URAVAN
MINERALS INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS & ANALYSIS

Year Ended December 31, 2016

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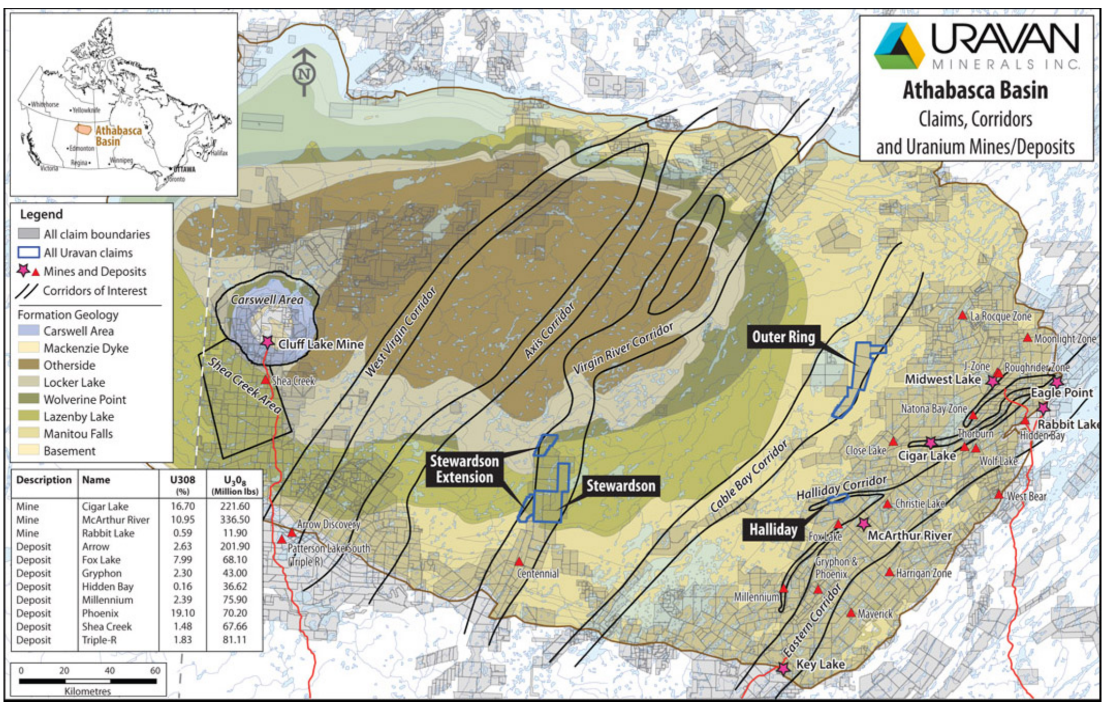
Introduction

The following Management Discussions and Analysis (the "MD&A") for Uravan Minerals Inc. (the "Corporation" or "Uravan") includes the results of operations and financial information for the year and quarter ended December 31, 2016 and any other information that may be available up to April 18, 2017. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Annual Audited Financial Statements and the related notes of the Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (the "Financial Statements"). The reader is encouraged to review the Corporation's statutory filings on www.sedar.com and its website at www.uravanminerals.com

Nature of Operations

The Corporation is a uranium exploration company focused in the Athabasca Basin in Canada (Figure 1). The Corporation's principal assets are its Outer Ring, Halliday and Stewardson uranium projects. The Corporation has collaborated with the Queen's Facility for Isotope Research (QFIR) at Queen's University, Ontario, to developed innovative surface geochemical technologies using applied research. The purpose for developing these surface geochemical techniques is to rapidly evaluate under-explored terrain with the goal to get to economic mineral discovery more quickly and cost effectively. In 2009 and 2013 surface, geochemical studies were conducted over two (2) known high-grade uranium deposits, respectively, the Cigar West (Cigar West Study) and Centennial (Centennial Study) deposits, in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan (Figure 1). The objective of these studies was to determine if unique elements and isotopic signatures can be identified in the surface environment (soils and trees) that support their vertical migration from a high-grade uranium deposit at depth.



