GLOBAL ATOMIC CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Dated March 30, 2020

The following discussion of the results of operations and financial condition of Global Atomic Corporation ("Global Atomic" or the "Company") prepared as of December 31, 2019 summarizes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019, and the factors reasonably expected to impact on future operations and results ("Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" or "MD&A").

This MD&A is intended to supplement and complement the Company's audited financial statements as at and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019 ("Financial Statements") and the notes thereto, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Certain information and discussion included in this MD&A constitutes forward-looking information, which should be considered in view of the cautionary notes contained in the section "Forward-Looking Statements" at the end of this MD&A.

Further information about the Company and its operations can be obtained from the offices of the Company, at www.globalatomiccorp.com or from www.sedar.com.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Dasa Project trade-off studies completed with results recommending a Phase One, twelve-year development with a high-grade underground mine plan and a standalone processing plant
- Optimized Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Phase One plan for Dasa will be released in Q2, 2020
- Environmental Impact and Hydrogeology Studies are underway for inclusion in the Final Technical Report for the Government of Niger as part of the Mining Permit Application
- A new Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") was completed by CSA Global Pty. Ltd. ("CSA Global") during 2019 and formed the basis for the improved mine plan
- Discussions are on-going with Orano Mining for a potential mutually beneficial outcome to deliver uranium bearing rock to the Somaïr processing facility in Arlit, Niger
- Turkish Zinc Plant modernized and expanded, built on time and on budget, and commissioned during 2019
- Global Atomic Corporation graduated to the TSX Main Board, symbol "GLO" and the USA OTCQX market under the symbol "GLATF"
- Ronald S. Halas, P.Eng., appointed Chief Operating Officer in charge of building the Dasa Project
- Global Atomic continues to receive management fees and sales commissions from zinc sales, operating cash flow is retiring plant construction costs
- Positive Net Income generated during 2019 of CDN$3.6 million, despite plant downtime of 7 months for Turkish Plant modernization program
- Cash position as at December 31, 2019 was C$3.8 million

OUTLOOK

BST, