

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2016
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Monument Mining Limited ("Monument" or the "Company") as of September 28, 2016 should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2016 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" and the non-GAAP performance measure "unit cash cost per ounce sold" that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein. All figures are in United States dollars unless otherwise noted. References to "C\$" or "CAD" are to Canadian dollars, "RM" are to Malaysian Ringgits and "AUD" are to Australian dollars.

Additional information relating to the Company's activities may be found on the Company's website at www.monumentmining.com and at www.sedar.com.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Fiscal 2016 Highlights

- 23,150oz of gold sold for gross revenue of \$23.60 million, of which 18,150oz sold for \$21.01 million (2015: 36,500oz sold for \$44.84 million) from production and 5,000oz sold for \$2.59 million (2015: nil) from settlement of a gold forward sale;
- Profit margin generated from gold production of \$5.53 million (2015: \$15.89 million);
- Cash cost per ounce ("oz") of \$606/oz (2015: \$587/oz);
- Ore processed increased by 4% to 0.99 million tonnes (2015: 0.95 million tonnes);
- Prefeasibility study wrapped up to final stages at Selinsing targeting completion in October 2016;
- Intec trial test-work progressed positively and is under Independent review; and
- Completed an early stage production plan at Murchison under review and construction commenced for long lead items.

1.2 Business Overview

Monument Mining Limited (TSX-V: MMY, FSE: D7Q1) is an established Canadian gold producer and mining asset developer. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Selinsing Gold Mine, and gold project portfolios of Selinsing and Murchison. Selinsing is located in Pahang State, within the Central Gold Belt of Western Malaysia, and is comprised of the Selinsing, Buffalo Reef, Felda Land and Famehub projects. Murchison is located in the Murchison region, Western Australia ("WA"), and is comprised of the Burnakura, Tuckanarra and Gabanintha projects. The Company also owns 100% of the Mengapur Polymetallic Project ("Mengapur Project") in Pahang State, Malaysia.

Monument's primary business activities include advancing its mineral projects from exploration stage to production stage and carrying out mining and processing operations to generate profit from sustainable precious metal and base metal production. Its main business objective is to increase its shareholders' value through building up a mineral property pipeline through acquisitions, exploration, development and production while mitigating associated business risks. The Company's long-term goal is to become a sustainable dividend paying, mid-tier gold, base metals and industrial mineral producer.

Monument has an experienced management team with a demonstrated ability to quickly build profitable operations. The Company employs approximately 240 people and is committed to the highest standards of environmental management, social responsibility, and health and safety for its employees and neighboring communities. Monument's Head Office is located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. It operates through its subsidiaries in Pahang State, Malaysia and Western Australia.

1.3 Review of Operations

The fiscal 2016 gold production generated mining operating profit of \$5.53 million at Selinsing Gold Mine. Cash flow from operating activities after changes in working capital was reduced to \$0.30 million from \$23.68 in fiscal 2015 mainly due to processing super low grade ore through the Selinsing Gold Plant in transition from oxide ore production to sulphide ore production, and delay of planned mining activities at Felda land which is expected to be resolved subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2016. The Company focused on sustainability of gold production including completion of a new resource evaluation and economics study for Selinsing under an updated NI43-101 technical report, and development of an early stage production plan for Murchison. A total of \$7.35 million (2015: \$14.79 million) was spent on these programs, comprised of \$3.03 million (2015: \$4.49 million) at Selinsing and \$3.80 million (2015: \$7.60 million) at Murchison. This was a main cause of the \$8.44 million reduction of cash flow in fiscal 2016.

At Selinsing the Company was monitoring and improving gold production productivity; in parallel implementing focused exploration programs to increase mineable gold inventory, expediting the process of mining start-up preparation at Felda Land for extraction from the oxide orebody, and completing the Intec pilot plant testwork, the results from which will be used to update the consolidated gold resources over the Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda Land that may potentially extend the life of mine for the Selinsing Gold Mine with sustainable production pending completion of the NI43-101 technical report update.

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At Murchison, the Company focused on building a second gold production site to diversify its single cash flow generation. The Company has finalized the Burnakura production plan including pre-production site preparation, mining optimization, construction scheduling and management subsequent to the fiscal 2016.

Following completion of the mineral resource estimate for the Alliance/New Alliance ("ANA") gold deposit in a NI43-101 Technical Report filed in April 2015 (Amended in August 2015), fiscal 2016 exploration and mining development programs have completed an internal economic study on Burnakura early stage production including regional geology, historical drill data, further confirmation extension and resource definition drilling over deposits to the north of Alliance and New Alliance ("NOA") and further drill targets at the Burnakura area. The Company focused its exploration at the NOA and Tuckanarra deposits for fiscal 2016 where the majority of historical resources were reported, aiming to study the possibility of developing several open pits, which might provide economic viability for the Burnakura gold production comprising of heap leach and CIL processing operations.

During fiscal 2016, the Company has maintained a clean balance sheet with no debt. The Company's primary strategy remains to obtain and build high quality gold portfolios through acquisitions and development. It has continued looking for new acquisition opportunities based on risk profiles. It has also continued to reinvest free cash in exploration and development to increase value of its owned assets. These efforts would form a foundation to support sustainable production and future growth.

Looking forward, based on fiscal 2016's business progress and development success, the Company expects to complete a prefeasibility in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 at Selinsing, and start up construction of Phase IV Sulphide circuit in early 2017. It will implement the early stage production plan at Murchison targeting commercial production in fiscal 2017. In the meantime, it will initiate a deep drilling program at Burnakura developing a long term underground mining opportunity. The Company is seeking disciplined funding for these projects with a potential combination of equity and debt.

1.3.1 Acquisitions

Earn-In and Joint Venture on Matala Gold Project

On February 7, 2016, the Company announced that it entered into an "Earn-In and Shareholders Agreement" with Afrimines Resources S.A.R.L ("Afrimines") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Regal Sud Kivu S.A.R.L ("Regal") to earn up to 90% joint venture interest in the Matala Gold Project. Afrimines and Regal are both incorporated and operated in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"), where Regal holds a 100% interest in the Matala Gold Project. The transaction was subject to approval from the TSX Venture Exchange.

On May 9, 2016, the Company announced that it will not proceed with the Matala Transaction and will continue to review a number of opportunities it has in its search for high quality gold assets in the DRC and elsewhere.

1.3.2 Development

Intec Technology and Commercialization Testwork

In February 2015, the Company acquired an interim license ("Interim License") from Intec International Projects Pty Ltd ("Intec"), under which Monument has the right to exploit and test the Intec Technology in respect of both copper and gold processes, and to use the Selinsing Gold Plant as an alpha site. The decision was based on a "Conceptual Study: Use of the Intec Process as Pre-Treatment Step to Conventional Cyanidation of Buffalo Reef Concentrate" completed by DCS Technology in February 2014. The study indicated that the Intec Technology, among other alternatives, may provide an economic solution to treat sulphide materials through Monument's Selinsing Gold Plant and for other gold projects.

The Intec test work contains a four-stage program including: laboratory trial testwork, the pilot plant trial testwork, building a demonstration plant, and building a commercial plant. The Intec laboratory testwork was completed in fiscal 2015, which successfully demonstrated the technical ability of Intec to recover gold from the sulphide material on a bench scale.

The second stage of Intec testwork commenced in fiscal 2016. The pilot plant was constructed in the first quarter to demonstrate two main aspects of the process: bench scale batch testwork results can be duplicated in a continuous flow process and the process can be successfully scaled-up. Two trial runs were conducted through fiscal 2016.

The results from the first trial were announced in February 2016, achieving "steady state" for 7 days where various parameters were tested using different sulphide feed stock materials drawn from selected ore samples in Buffalo Reef. The second trial of the pilot run was carried out following recommendations by Orway Mineral Consultants (WA) Pty Ltd ("Orway") of Perth, Western Australia who was engaged by Monument to oversee and report on the pilot plant operation. The second trial is to test the response of ores containing varying amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite using sulphide ores from Buffalo Reef. It will allow the effects on overall gold recovery of sulphide pre-concentration by flotation methods to be compared with the first trial on gravity concentrate. The second pilot run was completed in July 2016 subsequent to the fiscal year, and was able to demonstrate in the first batch that the Intec Process completely dissolved pyrite, thus liberating gold from this type of material and making it available for recovery by conventional carbon in leach ("CIL") methods. The pilot plant campaign did not, however, complete satisfactorily and only operated batchwise due to mechanical issues.

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Generation of the flotation concentrate from Buffalo Reef representative metallurgical drill program core samples for the second pilot plant campaign showed that on average more than 80% of gold was recovered into the concentrate. The concentrate was fed to the Intec Process pilot plant which, in the first batch using specific parameters, resulted in liberation of 86% of gold from the concentrate. Subsequent batches were adversely affected due to lack of aeration. Further testwork is ongoing to recover the gold from the flotation tails which will be addressed in the Orway program mentioned below and is expected to potentially increase overall gold recovery.

Subsequent to fiscal 2016, an independent metallurgical testwork program at a bench scale level was designed by Orway and was carried out independently by Orway and the Company in parallel following the same protocols. This will provide an independent confirmation of the recoveries of gold from sulphide resources that is planned to be mined from Buffalo Reef using the Intec Process technology. Capital and operating costs will also be developed for the Intec Process, in comparison with biological, and acid leaching process as alternatives, and will be included in the study for the recovery of gold from Buffalo Reef sulphide mineralization.

ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd ("ALS") in Perth Western Australia and Burnie, Tasmania are nominated by Orway and was engaged to undertake this work. The ALS Laboratory in Burnie has been set up to be able to accommodate a large range of testwork programs, specifically including the Intec Process.

The quantity of flotation concentrate generated for the second pilot plant campaign and representative of the Buffalo Reef resources will enable the above metallurgical testwork program, under the control of Orway, to be conducted using the same feedstock. Subject to results, this may lead to a further pilot plant run for which there is still more than 800 kg of the same concentrate sample on hand at the Selinsing site laboratory.

Monument is encouraged by the results of metallurgical testwork programs undertaken at the Selinsing site in-house laboratory to date and will announce the results of the above independent testwork program when completed, which is expected by December 2016.

Burnakura Project

The production strategy is to develop and optimize open cut mine operations through Alliance/New Alliance ("ANA"), extended to North of Alliance ("NOA") and Federal City. Low grade ore will be processed through heap leach facilities, and high grade ore will be processed through the CIL plant. Both production processes are optimized to achieve maximum recoveries so that the contained gold could be recovered economically.

During fiscal 2016, the Company reviewed a "Proposal for Front End Engineering Design (FEED)" for the planned Burnakura heap leach/CIL production with capital expenditures ("CAPEX") and operating expenditures ("OPEX") prepared by Como Engineers Pty Ltd ("Como Engineers"); and concluded its initial internal economic study of the project. Based on these studies, the Company has made the decision to put the Burnakura Project into early stage production. As a result, the first purchase order for offsite design and refurbishment work totaling \$AUD1.06 million was placed to complete detailed engineering design, procurement and refurbishment of the crushing and screening plant upgrade and to supply drawings for the Burnakura Heap Leach project.

The Company continued to improve open pit mine optimization, and moved forward to develop a full implementation mine development plan, including project management and scheduling, site preparation and development, environmental and safety compliance. Project development will continue in areas, such as infrastructure, where the laboratory will be upgraded to enable a larger number of grade control samples to be completed on a daily basis. Communications and IT network upgrades have been completed. Warehousing software procedures are complete and procurement of first fill spares is underway. Administration, HSE and Security, workforce planning are in progress to support production.

The Company's production decision is not based on a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability. Therefore, there is increased uncertainty with economic and technical risks of failure associated with this project, including but not limited to the risk that mineral quantities and grades might be lower than expected, and construction or ongoing mining and milling operations are more difficult or more expensive than expected; production and economic variables may vary considerably, due to the absence of detailed economic and technical analysis prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. There is no guarantee that production will begin as anticipated or at all or that the production will be able to generate positive cash flow as anticipated in order to return the Company's capital investment.