Description	Name	U308 (%)	U_3O_8 (Million lbs)
Mine	Cigar Lake	16.70	221.60
Mine	McArthur River	10.95	336.50
Mine	Rabbit Lake	0.59	11.90
Deposit	Arrow	2.63	201.90
Deposit	Fox Lake	7.99	68.10
Deposit	Gryphon	2.30	43.00
Deposit	Hidden Bay	0.16	36.62
Deposit	Millennium	2.39	75.90
Deposit	Phoenix	19.10	70.20
Deposit	Shea Creek	1.48	67.66
Deposit	Triple-R	1.83	81.11

Figure 1 – Athabasca Basin Active Property Portfolio

From 2010 through 2015 these new surface geochemical techniques were applied to several of the Corporation's active exploration projects. Thus, reconnaissance drill programs were conducted in 2011 and 2012 on the Outer Ring and Halliday projects, respectively and most recently, the Stewardson project in 2014 and 2015. These drill programs were designed to test anomalous surface geochemical clusters and trends that were coincident with positive basement geophysical conductors (i.e. electromagnetic (EM) geophysical features). The evaluation of the data collected supports the rationale that unique elements and metal ions migrate from mineralization at depth to the surface environment (soils and trees) where they can be geochemically measured using The Corporation's surface geochemical techniques.

A further test of this technology occurred in 2015 with a drill program in Area B on the Stewardson project ([web link]). The results of this drill program (SL15-003 and SL15-004) was technically positive ([press release link]) confirming the hydrothermal alteration system and structural components are present to host a major unconformity-type uranium deposit at depth. More drilling is required in Area B to move closer to discovery (Figure 2).

The Stewardson project is a joint exploration effort between the Corporation and Cameco Corporation (Cameco) pursuant to the Halliday/Stewardson Option Agreement (the "Option"). Cameco has until April 2018 to complete the First Option to earn a 51% interest by funding \$7,000,000 in exploration expenditures. To date, Cameco has incurred approximately \$5,500,000 in exploration expenditures on the Halliday and Stewardson projects. The Corporation is the operator and Cameco is funding the programs. In 2016 and 2017 Cameco elected not to fund exploration expenditures on the Stewardson project due to priorities internal to Cameco.

As a way forward, the Corporation and Cameco have agreed to form a JV, whereby the Corporation has granted Cameco a 25% participating interest as equity compensation for the \$5,500,000 in exploration expenditures incurred on the Halliday/Stewardson projects and the Corporation retains a 75% participating interest and is the operator.

The Corporation's strategy is to pursue exploration financing and commence drilling on Area B at Stewardson in the summer of June 2017 (Figure 2).

In 2016, the Corporation focused its exploration efforts on its 100% owned Outer Ring project located within the Cable Bay structural corridor, east-central Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan (map link) (Figure 1).

The Corporation initially completed a property-wide helicopter-borne electromagnetic (EM) geophysical survey over the Outer Ring project to determine drill targeting.

The main area of focus on the Outer Ring project is a discrete southwest-trending corridor of anomalous concentrations of radiogenic ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb ratios (<0.60) occurring in the clay-size fraction from soils (ORX Anomaly) (map link) supported by conductive EM signatures.

In October 2016, diamond drill hole OR16-008 was completed to a target depth of 935 meters, intersecting the unconformity (UC) at 879 meters (a vertical depth of 850 meters) (map link). The drill hole intersected upper sandstone (MFd) alteration evidenced by both significant bleaching (white to grey) and dominantly illite clay alteration, indicative of hydrothermal
alteration, to approximately 110meters. This alteration feature slowly sandstone from approximately 200 meters to the UC.

