

LNG ENERGY LTD.
(Formerly Invicta Oil & Gas Ltd.)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2008)

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of LNG Energy Ltd. (“LNG” or the “Company”) should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto for the three months ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 as well as the audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended September 30, 2008. The unaudited consolidated interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements or forward-looking information under applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements or information typically contain statements with words such as “anticipate”, “expect”, “plan”, “intend”, “estimate”, “propose”, or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Although the Company believes that the assumptions underlying such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that such assumptions will prove to be correct. The Company’s operations necessarily involve risks associated with exploration, development, production, marketing, and transportation of crude oil and natural gas together with other risks typically associated with companies in the international and/or domestic oil and gas exploration and development industry. Factors such as timing of capital programs, timely access to facilities, partnership risk, equipment and personnel to execute programs, volatility of commodity prices, currency fluctuations, impact of regional and local political developments, strikes and insurgency, subjectivity of reserve estimates, environmental risks, access to or loss of markets, competition from other producers, volatility in stock markets, and ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources could materially affect the value of the Company and its operations to its shareholders. The forward-looking statements or information contained in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements or information contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Note that additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Date

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis is dated as of February 25, 2009.

Overview

LNG Energy Ltd. was incorporated on February 24, 2000 in the Province of British Columbia. On May 4, 2004, the Company acquired Pro Net Communications Inc. (“Pro Net”), a company in the business of development and delivery of internet application services.

On March 28, 2008, the Company changed its name to “LNG Energy Ltd.” to reflect its focus on oil and gas in Papua New Guinea. The Company’s common shares began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange on March 28, 2008 under the new symbol “LNG”.

Cheetah Nevada

On November 27, 2007, the Company acquired 90% of the shares of LNG Energy (B.C.) Ltd. (“LNG BC”), formerly Cheetah Oil & Gas Limited (British Columbia). LNG BC currently indirectly holds interests in approximately 5.5 million acres of land for oil and natural gas exploration in Papua New Guinea (the “PNG Lands”). On November 25, 2008, the Company purchased the remaining 10% interest in LNG BC, making LNG BC a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

As a result of this process, the Company now holds 100% working interests in four PPLs and one PRL, through permits received from the Minister of Petroleum and Energy for Papua New Guinea with gross and net acreages of approximately 5.5 million.

Palo Duro Assets

On September 9, 2008, the Company entered into a letter of intent (“LOI”) with a third party, Tyner Resources Ltd (“Tyner”), whereby the Company agreed to transfer to Tyner all of its 15% working interest in oil and gas leases in the Palo Duro Basin. In consideration of the transfer of the interest, Tyner agreed to issue 9,378,208 common shares in its capital stock to the Company.

On December 30, 2008, the Company completed the sale of the Palo Duro assets and received the shares of Tyner as consideration. Paul Larkin, a director of LNG, is also the President and a director of Tyner, and accordingly, abstained from voting on the approval of the transaction.

Private company acquisition

On December 4, 2008, the Company acquired a 60% interest in a private company for a cash purchase price of approximately US\$6 million. The private company, in which the Company has acquired a stake, had recently entered into a purchase-and-sale agreement with BNK Petroleum Ltd. (“BNK”) under which BNK has sold approximately 2,800 acres of oil and gas leases adjacent to BNK’s East Tishomingo Field development as well as approximately 86,000 acres in the Black Warrior Basin for approximately US\$10 million (“United States oil and gas properties”).

Overall Performance

During the first quarter, the Company finalized the sale of the Palo Duro Basin asset and the value of third party shares to be received based on the share price on the date of closing is approximately \$0.02 per share, resulting in aggregate consideration received of \$187,563. The Company had previously entered into a letter of intent (“LOI”) with Tyner, whereby the Company agreed to sell to Tyner all of its 15% working interest in oil and gas leases in the Palo Duro Basin. In consideration for the oil and gas leases, the Company received 9,378,208 common shares in Tyner capital stock.

During the first quarter, the Company incurred oil and gas exploration costs related to the PNG Lands of \$933,665. No general and administrative costs or stock based compensation expense had been capitalized to the PNG oil and gas properties for the three months ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

As at December 31, 2008, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$338,867 and short term interest bearing investments of \$14,652,046.

Description of Oil and Gas Exploration Business

PNG Lands

On November 27, 2007, the Company closed the acquisition of the purchase of 90% interest in LNG BC. LNG BC indirectly held interest in the following Petroleum Prospecting License's ("PPL" or the "Licenses") through permits received from the Minister of Petroleum and Energy for Papua New Guinea.