1.3.3 Production

The fiscal 2016 gold production continued to process super low grade ore in transition toward treating sulphide ore. The Felda Land production was planned to commence in January 2016, however it was postponed due to timing of converting certain Felda Land to mining land. The conversion process was initiated and anticipated to complete by the second quarter of fiscal 2017. As a result, gold production for fiscal 2016, net of gold doré in transit and refinery adjustment, was 18,155oz (defined as good delivery gold bullion according to the London Bullion Market Association), a 50% decrease compared to 36,473oz in the previous year.

Due to super low grade mill feed, the gold recovery rate in fiscal 2016 was reduced to 67.4% from 82.4% and gold recovery decreased by 48% to 18,889oz from 36,567oz in the corresponding period of the previous year; average ore head grade decreased by 39% to 0.88/t Au from 1.45g/t Au in the prior year.

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Lack of stripping efficiency for the year also contributed to lower gold production, which has caused higher quantity of gold remaining in the circuit and it is expected to be fixed in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. As a result, inventory of work in progress increased to \$3.68 million at June 30, 2016 from \$1.47 million at the prior fiscal year June 30, 2015. Operations are investigating the matter and are taking action to improve water and carbon quality, heating and other factors to boost stripping efficiency.

The production and financial results for the three months and year ended June 30, 2016 are summarised in the following table:

Figure 1: Operating and Financial Results

Selinsing/Buffalo Reef		Three months ended		Year ended	
		June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Operating results	Unit				
Ore mined	t	110,943	161,033	423,011	421,845
Waste removed	t	545,710	853,421	2,489,500	3,196,553
Stripping ratio		4.92	5.30	5.89	7.58
Ore stockpiled	t	2,335,250	2,755,981	2,335,250	2,755,981
Ore processed	t	241,380	241,208	992,070	954,165
Average ore head grade	g/t Au	0.77	1.23	0.88	1.45
Process recovery rate	%	57.8	77.4	67.4	82.4
Gold recovery	oz	3,449	7,375	18,889	36,567
Gold production	oz	4,167	7,432	18,155	36,473
Gold sold	oz	4,200	8,600	23,150	36,500
Financial results					
Gold sales	US\$'000	5,128	10,370	23,595	44,838
Gross margin	US\$'000	532	4,495	5,530	15,893
<u>Average gold price</u>					
London Fix PM	US\$/oz	1,260	1,192	1,168	1,224
Monument realized ⁽¹⁾	US\$/oz	1,221	1,206	1,157	1,228
<u>Cash costs</u> ⁽²⁾					
Mining	US\$/oz	192	157	114	214
Processing	US\$/oz	566	318	437	313
Royalties	US\$/oz	71	64	51	63
Operations, net of silver recovery	US\$/oz	10	(15)	4	(3)
Total cash cost per ounce	US\$/oz	839	524	606	587

(1) Monument realized US\$/oz for the year ended June 30, 2016 excludes 5,000oz settled on Gold Forward Sale (Note 15).

(2) Total cash cost includes production costs such as mining, processing, tailing facility maintenance and camp administration, royalties and operating costs such as storage, temporary mine production closure, community development cost and property fees, net of by-product credits. Cash cost excludes amortization, depletion, accretion expenses, capital costs, exploration costs and corporate administration costs.

During fiscal 2016 the Company sold a total of 18,150oz of gold at an average realized price of \$1,157 per ounce for gross revenue of \$21.01 million excluding the 5,000oz settled on the Gold Forward Sale (Note 15), compared to 36,500oz of gold sold at \$1,228 per ounce for \$44.84 million in the corresponding period last year. The average London Fix PM gold price for the year was \$1,168 per ounce (2015: \$1,224 per ounce). Mining operations at Selinsing generated a fiscal 2016 profit margin of \$5.53 million (2015: \$15.89 million), included in the profit margin was a net loss in the amount of \$0.23 million that resulted from the Gold Forward Sale settlement (Note 15).

Cash cost per ounce increased by 3% to \$606/oz from \$587/oz, mainly due to an increase in processing cost per ounce that reflects the lower gold recoveries from SLG materials, it was partially offset by lower of mining cost, due to SLG ore was reclassified from waste to ore that lowered weighted average mining rates. The decrease in mining cost per ounce was mainly attributed to reclassification of super low material to ore from waste, and the increase in processing cost per ounce was partly due to higher quantities of reagents used in processing leachable sulphide ore.

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Figure 2: Gold production and cash costs per ounce

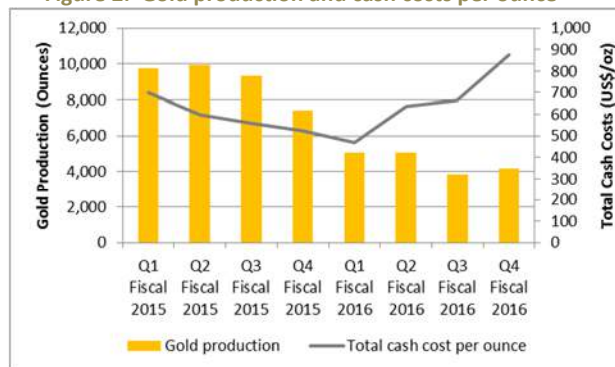
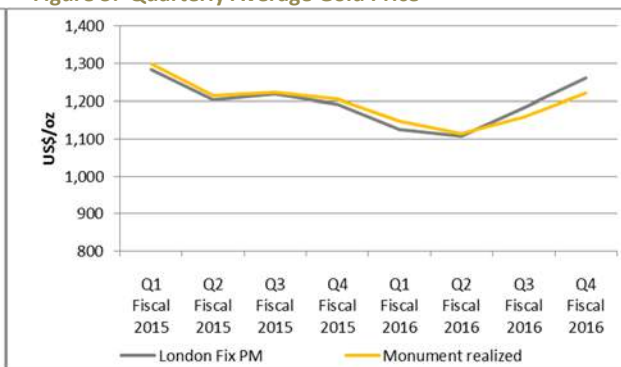


Figure 3: Quarterly Average Gold Price



1.3.4 Finance

Gold Forward Sale Contract Settlement

The Company entered into a gold forward sale contract resulting in the advance of \$4.78 million (CAD\$5.00 million) on August 11, 2010 for the settlement for 5,000 ounces of physical gold by August 12, 2015 ("Gold Forward Sale"). In addition, 5,000,000 common share purchase warrants were issued to the lender on closing of the Gold Forward Sale. Each share purchase warrant was exercisable at CAD\$0.50 per share, expiring five years from the date of issuance. The warrants must be either exercised or otherwise expire on a pro-rata basis within 30 days of the delivery of gold by the Company.

Net proceeds after subtracting transaction costs amounted to \$4.25 million and were first allocated to the derivative warrants' liability component for \$1.66 million based on the estimated fair value with the residual value being allocated to deferred revenue for \$2.59 million.

The Gold Forward Sale was settled for 5,000 ounces of gold delivered on August 12, 2015 at \$1,119 per ounce with no warrants being exercised. As a result, the Company has recognized the \$2.59 million of deferred revenue, offset by \$2.83 million cost of gold sold for a \$0.23 million loss on settlement. The derivative warrants' liabilities were accreted to earnings over past five years and expired accordingly.

1.3.5 Exploration

Malaysia

The 2016 exploration programs included resource definition drilling at Buffalo Reef Central ("BRC") and Felda Land and focused on replacement of gold inventory to sustain and extend mine life. Geological and economic studies were carried out in parallel to deliver an updated NI43-101 technical report targeting completion in October 2016.

Drilling activities during the year were focused at BRC and Felda Land for resource definition and the metallurgical drill program for the Intec Project. Utilising two in-house Desco core drill rigs and one contracted drill rig, resource and exploration drilling comprised a total of 48 DD holes for 7,189m and a total 41 RC holes for 4,157m. Resource definition drilling produced 12,024 core and chip samples and metallurgical drilling produced 4,640 core samples that were submitted to SGS Mengapur and to the Selinsing in-house laboratory for assays and analysis during the year.

Significant intercepts assay results announced in April 2016 have confirmed the existing oxide and sulphide mineralized zones modeled and also intersected a number of down-dip quartz stibnite high grade intervals, beyond the currently defined shallower, quartz-ankerite mineralization.

The Resource model has been completed and was used as basis to complete the prefeasibility study, which is expected to potentially increase gold inventory to support a new optimized mine plan for sulphide production. The Company intends to continue using the bioleach sulphide treatment process in its upcoming NI43-101 technical report, and replace it by Intec process once the Intec pilot plant testwork is completed, achieving lower capital cost in comparing to bioleaching process as anticipated. Subsequent to fiscal 2016, the Company has received "Selinsing Phase IV PFS Capex and Opex Revision" produced by Lycopodium with significant reduction in capital expenditure from the original cost that described in the existing NI43-101 Technical Report produced by Practical Mining Sedar filed in May 2013.

Western Australia

Exploration for the Company's Murchison Gold Portfolio is aimed to deliver a Preliminary Economic Assessment Study to explore a longer term of economic scale of the Burnakura Gold Mine production, fed by gold inventory extracted from Burnakura and Tuckanarra deposits through both open pit and underground mining. In the short run, it is to demonstrate the economic viability of the early stage production.

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The 2016 Exploration Programs at the Murchison Gold Project were carried out for North of ANA ("NOA"), Tuckanarra and oxide targets in Burnakura, and drilling comprised of a total of 226 RC holes for 23,225m and a total 7 DD holes for 629m. These programs were mainly designed to validate the historical resource, study geological continuity of the mineralization at the Burnakura area and increase gold inventory to extend life of mine, supporting sustainable early stage production at Burnakura.

Assay results were received from confirmation and infill drilling over Tuckanarra and NOA deposits where the majority of historical resources were reported. Data was uploaded to databases and analyzed for resource evaluation. The extension and exploration drilling were also carried out in the fourth quarter on the NOA deposits and completed subsequent to the fiscal year in July 2016. The study on the available information and ongoing resource modeling update based on the new drilling information has evidenced positive indications for the increase of mineralized volume and gold grade/ounces for a good part of NOA 7_8, in particular coming from the significant intercepts observed. It has also enhanced the strong potential for the continuity of deep mineralization in the central and north portions of NOA 7_8 deposit.

During fiscal 2016, historical data and new drilling data for Gabanintha and Burnakura continued to be transitioned to an in-house database and validated. The Company also uploaded Tuckanarra historical data to the database.

1.3.6 The Mengapur Polymetallic Project

Since acquisition of the Mengapur Project, the Company has carried out extensive exploration programs to confirm historical resources and metallurgical testwork in studying downstream products. The results when completed will be included in a preliminary economic assessment study ("PEA" study). The resource confirmation was largely completed in 2014 while metallurgical work is pending completion. The Mengapur site was placed into care and maintenance since fiscal 2015.

The Mengapur Polymetallic Project is a long term potential project in the Company's pipeline of projects. Upon completion of the Intec trial testwork on sulphide gold ore at the Company's Buffalo Reef project, the Company intends to apply Intec Technology in testing sulphide copper recovery at the Mengapur Project and manufacture copper metal in-country to supply local copper product fabricators, as opposed to shipping concentrate off-shore.

The major mining license for the Mengapur Project tenement was renewed in June 2016; exploration and mining license applications are pending for approval by Pahang State for Star Destiny Sdn. Bhd. ("SDSB"), a 100% owned subsidiary of Monument. Management continues its dialogue with the Pahang State authority to advance this process.

1.4 Corporate Activities

- On August 7, 2015, the Company filed an amended NI43-101 compliant Technical Resource Report for resource estimate on the Murchison Gold Project. The Company advised that the amendment has not resulted in any changes to the resource estimate originally filed on April 2, 2015.
- On September 28, 2015, the Company announced the fast tracking of mine development having completed crushing trials and metallurgical test work and heap leach engineering design at the Burnakura Project in Western Australia.

In parallel the Company has continued the fiscal 2016 exploration programs to extend successes in Alliance and New Alliance resource and continuity confirmation.

On February 29, 2016, the Company announced the mine development and exploration progress at Murchison.

On July 11, 2016, subsequent to the fiscal year, the Company announced significant intercept assay results at NOA 7 and 8 at Burnakura from the fiscal 2016 exploration programs. Significant intercepts included 6.00m @ 8.35g/t and 12.00m @ 7.16g/t.