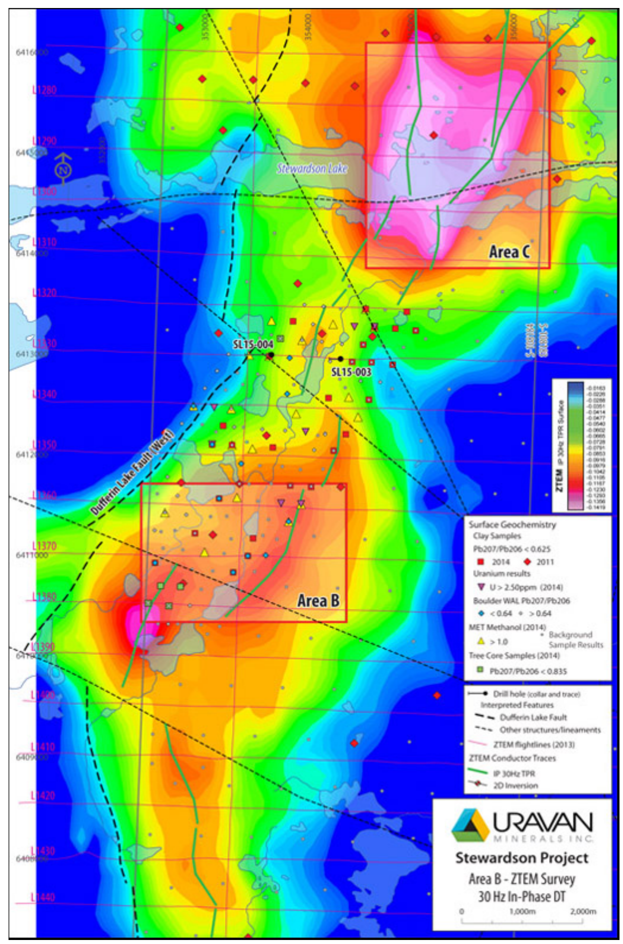


Figure 2 – Area B ZETM Survey – 30 Hz In-Phase DT

Although above back-ground radioactivity (CPS) was intersected in OR16-008, occurring primarily in the lower sandstone sections (MFa and MFb) just above the UC, no economic uranium mineralization was encountered in the sandstone at the UC or in the underlying basement lithologies.

For details on the ORX and Stewardson projects, please visit our website at www.urvanminearls.com).

Results of Operations and Revenue

The Corporation is a development stage mineral exploration company and currently derives no revenues from operations. The Corporation receives some revenue from interest on cash balance and management fees. Over the last eight most recently completed quarters most of the Corporation's operating capital has been generated from investment income received and from private placements that closed in May and September 2016.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Corporation incurred a net loss after tax of $161,831 (2015 – $2,138,314). In the year ended December 31, 2016 total income amounting to $3,434 (2015 – $3,516) was received from investment income.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses during the year ended December 31, 2016 were higher as compared to the G&A expenses incurred during the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to increased professional and consulting fees, and shareholder reporting and marketing activities.

The following table summarizes major categories of general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Corporation did not capitalize any indirect general and administrative expenses.

	2016	2015
Professional and consulting fees	$ 110,944	$ 85,616
Shareholder reporting	27,915	15,931
Stock exchange fees	25,631	18,675
Office	12,663	38,241
Rent	10,949	11,676
Insurance	10,170	11,170
Bank charges	493	300
	$ 198,765	$ 181,609

Exploration Activity and Expenditures

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Corporation's exploration and property acquisition expenditures totaled $675,725 ($693,841 expenditures, net of $18,116 reimbursement from Cameco). The majority of the Corporation's net exploration, geological and consulting expenditures was incurred on the Corporation's Athabasca Basin uranium projects. For details on exploration and acquisition costs incurred during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 see note 8 and schedule 1 of the financial statements. The expenditures made by the Corporation during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Property acquisition costs	$ -	$ 9,195
Geological and consulting	693,841	1,433,223
	$ 693,841	$ 1,442,418
Less: Recovery on earn-in agreement	(18,116)	(1,248,285)
Capital expenditures, net	$ 675,725	$ 194,133

See schedule 1 of the financial statements for a breakdown of the costs incurred on a property by property basis.

Historical Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes pertinent quarterly financial information for the eight most recently completed quarters. All statement of financial position information is presented as at the quarter end date.