The exploration properties are located in Southeastern Papua New Guinea in the Papuan Basin approximately 30 km southeast of the Southeastern Gobe oil and gas field. The Papua New Guinea Government has the option to take a 22.5% interest in the project. There is a 2% State Royalty rate and an Income Tax rate of 30% on the interest.

On November 20, 2008, the Company received approval of its top file applications that were filed with the PNG Department of Petroleum and Energy in October 2008. This relates to its PPLs where the top file process involved the relinquishment of and the re-application of PPLs 254, 246, 249 and 252. PPL 250 was relinquished and was not renewed. Petroleum Retention License 13 ("PRL") remains the same.

The new licenses granted now have a new six year term along with new expenditure commitments for each PPL. Refer to the subsequent events oil and gas petroleum prospecting licenses section.

Original License #	Top Filed License #	Blocks	LNG's* W.I.	Total Acreage
PRL 13	PRL 13	2	100.00%	40,031
PPL 246	PPL 319	25	100.00%	500,388
PPL 245	PPL 322	97	100.00%	1,941,504
PPL 249	PPL 320	58	100.00%	1,160,899
PPL 250	Relinquished	0	100.00%	-
PPL 252	PPL 321	92	100.00%	1,841,426
Total		274		5,484,248

The Company has secured the services of a data management company to provide a range of secure data archival and online data management services. By creating multiple copies of digital geological, seismic, and administrative data, business assets are protected and significant value is added to the Company. The provider maintains an online catalog of all archived data which can be securely accessed by the client from anywhere with an internet connection.

Our geological and geophysical teams are presently reviewing all of our license holdings and prioritizing the areas we should be focusing on that have the best chance of success along with a business model review on each one of our PPLs and PRL#13.

LNG is defining a structure in PPL#319 (Middle Town) (previously known as PPL#246). We are presently analysing surface samples that were taken from this structure and if results prove positive we will be returning to this very promising structure to take more samples and further define the total area of this structure and set up for a seismic program.

Palo Duro Basin Gas Exploration Project

The Company owned a 15% working interest in approximately 100,000 acres of oil and gas leases and interests in the Texas Panhandle (11.25% Net Revenue Interest).

On September 9, 2008, the Company entered into a letter of intent (“LOI”) with a third party, Tyner Resources Ltd. (“Tyner”), whereby the Company agreed to transfer to Tyner all of its 15% working interest in the oil and gas leases in the Palo Duro Basin. In consideration of the transfer of the interest, Tyner agreed to issue 9,378,208 common shares in its capital stock to the Company, which represents 13.2% of the number of the issued and outstanding shares of Tyner.

The transaction closed on December 30, 2008.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The summary for each of the eight most recently completed quarters is as follows:

(CDN thousands except per share amounts)

	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Mar 31
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2007	2007	2007	2007
Revenue	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Loss from Continuing Operations ¹	(967,188)	(1,806,601)	(879,601)	(811,841)	(4,464,800)	(1,282,471)	(1,645,512)	(361,640)
Basic and Diluted Loss per share from Continuing Operations ¹ (\$/share)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Net Income (Loss)	(967,188)	(4,893,310)	(880,966)	(818,730)	(4,471,960)	(2,879,291)	(1,661,235)	(362,286)
Basic and Diluted Income (Loss) per share ³ (\$/share)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.02)

¹ Fiscal 2007 and 2008 quarterly information has been restated for comparative purposes to recognize the discontinued operations related to the Company’s interest in the Palo Duro Project.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

The review of the results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited consolidated interim financial statements and related notes for the three months ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 as well as the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2008.

Results of Operations for the three months ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

Net Loss for the quarter

For the three months ended December 31, 2008 the Company incurred a net loss of \$967,188 (\$0.01 per share) compared to a net loss of \$4,471,960 (\$0.05 per share) for the three months ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in net loss is mainly due to lower stock based compensation by \$3,878,764. In addition, professional fees expenditures increased by \$187,116 respectively, primarily as a result of the increased management and consulting fees related to the acquisition of LNG BC in December 2007 and the private company acquisition in December 2008. General and administration costs also increased by \$633,896 as a result of the LNG BC acquisition, which increased the salaries and staff related expenditures.

Revenue

The Company does not earn revenue. The Company's sole source of income is interest income on cash and cash equivalents and short term investments. Interest income of \$266,692 was earned during the three month ended December 31, 2008 (2007 - \$38,958).

