dollars, which represents approximately 95.4% of total cash balances, to protect against currency volatility in 2018 and which the Company believes is sufficient to fund remaining planned construction, development and exploration expenditures for 2018.

As at November 7, 2018, the Company held approximately \$100.0 million in cash and cash equivalents, of which \$95.2 million was in U.S. dollars, representing approximately 95% of total cash balances. In addition, the Company held 292 ounces of gold doré in inventory as at November 7, 2018 with a net realizable value of \$0.4 million based on a closing gold price of \$1,230 per ounce.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements under IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the annual consolidated financial statements. The accounting estimates considered to be significant are the valuation of the Company's mineral resource assets and equity instruments, the factors considered in determining the Company's functional currency, and the inputs used in determining the balances recorded for the rehabilitation provision, commitments and contingencies. While management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results could vary significantly.

The policy of capitalizing exploration costs to date does not necessarily relate to the future economic value of the exploration properties. The valuation of mineral resource properties is dependent entirely upon the discovery of economic mineral deposits.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of stock options and warrant investments. The main factor affecting the estimates of stock-based compensation is the stock price volatility used. The Company uses historical price data in the estimate of the stock price volatility.

Changes in the accounting estimates in the items discussed above may have a material impact on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

Other items requiring estimates are accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, asset retirement obligations and future income taxes. Changes in the accounting estimates in these items may have a material impact on the financial position of the Company.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement and some of the requirements of IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The objective of IFRS 9 is to establish principles for reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities in respect of the assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity’s future cash flows. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted and applied retrospectively. The Company adopted IFRS 9 in its consolidated financial statements on January 1, 2018 on a retrospective basis and was not required to restate prior periods.

The Company has made the irrevocable election to change the classification of its marketable securities from fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”) to fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), which has been applied retrospectively, without having to restate prior periods. Upon adoption of IFRS 9, the Company recorded a change to its opening January 1, 2018 deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income of \$2.7 million to reflect the impact of reclassifying marketable securities designated as FVTPL under IAS 39 to FVOCI under IFRS 9. Cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in the consolidated statements of operations on the marketable securities which existed on January 1, 2018 have been reclassified to OCI.

Other than change in the accounting policy for marketable securities, the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements but did result in additional disclosures being provided. For the disclosures and impact of the adoption of IFRS 9, refer to Note 14(a) and Note 3(a)(i) under “Financial Instruments” in the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”) replaces IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue and some revenue-related interpretations. The objective of IFRS 15 is to provide a single comprehensive revenue recognition model that applies to contracts with customers using two approaches to recognizing revenue – at one point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of the revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted IFRS 15 on a prospective basis in its Financial Statements on January 1, 2018. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as the Company’s properties have not yet achieved commercial production.

Future Accounting Changes

The following revised standards and amendments have not been applied in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements. Management does not plan to adopt these standards in advance of their respective effective dates.

IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16, Leases (“IFRS 16”), replaces IAS 17, Leases, and requires the recognition of almost all lease contracts on a lessee’s statement of financial position as a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a ‘right-of-use asset’.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted.

The Company will adopt IFRS 16 for the annual period beginning January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under the modified retrospective approach, the Company will recognize transition adjustments in deficit on January 1, 2019, the date of initial application, without restating its financial statements on a retrospective basis. The Company expects IFRS 16 will result in the recognition of additional assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position, and corresponding increases to depreciation and interest expense on the consolidated statement of operations. In addition, the Company expects cash flow from operating and investing cash flow to increase as lease payments for most leases will be recorded as financing outflows in our consolidated statement of cash flows. The Company has completed a significant portion of the compilation and review of contracts that may contain a lease, the compilation of the data necessary for the valuation of the leases and related transition adjustments. The Company has also initiated changes to processes and internal controls necessary for the transition. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company will work to complete the noted activities and finalize its analyses and calculations.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&P”) and internal controls over financial reporting, as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuer’s Annual and Interim Filings* for the Company. The Company’s controls are based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013) framework.

There were no significant changes in the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls subsequent to the date the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer completed their evaluation as of September 30, 2018, nor were there any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Company’s internal controls identified requiring corrective actions.

The Company’s management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures. Based on such evaluation, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of September 30, 2018, the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the appropriate time periods.

The Company’s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and fraud. A cost-effective system of internal controls, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the internal controls over financial reporting are achieved.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Donald P. Gray, Chief Operating Officer of the Company, is a qualified person within the meaning of NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

For additional information on the Buriticá Project, please refer to the Technical Report, available on the Company's website at www.continentalgold.com and under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The business of the Company is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. Investment in Common Shares should be considered highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of development, production and exploration and the location of its properties in Colombia. Readers should carefully consider the risks disclosed in this MD&A, the Company's annual information form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2017, audited annual consolidated financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2017 and other publicly-filed documentation regarding the Company available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the OTCQX at www.otcmarkets.com. In addition, the AIF is available upon request from the Company. These risk factors are not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with an investment in the Company or relating to the Company's operations and any of these risk elements could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's AIF, is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the OTCQX at www.otcmarkets.com, and is available upon request from the Company.

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