	Quarter Ended			
	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016
Total revenue (1)	$ 893	$ 1,010	$ 998	$ 533
General and administrative expenses (2)	87,902	51,790	37,618	21,455
Management fee recoveries (3)	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(53,479)	(50,780)	(36,650)	(20,922)
Net income (loss) per share	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Capital expenditures (net)	348,347	71,549	244,071	11,758
Total assets	5,151,430	5,249,862	4,927,142	4,691,470
Working capital	255,674	724,684	522,192	500,928
Common shares outstanding	38,544,012	42,329,012	41,209,012	38,544,012

	Quarter Ended			
	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015
Total revenue (1)	$ 447	$ 415	$ 1,201	$ 1,453
General and administrative expenses (2)	88,346	24,591	37,706	30,966
Management fee recoveries (3)	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(137,099)	(24,176)	(1,947,526)	(29,513)
Net income (loss) per share	(0.004)	(0.001)	(0.051)	(0.001)
Capital expenditures (net)	30,342	64,902	76,277	22,612
Total assets	4,766,303	4,997,237	5,307,471	6,963,179
Working capital	535,592	728,034	817,112	729,894
Common shares outstanding	38,544,012	38,544,012	38,544,012	38,544,012

(1) Total revenue consists of investment income, management fees and realized gain (loss) on disposal of marketable securities.
(2) General & administrative expense before deducting management fees.
(3) Total management fees consist of management fees received from Cameco pursuant to the Option Agreement

Financial Condition

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at December 31, 2016 the Corporation had $255,674 in net working capital (2015 - $535,592) obtained primarily from private placements that closed during the year ended December 31, 2016, and interest and dividend income.

The Corporation’s working capital is held as cash and cash equivalents amounting to $315,182, accounts receivable of $25,534, and pre-paids and deposits of $3,610 less accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $88,652.

The majority of the Corporation’s working capital and its ability to fund exploration activities on its mineral properties are obtained either by joint venture arrangements and/or equity financings. One of the Corporation’s primary objectives in 2016 and prior years has been to acquire mineral properties believed to have high exploration potential and, as a means to preserve working capital and defer exploration risk, seek and enter into joint venture arrangements with other third parties that can fund exploration to earn an interest on its existing projects or additional properties. As an exploration stage company, with limited revenue stream, the Corporation carefully budgets exploration and administrative expenses, and closely monitors its cash ‘burn rate’ and cash position.

Capitalization – Shares Issued

On May 8, 2016, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 670,000 common shares on a CEE flow-through basis pursuant to the Income Tax Act (Canada) ("Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $0.15 per Flow-Through Share for aggregate gross proceeds of $100,500. The required flow-through expenditures and renouncements were made in the year ended December 31, 2016.

On May 18, 2016, the Corporation closed a second non-brokered private placement by issuing 1,995,000 units ("Units"). The Units were issued at a price of $0.10 per Unit for aggregate proceeds of $199,500. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Corporation and one common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant will expire 24 months from the closing date, and will entitle the holder to acquire one Common Share of the Corporation at a price of $0.20 per common share.

On September 24, 2016, the Corporation closed a third non-brokered private placement by issuing 1,120,000 units ("Units"). The Units were issued at a price of $0.30 per Unit for aggregate proceeds of $336,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Corporation and one half common share purchase warrant. Each whole Warrant will expire 24 months from the closing date, and will entitle the holder to acquire one Common Share of the Corporation at a price of $0.45 per common share.

Capitalization – Per Share Amounts

The basic loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 has been calculated using the loss for the financial period and the weighted average number of shares issued. The diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share as the conversion of share options decreases the basic loss per share, thus being anti-dilutive.

Capitalization – Share Based Payments

On June 19, 2015, the Corporation granted 395,000 common share options pursuant to its common share option plan. The stock options granted had an exercise price of $0.16, term of five years to expiry and vested on issuance. The fair value of the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 0.92%, an expected life of five years, a volatility of 200%, 0% forfeiture rate and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.14 per option.

