(formerly Golden Reign Resources Ltd.)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the year ended April 30, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand Mako Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Mako"), the operations, financial performance, and current and future business environment. This MD&A is intended to supplement and complement our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2019, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards.

Additional information regarding Mako, including the risks related to our business and those that are reasonably likely to affect our financial statements in the future, is contained in our continuous disclosure materials, including our most recent consolidated financial statements and Management Information Circular, which are available on the Company's website at www.makominingcorp.com and under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A has been prepared as of August 28, 2019. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Mako Mining Corp. (formerly Golden Reign Resources Ltd.) was incorporated on April 1, 2004 under the laws of the Yukon Territory and continued into British Columbia under the *British Columbia Corporations Act.* The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "MKO".

On November 9, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. (the "Marlin Transaction"). Subsequent to the Marlin Transaction, the Company's principal business activities are the production of gold in Mexico and the acquisition, exploration, and development of exploration and evaluation assets in Nicaragua.

The Company owns a fully permitted open-pit heap leach mine, La Trinidad, located in Sinaloa State, Mexico. Subsequent to January 31, 2019, it was determined through a comprehensive geological/engineering study that a portion of the pit at La Trinidad would not be accessible to continue mining operations as a result of pit instability incurred during the hurricane event in late 2018. As a result, the Company has ceased mining activities. The Company will be processing the remaining ounces on the leach pad during 2020.

In Nicaragua, the San Albino gold deposit, located within the San Albino-Murra Property, is the Company's most advanced project. It was a historical small-scale underground gold producer, commencing production in the early 1900's and operating on and off until approximately 1940, reportedly processing 10 tons per day of 1 oz/t gold material. Development and operation of San Albino is the strategic first step in the establishment of a gold camp potentially hosting multiple high-grade, open-pittable deposits.

The Company will be focusing its operations on further exploration and development of its San Albino deposit. The San Albino deposit is a high-margin gold project with an estimated average mined grade of 8.02 g/t gold equivalent, (April 29, 2015 Preliminary Economic Assessment) and an open pit average mined grade of over 7.00 g/t gold equivalent. Once in production, projected free cash flow from San Albino of approximately $20 million per year is anticipated to fund exploration on Mako's prospective 138 square kilometer ("km") land package in Nicaragua.

On July 23, 2019, the Company completed a rights offering, raising total aggregate gross proceeds of $27,001,718. The Company intends to use the net proceeds to commence construction at San Albino, fund working capital requirements associated with its development, and for ongoing exploration. Completion of the development of San Albino will require additional capital. The Company plans to pursue additional financing alternatives, which it is currently considering, by December 31, 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

Significant events and operating highlights for the three months ended April 30, 2019, and up to the date of this MD&A include the following:

- On March 8, 2019 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement issuing 30 million common shares of the Company at a price of $0.15 per share for gross proceeds of $4.5 million;
- On July 23, 2019, the Company completed a rights offering whereby the Company issued 270 million common shares of the Company for gross proceeds of $27 million; and
- As at the date of this MD&A the Company has a cash balance of $24 million.

	Three months ended April 30,			Year ended April 30,		
Financial Performance	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**
Revenue	$5,320,281	-	n/a	$10,568,987	-	n/a
Loss for the period	13,766,041	661,956	13,104,085	35,810,894	3,916,414	31,894,480
Operating cash outflow before changes in non-cash working capital	177,183	1,113,961	(936,778)	8,833,821	3,802,726	5,031,095

Financial Condition	**April 30, 2019**	**April 30, 2018**
Cash and cash equivalents	$4,511,536	$1,072,150
Working capital (deficit)[i]	(10,855,145)	(656,711)
Total assets	24,456,386	6,961,811
Equity (deficit)	(12,636,154)	5,197,380

(i) Working capital calculated as current assets less current liabilities

	Three months ended April 30,			Year ended April 30,		
Operating Data	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**
Gold produced (ozs.)	3,243	-	n/a	6,025	-	n/a
Gold sold (ozs.)	3,080	-	n/a	6,243	-	n/a
Average realized gold price (C$ per oz.)	C$1,727	-	n/a	C$1,693	-	n/a
Average realized gold price (US$ per oz.)	US$1,297	-	n/a	US$1,270	-	n/a

OPERATIONS REVIEW

		2019			
		FY[1]	Q4	Q3[2]	Nov. 9, 2018
Production					
Gold dore	ozs.	6,025	3,243	2,782	n/a
Inventories[3]					
Estimated recoverable gold in stockpile	ozs.	1,702	1,702	469	1,500
Estimated recoverable gold on leach pad	ozs.	8,462	8,462	4,706	5,977
Gold dore	ozs.	335	335	209	590
Sales					
Gold dore	ozs.	6,243	3,080	3,163	n/a

(1) The full-year figure may not equal the sum of the quarters due to rounding.
(2) From the date of the Marlin Transaction (November 9, 2018) through to January 31, 2019.
(3) Recoverable gold calculated using an estimated leach pad/ADR plant recovery rate of 60% and an estimated refining recovery rate of 97%. Actual production may differ from estimates.

During the period, the Company's sole operating mine was the Taunus deposit at the La Trinidad Mine, located in Sinaloa State, Mexico. The mine was acquired as part of the Marlin Transaction and, as such, the Company has only included the La Trinidad Mine operations from November 9, 2018 onwards. Mining operations ceased at the end of March 2019.

The La Trinidad Area consists of nine claims of mineral concessions that are either owned by, or optioned to, the Company. The La Trinidad Area is located in a region having excellent infrastructure and it is less than 100 km southeast of Mazatlán.

Based on a comprehensive geological/engineering study completed during the fourth quarter 2019, it was determined that a portion of the pit at La Trinidad would not be accessible as a result of pit instability incurred during the hurricane event in late 2018. (see Company's press release dated April 1, 2019). The Company ceased mining operations during March 2019. Stockpiled ore was crushed and stacked to the leach pad through to the end of May 2019. The Company intends to process the remaining ounces on the leach pad during fiscal 2020.

Mining operations ceased at the end of March 2019. Most of the crushing plant has been moved from the site and will either be sold or used at San Albino. Any equipment used for Nicaragua will incrementally lower the capital cost of the San Albino project.

To date, the Company has been unsuccessful in receiving any insurance proceeds from the claim made due to the damages sustained at La Trinidad from Hurricane Willa in October 2018. Legal actions have commenced against the insurance provider and their reinsurers.

Discussions are underway with the mining contractor for La Trinidad and the Mexican government regarding significant payables still outstanding at the Company's Mexican subsidiary that holds La Trinidad. The Company believes that it has appropriately structured its Mexican subsidiary such that these liabilities do not extend outside of Mexico, whereby any proceeds from the sale of the equipment, or success in the insurance litigation, will be for the benefit of the Company. Notwithstanding this, constructive discussions are proceeding with the mining contractor with the goal of reaching a mutually acceptable settlement.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

The Company has a 100% interest in two mining properties – the San Albino Property and the El Jicaro Concession, which are located in north-central Nicaragua and cover an aggregate of 13,771 hectares (138 km^2). These properties have a long history of exploration and mining. Hundreds of historical mines and workings exist within the Corona de Oro Gold Belt, which is approximately 3 km wide by 20 km long and spans the entirety of the Company's land package.

San Albino Property, Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua

On September 12, 2017, the Company announced that it had received its environmental permit (the "Environmental Permit") for the development, construction and operation of up to a 500 ton per day operation at the San Albino Property. This permit was the final significant hurdle to moving the project forward. The Company had previously received its water use permit, forestry permit, mill permit, construction permit, soil use permit, road permit and waste disposal permit. Other governmental approvals will be sought as required.

Subsequent to April 30, 2019, preconstruction activities have commenced at the San Albino Property, and a 5,000-meter ("m") exploration drill program is underway outside of the known resource.

Once in production, the Company would be the third gold producer within Nicaragua and the high-grade, San Albino Property would be the first newly permitted commercial gold processing operation in the country in several years.

Las Conchitas Area

Las Conchitas is situated between two past-producers, the San Albino Mine and the El Golfo Mine. It lies only 500 m south of the proposed mine site for the San Albino Property.

The conceptual model for the Las Conchitas mineralization consists of multiple parallel quartz veins that dip gently to the northwest, associated with extensive shear and fault systems which represent feeders for mineralized fluids and a favourable environment for precious metal deposition. These characteristics are consistent with the model for orogenic gold-bearing veins, which can extend to depths in excess of a km. Drilling at the San Albino Property has already established down-dip continuity of gold mineralization for over 900 m and it still remains open. Gold mineralization is not restricted solely to quartz veins, but also occurs in the host rock (phyllite/schist) containing quartz veinlets.

2019 Drill Program

For details on all previously-reported drill results, please see the Company's filings on SEDAR.

The Company's drill program for the Current Period tested a portion of the four square km Las Conchitas area (four times the size of the San Albino deposit). The drill holes were shallow – with maximum depths not exceeding 100 m – to specifically target near-surface, open-pittable portions of the mineralized zones. Six newly discovered zones of mineralization within Las Conchitas area were evaluated with the drill program. The aim of the program was to test for continuity and extensions along strike and down dip of the mineralization exposed by the Company's recent trenching programs and to test for additional veins within the area. The ultimate goal is to acquire sufficient information towards delineating a mineral resource.

The Company initially completed 49 shallow drill holes totaling 2,191.74 m in the San Pablo, Mina Francisco, Intermediate, Las Dolores, Cruz Grande and Mina Bonanza Zones:

San Pablo Zone
The initial target at Las Conchitas was the San Pablo Zone. Six vertical drill holes and an angle hole were completed. The program was designed to confirm the continuity along a strike length of 250 m and to test the down dip extent of the San Pablo mineralized structure. All drill holes intersected the mineralized zone at approximately 30 m vertical depth. The zone lies within a highly altered shear zone and it appears to be brecciated, containing quartz stringers and quartz fragments.

In addition, the Company re-opened and re-sampled two of six trenches completed in 2011. In one of these trenches, the entrance of a collapsed tunnel was exposed, enabling sampling of the quartz vein. Another trench was excavated to test an anomalous soil geochemical target situated approximately 100 m west of the San Pablo Zone. This trenching exposed

a vein parallel to the strike of the San Pablo mineralization. This newly discovered zone was named the Tirado Zone after the name of a collapsed tunnel situated approximately 130 m along strike northeast of the trench. This new zone clearly demonstrates the potential of discovering additional vein structures within the Las Conchitas area, very similar in nature to the one outlined at San Albino.

Intermediate/Mina Francisco Zones

Drilling at the Intermediate Zone confirmed the continuity of broad zones of surficial gold and silver mineralization, encountered in both quartz veining and country rock. Specifically, drilling confirmed extension and continuity of mineralization for an additional 150 m along strike and confirmed the down dip extension of the mineralization to 85 m. The Intermediate Zone has the potential to become a significant body of mineralization.

Mina Francisco drilling did not duplicate results from previous drilling and trenching. This zone needs to be re-examined and additional drilling is required to fully assess the zone and to determine if mineralization can be expanded and traced northwest from the historical underground working.

Las Dolores Zone

The drilling campaign initially applied widely-spaced drill holes covering approximately 600 m strike length at the Las Dolores Zone. Drilling was designed to locate sub-surface mineralization using the structural model derived elsewhere at Las Conchitas. The best results were returned in a vertical drill hole which intersected a compact vein, separated by narrow slivers of altered wall rock. The Company excavated two additional pits in the area to help determine structural attitudes of mineralization.

Drilling along the southwest extension of the Las Dolores Zone intersected a totally different style of mineralization. These drill holes contain intervals with extremely high silver values, anomalous tungsten (over 100 ppm) and elevated values of copper. The mineralization appears to occur in quartz stringers and their schist host rock.

Cruz Grande/Mina Bonanza Zones

The Cruz Grande Zone has been the subject of limited historical exploration despite the evidence of historic workings and the presence of several surficial gold showings within the area. Recent drilling at this zone has confirmed the Company's structural model, where parallel veins, with an overall northeast–southwest trend, occur within highly strained zones, containing various sulphides and visible gold. The drilling campaign was successful in intersecting considerably higher grades and greater widths than previously reported, and extended the surface mineralization to more than 50 m down dip.

During the drill campaign, the Company also sampled drill pads and sumps (for return water). At the Cruz Grande Zone, sampling of the host rock (phyllite) containing quartz veinlets and narrow veins (0.1-0.2 m wide) confirmed gold mineralization immediately at the surface. Drill intersection modeling shows a branching or anastomosing structure with two or three separate veins. This narrow veining and branching of the mineralized zone at the surface may explain the lack of interest by the previous explorers. The veins could potentially be treated as a single wide zone amenable to open pit mining.

The Mina Bonanza Zone comprises two historical collapsed tunnels and several exploration pits, possibly developed in the late 1940's and early 1950's. These workings targeted surficial quartz veins, characterized by high-grade gold mineralization. In order to allow better definition and delineation of the mineralized shoots, the Company excavated an exploration pit and systematically sampled it. Two vertical drill holes collared approximately 30 m northwest of the pit intersected the mineralized vein at only 3 m depth; as such, trenching appears to be a more adequate method of exploration for this zone. Follow up exploration will be conducted by trenching in this area of shallow dipping veins, closely following topography. Consequently, the Company intends to expose the entire area between these drill holes and the exploration pit.

Trenching and drilling to date suggests the presence of a local domal structure which may control the high-grade gold mineralization. The Cruz Grande and Mina Bonanza zones are located on opposing sides of a ridge and could reflect two limbs of the fold.

Fiscal 2020 Drill Program

For details on all previously-reported drill results, please see the Company's filings on SEDAR.

Following up on the fiscal 2019 drill program at Las Conchitas, a 5,000 m exploration program is planned for fiscal 2020 and is currently underway.

At the El Limon Zone, the goal of this drill program was to test the strike and dip extension of the Mango Zone, where the Company intersected the highest gold grade drilled to date. To date the Company has completed 13 additional shallow drill holes totaling 1,060 m at the El Limon Zone with positive drill results (*see press release dated August 19, 2019*).

At the Las Dolores Zone, the goal of this drill program was to confirm and extend the near surface, high-grade mineralized shoot previously encountered in trenches and drill holes. To date, the Company has completed eight shallow drill holes totaling 369.75 me within the Las Dolores Zone with positive drill results (*see press release dated July 25, 2019*).

In addition, the Company completed 14 shallow drill holes totaling 827.30 m within the Mango Zone, also part of the Las Conchitas area. The drilling program at the Mango Zone confirmed a near-surface, high-grade zone with a dip continuity of 400 m and a strike continuity of 150 m. The zone is open along strike and down dip. Importantly, drilling at the Mango Zone has intersected the highest gold grade drilled to date (*see press release dated May 6, 2019*).

Central & Northern Districts

The Central and Northern Districts of the San Albino Property host a number of highly prospective targets. Work to date in both areas has been preliminary in nature, however, a number of prospective targets have been identified within the structural corridor that spans our landholdings.

El Jicaro Concession, Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua

El Jicaro encompasses the southwest extension of the mineralized structures identified on the Corona de Oro Gold Belt. It covers an area of 5,071 hectares (51 km^2), nearly doubling the Company's land package in the region to an aggregate of 13,771 hectares (138 km^2). Several good exploration targets have been outlined on El Jicaro. The mapping and prospecting programs completed to date have defined four parallel zones of mineralization.

El Golfo

The Company plans to carry out a preliminary exploration program at the historic El Golfo mine, situated directly south and contiguous to Las Conchitas area, on its wholly-owned El Jicaro Concession. Exploration activities will include soil sampling, geological mapping and limited trenching.

TREND ANALYSIS

Selected Annual Information

	2019	2018 *(Restated)*	2017 *(Restated)*
Revenue	$10,568,987	-	-
Loss for the year	35,810,894	3,916,414	5,788,649
Basic & diluted loss per share	0.15	0.02	0.03
	April 30, 2019	**April 30, 2018**	**April 30, 2017**
Total assets	$24,456,386	$6,961,811	$11,027,529
Total non-current liabilities	2,806,147	-	-

The Marlin Transaction was a transformative event for the Company. With the addition of the La Trinidad Mine in Mexico, the Company immediately became a gold producer and began recognizing revenue and cost of sales. In addition, there was an associated increase in total assets, primarily due to acquired inventories and receivables, and an increase in non-current liabilities associated with recognizing a provision for reclamation and remediation. While the restructuring of the gold stream arrangement as part of the Marlin Transaction resulted in a $27.3-million loss during 2019, it removed a substantial encumbrance on the San Albino Property.

During 2019, the Company changed its accounting policy in respect of exploration and evaluation (E&E) expenditures. In accordance with the new accounting policy, all E&E expenditures are expensed, except for costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties, which are capitalized as E&E assets. When technical and commercial viability for a property has been determined, the E&E phase ends and the development phase begins. Development costs are capitalized as part of mining properties, plant and equipment. Previously, the Company capitalized all E&E expenditures. Management considers this accounting policy to provide more reliable and relevant information and believes that showing E&E expenditures separately on the statement of loss more accurately reflects the Company's activities and is comparable with peer companies. The change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively, with all relevant figures in the MD&A reflecting the change.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Fiscal Year 2019				Fiscal Year 2018			
	Q4	Q3 *(Restated)*	Q2 *(Restated)*	Q1 *(Restated)*	Q4 *(Restated)*	Q3 *(Restated)*	Q2 *(Restated)*	Q1 *(Restated)*
Revenue	$5,320,281	$5,248,706	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales	4,635,007	8,797,278	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross income (loss)	685,274	(3,548,572)	-	-	-	-	-	-
E&E expenses	3,464,759	1,588,748	1,209,743	932,983	438,106	1,028,100	892,558	786,345
G&A expenses	1,170,598	1,002,618	389,299	454,134	228,687	159,519	262,195	116,588
Other expenses (income)	9,715,620	12,411,363	505,217	2,175	(4,837)	12,084	(13,538)	10,606
Income tax expense	100,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	13,766,041	18,551,301	2,104,259	1,389,292	661,956	1,199,703	1,141,215	913,539
Basic & diluted loss per share	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00

Prior to the Marlin Transaction, the Company was focused on acquiring, exploring and developing exploration and evaluation assets in Nicaragua. With the acquisition of La Trinidad Mine in Mexico as part of the Marlin Transaction, which occurred early in the third quarter 2019, the Company began recognizing revenue and cost of sales. Furthermore, the Company saw an increase in G&A and other expenses associated with operating subsidiaries in multiple jurisdictions and increased corporate activities.

Volatile market conditions and the availability of financing may affect the Company's planned level of activity and development during fiscal 2020. The Company's E&E expenditures depend on the Company's operations and exploration prospects, as well as general market conditions relating to the availability of funding for resource companies. The Company's general and administrative ("G&A") expenditures are also related to the level of financing and development and exploration activities that are being conducted.

Other than as herein disclosed, the Company is not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events which are reasonably likely to have a material effect upon the Company's expenses, income from investing, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.

Market Trends

In recent years, the gold price has experienced high levels of volatility. During the year ended April 30, 2019, the gold price has ranged from US$1,178 to US$1,344 per oz. (Source: www.kitco.com).