On August 16, 2016, subsequent to the fiscal year, the Company announced a deep drilling program at NOA 7 and 8 at Burnakura ("Deep Drilling Program") that is scheduled to start in October 2016. The Deep Drilling Program is aimed to test the underground potential to 500m depth in order to increase the life of mine, in conjunction with the early stage production plan and includes 5,237m RC and diamond drilling programs.

- On November 20, 2015, the Company announced the results from its Annual General Meeting for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Shareholders approved all of management's nominees for directors and an amendment to the fixed stock option plan ("2015 15% Fixed Plan").
- On February 3, 2016, the Company announced an update on commissioning of the Intec Pilot Plant at the Selinsing Gold Mine site in Malaysia.

On April 11, 2016, the Company announced significant intercept assays results at Buffalo Reef and Felda driven by the fiscal 2016 exploration program. Significant intercepts included 18.70m @ 5.82g/t and 8.70m @ 9.54g/t.

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On August 29, 2016, subsequent to the fiscal year, the Company announced the progress on Intec sulphide ore treatment testwork program. An independent confirmation metallurgical testwork program has been recommended, designed and carried out by Orway Metallurgical Consultants ("Orway") after a review of the results from the second Intec pilot campaign.

- On February 7, 2016, the Company announced that it entered into an "Earn-In and Shareholders Agreement" with Afrimines and its wholly owned subsidiary, Regal to earn up to 90% joint venture interest in the Matala Gold Project. Afrimines and Regal are both incorporated and operated in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC").

On May 9, 2016, the Company announced that it will not proceed with the Matala Transaction and will continue to review a number of opportunities in the search for high quality gold assets in the DRC.

- On March 7, 2016, the Company reported that Monument and its wholly owned Malaysian subsidiary Damar Consolidated Exploration Sdn. Bhd. was awarded a Judgment after a full trial in the Shah Alam High Court in Malaysia for a sum of \$0.49 million (CAD\$0.50 million and other awards) against Emas Kehidupan Sdn. Bhd. and its shareholders: Zackry Mohamed Iwaz and Kesit Pty. Ltd. (together the "Vendor Group"), a company controlled by Peter Steven Kestel in relation to the Mersing Gold Project. The Vendor Group was also ordered to return 1.5 million fully paid Monument shares to the issuer, the shares were returned to the Company in June 2016.

2. PROJECT UPDATE

2.1 Selinsing Gold Portfolio

The Selinsing Gold Portfolio is located in Pahang State, Malaysia, including Selinsing Gold property ("Selinsing"), Buffalo Reef property ("Buffalo Reef"), Felda Land ("Felda") and Famehub properties ("Famehub"). Buffalo Reef lies continuously and contiguously along the gold trend upon which the Selinsing Gold Property is located. Both Felda and Famehub properties are located east and north of Selinsing and Buffalo Reef properties.

Among those properties, Selinsing and Buffalo Reef are primary gold properties acquired on June 25, 2007 and are at development and production stage while others are at exploration and evaluation stage. A 1,000,000 tpa gold processing plant is situated on the Selinsing site, easily accessible by all of its owned properties.

The Federal Land Development Authority ("FELDA") Land is gazetted as a group settlement area covering 3,920 acres owned by local individual "Settlers". Monument signed agreements with Settlers with consent from FELDA allowing exploration to be carried out at the FELDA Land where exploration rights have been acquired from Settlers, and mining license to be granted under certain conditions. FELDA is the Federal Government overriding authority governing the operations, palm oil production, marketing and other functions for the Settlers. The Company has submitted applications to obtain mining licenses over certain FELDA areas and is expected to carry out mining activities in the upcoming fiscal year.

Famehub Properties were acquired in September 2010, containing approximately 32,000 acres of prospective exploration land to the north of Buffalo Reef along the trend and east of the Selinsing Gold Mine. The Company has reviewed the exploration programs at all of these properties, targeting the consolidation of its Selinsing and Buffalo Reef properties together with the Famehub Properties around the Selinsing Gold Mine as a long term exploration strategic portfolio in order to extend the life of the mine. Snowden completed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Famehub area dated August 2010 that may be found on Monument's website.

2.1.1 Resources and Reserves

On May 23, 2013, the Company filed a NI 43-101 technical report titled "Selinsing Gold Mine and Buffalo Reef Project Expansion" (the "2013 Technical Report") with an effective date of August 31, 2012. The mineral resources identified in the 2013 Technical Report have been estimated in accordance with the standards adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Council in November 2010, as amended, and prescribed by the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The independent qualified person responsible for the NI 43-101 report was Mr. Mark Odell, a Consulting Mine Engineer and Owner of Practical Mining LLC, with extensive experience in the mining industry and a member in good standing of an appropriate professional institution. The report and a map showing the area locations is provided on the Company's web site (<http://www.monumentmining.com>) or alternatively the report can be located on SEDAR, filed on May 23, 2013 (www.sedar.com).

The 2013 Technical Report was issued with respect to the Company's 100% owned principal properties: Selinsing Gold property and the adjacent Buffalo Reef property. The NI 43-101 Proven and Probable Reserves, estimated at August 31, 2012, are 223 thousand ounces (koz) of gold from 4,890 kilotonnes (kt) of material with a grade of 1.4 grams per tonne (g/t). These reserves are within an estimated Measured and Indicated Resource of 289koz of gold from 6,307kt of material at a grade of 1.4g/t. The Inferred Resource at Selinsing and Buffalo Reef is an additional 48koz of gold from 1,070kt of material at a grade of 1.4g/t. The tables below summarize the estimated reserves and resources by area and ore type.

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Figure 4: Selinsing and Buffalo Reef Mineral Reserves (August 31, 2012)

Area	Cutoff Grade g/t	Proven			Probable			Proven + Probable		
		kt	g/t	koz	kt	g/t	koz	kt	g/t	koz
Oxide Reserves										
Selinsing	0.30	-	-	-	6.0	0.6	0.1	6.0	0.6	0.1
Buffalo Reef South and Central	0.30	14.0	1.6	0.7	336.0	1.9	20.8	350.0	1.9	21.5
Buffalo Reef North	0.31	12.0	0.9	0.3	155.0	1.2	5.7	166.0	1.1	6.1
Stockpile	0.30	2,335.0	0.7	53.6	-	-	-	2,335.0	0.7	53.6
		2,360.0	0.7	54.6	496.0	1.7	26.7	2,857.0	0.9	81.3
Sulfide Reserves										
Selinsing	0.62	183.0	2.7	16.1	630.0	2.2	44.6	812.0	2.3	60.7
Buffalo Reef South and Central	0.65	59.0	2.3	4.3	1,008.0	2.1	69.5	1,068.0	2.2	73.8
Buffalo Reef North	0.66	4.0	1.5	0.2	130.0	1.5	6.1	133.0	1.5	6.3
Stockpile	0.62	20.0	1.3	0.8	-	-	-	20.0	1.3	0.8
		266.0	2.5	21.4	1,768.0	2.1	120.2	2,034.0	2.2	141.7
Total Oxide and Sulfide		2,626.0	0.9	76.0	2,264.0	2.0	146.9	4,890.0	1.4	222.9

Notes:

- (1) The following parameters were used to determine the gold cut-off grade for each reserve area: Gold price \$1,550 per ounce; metallurgical gold recoveries ranging from 85% to 87% for sulphide materials and 92% for oxide material; processing costs of \$10.84/tonne for oxide and \$22.99/tonne for sulphide material; and mining costs ranging from \$2.08 to \$2.25 per tonne;
- (2) Reserves are contained within fully engineered pits based on Lerch Grossman optimized pits and include 5% mining losses and 5% mining dilution;
- (3) Mineral Reserves were determined by Mark Odell, P.E., Pratical Mining LLC.

The updated mineral resource estimate incorporates a property-wide geological model which includes a total of 28 new surface diamond drilling ("DD") results completed by Monument since the last resource estimate was completed in 2007. Drilling has been focused on defining mineralization at depth below the existing pits, within gap zones in between the known resources that contain little drill hole information, and to convert Inferred materials to Indicated and/or Measured materials. Drill hole assays received as of June 8, 2012 were used in this Resource and Reserve update along with the August 31, 2012 mine face positions as surveyed by Monument staff.

Figure 5: Selinsing and Buffalo Reef Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, Including Reserves (August 31, 2012)

Area	Cutoff Grade g/t	Measured			Indicated			Measured + Indicated		
		kt	g/t	koz	kt	g/t	koz	kt	g/t	koz
Oxide Resources										
Selinsing	0.27	-	-	-	9.0	0.7	0.2	9.0	0.7	0.2
Buffalo Reef South and Central	0.28	14.0	1.6	0.7	373.0	1.8	21.9	386.0	1.8	22.6
Buffalo Reef North	0.28	12.0	0.8	0.3	207.0	1.1	7.4	219.0	1.1	7.7
Stockpile	0.27	2,335.0	0.7	53.6	-	-	-	2,335.0	0.7	53.6
		2,361.0	0.7	54.6	588.0	1.6	29.5	2,949.0	0.9	84.1
Sulfide Resources										
Selinsing	0.56	229.0	2.2	16.0	1,436.0	1.9	88.4	1,664.0	2.0	104.5
Buffalo Reef South and Central	0.59	60.0	2.3	4.3	1,283.0	2.0	81.6	1,343.0	2.0	86.0
Buffalo Reef North	0.60	13.0	1.3	0.6	317.0	1.3	13.5	331.0	1.3	14.0
Stockpile	0.56	20.0	1.3	0.8	-	-	-	20.0	1.3	0.8
		322.0	2.1	21.7	3,036.0	1.9	183.6	3,358.0	1.9	205.3
Total Oxide and Sulfide		2,682.0	0.9	76.3	3,624.0	1.8	213.0	6,307.0	1.4	289.4

Notes:

- (1) The resource cut-off grades were estimated based on a gold price of \$1,700 per oz and metallurgical gold recoveries of 92% for oxide and 85% to 87% for sulphide materials, respectively;

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- (2) The open pit resources are constrained by a Lerch Grossman pit shell;
- (3) Mineral Resources that have not demonstrated economic viability are not Mineral Reserves; and
- (4) Mineral Resources determined by Mark Odell, P.E., Practical Mining LLC.

Figure 6: Selinsing and Buffalo Reef Inferred Mineral Resources (August 31, 2012)

Area	Cutoff Grade		Inferred	
	g/t	kt	g/t	koz
Oxide Resources				
Selinsing	0.27	3	0.6	0.1
Buffalo Reef South and Central	0.28	216	1.2	8.5
Buffalo Reef North	0.28	49	0.9	1.4
Stockpile	0.27	-	-	-
		268	1.2	10
Sulfide Resources				
Selinsing	0.56	121	1.1	4.5
Buffalo Reef South and Central	0.59	632	1.6	31.9
Buffalo Reef North	0.6	48	1.1	1.7
Stockpile	0.56	-	-	-
		801	1.5	38
Total Inferred Resources		1,070	1.4	48

Notes:

- (1) Similar Resource tabulation methodologies described for Figure 4 above apply to the Resources in Figure 5;
- (2) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability; and
- (3) Mineral Resources determined by Mark Odell, P.E., Practical Mining LLC.

Snowden (Perth) has been engaged by the Company as Independent Qualified Person ("QP") to prepare an updated NI43-101 Technical Report including resource statement and economic analysis and new mine delivery schedule, targeting completion in October 2016

2.1.2 Production

For the year ended June 30, 2016 the Selinsing gold plant processed a total of 992,070t (2015: 954,165t) and gold recovery was 18,889oz (2015: 36,567oz). The average ore head grade decreased to 0.88g/t for the quarter from 1.45g/t for the prior fiscal year. The reduced head grade was mainly due to the processing of super low grade gold materials ("SLG") that began April 1, 2015 and is expected to continue until commencement of mining oxide ore at Felda Land. Ore mined increased to 423,011t in fiscal 2016 compared to 421,845t in the prior year. The increase in ore mined included the addition of SLG classified from waste to ore and the mining of shallow Buffalo Reef oxides that reduced loading and hauling cycle times.