Current Financial Market Conditions and Risk Factors

The current global financial market uncertainties and the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant crisis in Japan have tightened liquidity in the Corporation’s financial markets and have damaged investor confidence in global uranium-related publicly-traded securities. These events have led to significant declines in global uranium equity markets and negatively impacting the value of publicly-traded securities of many uranium-related companies. The Corporation has evaluated and summarized selected aspects of the Corporation’s business and financial condition that could be affected by these macro-economic conditions, as they currently exist. As a result of the Fukushima nuclear power plant crisis and the ongoing closure of most of Japan’s 54 nuclear power plants, the Corporation’s ability to raise capital, if the need arose, could be adversely affected. We believe that internally generated cash flow and current cash and marketable securities balances will be sufficient to meet our anticipated capital expenditures and other cash requirements in 2016 exclusive of any possible major acquisitions.

While the market values of the Corporation’s investments in marketable securities, which consist primarily of investments in the common shares of publicly traded companies and exchange traded funds, have decreased from previous highs, these investments have the potential to generate earnings and/or dividends to the Corporation, as applicable. Although the Corporation believes that there are opportunities to profit from the short-term fluctuations in market prices, the Corporation’s current investment policy will limit its exposure in marketable securities due to the global uncertain economic outlook and market volatility. During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Corporation liquidated its marketable securities portfolio. The Corporation does not hold any investments in commercial paper.

Future Financial Conditions and Risk Factors

The Corporation believes the continuing increase in the cost of securities reporting, regulatory compliance and audit and accounting fees remains a significant factor that could affect the future financial condition of the Corporation. The Corporation believes that these costs will continue to rise in ensuing years due to the constant change to regulatory reporting, corporate governance and compliance, interim and annual financial documentation and reporting.

Factors that may positively or negatively impact the future financial condition and performance of the Corporation is the overall health of the global economies as the Corporation usually derives a significant portion of its working capital from public financings and, to a more limited extent, trading marketable securities.

Other factors' that may affect the performance of the Corporation is the positive or negative movement in metal prices, which is strongly related to the health of the global commodity markets, which affects the overall demand for metals. A decline in the metal prices would affect the availability of equity funds and the Corporation's ability to obtain exploration financing. During 2008 and 2009 the metal markets contracted substantially due to depressed global economies. In 2010 the global commodity markets and metal prices started recovering, along with the global economies, and continue to recover to where, in many cases, have exceeded their pre 2008 highs. However, since 2011 the commodity metal markets have been declining and, so far have not begun to recover.

The uranium market is one area where the Corporation could be negatively affected by the depressed global markets or by far field environmental events, such as the Fukushima nuclear power plant crisis that occurred in Japan as a result of a major earthquake and subsequent tsunami in March 2011. Historically, the uranium spot prices increased, going from $7.10 per pound U_3O_8 in 2000, reaching a spot price market high of $136 per pound U_3O_8 in mid-June 2007. In 2008 and 2009, during the global financial crisis, the spot uranium price sold off to approximately $40.00 per pound by mid-2010. From mid-2010 to early 2011 the uranium spot prices rallied to about $73.00 per pound, however, subsequently the spot market has experienced a protracted drop, closing recently at $23.50 per pound U_3O_8. The drop in the spot market is a direct result of most utilities waiting to see when Japan is going to restart their nuclear power plants and the timing of power plant restarts

The Corporation believes the current uranium spot market prices will remain under pressure until there is more clarity around the resolution of the Japanese nuclear plant crisis and the effect this far field event will have on the Japanese and global economies. Long term, the Corporation believes the global nuclear power industry, particularly in Asia, will continue with their current and future scheduled build out of nuclear power plants. The key to stabilizing the uranium market will come from utility buyers seeking to backfill inventory needs. As a result of a shortfall in global natural uranium mine production, from 2017 forward there is a growing deficit. The Corporation believes the uranium spot price needs to improve markedly to ensure new exploration and development. A positive trend in uranium spot prices will greatly assist the Corporation in any funding required for current and future exploration activity on its Athabasca Basin uranium projects and other newly acquired uranium properties and opportunities.