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Financial Results

	Three months ended April 30, 2019	Fiscal Year ended April 30, 2019
Net loss for the 2018 period	$661,957	$3,916,414
Increase (decrease) in components of loss:		
Revenues	(5,320,281)	(10,568,987)
Cost of sales	4,635,007	13,432,285
E&E expenses	3,026,652	4,051,123
G&A expenses	941,911	2,249,660
Other expense (income)	9,720,457	22,630,060
Income tax expense	100,339	100,339
Net loss for the 2019 period	$13,766,041	$35,810,893

During the three-month period ended April 30, 2019 ("Current Quarter"), and the year ended April 30, 2019 ("Current Period"), the Company recognized both revenue and cost of sales associated with La Trinidad Mine, acquired as part of the Marlin Transaction during the third quarter 2019. There was no revenue or cost of sales recorded in the three-month period ended April 30, 2018 ("Comparative Quarter") and the year ended April 30, 2018 ("Comparative Period").

E&E expenses increased significantly in the Current Quarter over the Comparative Quarter due to expenditures incurred at La Trinidad Mine, as well as a ramp up of drilling activities at the Las Conchitas areas of the San Albino Property. For the Current Period, E&E expenses increased for the same reasons.

Other expenses increased primarily due to a loss on the extinguishment of gold stream arrangement of $15.3 million for the Current Quarter and $27.3 million for the Current Period. The loss arose due to the restructuring of the gold stream arrangement as part of the Marlin Transaction, with a preliminary loss recorded during the third quarter 2019 and, once finalized, the balance was recorded during the Current Quarter. Included in Other expenses was an offsetting foreign exchange gain of $4.8 million for the Current Quarter and $4.6 million for the Current Period.

The increase in G&A expenses reflects the Company's increased corporate activities in large part due to the Marlin Transaction and focus on moving San Albino into development.

Revenue

	Three months ended April 30,			Year ended April 30,		
	2019	**2018**	**Change**	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**
Revenue	$5,320,281	-	n/a	$10,568,987	-	n/a
Gold sold (ozs.)	3,080	-	n/a	6,243	-	n/a
Average gold price (C$ per oz.)	C$1,727	-	n/a	C$1,693	-	n/a
Average gold price (US$ per oz.)	US$1,297	-	n/a	US$1,270	-	n/a

Cost of sales

	Three months ended April 30,			Year ended April 30,		
	2019	**2018**	**Change**	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**
Production costs	$8,522,553	-	n/a	$15,436,955	-	n/a
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	($1,418,613)	-	n/a	$55,888	-	n/a
Total cost of production	$7,103,940	-	n/a	$15,492,843	--	n/a
Gold produced (ozs.)	3,243	-	n/a	6,025	-	n/a
Cost per ounce produced (C$/oz.)	2,191	-		2,571		n/a
Change in gold inventories	($2,584,994)	-	n/a	($2,521,603)	-	n/a
Royalties	$52,343	-	n/a	$365,155	-	n/a
Selling costs	$63,718	-	n/a	$95,890	-	n/a
Total cost of sales	$4,635,007	-	n/a	$13,432,285	-	n/a
Gold sold (ozs.)	3,080	-	n/a	6,243	-	n/a
Cost per ounce sold (C$/oz.)	1,505	-	n/a	2,151	-	n/a

During the Current Quarter, there was a reduction in the fair value assigned to mineral property, plant and equipment acquired as part of the Marlin Transaction. Depreciation, depletion and amortization recognized during the third quarter ended January 31, 2019 ("Q3 2019") was too high and, as a result, an adjustment was booked in the Current Quarter's cost of sales resulting in the credit shown in the table above. This adjustment explains the majority the variance between the Current' Quarter's cost per ounce produced ($2,191) and the Current Period's cost per ounce produced ($2,571).

Similarly, there was a reduction in the fair value assigned to gold inventories acquired as part of the Marlin Transaction. Based on the initial fair values assigned, there was a write down of inventory to net realizable value ("NRV") recognized during Q3 2019. The revised fair value assigned to gold inventories resulted in an adjustment in the Current Quarter that effectively reversed the previous write down to NRV. This adjustment is included in the Change in gold inventories value in the table above. This adjustment explains the variance between the Current Quarter's cost per ounce produced ($2,191) and cost per ounce sold ($1,505), as well as the variance between the Current Quarter's cost per ounce sold and the Current Period's cost per ounce sold ($2,151).

Exploration and evaluation expenses

Expenditures by property	**Three months ended April 30,**			**Year ended April 30,**		
	2019	**2018**	**Change**	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**
El Jicaro	$28,357	$33,253	($4,897)	$166,886	$118,832	$48,054
San Albino	1,381,813	404,853	976,960	4,447,829	3,026,278	1,421,551
La Trinidad	2,054,589	-	2,054,589	2,581,518	-	2,581,518
	$3,464,759	$438,106	$3,026,652	$7,196,233	$3,145,110	$4,051,123

The Current Period expenses at La Trinidad include accrued concession taxes, exploration work performed at a prospective area south of the Taunus pit at La Trinidad property, and exploration work on the Los Guadalupe, Cimarron, El Salti and El Salto Sur concessions. Current Period expenses at San Albino were primarily associated with the drill programs conducted at Las Conchitas areas.