The figures below illustrate production results on a consolidated basis including both the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef operations.

Figure 7: Selinsing Gold Mine: Revenue

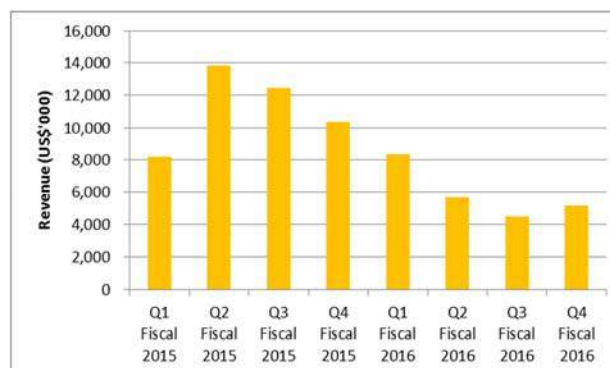
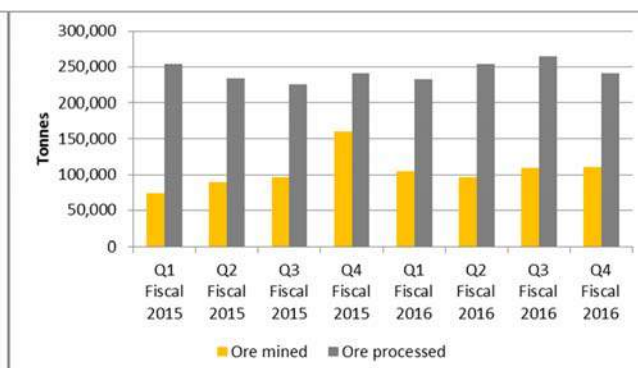


Figure 8: Selinsing Gold Mine: Operating Metrics



The Company commenced mining at the southern area of the Buffalo Reef project in January 2013 and the northern area in July 2014. The oxide ore mined is sold under commercial terms to Able, the owner of the Selinsing processing plant. Production output is consolidated with the Selinsing gold mine. During fiscal 2016 total ore mined from Buffalo Reef was 268,440t (2015: 207,728t).

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2.1.3 Development

For fiscal 2016 the Company incurred expenditure of \$1.19 million (2015: \$0.55 million) related to the Intec Project that is capitalized to Construction in Progress under Plant, Property and Equipment. Project to date, the Company has incurred expenditure of \$1.74 million related to the Intec Project comprised of \$0.32 million on laboratory testwork and \$1.42 million on the pilot plant construction, commissioning and trial testwork. The expenditure on the Intec Project is eligible for research and development tax credits in Malaysia.

2.1.4 Exploration

The fiscal 2016 drilling programs completed 10,169m of diamond holes with an additional 5,264m of RC holes for resource definition intended to update resources and metallurgical drilling for the Intec Project. Exploration activities focused on Buffalo Reef Central and Felda Land resource definition drilling for an updated NI43-101 report. Secondary activities included continuation of trenching and channel sampling at Bukit Ribu and Buffalo Reef Gap areas.

Selinsing: Recent drill hole assay results for the exploration drilling conducted to the east of Selinsing Pit 5 confirm that gold mineralization extends below the existing pit design and continues at depth, as shown by the quartz vein intercepts. Exploration expenditure was \$0.25 million (2015: \$0.71 million) during fiscal 2016 comprising of \$0.06 million (2015: \$0.19 million) on assays, \$0.02 million (2015: \$0.07 million) on drilling, \$0.07 million on geological work (2015: \$0.16 million) and \$0.10 million (2015: \$0.10 million) on site activities.

Felda: The fiscal 2016 Felda exploration program is to discover new resources and enable the Buffalo Reef Central and Buffalo Reef South open pits to be extended at depth. Felda exploration drilling for the year completed 19 DD holes (3,203m) and 22 RC holes (2,547m). Exploration expenditure at Felda was \$0.96 million (2015: \$0.05 million) during fiscal 2016 comprising of \$0.18 million (2015: \$0.03 million) on assays, \$0.27 million (2015: \$nil) on drilling, \$0.14 million (2015: \$0.01 million) on geological work and \$0.34 million (2015: \$0.01 million) on site activities.

Buffalo Reef: Exploration drilling was designed to identify new mineralized zones, and to replace depleted oxide ore. For fiscal 2016, a total 29 DD holes (3,986m) and 19 RC holes (1,610m) were completed at Buffalo Reef Central. Total exploration expenditure for the fiscal year of \$1.86 million (2015: \$4.19 million) was incurred at Buffalo Reef, Peranggih and Bukit Ribu areas comprised of \$0.44 million (2015: \$0.61 million) on assays, \$0.52 million (2015: \$0.74 million) on drilling, \$0.30 million (2015: \$0.63 million) on geological work, \$0.01 million (2015: \$0.50 million) on metallurgical work and \$0.56 million (2015: \$1.19 million) on site activities.

Regional exploration: During fiscal 2016, road-cut clearing (slope) and trenching was conducted with additional test-pitting at the southeast area of the Buffalo Reef North pit. The trenches completed in August 2015 delineated a 70m by 120m north-northwest striking gold anomalous zone.

Prefeasibility Study: A prefeasibility study was carried out during 2016 on Selinsing, Damar and Felda area, total cost incurred as of June 30, 2016 was \$0.07 million.

2.1.5 Environment, Safety and Health

The Company's commitment to comply with Malaysia's environmental laws follows three main government authorities and each have made site inspections during the year:

- The Department of Minerals and Geosciences ("JMG") with environmental jurisdiction inside the Company's project tenements;
- The Department of the Environment ("DOE"), whose jurisdiction lies outside the Company's tenements regarding air and water quality discharge; and
- The Department of Safety and Health ("DOSH"), primarily concerned with the storage and handling of hazardous chemicals.

During the year, Selinsing operations reached safety milestones of man-hours worked without a "Lost Time Accident". Third party environmental compliance audits were conducted by accredited independent consultants and laboratories on drinking water quality, environmental audits, scrubber and stack certification. DOSH visited the site for equipment certificate re-validation on air receivers and compressors, electric hoists and to undertake random audits. All reported accident and incidents were shared among supervisors and staff. During the fourth quarter all managers, department heads and senior supervisors completed the in-house Emergency Response Management certification.

2.1.6 Litigation

SMSB vs Monument for purported "Joint Venture Interest"

On October 10, 2012, Selinsing Mine Sdn Bhd ("SMSB") filed a Writ and Statement of Claim against Monument and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Selinsing Gold Mine Manager Sdn. Bhd. ("SGMM") and Able Return Sdn. Bhd. ("Able") (together "Monument"). SMSB is claiming for, among others, a 5% "Joint Venture interest" from the profit of the gold production from Monument's Selinsing Gold Mine. SMSB was the previous sub-lease holder of the Selinsing Gold Mine and had sold the Selinsing Gold Mine to Monument free and clear of

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any encumbrances. The transaction was closed on June 25, 2007 and SMSB was paid in full. SMSB did not make its claim in relation to the purported "Joint Venture Interest" until October, 2012. Monument denies that SMSB has any joint venture interest in the Selinsing Gold Mine and has continued to vigorously defend this claim.

On February 26, 2013, the High Court in Shah Alam, Selangor, granted SMSB's application for a summary judgment against Monument, including a conditional stay of the summary judgment for Monument to transfer cash of approximately \$10.0 million into a bank account jointly maintained by legal counsel of the respective parties. On April 20, 2015, Monument deposited \$9.4 million into such joint account for the lawsuit until disposal of the full trial (refer to note 4).

Monument VS Summer and Kesit for 100% of SMSB shares

On February 16, 2015, Monument and its wholly owned subsidiary Able Return Sdn Bhd. filed a writ at the Kuantan High Court against Summer Empire Sdn. Bhd. ("Summer") and Kesit Pty Ltd ("Kesit") claiming for the return of the entire 100% of the issued shares of Selinsing Mine Sdn. Bhd.

Summer was the trustee appointed by SMSB to hold the entire 100% of the issued shares of SMSB in trust for Able, a wholly owned subsidiary of Monument through which Monument holds a 100% interest of the Selinsing Gold Mine. In the course of proceeding, it was found that Summer had been dissolved. The Kuantan High Court granted Monument's application on September 10, 2015 to add Peter Steven Kestel as a co-Defendant in the existing suit. The decision of the Kuantan High Court had been affirmed by the Court of Appeal.

There are pending interlocutory applications being Monument's application for injunction to restrain Kesit Pty Ltd from disposing or dealing with the SMSB's shares until full disposal of the matter and Peter Steven Kestel's application to strike out the suit which was recently served on Monument's solicitor on September 7, 2016 of which Monument is opposing. Kesit Pty. Ltd. withdrew their application to strike out the suit on June 30, 2016.

The Arci Suit

On July 30, 2015, the Company announced that Hong Teck, Yee Fook Choy, Yee Choong Khoon and Yong Choong Yim (as the administrator of the estate of Yong Kat Keong), in their capacities as former partners of Arci, have filed a suit against TRA Mining (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. ("TRA"), SMSB (the Plaintiff in the 5% JV Suit), Monument and its subsidiaries ARSB and SGMM in the Shah Alam High Court, Malaysia via Writ of Summons No.: 22NCvC-291-05/2015 (the "ARCI Suit"). Peter Steven Kestel is the director in both TRA and SMSB.

The Plaintiffs in Arci Suit alleges, among other things, that Arci continued to hold title to MC 1/113, one of the mining leases that Monument acquired from SMSB (the holder of the sublease of MC 1/113) in June 2007 and the ownership of such lease gives Arci the rights to the profits generated under the claimed mining lease. The mining lease claimed by Arci was forfeited by Pahang State Government in 2008; subsequently a new mining lease was directly granted to ARSB, long before commencement of the gold production.

The Arci Claim is the latest in a series of litigation between Arci, a group of local miners, SMSB and TRA, which has been ongoing in Malaysia since approximately 1998. Monument denies that it or Able has any liability with respect to the Arci Claim and intends to vigorously defend this claim. The Arci Suit had been struck out by the Shah Alam High Court on August 24, 2016. Arci filed an appeal on September 21, 2016 against the striking out order at the Court of Appeal, Putra Jaya and now pending a hearing date from the Court of Appeal.

Monument Receives Court Award against Kesit Pty Ltd and Others

On March 7, 2016, the Company announced that Monument and its wholly owned Malaysian subsidiary Damar Consolidated Exploration Sdn Bhd ("Damar") were awarded a Judgment after a full trial in the Shah Alam High Court in Malaysia a sum of CAD \$0.50 million and other awards including returning 1.5 million fully paid Monument shares to the Company against Emas Kehidupan Sdn. Bhd. ("EK") and its shareholders: Zackry Mohamed Iwaz and Kesit Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Peter Steven Kestel (together the "Vendor Group") in relation to the Mersing Gold Project.

On September 12, 2011 the Company had entered into an Earn-in Agreement with the Vendor Group, pursuant to which the Company was allowed to earn a controlling interest in the Mersing Gold Project - Mining Concession 1221 ("MC 1221"), subject to MC1221 being transferred by the Vendor Group to a joint venture Company Himpunan Suci Sdn. Bhd. ("HSSB"), in which EK owns a 70% interest. HSSB should be the sole and primary company that owns MC 1221.

The Company paid CAD \$0.50 million in cash and issued 1.5 million fully paid Monument common shares to the Vendor Group including Kesit Pty Ltd, upon signing the Earn-In Agreement; and was to complete \$2.00 million in exploration on the Mersing Gold Project during the first two-year earn in period.

Due to the Vendor's failure of the registration of MC 1221 under HSSB, the Company commenced legal action to recover its funds and shares, and as a result has obtained the above judgment in the Shah Alam High Court. On March 24, 2016, the Company collected the monetary award in the sum of CAD\$ 0.50 million with interest. On June 6, 2016, Kesit and Zackry Mohamed Iwaz returned the 1.5 million fully paid Monument common shares as ordered by the Shah Alam High Court which should have been complied with by and/or on April 10, 2016. The Vendor Group has filed an appeal against the Judgment and their appeal had been dismissed with costs on September 15, 2016.