Change of Financial Position of the Company for period ended December 31, 2008

Change of Total Assets

The total assets of the Company increased by \$329,386 from \$51,657,979 reported on September 30, 2008 to \$51,987,365 as at December 31, 2008. The increase is mainly due to the interest receivable on short-term deposits and the market value increase in Tyner shares.

Change of Liabilities and Non-Controlling Interest

The liabilities and non-controlling interest of the Company increased by \$1,261,337 from \$5,623,505 reported on September 30, 2008 to \$6,884,842 as at December 31, 2008. This increase is mainly due to the non-controlling interest related to the acquisition of the United States oil and gas properties partially offset by the reduction in non-controlling interest due to the acquisition of the remaining 10% of LNG BC in November 2008. Future income taxes liability decreased from \$1,553,302 reported on September 30, 2008 to \$727,677 at December 31, 2008 as a result of the acquisition of the remaining 10% of LNG BC.

Change in Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity decreased by \$931,951 from \$46,034,474 reported on September 30, 2008 to \$45,102,523 as at December 31, 2008. This decrease is mainly due to the cancellation of warrants during the quarter along with an increase in deficit by \$967,188.

Liquidity

The Company had cash, cash equivalents and short term investments of \$14,990,913 and net working capital of \$14,867,246 at December 31, 2008 (September 30, 2008: cash, cash equivalents and short term investments on hand of \$25,970,660 and working capital of \$25,226,949). The decrease in cash, cash equivalents and short term investments is mainly due to the acquisition of the United States oil and gas properties.

For the three months ended December 31, 2008, the Company had no operating revenue. The only source of income for the Company is interest income from cash, cash equivalents and short term investments. The Company believes it has sufficient funds to meet its anticipated capital program and working capital requirements for the next twelve months.

Contractual Obligations

Operating Lease commitments

The Company is committed to payments under various operating leases for office space and staff rental accommodations that have a variety of expiry dates. The future minimum annual lease payments commitments are as follows:

2009	\$	71,552
2010		25,268
	\$	<u>96,820</u>

Oil and Gas Petroleum Prospecting Licenses

The new licenses granted now have a six year term along with new expenditure commitments for each PPL. The work commitments related to each of the new licenses, over the next two years, are at a cost not less than the following amounts per PPL:

<u>PPL#</u>	<u>COMMITMENTS</u>
PPL 319	US \$ 5,000,000
PPL 320	US \$ 2,000,000
PPL 321	US \$ 3,000,000
PPL 322	US \$ 2,000,000
	<u>US \$ 12,000,000</u>

As at February 25, 2009, the Company does not have any other material contractual obligations.

Capital Resources

The Company completed the acquisition of 60% of a private company which holds oil and gas licenses in the United States for US\$6 million.

Proposed Transactions

As at February 25, 2009, the Company does not have any proposed transactions.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

As at February 25, 2009, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements other than those previously discussed.

Related Party Transactions

For the three month period ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, amounts paid and owing to companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company were as follows:

	For the three months ended December 31	
	2008	2007
Management and Consulting Services paid to current directors and officers	\$ 10,000	\$ 12,000
Management and Consulting Services paid to former directors and officers	-	56,400
Director Fees paid to a former officer of the Company	-	12,351
	\$ 10,000	\$ 80,751

These expenditures are included in professional fees and were measured at the exchange amount, which are amounts agreed upon by the transacting parties.

Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

a) New accounting pronouncements:

Effective October 1, 2007, the Company adopted the new accounting standards related to capital and financial instrument disclosures that were issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”) in 2007. These accounting policy changes were adopted on a prospective basis with no restatement of prior period financial statements. The new standards and accounting policy changes are as follows:

(i) Capital Disclosures (CICA Handbook Section 1535)

The CICA issued a new accounting standard, Section 1535, Capital Disclosures, which requires the disclosure of both qualitative and quantitative information that provides users of financial statements with information to evaluate the entity’s objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

(ii) Financial Instruments – Disclosures (CICA Handbook Section 3862)

The objective of Section 3862 is to provide users with information to evaluate the significance of the financial instruments on the entity’s financial position and performance, the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments, and how the entity manages those risks.

(iii) Financial Instruments – Presentation (CICA Handbook Section 3863)

The provisions of Section 3863 deal with the classification of financial instruments, related interest, dividends, losses and gains, and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities are offset.