General and administrative expenses

	Three months ended April 30,			**Year ended April 30,**		
	2019	**2018**	**Change**	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**
Management and consulting fees	$837,938	-	$837,938	$1,172,558	-	$1,172,558
Salaries and benefits	(151,800)	131,980	(283,780)	531,473	335,186	196,287
General office expenses	140,720	66,491	74,229	471,242	237,015	234,227
Accounting and legal	264,517	14,416	250,101	484,853	90,088	394,765
Stock-based compensation	-	15,800	(15,800)	277,300	104,700	172,600
Directors' fees	79,223	-	79,223	79,223	-	79,223
	$1,170,598	$228,687	$941,911	$3,016,649	$766,989	$2,249,660

G&A expenses for the Current Quarter increased compared to the Comparative Quarter primarily due to an increase management and consulting fees related to the new interim chief finance officer, chief operating officer and accounting staff and other consultants for the Marlin Transaction. In addition, there was a reclassification of expenses to management and consulting fees from salaries and benefits during the Current Quarter resulting in the credit in salaries and benefits. The increase in accounting and legal expenses is also related to the Marlin Transaction. Beginning in the Current Quarter, directors' fees were paid.

For the Current Period, the increase in G&A expenses is primarily attributed to the Marlin Transaction, which resulted in a general increase in all expenses. In particular, management and consulting fees increased due to the new interim chief finance officer, chief operating officer and accounting staff and other consultants for the Marlin Transaction. Salaries and benefits also increased as the Company recorded severance payments.

Other (expense) income

	Three months ended April 30,			Year ended April 30,		
	2019	**2018**	**Change**	**2019**	**2018**	**Change**
Loss on extinguishment of gold stream arrangement	($15,309,408)	-	n/a	($27,262,691)	-	n/a
Transaction costs	(29,388)	-	n/a	(682,832)	-	n/a
Accretion and interest expense	(15,587)	-	n/a	(231,565)	-	n/a
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	4,776,586	4,528	4,772,058	4,617,131	(26,341)	4,643,472
Interest income	$862,177	$309	$861,868	$925,582	$22,026	$903,556

The loss on the extinguishment of the gold stream arrangement for the Current Quarter arose as a result of revisions to the preliminary allocation of the purchase price consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the Marlin Transaction. A preliminary loss was recorded during the third quarter 2019, with the balance recorded during the Current Quarter.

Transaction costs include accounting and legal services required for the completion of the Marlin Transaction.

Accretion and interest expense for the Current Period is primarily comprised of $156,055 of interest expense on the advance of $4.0 million from Marlin prior to the completion of the Marlin Transaction. Any interest accruing subsequent to the Marlin Transaction was eliminated on consolidation. The balance for the Current Period relates to accretion on the Provision for reclamation and remediation at the La Trinidad Mine.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arise from the translation of foreign-denominated transactions and balances into the relevant functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. There are significant foreign-denominated intercompany balances held by certain subsidiaries of the Company. Fluctuations between the functional currency of the subsidiary and the currency of the intercompany balance result in significant non-cash, unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses. These unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated net income of the Company.

Interest income for the Current Quarter and Current Period primarily relates to the inflationary increase and interest earned on the IVA receivable.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Financial condition

	April 30, 2019	**April 30, 2018**
Cash and cash equivalents	$4,511,536	$1,072,150
Working capital (deficit)	($10,855,145)	($656,711)

Cash and cash equivalents increased by $3.4 million during the Current Period, as the Company received $4.5 million of cash as part of the Marlin Transaction, received an advance of $4.0 million from Marlin prior to the completion of the Marlin Transaction, and raised $4.4 million from the issuance of shares. These factors were offset by cash outflows associated with the Company's significant exploration program and operating losses at La Trinidad Mine.

The working capital deficit increased significantly during the Current Period. The primary contributors were the working capital deficit of $2.5 million acquired as part of the Marlin Transaction and $9.2 million of cash used in operating activities

(before changes in non-cash working capital). These factors were partially offset by the increase in cash as a result of the advance from Marlin and net proceeds from the share issuance.

Cash flows

	Year ended April 30,		
	2019	**2018** *(Restated)*	**Change**
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	($8,833,821)	($3,802,726)	($5,031,095)
Changes in working capital	(389,914)	77,737	(467,651)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(9,223,735)	(3,724,989)	(5,498,746)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	4,228,924	(7,714)	4,236,638
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	8,397,200	22,194	8,375,006
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	36,997	44,863	(7,866)
	$3,439,386	($3,665,646)	$7,105,032

Prior to completion of the Marlin Transaction, the Company did not derive any revenues from operations. However, commencing November 9, 2018, the Company is generating revenue from La Trinidad Mine in Mexico.

Net cash flows used in operations during the Current Period reflect the cash components of mining operations at La Trinidad Mine, as well as E&E expenses, G&A expenses and Other expenses.

The cash provided by investing activities was primarily due to cash acquired as part of the Marlin Transaction.