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2.2 Murchison Gold Portfolio

The Murchison Gold Portfolio is 100% owned by the Company and acquired in 2014, consisting of the Burnakura, Gabanintha, and Tuckanarra gold properties, located in the Murchison Mineral Field, a highly prospective historical gold province within the Murchison District of Western Australia. Burnakura and Gabanintha are located 40 km southeast of Meekatharra, WA and 765 km northeast of Perth, WA. Tuckanarra is located approximately 40 km south west of Burnakura.

Murchison Gold Portfolio includes a number of mining and exploration tenements and lease applications covering approximately 514 square kilometres of mining land prospective for resource extension, and a fully operational gold processing plant at the Burnakura site, a newly developed camp site and all necessary infrastructure. Underground mining was carried by the previous owner of the Burnakura gold processing plant for several months and shortly after it was placed in administration.

2.2.1 Resources

The Murchison Gold Project consists of a historical resource as at October 2013 of 6.41 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.7g/t containing 546,000 ounces of gold within a number of previously operated open pits and an underground mine, which was determined by BM Geological Services in the report Murchison Gold Project: Burnakura and Gabanintha resource inventory (December 2013). The Company believes that the quality of the data supporting the resources meets industry standards. The historical resources have been reported in line with the JORC guidelines, and resource confidence categories and the reliability of the estimate are consistent with this standard. Monument considers this historical resource estimate to be relevant to its ongoing review of the Murchison Gold Project.

A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate on the property as current mineral resources under NI 43-101 and Monument is not treating the historical resource estimate on the property as current mineral resources except Alliance and New Alliance which is described below.

The technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Alliance and New Alliance Gold Deposits, Burnakura, Western Australia" was filed on SEDAR describing the mineral resource estimate for the Alliance and New Alliance gold deposit on its Murchison Property in Western Australia, dated April 2, 2015 and amended August 7, 2015, indicating that the total contained gold ounces have been increased compared to the historical inventory estimate. The NI 43-101 report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and is authored by Darryl Mapleson (MAIG, FAusIMM) of BM Geological Services, the primary Qualified Person and other independent Qualified Persons.

An Indicated Mineral Resource of 1.88mt@1.6g/t Au for 98,400oz and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.10mt@1.5g/t Au for 4,400oz was reported at a 0.5g/t Au grade cut-off. This represents a very positive initial outcome toward the preparation of a preliminary economic assessment in respect of the Alliance/New Alliance deposits. The company is now undertaking a program of ongoing exploration over the remainder of the historical resources that were acquired in February 2014.

Figure 9: Mineral Resource for Alliance and New Alliance at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off

Deposit	Indicated				Inferred			
	Density (g/cm ³)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (Koz)	Density (g/cm ³)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (Koz)
Alliance	2.3	0.64	2.5	50.8	2.5	0.02	1.4	0.7
New Alliance	2.3	1.24	1.2	47.6	2.7	0.08	1.5	3.7
Total	2.3	1.88	1.6	98.4	2.6	0.10	1.5	4.4

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources that are not mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability; and
- (2) Mineral Resources determined by Adrian Shepherd, B.App.Sc., MAusIMM CP(Geo), Cube Consulting Pty. Ltd.

The Company is working towards an economic understanding of the revised resource model and estimate, with a view to a commercial outcome; however, the Mineral Resource has not demonstrated economic viability at this stage. All tonnage, grade and ounces have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty and the approximate quality of the estimate.

2.2.2 Exploration

Exploration activities at the Murchison Gold Portfolio ("Murchison") for fiscal 2016 focused on completion of confirmation drilling at Burnakura to validate the historical resource, geological continuity of the mineralization and increase the resources through infill and step out drilling around ANA, extended into NOA and Tuckanarra, aimed to support early stage production. The RC confirmation, exploration and definition drilling programs targeted NOA (17,813m), Tuckanarra (1,613m) and Burnakura oxide targets (3,798m) and diamond drilling for metallurgical sampling was completed for NOA (312m) and Tuckanarra (317m).

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During fiscal 2016, a total 19,836 assays were received back from a third party accredited laboratory. The assays were generated from the drilling activities that comprised of confirmation, resource definition and metallurgical drilling at NOA, Burnakura oxide targets and Tuckanarra and sterilization drilling that was carried out at the NOA waste dump area to characterize materials for use as a potential base to the proposed heap leach pad.

For fiscal 2016, exploration incurred expenditure of \$3.80 million (2015: \$5.56 million) at the Murchison included \$0.27 million (2015: \$0.71 million) on assays, \$1.11 million (2015: \$0.96 million) on drilling and \$0.67 million (2015: \$2.03 million) on geological work.

2.2.3 Development

The Company has prioritized and focused on the commencement of gold processing at the Burnakura Gold Mine. The current plan will be accomplished by immediately recommissioning the existing CIL plant and constructing a new heap leach facility in Year 2 of the life of mine. The Company has also taken proactive approach in analyzing its critical risk path in order to eliminate possible bottle necks that would cause delay of initiating the CIL plant operations.

Plant design and engineering

Como Engineers has finalized the Front End Engineering Design ("FEED") Report. From the supplied metallurgical data, it contains details for the design criteria, equipment lists, flowsheets, drawings, CAPEX, OPEX and schedules for COMO to supervise and assist in the refurbishing, constructing and commissioning of the CIL plant and heap leach facility.

A major breakthrough for the project from the FEED report is the final crushing circuit configuration, with a design that has the capability and capacity of crushing the material for the heap leach under-drain facility and the CIL plant when it is put back into production. Long lead items, such as quality refurbished secondary and tertiary crushers have been procured within Australia and having the extra advantage of arriving in time to crush material for the construction of the heap leach pad. During fiscal 2016 the Company incurred \$0.41 million (2015: \$nil) on payments for the crushers.

Metallurgical testwork completed at the ANA deposit supports heap leach recovery for low grade ore. During fiscal 2016 the Company incurred \$0.09 million (2015: \$0.32 million) on metallurgical testwork at the Murchison Gold Project.

The Company is assessing the Como proposal and other development costs and has concluded the initial economic study for an early stage production. It has extended its studies to NOA, Tuckanarra and other areas to further increase the life of mine.

Mine plan and mine development

The bulk of the ore material will be extracted from Alliance and New Alliance pits first, and then NOA deposits, Federal City and Authaal pits, and the Tuckanarra Project. Further confirmation drilling at NOA deposits is progressing with certain indications that they may potentially be converted to open pits, more studies are planned for these areas.

Continuous mine planning work, comprising pit optimization, pit designs and the latest mining schedule have been undertaken to include multiple open pits with on-going confirmation and infill drilling on NOA, Tuckanarra and other deposits near the mill and heap leach area.

Site preparation and development for production was on going. To date 400 tonnes of waste left by the previous operator were removed from the site. The canteen, staffs quarters, warehouse and laydown yard are in good order and a communications upgrade is complete. The Company has ensured that the plant and other facilities are being kept in good care and maintenance order with a view to future commissioning, and the site accommodation and catering are fully functional for Como Engineers to start construction work. Refurbishing, constructing and commissioning will take approximately six months. During fiscal 2016, the Company incurred \$1.20 million (2015: \$1.09 million) on site activities and infrastructure, \$0.23 million (2015: \$0.18 million) on plant maintenance and \$0.21 million (2015: \$0.25 million) on property fees at Murchison.

Environmental study

Environmental permitting by independent consultants, Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd ("APM"), has been ongoing. APM have been in discussions with the Department of Environment Regulation and are currently working on an amendment to the environmental licence for the heap leach facility. It is anticipated that the application will be granted, due to the quality of the work from Como Engineers and the internal activities being completed by Monument such as sterilisation drilling of the area and relocating of the pad site.

In addition, APM has been working with Monument on the Mining Proposal for the Department of Mines and Petroleum, collecting and collating data as it is available from mine planning. It is expected the mining proposal will be submitted in the next quarter, ensuring enough time before mining commences.

During fiscal 2016, the Company incurred \$0.13 million (2015: \$0.16 million) on environmental activities that is included in site activities expenditure at Murchison.

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2.3 Mengapur Polymetallic Portfolio

Mengapur was previously owned by Malaysian Mining Corporation in the 1980's and early 1990's which defined the historical Polymetallic resources in a full bankable feasibility study. The title of Mengapur was subsequently divided and distributed to different owners.

Monument acquired 100% of Mengapur from those owners, in fiscal 2012 and 2013 through strategic steps aimed to maximize economic value of the project, except for the oxide magnetite materials in the top soil at Cermat Aman Sdn Bhd ("CASB") that were not included in the historical resources in the full bankable feasibility study.

2.3.1 Resources

The Mengapur Polymetallic deposit contains a historical Copper ("Cu"), Sulphur ("S"), Gold ("Au"), Silver ("Ag") oxide and sulphide Resource from a drilling campaign conducted in the 1980's as previously reported in the Snowden report (January, 2012). The historical resource consisted of 224 million tonnes ("mt") averaging 0.597% Cu equivalent ("eqv") (6.54% S, 0.25% Cu, 0.16g/t Au, and 8.86g/t Ag) at a cut-off grade of 0.336% Cu eqv from geologic Zones A, B, and C. A historical sulphide reserve from Zone A consists of 64.8mt averaging 0.737% Cu eqv (8.63% S, 0.27% Cu, 0.21g/t Au, and 2.59g/t Ag) at the same 0.336% Cu eqv cut-off grade (Snowden, 2012). As outlined above, the Company completed 64,000 meters of exploration drilling verifying these historic resources and is now in the process of advancing them to NI 43-101 compliance and is awaiting issue of an ML title over the Star Destiny ML application.

2.3.2 Development

The Mengapur Project continues to represent a very significant opportunity for a long term mining asset owned by the Company with downstream commodity products. A preliminary economic assessment study ("PEA" study) was initiated during fiscal 2014 and was placed on hold in fiscal 2015. The Draft of Preliminary Economic Assessment in confirming historical resources is pending renewal approval of the exploration license at Star Destiny, a part of the Mengapur Project. The prospecting exploration permit of SDSB expired on September 23, 2012. The Company submitted an application of renewal in November 2011 to the Pahang State authority; it also submitted two applications for mining licenses in 2009 and 2010 over sections of the same area. Another application for a mining lease over the prospecting land was also submitted in August 2012. The Company has yet to receive an official notification from the Pahang State authority in response to its applications. According to the Mining Enactment 2001 of Malaysia, until receipt of official notification with the Company's consent, the exploration rights remain intact. During fiscal 2016, the Company renewed the mining lease ("ML") through its 100% owned subsidiary CASB.

The Company has evaluated the production alternatives for the Mengapur Project including copper and made progress in refurbishing and upgrading its 1,000 tpd beneficiation copper flotation and iron magnetite recovery pilot plant. The plant is considered to be a 1,000 tpd pilot plant to demonstrate economics of in-house copper metal production with potential iron and other metal by-products. Due to the recent dramatic decline in iron ore price and volatility in copper and iron prices, the pilot plant development and early stage production has been placed on hold since 2015. The Company intends to apply Intec Technology to carry out test work on copper metal recovery after successful Intec testwork on gold sulphide at Buffalo Reef and the Selinsing Gold Plant.

During fiscal 2016, the Company incurred expenditure of \$0.67 million (2015: \$1.98 million) on site activities and infrastructure at Mengapur. Site activities at Mengapur included environmental compliance, erosion and sediment control. Care and maintenance activities were carried out to ensure the facility and assets are kept in good condition.

The scientific and technical information in Section 2 has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Roger Stangler, B.S.c, MEng, MAusIMM, MAIG, a Qualified Person defined in accordance to National Policy 43-101, and Chief Managing Geologist of the Company.