Factors that may present risks to the future rise in uranium spot prices are: (1) any major mishap with a nuclear reactor (such as the recent Japanese earthquake that affected nuclear power units at Fukushima) could curtail new reactor builds and reduce demand, (2) any technical or regulatory problems could reduce exploration and development and (3) uranium material previously stockpiled by speculators and investors could temporarily flood the market. The long-term impact of the nuclear power incident caused by the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in March 2011 remains to be seen.

The Corporation plans to pursue further exploration of its Athabasca Basin uranium projects and to evaluate and acquire other uranium opportunities. This planned activity is subject to the recovery in uranium prices and the global economies in general.

Contractual Obligations

In addition to the mineral property exploration and development expenditures required, as described in note 8 to the financial statements and below, the Corporation has entered into a lease for office space requiring minimum annual lease payments, including estimated occupancy costs, of $11,500 until expiry on April 30, 2017.

Rottenstone Claims

The Corporation disposed of its Rottenstone claims during the year ended December 31, 2015 and has no further assessment work obligations with respect to these claims.

Athabasca Properties

In December 2009, the Corporation staked the Outer Ring claims (Athabasca Property), consisting of 4 mineral claims covering (38,658 acres in the Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Corporation incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures from the second to tenth anniversary date of the claims amounting to $234,765 each year and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $391,275 each year from the eleventh anniversary of the claims and all subsequent years.

On June 29, 2011, the Corporation staked additional claims covering 8,680 acres in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan (the “Outer Ring Extension”). On April 9, 2015, the Corporation staked an additional claim in the Outer Ring Extension, covering 6,195 acres. The Outer Ring Extension is owned 100% by the Corporation. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Corporation incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures amounting to $90,325 from the second to tenth anniversary date of the claims being approved and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $150,542 each year from the eleventh anniversary date of the claim and all subsequent years.

The Corporation currently has excess expenditures of $2,473,424 remaining to the credit of the mineral dispositions that may be used towards future annual exploration and development work requirements.

Halliday/Stewardson Properties

The Halliday Lake and Stewardson Lake projects consist of 6 mineral claims comprising 58,089 acres in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Corporation incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures of $587,950 each year thereafter over the term of the claims. The Corporation currently has excess expenditures of $3,968,978 remaining to the credit of the mineral dispositions that may be used towards future exploration and development work requirements

In April 2012, the Corporation entered into a term sheet memorandum for an option agreement with Cameco with respect to its Halliday Lake and Stewardson Lake uranium projects (the “Option”). Pursuant to the Option agreement between the Corporation and Cameco, the Corporation granted Cameco an exclusive and irrevocable option (the “First Option”) to acquire a 51% interest in the Halliday and Stewardson properties as described above (the “Property”) by incurring cumulative exploration expenditures in relation to the Property amounting to $7,000,000 by the fourth anniversary of the effective date of the First Option. Conditional upon Cameco fulfilling the First Option, the Corporation granted Cameco a second option (the “Second Option”) to acquire an additional 19% interest in the Property by incurring an additional $15,000,000 in exploration expenditures in relation to the Property by the 4th anniversary of the effective date of the Second Option. The Option agreement was finalized during the year ended December 31, 2012. Future work requirements on these properties are expected to be met via the Option agreement.

In October 2013, the Corporation and Cameco agreed to extend the time period during which Cameco must fund certain exploration expenditures on the Properties to successfully exercise the First and Second Options. Therefore, the Halliday/Stewardson Option Agreement was amended by extending the time period to April 4, 2018 as the date for competing First Option and April 4, 2022 for completing the Second Option.

To date Cameco has incurred Exploration Expenditures on the Properties amounting to $5,496,505 pursuant to the First Option.