Financing activities during the Current Period reflect $4.4 million in net proceeds from the issuance of shares and $4.0 million recorded in respect of an advance received from Marlin.

Liquidity

As at April 30, 2019, the Company's total liquidity was $4.5 million, entirely comprised of cash and cash equivalents. The Company has no "standby" lines of credit. The Company had a working capital deficit of $10.9 million and a deficit of $78.6 million as at April 30, 2019, and negative operating cash flows before changes in working capital of $8.8 million and a net loss of $35.8 million for the Current Period.

Subsequent to the end of the Current Period on July 23, 2019, the Company completed a rights offering whereby the Company issued 270,017,178 common shares of the Company for gross proceeds of $27 million.

The Company's financial performance is dependent upon many external factors. The Company expects that any revenues it may earn from its operations in the future will be from the sale of minerals. Both prices and markets for metals and minerals are cyclical, difficult to predict, volatile, and impacted by changes in domestic and international political, social and economic environments. In addition, the availability and cost of funds for exploration, development and production are difficult to predict. Changes in events could materially affect the financial performance of the Company.

The Company's mineral exploration activities to date have provided the Company with no sources of income and a history of losses and deficit positions. However, given the nature of its business, the results of operations as reflected in the net losses and losses per share do not provide meaningful interpretation of the Company's performance and valuation.

The Company is dependent on raising funds through the issuance of shares and/or debt instruments or disposing of interests it has in exploration and evaluation assets in order to finance further acquisitions, undertake exploration and development activities on exploration and evaluation assets and meet G&A expenses in the long term.

Capital resources

During the Current Period, $148,607 was spent on fixed assets for use in Nicaragua. There were no acquisitions at La Trinidad Mine in Mexico during the Current Period

The Company's contractual obligations and commitments as at April 30, 2019 relates to an operating lease agreement for its corporate head office premises. The approximate timing of payment is as follows:

	< 1 year	2 – 5 years	> 5 years
Operating leases	$41,126	-	-

Mako's primary objective is to bring the San Albino Property into production quickly and efficiently. To this end, the Company completed a rights offering on July 23, 2019, raising total aggregate gross proceeds of $27 million. The Company intends to use the net proceeds (after deducting estimated expenses of $231,000 associated with the rights offering), as follows:

Description of intended use of available funds listed in order of priority	
To commence the construction at San Albino	$23,000,000
Working capital associated with the development of San Albino	1,269,000
Ongoing exploration at San Albino	2,500,000
Total	$26,769,000

The Company will reallocate funds only for sound business reasons.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the costs of capital to an acceptable risk.

The capital structure of the Company currently consists of common shares. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions, its expected funding requirements, and risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's funding requirements are based on cash forecasts. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, debt and/or consider strategic alliances. Management reviews its capital management approach on a regular basis. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Outstanding securities

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company had 583,701,484 common shares issued and 50,160,000 options outstanding.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Key management compensation

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, and comprise the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, VP Exploration and Directors. The compensation to key management was as follows:

For the year ended April 30,	2019	2018
Director fees	$ 79,223	$ -
Salaries, consulting and management fees	970,436	583,200
Share-based compensation	242,000	88,500
Total	$ 1,291,659	$ 671,700

As at April 30, 2019, $76,773 (April 30, 2018 - $8,780) is owing to key management and is included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities.

Other related party transactions

Tes-Oro Mining Group, LLC ("Tes-Oro") is a private company controlled by the Company's Chief Operating Officer. Tes-Oro is a full-service engineering, procurement and construction management firm working exclusively with the Company. During the Current Period, the Company expensed fees relating to consulting services of $688,625. Amounts payable to Tes-Oro as at April 30, 2019 were $129,064. There were no transactions with Tes-Oro in the Comparative Quarter and Comparative Period.

RDLGEO Consulting, Inc ("RDLGEO") is a private company controlled by a director of the Company that provides geological technical advice services. During the Current Period, the Company incurred fees relating to consulting services of $28,448. There were no amounts payable to RDLGEO as at April 30, 2019. There were no transactions with RDLGEO in the Comparative Quarter and Comparative Period.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION AND TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the financial reporting date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statements of profit or loss.

The financial statements of entities that have a functional currency different from that of the Company ("foreign operations") are translated into Canadian dollars as follows: assets and liabilities – at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position, and income and expenses – at the average rate for the period (as this is considered a reasonable approximation to actual rates). All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income as currency translation differences and taken into a separate component of equity. The Company's Mexican and Nicaraguan subsidiaries functional currency is the US dollar.

When an entity disposes of its entire interest in a foreign operation, or loses control, joint control, or significant influence over a foreign operation, the foreign currency gains or losses in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the foreign operation are recognized in profit or loss. If an entity disposes of part of an interest in a foreign operation which

remains a subsidiary, a proportionate amount of foreign currency gains or losses in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary are reallocated between controlling and non-controlling interests.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES

Estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each period end. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant assumptions and judgments about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to the following areas:

- Fair value of business acquisitions;
- Estimated mineral resources;
- Ore in process;
- Deferred income taxes;
- Impairment of non-current assets;
- Reclamation and remediation provision;
- Capitalization of costs; and
- Functional currency determination.