3. FINANCIAL RESULTS

3.1 Summary

During fiscal 2016 operations continued to process mainly super low grade ore through the Selinsing Gold Plant in transition from oxide ore production to sulphide ore production, while gold market prices have slightly improved over the prior year. Even though the Company is able to generate free cash flow to fund its operations and business activities, the production gross margin is expected to vary from time to time due to lower recovery rates and volatile gold prices. The decrease in net earnings was also mainly attributed to foreign currency exchange loss and income tax expense in the year. The Company had enjoyed the "Pioneer Status" from February 2010 to January 2015 with a 100% tax exemption for production from the Selinsing Gold Plant.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2016
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Figure 10: Selected annual information

Balance Sheet (in thousands of US dollars)	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
	\$	\$	\$
Current assets	34,576	43,124	47,421
Non-current assets	224,478	219,388	207,294
Total assets	259,054	262,512	254,715
Current liabilities	6,238	9,638	10,373
Non-current liabilities	14,205	11,741	16,723
Equity attributable to shareholders	238,611	241,133	227,619
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	259,054	262,512	254,715
Working capital (including restricted cash)	28,338	33,486	37,048

Income Statement (in thousands of US dollars)	For the year ended June 30, 2016	For the year ended June 30, 2015	For the year ended June 30, 2014
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	23,595	44,838	48,583
Production costs	(18,065)	(28,945)	(32,302)
Corporate expenses	(3,911)	(4,232)	(9,400)
Loss from other items	(607)	(536)	(8,731)
Income tax recovery/(expense)	(2,692)	258	(781)
Net income/(loss)	(1,680)	11,383	(2,631)
Earnings/(loss) per share (basic)	\$(0.01)	\$0.04	\$(0.01)
Earnings/(loss) per share (diluted)	\$(0.01)	\$0.04	\$(0.01)

Figure 11: Operating highlights

	Fiscal 2015				Fiscal 2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues (000's)	8,179	13,830	12,459	10,370	8,329	5,681	4,457	5,128
<u>Average gold price</u>								
London Fix PM (per ounce)	1,282	1,201	1,218	1,192	1,124	1,106	1,183	1,260
Monument realized (per ounce) ⁽¹⁾	1,298	1,213	1,221	1,206	1,147	1,114	1,158	1,221
Net earnings (loss) before other income attributable to common shareholders (000's)	1,201	3,128	3,665	3,667	1,569	644	371	(965)
Earnings (loss) per share before other income:								
- Basic	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
- Diluted	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Net earnings (loss) after other income and tax attributable to common shareholders (000's)	1,525	3,058	3,622	3,178	116	(4,584)	2,500	288
Earnings (loss) per share:								
- Basic	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	(0.01)	0.01	0.00
- Diluted	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	(0.01)	0.01	0.00

(1) Q1 Fiscal 2016 excludes 5,000oz settled on the Gold Forward Sales (Note 15).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2016
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The quarterly operating results of the Company are outlined for the past eight quarters in Figure 11 above. The overall operating results of the Company reflect its income from gold mining operations, on-going corporate business development, administrative costs and other income or expenses such as fair value gains or losses on marketable securities and foreign currency exchange gains or losses.

For fiscal 2016, compared to the corresponding period last year, income from mining operations was \$5.53 million from \$15.89 million and corporate expenses was reduced by 8% to \$3.91 million from \$4.23 million. Net loss for the year was \$1.68 million, or \$0.01 per share (basic) compared to \$11.38 million net income or \$0.04 per share (basic) in the prior year.

The decrease in earnings was mainly due to lower income from mining operations, income tax expenses of \$2.69 million (2015: \$0.26 million recovery) and foreign currency exchange loss of \$2.67 million (2015: \$0.21 million), offset by impairment recovery on the Mersing Gold Project of \$1.33 million (Note 22) and a gain on marketable securities sale of \$0.55 million (Note 5).

3.2 Operating Results: Sales and Production Costs

Total income from mining operations remained positive in fiscal 2016 for \$5.53 million compared with the prior year for \$15.89 million. For the year, sales and production costs include 5,000oz of gold settled on August 12, 2015 for the Company's Gold Forward Sale contract. Revenue of \$2.59 million was recognized and net of \$2.83 million expensed through inventory, contributed \$0.23 million loss to income from mining operations.

Sales

The price of gold is a significant factor affecting the Company's profitability and operating cash flows. Gold sales generated \$23.60 million for fiscal 2016 compared to \$44.84 million in the prior year. The revenue comprised of 18,150oz of gold sold (2015: 36,500oz) from production at an average realized gold price of \$1,157 per ounce (2015: \$1,228 per ounce) for the year and 5,000oz settled on a gold forward sale at an average realized gold price of \$519 per ounce. The average London Fix PM gold price was \$1,168 per ounce for fiscal 2016 compared to \$1,224 per ounce for the prior year.

Production Costs

Total production costs decreased by 38% in fiscal 2016 to \$18.07 million, compared to \$28.95 million in the prior year. The significant decrease in cost was mainly attributed to lower mining cost from the reclassification of stockpiled super low grade gold materials ("SLG") from waste to inventory, as the Company began to economically process the SLG in April 2015. Depreciation also contributed to lower overall production cost, it reduced to \$4.03 million for the year from \$7.51 million in the prior year.

A breakdown and further analysis of the cash cost components is provided below, including a historical graphical summary demonstrating the breakdown by quarter. In accordance with IFRS and internal policy, the Company has capitalized a portion of stripping costs incurred during the period to access the ore body for future production.

Figure 12: Cash margin

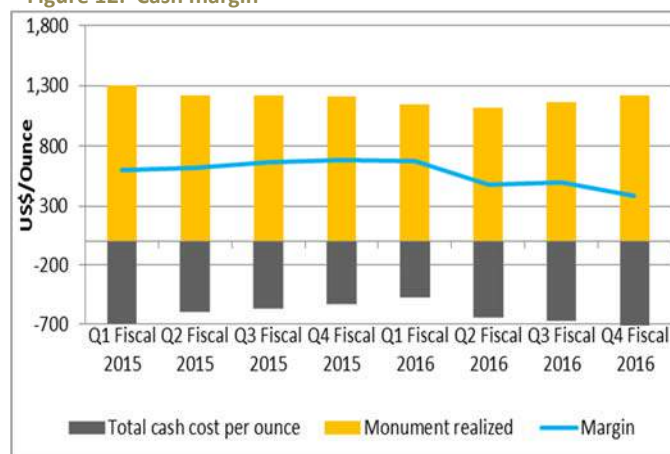
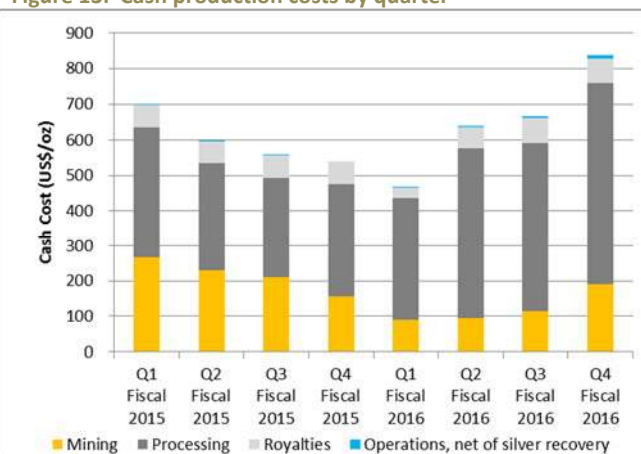


Figure 13: Cash production costs by quarter



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2016
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Figure 14: Cash production costs

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Cash cost breakdown	US\$/oz	US\$/oz	US\$/oz	US\$/oz
Mining	192	157	114	214
Processing	566	318	437	313
Royalties	71	64	51	63
Operations, net of silver recovery	10	(15)	4	(3)
Total cash cost	839	524	606	587
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP measure	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Production costs per consolidated financial statements	4,596	5,875	18,065	28,945
Less: Non-cash expenditure, depreciation & amortization	(1,071)	(1,371)	(4,031)	(7,508)
Total production cash costs	3,525	4,504	14,034	21,437
Divided by ounces of gold sold (oz)	4,200	8,600	23,150	36,500
Total cash cost (US\$/oz)	839	524	606	587

Total cash cost includes production costs such as mining, processing, tailings facility maintenance and camp administration, royalties, and operating costs such as storage, temporary mine production closure, community development costs and property fees, net of by-product credits. Cash cost excludes amortization, depletion, accretion expenses, capital costs, exploration costs and corporate administration costs.

Mining

Total mining cost decreased by 66% in fiscal 2016 to \$2.63 million, compared to \$7.81 million in the prior year. The significant decrease in cost was mainly attributed to the reclassification of stockpiled super low grade gold materials ("SLG") from waste to inventory, as the Company began to economically process the SLG in April 2015 when the weighted average cost per tonne mined therefore reduced from \$8.41/t to \$4.89/t. Total materials mined decreased by 20% to 2.91 million tonnes in the year, compared to 3.62 million tonnes in the prior year. On a per tonne basis mining costs were also lower from mining shallow oxide ore materials at Buffalo Reef that resulted in reduced loading and hauling cycle times.

Figure 15: Mine operating metrics (before capital allocation)

	Unit	Three months ended		Year ended	
		June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Mining					
Ore mined ⁽¹⁾	Tonnes	110,943	161,033	423,011	421,845
Waste removed	Tonnes	545,710	853,421	2,489,500	3,196,553
Stripping ratio	Waste:Ore	4.92	5.30	5.89	7.58
Ore stockpiled ⁽¹⁾	Tonnes	2,335,250	2,755,981	2,335,250	2,755,981

(1) On April 1, 2015, commercial processing of super low grade gold materials commenced and 2,582,089t of stockpiled gold materials were reclassified from waste to ore inventory.

Processing

Total processing costs for fiscal 2016 decreased by 11% to \$10.14 million, compared to \$11.41 million in the prior year. Total ore processed increased by 4% to 0.99 million tonnes in the year, compared to 0.95 million tonnes in the prior year. Average mill feed grade for the year was 0.88g/t Au, compared to the 1.45g/t Au in the prior year, a 39% decrease. Processing recovery rate also decreased by 18% to 67.4% year over year, as a result of the lower grade in mill feed from processing SLG, old tailings and transition ore materials. This trend is expected to continue until commencement of mining for oxide ore at Felda Land.

Royalties

The Company pays royalties to the Malaysian Government based upon 5% of the market value of gold produced and an additional 2% to the PKNP (Pahang State Development Corporation) for gold produced from the Buffalo Reef ore. Total royalties cost decreased by 49% to \$1.18 million in fiscal 2016, compared to \$2.31 million in the prior year. Royalties paid are affected by average gold spot prices and the amount of gold produced and sold in the current period.

Non-cash Costs

For fiscal 2016, non-cash production expenses included depreciation and amortization of \$3.85 million and accretion of asset retirement obligations in the amount of \$0.19 million, compared to \$7.32 million and \$0.19 million in the prior year, respectively. The decrease in

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2016
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total non-cash production expenses is mainly due to the addition of SLG gold materials reclassified from waste to ore, resulting in a lower charge from inventory in the relevant periods.

3.3 Corporate General and Administrative

Figure 16: Corporate Costs

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
General and administration	773	389	1,868	1,717
Stock-based compensation	-	2	1	13
Legal, accounting and audit	227	314	1,037	1,447
Shareholder communications	33	20	164	191
Travel	56	52	297	330
Regulatory compliance and filing	3	14	69	75
Project investigation	463	6	463	336
Amortization	(60)	30	12	123
Total Corporate Costs	1,495	827	3,911	4,232

Corporate expenditure for fiscal 2016 of \$3.91 million (2015: \$4.23 million) was 8% lower compared to the prior year. Corporate expenditure for the year included travel cost of \$0.30 million (2015: \$0.33 million) and amortization of \$0.01 million (2015: \$0.12 million). General and administration costs were \$1.87 million (2015: \$1.72 million), or 9% higher for the year, primarily due to \$0.23 million, or a 17% increase in salaries and wages expenses to \$1.59 million (2015: \$1.36 million) primarily due to changes in salary allocation, partially offset by \$0.05 million, or a 47% decrease in office rent and utilities to \$0.07 million for the year (2015: \$0.12 million). Legal, accounting and audit expenses decreased by \$0.41 million, or 28% to \$1.04 million in fiscal 2016 compared to \$1.45 million in the prior year.