Subsequent to year end, Cameco informed the Corporation that they elected not to fund exploration expenditures in 2017 pursuant to the First Option. As a way forward, on March 6, 2017 the Corporation and Cameco signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) involving the termination of the Option Agreement, and proceeding to form a joint venture (JV). To this end, Uravan has granted Cameco a 25% participating interest as equity compensation for the approximate $5,500,000 in exploration expenditures incurred on the Halliday/Stewardson projects and Uravan retains a 75% participating interest and is the operator of the H/S Joint Venture.

On July 3, 2015, the Corporation staked two additional claims in the Stewardson Lake area (the "Stewardson Extension") covering 25,041 acres. These claims are owned 100% by the Corporation. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Corporation incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures amounting to $152,065 on or before the second anniversary and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $152,065 each year from the second to the tenth anniversary date of the claims and $243,442 each year from the eleventh anniversary and all subsequent years over the term of the claim.

Transactions with Related Parties

Payments made to directors of the Corporation during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 for the provision of consultancy services were as follows:

	Consulting fees included in 2016:		Consulting fees included in 2015:		
	Exploration & Evaluation Asset	General and Administrative Expenses	Exploration & Evaluation Asset	General and Administrative Expenses	Share Based Payments
Officers and directors	$ 22,219	$ -	$ 79,125	$ 27,250	$ 22,400

Of these amounts, $750 (December 31, 2015 - $10,250) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2016. All amounts owing to directors and officers are unsecured. The payments detailed above represent all amounts paid to officers and directors as executive compensation. Officers consist of the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, who are both also directors.

Off-Statement of financial position Arrangements

The Corporation has no "off-statement of financial position arrangements".

Proposed Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Corporation from time to time conducts geological reconnaissance and property evaluation for possible acquisition and considers proposals from other companies for optioning its own properties. These potential acquisitions and proposals, which are generally subject to Board, regulatory and possibly shareholder approvals, may involve future payments, share issuance and property work commitments or the reduction of its existing mineral interest. These future obligations or option proposals are usually contingent in nature and generally the Corporation controls the obligations it wants to incur or proposals it wished to continue with.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates are assumptions made by the Corporation about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting assumption is made. Key areas where management has made complex or subjective judgments (often as a result of matters that are inherently uncertain) include, among others, the fair value of certain assets; recoverability of mineral properties and deferred costs; environmental and asset retirement obligations; stock-based compensation; and income taxes. Actual results could differ from these and other estimates, the impact of which would be recorded in future periods.

Management Report on Financial Statements

The accompanying Financial Statements and related financial information are the responsibility of Uravan management and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and include amounts based on estimates and judgments. Financial information included elsewhere in this report is consistent with the financial statements.

Our independent registered chartered accountants, Meyers Norris Penny LLP, provided an audit of the annual Financial Statements, as reflected in their report for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Financial Statements are approved by the Board of Directors as a whole acting as the audit committee. The Financial Statements and MD&A are also analyzed by the Board of Directors together with management and are approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board of Directors as audit committee has the duty to review critical accounting policies and significant estimates and judgments underlying the Financial Statements as presented by management, and to approve the fees of the independent registered chartered accountants.

Meyers Norris Penny LLP has full and independent access to the audit committee to discuss their audit and related matters.

New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards are not yet effective, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Corporation does not intend to early adopt any of the following amendments to existing standards and does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the financial statements, unless otherwise noted.

- **Revenue –** In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which replaces International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts", and related interpretations. The standard is required to be adopted either retrospectively or using a modified transition approach for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 15 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 15 has not yet been determined.
- **Financial instruments –** In July 2014, the IASB completed the final elements of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". The standard supersedes earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9, as amended, includes a principle-based approach for classification and measurement of financial assets, a single 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Corporation does not intend to early adopt IFRS 9. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 has not yet been determined.
- **Leases** – In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 "Leases", which replaces IAS 17 "Leases". For lessees applying IFRS 16, a single recognition and measurement model for leases would apply, with required recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if the entity is also applying IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 16 has not yet been determined.