General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation – (CICA Handbook Section 1400)

The objective of Section 1400 is to include the requirement for management to assess the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern at any time that the financial statements are reported and disclose any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

b) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

As of January 1, 2009, the Company will be required to adopt the CICA Handbook Section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets”, which will replace the existing Goodwill and Intangible Assets standard. The new standard revises the requirement for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of intangible assets. The adoption of this standard should not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In February 2008, the CICA Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) confirmed the changeover to IFRS from Canadian GAAP will be required for publicly accountable enterprises effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The AcSB issued the “omnibus” exposure draft of IFRS with comments due by July 31, 2008, wherein early adoption by Canadian entities is also permitted. The Canadian Securities Administrators (“CSA”) has also issued Concept Paper 52-402, which requested feedback on the early adoption of IFRS as well as the (continued) use of US GAAP by domestic issuers. The eventual changeover to IFRS represents changes due to new accounting standards. The transition from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS is a significant undertaking that may materially affect the Company's reported financial position and results of operations.

The Company is assessing the potential impacts of this changeover and is developing its IFRS changeover plan, which will include project structure and governance, resourcing and training, analysis of key GAAP differences and a phased plan to assess accounting policies under IFRS as well as potential IFRS 1 exemptions.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company classifies all financial instruments as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, held-for-trading, loans and receivables or other liabilities. Financial assets held to maturity, loans and receivables and financial liabilities, other than those held for trading, are measured at amortized cost. Available-for-sale instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. Instruments classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized on the Statement of Operations and Deficit.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

- a) The Company is authorized to issue the following shares:
 Unlimited number of common shares, without nominal or par value

The common shares issued as at December 31, 2008 and February 25, 2009 are as follows:

	<u>Number</u>
Balance, December 31, 2008	144,095,965
Balance, February 25, 2009	144,095,965

- b) The number of options exercisable and exercise prices at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

EXERCISE PRICE	OUTSTANDING OPTIONS	OPTIONS EXERCISABLE	EXPIRY DATE
\$0.20	75,000	75,000	December 16, 2009
\$0.10	700,000	700,000	November 27, 2011
\$0.67	271,000	271,000	September 20, 2012
\$0.67	379,000	379,000	September 21, 2012
\$0.58	6,100,000	6,100,000	November 27, 2012
\$0.56	750,000	250,000	February 1, 2013
\$0.58	1,500,000	1,500,000	February 1, 2013
\$0.28	1,975,000	1,056,250	May 1, 2013
	11,750,000	10,331,250	

11,750,000 options are outstanding as at February 25, 2009.

During the three months ending December 31, 2008, a total of 1,800,000 share purchase options were forfeited.

EXERCISE PRICE	OPTIONS CANCELLED
\$0.10	500,000
\$0.28	250,000
\$0.56	400,000
\$0.67	650,000
	1,800,000

- c) No share purchase warrants were outstanding as at December 31, 2008 and February 25, 2009.

Risk Factors

General

The oil and gas industry is very competitive and is subject to many risks. Many of these risks are outside the Company's control. Management has identified certain key risks, which are discussed below, along with their potential impact on the Company's operations. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered by the Company.

Exploration, Drilling and Operating Risks

The business of exploration for and production of oil, gas and other resources involves a high degree of risk. In particular, the operations of the Company may be disrupted, curtailed or cancelled by a variety of risks and hazards which are beyond the control of the Company, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, occupational and health hazards, technical failures, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected rock formations, flooding and extended interruptions due to increment or hazardous weather conditions, mechanical difficulties, shortage or delays in the delivery of rigs and/or other equipment, compliance with governmental requirements, explosions and other accidents. These risks and hazards could also result in damage to, or destruction of, production facilities, personal injury, environmental damage, business interruptions, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Title to properties

Title to oil and gas interest is often not capable of conclusive determination, without incurring substantial expense. In accordance with industry practice, the Company will conduct such title review in connection with its principal properties as it believes is commensurate with the value of such properties. Governmental regulations and processing, approvals license and permits are, as a practical matter, subject to the discretion of the applicable governments or governmental offices. The Company must comply with known standards, existing laws and regulations. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, or more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Fluctuations in the Prices of Oil and Natural Gas

Oil and natural gas prices have fluctuated widely during recent years and are determined by various factors outside the Company's control, including supply and demand factors, weather, general economic conditions, political instability, government regulation and taxes, the price and availability of alternative fuels, and conditions in oil and gas regions around the world. Such fluctuations will have a positive or negative effect on any revenue that the Company receives. If oil and natural gas prices become depressed or decline, the Company's potential revenue and earnings and the value of its assets would be expected to decline.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company has a small management team and the loss of a key individual or the inability to attract suitably qualified personnel in the future could materially and adversely affect the Company's business.