3.4 Other Income (Loss)

Loss from other items for fiscal 2016 was \$0.61 million compared to \$0.54 million in the prior year. The change for the year was mainly due to gains in fair value and sale of marketable securities of \$0.57 million (2015: loss of \$0.57 million) and \$0.54 million (Note 5), respectively, related to shares in GCY and impairment recovery from a court award and return of shares on the previously impaired Mersing Gold Project for \$1.33 million, offset by an impairment loss on the spare ball mill of \$0.47 million (Note 22) and by foreign currency exchange loss of \$2.67 million (2015: \$0.21 million).

Effective July 1, 2015, the Company changed its foreign currency translation method prospectively for inventory at the Company's subsidiaries by using monthly historical average rates instead of year to date historical average exchange rates. The Company considers that monthly average exchange rates can better approximate the exchanges rates at the dates of the transactions than year-to-date average exchange rates and therefore, determines that this prospective revision is appropriate especially when exchange rate and inventory levels fluctuate.

3.5 Income Taxes

Income tax expense for fiscal 2016 was \$2.69 million (2015: \$0.26 million recovery). The primary reason for the increased expense is due to the Company's "Pioneer Status" income tax exemption for production from the Selinsing Gold Plant that expired on January 31, 2015. As a result income tax would be payable on taxable income from production beginning February 1, 2015 and offset by the Company's available tax allowances and carryforwards. The Company successfully reviewed its mining allowance with the Malaysia tax authority to reduce the current year income tax expense after a favourable ruling was obtained. As a result the Company has income tax receivable of \$1.76 million, the refundable amounts comprised of \$0.62 million from fiscal 2015 tax paid and \$1.14 million from fiscal 2016 tax instalments. The corporate tax rate in Malaysia was 24% for 2016.

4. LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Company's principal cash requirements are working capital used for business development, general administration, property maintenance and development, construction of the gold treatment plant expansion, production operations at Selinsing and exploration.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, including the restricted cash balance as at June 30, 2016 was \$20.91 million, a decrease of \$8.44 million from the balance held at June 30, 2015 of \$29.35 million.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2016
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- For fiscal 2016, cash in the amount of \$0.30 million was provided from operations (2015: \$23.68 million);
- For fiscal 2016, \$0.24 million of cash was used in financing activities (2015: \$0.30 million); and
- For fiscal 2016, \$8.50 million of cash was spent on investing activities for exploration and development costs, property, plant and equipment acquisitions and construction (2015: \$18.77 million).

The cash outflow from financing activities for fiscal 2016 consisted of finance lease payments for equipment related to the on-site SGS laboratory at Mengapur. Under the terms of the lease agreement, SGS Malaysia shall provide full laboratory services and shall charge additional fees for assays exceeding the agreed limit. The related equipment provided by SGS Malaysia will be transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term on January 31, 2017. The lab has been used for all exploration assay work and metallurgical test work across Monument's Malaysian operations.

During fiscal 2016, cash investment in exploration and evaluation activities totalled \$7.35 million compared to \$14.79 million in the corresponding prior year, mainly on the Murchison Gold Portfolio in Australia (\$3.80 million, compared to \$8.53 million in the prior year) and Selinsing Gold Portfolio in Malaysia (\$3.03 million, compared to \$4.98 million in the prior year).

Cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment ("PPE") for fiscal 2016 was \$2.87 million, compared to \$2.82 million in the prior year. The main expenditures were incurred on Selinsing equipment and Intec Project in Malaysia (\$1.50 million, compared to \$0.90 million in the prior year); and on the Burnakura equipment, heap leach facility development and crushing plant upgrades in Australia (\$1.33 million compared to \$0.07 million in the prior year).

Cash generated from investing activities included \$1.36 million (AUD \$1.79 million) received on the sale of Gascoyne Resource Limited ("Gascoyne") shares. On September 4, 2014, the Company invested \$0.94 million (AUD \$1.00 million) in Gascoyne for 4 million Gascoyne ordinary shares at a price of AUD\$0.25 per share upon entering into a Head Agreement with intention to acquire certain Gascoyne gold properties. On December 22, 2014 both parties mutually agreed to terminate the Heads of Agreement due to certain conditions precedent to the completion of the proposed transaction not being met.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had positive working capital of \$28.34 million compared to \$33.49 million as at June 30, 2015. The decrease of \$5.07 million was the result of lower cash flow generated from operations, offset by investing activities carried out by the Company to expand its mineral base and pipeline of mineral property projects.

5. CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's capital resources as at June 30, 2016 included cash and cash equivalents. The Company's primary sources of funding are cash flow generated from the sale of gold, debt, equity financing through the issuance of stock, and other financial arrangement that can be reasonably considered and available to provide financial resources to the Company. The Company exercises its best effort to seek and utilize its capital resources in an efficient manner in order to meet its business commitments including exploration and mineral property development, acquisitions, capital asset upgrades and working capital.

Figure 17: Commitment and Contingencies (000's)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating leases	106	48	45	45	45	289
Mineral property obligations	403	714	661	630	706	3,114
Purchase commitments	1,322	-	-	-	-	1,322
Total	1,831	762	706	675	751	4,725

Operating leases relate to premises leases. Purchase commitments are mainly for Selinsing mine operations in Malaysia and mineral property obligations are mainly for the Murchison Gold Portfolio in Western Australia.

Commitments relating to mineral property obligations are included in exploration and evaluation expenditure. This expenditure is required to keep tenements in good standing with relevant government authorities.

6. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None.

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7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company's related parties include key management, who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly: seven directors (executive and non-executive), the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer and the Vice President of Business Development who directly reports to the CEO.

The remuneration of the key management of the Company as defined above including salaries, director fees and stock-based compensation is as follows:

Figure 18: Key management compensation (000's)

	Year ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Salaries	1,064	1,228
Directors' fees	253	342
Share-based payments	-	9
Total compensation	1,317	1,579

Amounts due to related parties were \$0.06 million as at June 30, 2016 (June 30, 2015: \$0.08 million) relating to director fees. The directors' fees are paid on a quarterly basis. The unpaid amounts due to directors are recorded against accrued liabilities, unsecured and bear no interest.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

9. FOURTH QUARTER RESULTS (JUNE 2016)

9.1 Summary

The overall operating results of the Company reflect its income from gold mining operations, on-going corporate business development, administrative costs and other income or expenses such as fair value gains or losses, impairment gains and foreign currency exchange losses. For fourth quarter fiscal 2016, net income attributable to shareholders was \$0.29 million, or \$0.00 per share (basic) compared to \$3.18 million or \$0.01 per share (basic) in fourth quarter of fiscal 2015. The decrease in earnings per share for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 is primarily due to lower income from mining operations, offset by income from other items and tax recovery.

The net loss before other income (loss) and before taxes attributable to shareholders was \$0.97 million (\$0.00 per share) for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 in comparison to earnings of \$3.67 million (\$0.01 per share) for fourth quarter fiscal 2015.

9.2 Operating Results: Sales and Production Costs

Total income from mining operations remained positive in fourth quarter fiscal 2016 at \$0.53 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$4.49 million). The quarter over quarter decrease is mainly due a 51% reduction in revenue to \$5.13 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$10.37 million) that was offset by lower total production costs of \$4.74 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$5.88 million). The fourth quarter fiscal 2016 gold production continued to process super low grade ore in transition toward treating sulphide ore. This is expected to continue until commencement of mining oxide ore at Felda Land.

Sales

Gold sales generated \$5.13 million for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 compared to \$10.37 million in fourth quarter fiscal 2015. The decrease in revenue was due to the decrease in ounces sold (4,200 ounces vs. 8,600 ounces) quarter over quarter.

Together with production volumes, the price of gold is a significant factor affecting the Company's profitability and operating cash flows. The average London Fix PM gold spot price for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 was \$1,260 (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$1,206) per ounce.

Production costs

Total production costs in fourth quarter fiscal 2016 decreased by \$1.28 million to \$4.60 million, compared to \$5.88 million in fourth quarter fiscal 2015. The lower production cost was mainly attributed to mining costs that decreased to \$0.81 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$1.35 million) and depreciation that decreased by 23% to \$1.03 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$1.33 million). A breakdown and further analysis of the cash cost components is provided below.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2016
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Mining

Total mining cost decreased by 40% in fourth quarter fiscal 2016 to \$0.81 million, compared to \$1.35 million in fourth quarter fiscal 2015. Total materials mined decreased by 35% to 0.66 million tonnes in the fourth quarter, compared to 1.01 million tonnes in the prior year. On a per tonne basis, mining cost was stable quarter over quarter and slightly decreased from a favourable foreign currency exchange rate.

Processing

Total processing cost decreased by 11% in fourth quarter fiscal 2016 to \$2.38 million, compared to \$2.74 million in fourth quarter fiscal 2015. Total ore processed was steady at 0.24 million tonnes in the fourth quarter, compared to 0.24 million tonnes in the prior year. On a per tonne basis, processing cost decreased by 21% mainly due to efficiencies and improvements through the plant and a favourable foreign currency exchange rate. Average mill feed grade for the quarter was 0.77g/t Au, compared to the 1.23g/t Au in the prior year, a 37% decrease. Processing recovery rate also decreased by 25% to 57.8% quarter over quarter, as a result of the lower grade in mill feed from processing SLG, old tailings and transition ore materials. This trend is expected to continue until commencement of mining for oxide ore at Felda Land.

Royalties

The Company pays royalties to the Malaysian Government based upon 5% of the market value of gold produced and an additional 2% to the PKNP (Pahang State Development Corporation) for gold produced from the Buffalo Reef ore. Total royalties decreased by 46% in fourth quarter fiscal 2016 to \$0.30 million, compared to \$0.55 million in fourth quarter fiscal 2015. Royalties paid are affected by average gold spot prices and the amount of gold produced and sold in the current period.

Non-cash costs

Non-cash production expenses included depreciation and amortization of \$1.03 million for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$1.32 million) and accretion of asset retirement obligations in the amount of \$0.05 million for fourth quarter fiscal 2015 (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$0.05 million). The decrease in total non-cash production expenses is mainly due to lower depletion charge through inventory in the fourth quarter.

9.3 Corporate general and administrative

Corporate expenses of \$1.50 million were incurred for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$0.83 million). Corporate expenditure for the quarter was \$0.67 million or 81% higher compared to the prior year fourth quarter. The increase was mainly from general and administration costs that were \$0.38 million or 99% higher quarter over quarter to \$0.77 million from \$0.39 million, primarily due to an increase in salaries and wages expenses to \$0.72 million for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$0.33 million) that was caused from a change in salary allocations. Project investigation expenses were \$0.46 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$0.01 million) as the Company announced that it will not proceed with the Matala transaction and will continue to review a number of opportunities it has in its search for high quality gold assets in the DRC and elsewhere. Legal, accounting and audit expenses decreased by \$0.09 million or 28% to \$0.23 million in fourth quarter fiscal 2016 from \$0.32 million in prior year.

9.4 Other income (loss)

Income from other items for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 was \$0.25 million, a positive change of \$1.00 million compared to fourth quarter fiscal 2015 other loss of \$0.75 million. The primary reasons for the positive change for fourth quarter fiscal 2016 was a foreign currency exchange loss of \$0.42 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$0.65 million) driven by fluctuations in the US dollar and the Malaysian Ringgit, a net impairment recovery of \$0.37 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$0.09 million expense) (Note 22) and a gain on the sale of marketable securities of \$0.55 million (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$nil) (Note 5).

The Company earned interest income of \$0.02 million in fourth quarter fiscal 2016 (Fourth quarter fiscal 2015: \$0.03 million).

10. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Refer to note 3 of the consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2016. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. Significant estimates and areas where judgment is applied include: purchase price allocation and valuation of deferred consideration assets, ore reserves and mineral resource estimates, depreciation and amortization and determination of useful lives, inventory valuation, exploration and evaluation expenditures, impairment of non-current assets, provision for reclamation and remediation obligations, deferred taxes, share-based payments, derivative assets and liabilities, determination of commencement of commercial production, title to mineral properties, realization of assets, functional currency, business combinations and own use contracts. Actual results could differ from the Company's use of estimates and judgements.