Financial Assets and Liabilities and Related Risk Management

The fair values of accounts receivable, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The Corporation's investment and cash and cash equivalents are classified as held-for-trading. The Corporation's cash and cash equivalents are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position. The Corporation designated its accounts receivable and deposits as loans and other receivables and are recorded at amortized cost on the statement of financial position. The Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and are recorded at amortized cost on the statement of financial position.

The Corporation is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The source of risk exposure and how each is managed is outlined below.

Credit Risk

The Corporation is exposed to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and deposits. At December 31, 2016, the maximum exposure to credit risk, as represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets, was:

Cash and cash equivalents	$	315,182
Accounts receivable, excluding GST recoverable		1,431
	$	316,613

Accounts receivable is comprised of both trade and non-trade accounts. Trade accounts receivable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established when there is a reasonable expectation that the Corporation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The Corporation's invoices are due when rendered. The carrying amount of the trade accounts receivable is reduced through the use of the allowance account, and the amount of any increase in the allowance is recognized in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Trade accounts receivable of $1,431 relate to amounts due relating to costs incurred under the Cameco option agreement. Non-trade accounts receivable relate to amounts recoverable from the government of Canada for GST. Deposits consist of a rent deposit.

The Corporation does not hold any collateral as security. As at December 31, 2016, the Corporation did not have any impaired accounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from our general funding needs and in the management of the Corporation's assets, liabilities and mineral property expenditure requirements. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources meet its commitments and obligations as they come due in a cost-effective manner. In managing its liquidity risk, the Corporation has access to its cash and equivalents.

All of the Corporation's financial liabilities, being the balance of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, are due within the current year. The Corporation does not have any contractual financial liabilities with payments required beyond the current year.

Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that financial instrument fair values will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The significant market risks to which the Corporation is exposed are interest rate risks. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk exposure within acceptable limits to maximize returns.

Interest Rate Risk

With respect to cash and cash equivalents, the Corporation's primary objective is to ensure the security of principal amounts invested and provide for a high degree of liquidity, while achieving an acceptable return.

The interest rate risk relating to the Corporation's investments in interest bearing securities at December 31, 2016 is negligible.

Fair Value

The fair values of accounts receivable, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price plus, other than for held-for-trading assets, directly attributable transaction costs.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, the date on which the Corporation receives or delivers the asset.

Risks and Uncertainties - Environmental, Regulatory, Capital Markets, Investment Activities and Others

The Corporation operates as a mineral explorer in the mining industry that is Canada wide in scope. Mineral exploration involves considerable financial and technical risk. Substantial time and expenditures are usually required to make a discovery and to establish economic ore reserves. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration properties and programs planned by the Corporation will result in an economic mineral discovery and development. Accordingly, success in achieving the objectives of the Corporation is affected by many circumstances over which the Corporation has no control. There is inherent risk in the exploration for mineral resources that is unavoidable. Also, there are risks associated with political instability, the impact of commodity prices on the valuation of mineral properties and share prices and general changes in economic conditions and the ability of the Corporation to obtain LUPs on its mineral properties.

The Corporation's mineral exploration activities have to be financed either through joint ventures or in the capital markets through the sale of its Common Shares. The ability of the Corporation to raise exploration funds in the capital markets is highly dependent on the value the market places on the Corporation's mineral properties and the strength of the metal markets. The value the market places on the Corporation's mineral exploration properties is directly related to the grade and thickness of the contain mineralization being reported and the potential to develop these mineral values into an economic deposit.

Management and Corporate Matters

The Corporation is dependent on a small number of key personnel. The loss of any of these people could have an adverse effect on the Corporation.

Forward Looking Statements

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and foregoing MD&A may contain forward looking statements including those describing the Corporation's future plans and including the expectations of management that a stated result or condition will occur. Any statement addressing future events or conditions necessarily involves inherent risk and uncertainty. Actual results can differ materially from those anticipated by management at the time of writing due to many factors, the majority of which are beyond the control of the Corporation and its management. The Corporation does not undertake any obligation to publicly update forward looking information except as required by applicable securities law.

URAVAN MINERALS INC.

Signed *"Larry Lahusen"*
CEO and Director