Additional Financing

To the extent that external sources of capital, including the issuance of additional Common Shares, become limited or unavailable, the Company's ability to make necessary capital investments to maintain or expand its oil and gas exploration and development activities will be impaired.

Reserve and Resource Estimates

Information on resources and reserves are only estimates and the actual production and ultimate reserves from the properties may be greater or less than the estimates contained herein. In addition, probable reserve estimates for properties may require revision based on the actual development strategies employed to prove such reserves. Estimated reserves may also be affected by changes in oil and natural gas prices. Declines in reserves that are not offset by the acquisition or development of additional reserves may reduce the underlying value of shares to shareholders.

Foreign Exchange Rates

The Company will be subject to normal market risks including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. While the Company expects to manage its operations in order to minimize exposure to these risks, the Company has not entered into any derivatives or contracts to hedge or otherwise mitigate this exposure.

Foreign Investments

The Company expects that its oil and gas exploration activities will take place principally outside of Canada for the foreseeable future. As such, the Company's operations are subject to a number of risks over which it has no control. These risks may include risks related to economic, social or political instability or change, terrorism, hyperinflation, currency non-convertibility or instability and changes of laws affecting foreign ownership, government participation, taxation, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange control, exploration licensing, petroleum and export licensing and export duties as well as government control over domestic oil and gas pricing. The Company endeavours to operate in such a manner as to minimize and mitigate its exposure to these risks. However, there can be no assurance the Company will be successful in protecting itself from the impact of all of these risks.

Environment Regulation

The oil and gas industry is subject to environmental regulation. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines or issuance of clean up orders in respect of the Company or its properties. Such legislation may be changed to impose higher standards and potentially more costly obligations. The Company is putting policies and practices in place to ensure its operations conform to the standards and government regulations required for each jurisdiction in which it operates.

Governmental Regulations

The Company's PNG Lands are subject to various federal and local governmental regulations of Papua New Guinea. Matters subject to regulation include discharge permits for drilling operations, drilling and abandonment bonds, reports concerning operations, the spacing of wells, and pooling of properties and taxation. From time to time, regulatory agencies have imposed price controls and limitations on production by restricting the rate of flow of oil and gas wells below actual production capacity in order to conserve supplies of oil and gas. The production, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of oil and gas, by-products thereof, and other substances and materials produced or used in connection with oil and gas operations are also

subject to regulation under federal and local laws and regulations relating primarily to the protection of human health and the environment. To date, expenditures related to complying with these laws, and for remediation of existing environmental contamination, have not been incurred in relation to the results of operations of the Company, although the Company anticipates incurring such expenses as the drilling operations proceed. The requirements imposed by such laws and regulations are frequently changed and subject to interpretation, and the Company is unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on its operations.

The properties over which the Company holds the licenses are subject to a 22.5% back-in participation right in favour of the government, which the government may exercise upon payment of 22.5% of the expenses incurred in the development of the property. This back-in interest includes a 2% of revenue royalty payment to indigenous groups, which is only payable if the government exercises its back-in right.

Withholding Tax and Currency Exchange Controls in Papua New Guinea

The current rate of dividend withholding tax stipulated by the Income Tax Act 1959 (Papua New Guinea) is 17%. The Central Banking (Foreign Exchange & Gold) Regulation (Ch138) (Papua New Guinea) regulates the flow of currency into and out of Papua New Guinea. A Papua New Guinea company can only send Papua New Guinea Kina or a foreign currency (other than that which was the subject of a previously approved exchange) out of Papua New Guinea with the Central Bank's prior approval. These authorities or approvals are delegated to certain commercial banks as authorised dealers up to certain limits. The limits to exchanging and remitting foreign currency overseas from Papua New Guinea are K200,000 per annum without further tax clearance from the Internal Revenue Commission and K500,000 in aggregate per annum without further Central Bank approval.

General Economic Conditions

There has been a high level of volatility in the world financial markets over the past 180 days. This volatility has caused investors to become less willing to provide debt or equity financing to most companies and in particular to junior resource companies. This will potentially make completing financings for the Company difficult in the foreseeable future.