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11. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Refer to note 3 of the consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2016.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK EXPOSURE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are classified as loans and receivables (cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and trade and other receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (marketable securities), other financial liabilities (accounts payable and accrued liabilities) and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (gold forward contract). Refer to the consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2016, for the details of the financial statement classification and amounts of income, expenses, gains and losses associated with the relevant instruments. Details provided include a discussion of the significant assumptions made in determining the fair value of financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk as outlined below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk. The Company mitigates market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

Foreign Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent financial instruments held by the Company are not denominated in US dollars. The Company operates in Canada, Australia and Malaysia whereby operations sell commodities and incur costs in different currencies. This creates exposure at the operational level, which may affect the Company's profitability as exchange rates fluctuate. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Exposure to the Canadian dollar is through corporate administration costs. The Company has exposure to the Australian dollar through the Company's Australian operations. The Company has exposure to the Malaysian Ringgit through the Company's Malaysian operations. The Malaysian Ringgit weakened slightly during the quarter compared with the USD and CAD. A weaker Malaysian Ringgit reduces costs in US dollar terms at the Company's Malaysian operations.

Based on the above net exposures as at June 30, 2016 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the RM against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$0.15 million (2015: \$0.05 million) in the Company's net income, a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the CAD against US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$0.09 million (2015: \$0.12 million) in net income and a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the AUD against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$0.05 million (2015: \$0.04 million) in net income.

Figure 19: Monthly USD to CAD Exchange Rates

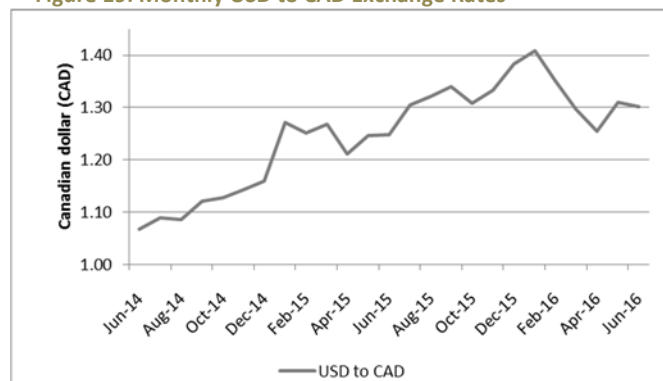
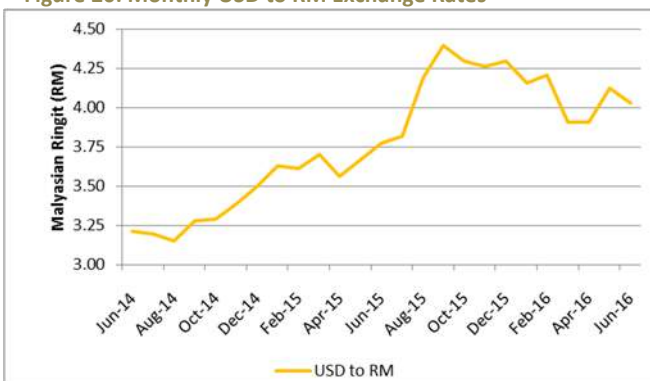


Figure 20: Monthly USD to RM Exchange Rates



Commodity price risk

For fiscal 2016, the Company's revenues and cash flows were impacted by gold prices in the range of \$1,049 to \$1,325 per ounce (2015: \$1,142 to \$1,340 per ounce) based on London Fix PM prices. The Company has not hedged its exposure to commodity price fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Generally, the Company's interest income will be reduced during sustained periods of lower interest rates as higher yielding cash equivalents and short-term investments mature and the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates. The converse situation will have a positive impact on interest income.

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To limit interest rate risk, the Company uses a restrictive investment policy. The fair value of the investments of financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents is relatively unaffected by changes in short-term interest rates. The investments are generally held to maturity and changes in short-term interest rates do not have a material effect on the Company's operations.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to concentration of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents. As at June 30, 2016, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts with \$10.68 million (2015: \$12.41 million) held with a Malaysian financial institution, \$0.33 million with an Australian financial institution (2015: \$0.30 million) and \$9.90 million (2015: \$16.64 million) held with a Canadian financial institution. To mitigate exposure to credit risk, the Company has established policies to limit the concentration of credit risk, to ensure counterparties demonstrate minimum acceptable credit worthiness, and to ensure liquidity of available funds.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through effective management of its capital structure, together with budgeting and forecasting cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its short-term requirements for operations, business development and other contractual obligations. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid and immediately available on demand for the Company's use.

13. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following details the share capital structure as at September 28, 2016 the date of this MD&A (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Share capital structure

Common Shares			Quantity
Issued and outstanding*			322,718,030
			322,718,030
Stock options	Exercise Price	Expiry date	Quantity
	CAD\$0.42	11-Jan-17	500,000
	CAD\$0.45	07-Mar-17	150,000
	CAD\$0.33	04-Sep-18	200,000
	CAD\$0.33	04-Sep-23	12,543,666
			13,393,666

*14,000,000 common shares are held in escrow in relation to the Intec Transaction.

14. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Monument Mining Limited is an exploration, development and gold production company which explores for gold resources. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into production. Major expenses may be required after initial acquisition investment to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in the discovery of mineral resources or a profitable commercial mining operation, and, on an industry statistical basis, it is unlikely that an economic operation will be developed.

Whether a mineral deposit, if ever discovered, will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure together with the impact on mine-ability and recoverability, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical. Government regulations are also a significant factor including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Company has commenced gold production at its Selinsing gold mine and is currently generating a positive cash flow for operations. The profitability of the production is dependent on various factors that may not be controllable by the Company.

Some major risks associated with the business are, but are not limited to, the following:

Title to mineral property interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to its mineral property interests, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to administrative delays common in Malaysia, unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defect.

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To the best of the Company's knowledge, title to its properties are in good standing, except the prospecting exploration permit for the Star Destiny prospect that expired on September 23, 2012. The Company submitted an application of renewal in November 2011 to the Pahang State authority; it also submitted two applications for mining licenses in 2009 and 2010 over sections of the same area. Another application for a mining lease over the prospecting land was also submitted in August 2012. The Company has yet to receive an official notification from the Pahang State authority in response to its applications and several inquiries regarding the title status. According to the Malaysia Mining Engagement 2007, the Company has considered its status quo for the Star Destiny tenement title remaining intact.

Realization of assets

Mineral property interests comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, obtaining of permits, satisfaction of governmental requirements and possible aboriginal claims, attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Reserves and resource estimates

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the estimation of Reserves and Resources and the corresponding grades. Reserve and Resource estimates are dependent partially on statistical information drawn from drilling, sampling and other data. Reserve and Resource figures set forth by the Company are estimates, and there is no certainty that the mineral deposits would yield the production of metals indicated by Reserve and Resource estimates. Declines in the market price for metals may adversely affect the economics of a deposit and may require the Company to reduce its estimates. Changes in gold recovery rates during milling and especially the impact of the Intec Technology on treatment of gold sulphides may also adversely affect the viability of reserves and resources.

Profitability from production

The profitability of mining companies depends, in part, on the actual costs of developing and operating mines, which may differ significantly from estimates determined at the time a relevant mining project was approved or ongoing projections. The development of mining projects may also be subject to unexpected problems and delays that could increase the cost of development and the ultimate operating cost of the relevant project. Monument's decision to acquire, develop a mineral property and operate for production is based on estimates made as to the expected or anticipated project economic returns. These estimates are based on assumptions regarding:

- future gold prices;
- anticipated tonnage, grades and metallurgical characteristics of ore to be mined and processed;
- anticipated recovery rates of gold extracted from the ore;
- anticipated material and spares cost associated with production, and
- anticipated capital expenditure and cash operating costs.

Actual cash operating costs, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those anticipated by such estimates.

Environmental

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral properties, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current properties.

Additional funding for mineral property pipelines

The Company will continue to assess targets to increase its mineral resource base. Additional capital may be required from time to time to fund such acquisitions and development in order to fulfill its business strategy. The additional capital may come from public markets, debt financing and cash flows generated from current production, which are largely influenced by integrated world and regional economies which are out of the Company's control. Management has successfully mitigated those risks in the past through exercise of due care, experience and knowledge; however, those factors do not guarantee such risks will be successfully mitigated into the future.

Foreign operations

The Company's properties are located in Malaysia and Western Australia. The Company has historically received strong support from the local, state and federal governments for its gold mine development and operation. However, the political risk is considered external and not at the control of the Company.

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The Company's mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by certain risks associated with foreign ownership including inflation, political instability, political conditions and government regulations. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the Company's control and may adversely affect the Company's business. Operations may be affected by government regulations with respect to restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, price controls, export controls, restriction of earnings distribution, taxation laws, expropriation of property, environmental legislation, water use, mine safety and renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits, and contracts.

The regulations the Company shall comply with in Malaysia include, but are not limited to, the Mineral Enactment Act 2001, Mineral Development Act 2004, Environmental Quality Regulations 1978, The Planning Guideline for Environmental Noise Limit and Controls, Factories and Machinery Act 1967, Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 and the Goods and Services Tax Act 2014.

The regulations the Company shall comply with in Western Australia include, but are not limited to, Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994, Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection Act 1986, Corporations Act – Corporations (Western Australia) Acts 1961 and 1981, Income Tax – Income Tax Act 1962, Fringe Benefit Tax Assessment Act 1986, Payroll Tax Assessment 2002, Goods & Services Act 1999 and Fair Work Act 2009.

Failure to strictly comply with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral rights applications and tenure could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or closure of operations. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or profitability.

15. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

16. NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Company has included the non-GAAP performance measure "cash cost per ounce sold". This non-GAAP performance measure does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. This measure is used by management to identify profitability trends and to assess cash generating capability from the sale of gold on a consolidated basis in each reporting period, expressed on a per unit basis. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance. Accordingly, unit cash cost per ounce of gold sold is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared using IFRS. More specifically, management believes that these figures are a useful indicator to investors and management of a mine's performance as they provide: (i) a measure of the mine's cash margin per ounce, by comparison of the cash operating costs per ounce to the price of gold, (ii) the trend in costs as the mine matures and, (iii) an internal benchmark of performance to allow for comparison against other mines. Total cash cost includes mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration and royalties, offset by sales of silver by-product, but is exclusive of amortization, depletion, reclamation, capital costs, exploration costs and corporate administration costs.

17. CAUTION ON FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, but not limited to, any information as to the future financial or operating performance of Monument, constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the provisions of the Securities Act (Ontario) and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this Management's Discussion and Analysis. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, possible events, statements with respect to possible events, estimates of construction, commissioning and production of the gold treatment plant at Selinsing Gold Mine Project; exploration results and budgets, mineral reserve and resource estimates; capital expenditures; strategic plans; proposed financing transactions, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting timelines, estimates of fair value of financial instruments, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation and permitting of mining operations and development projects, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. The words "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "guidance", "targets", "models", "intends", "anticipates", or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might", or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Monument as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, political, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The estimates and assumptions of Monument

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contained or incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the various assumptions set forth herein, or as otherwise expressly incorporated herein by reference as well as: (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (2) permitting, development, operations, expansion and acquisitions at Malaysia (including, without limitation, land acquisitions for and permitting and construction of new tailings facilities) being consistent with our current expectations; (3) development of the Phase III plant expansion on a basis consistent with Monument's current expectations; (4) the viability, permitting and exploration of Mengapur project being consistent with Monument's current expectations; (5) political developments in Malaysian jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations; (6) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Malaysian ringgit, Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (7) certain price assumptions for gold; (8) prices for natural gas, fuel oil, electricity and other key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels; (9) production and cost of sales forecasts for Selinsing operations meeting expectations; (10) the accuracy of current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates for the Company and any entity in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an interest; (11) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Monument's current expectations. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as diesel fuel and electricity); changes in interest rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, Malaysia, Australia or other countries in which the Company conducts business or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; the Company's ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or the inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect, and could cause, Monument's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Monument. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Management's Discussion and Analysis are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the "Risk Factors" section. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect Monument. Monument disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and such forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable law.

Other information

Where we say "we", "us", "our", the "Company", or "Monument" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, we mean Monument Mining Limited and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as may be applicable. .