See Note 4 of our Current Period annual audited financial statements for a detailed discussion of these accounting estimates and judgments.

Changes in accounting policies

During the Current Period, the Company initially applied new policies for revenue recognition and financial instruments. In addition, the Company changed its accounting policy for E&E expenditures. See Note 3 of our Current Period annual audited financial statements for a detailed discussion of the changes in accounting policies.

New standards not yet adopted

IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16"), was issued in January 2016 by the IASB. According to the new standard, all leases will be on the statement of financial position of lessees, except those that meet the limited exception criteria. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company expects IFRS 16 will result in the recognition of additional assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and a corresponding increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization and finance expenses and a decrease in production costs in the statement of income (loss). The Company also expects cash flows from operating activities to increase under IFRS 16 as lease payments will be recorded as financing outflows in the statement of cash flows. The Company has identified and collected data relating to existing agreements and has reviewed this information to identify which agreements are in scope for IFRS 16. Based on the review performed to date, the Company believes that the adoption of IFRS 16 will not have a material impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the financial statements and the respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS

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

TSX-V listed companies are not required to provide representations in the annual filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and (b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the IFRS.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's principal activity of mineral exploration and exploitation is generally considered to have high risk. It is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other mining exploration and development companies. The industry is capital intensive at all stages and is subject to variations in commodity prices, market sentiment, inflation and other risks. Until completion of the Marlin Transaction in early November 2018, the Company had no source of revenue other than interest income. Moving forward, the San Albino Property is expected to be largely financed by equity financings. The Company's mineral properties are located in Mexico and Nicaragua, which exposes the Company to risks associated with possible political or economic instability, changes to applicable laws, and impairment or loss of mining title or other mineral rights.

Some of the other significant risks are:

- Maintaining the Company's operating and development permits in good standing.
- Mineral resource amounts are estimates only and may be unreliable. The Company cannot be certain that any specified level of recovery of minerals from mineralized material will, in fact, be realized or that any of its mineral property interests or any other mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable ore body that can be economically exploited. Material changes in the quantity of mineralization, grade or stripping ratio or mineral prices may affect the economic viability of the properties;
- The junior resource market where the Company raises funds is extremely volatile, companies are subject to high level of competition for the same pool of investment dollars, and there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise adequate funds in a timely manner to conduct its business;
- Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to its exploration and evaluation assets there is no guarantee that the exploration and evaluation assets will not be subject to title disputes or undetected defects.
- The Company is subject to laws and regulations related to environmental matters, including provisions for reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company conducts its activities in

compliance with applicable environmental legislation and is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to its mineral property interests that may be the cause of material liability to the Company.

- There is no assurance that any countries in which Mako operates or may operate in the future will not impose restrictions or taxes on the repatriation of earnings to foreign entities.

An investment in the Company's common shares is highly speculative and subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Only those persons who can bear the risk of the entire loss of their investment should participate. An investor should carefully consider the risks described above and the other information filed with the Canadian securities regulators before investing in the Company's common shares. The risks described are not the only ones faced. Additional risks that the Company currently believes are immaterial may become important factors that affect the Company's business. If any of these risks occur, or if others occur, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed, and investors may lose all of their investment.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" (also referred to as "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of the Company's operating environment. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements.

In this MD&A, forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company at this time, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies that may cause the Company's actual financial results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied herein. Some of the material factors or assumptions used to develop forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the uncertainties associated with: regulatory and permitting considerations, financing of the Company's acquisitions and other activities, exploration, development and operation of mining properties and the overall impact of misjudgments made in good faith in the course of preparing forward-looking information as well as other risks and uncertainties referenced under "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors including those set out below and including those referenced in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this MD&A, and, as a result they may never materialize, prove incorrect or materialize other than as currently contemplated which could cause the Company's results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", "potential", "possible" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events, conditions or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of fact and may be forward-looking statements.

Numerous factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including without limitation:

- financing, capitalization and liquidity risks;
- mineral exploitation and exploration program cost estimates;
- the nature and impact of drill results and future exploration;
- regulatory risks relating to mineral tenure, permitting, environmental protection, taxation, and royalties;
- volatility of currency exchange rates, metal prices and metal production;
- other factors referenced under "Risks and Uncertainties"; and

- other risks normally incident to the acquisition, exploration, development and operation of mining properties.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements, and investors should not infer that there has been no change in the Company's affairs since the date of this report that would warrant any modification of any forward-looking statements made in this document, other documents periodically filed with or furnished to the relevant securities regulators or documents presented on the Company's website. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this notice. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of assumptions or factors, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, subject to the Company's disclosure obligations under applicable Canadian securities regulations. Investors are urged to read the Company's filings with Canadian securities regulatory agencies, which can be viewed online at www.sedar.com.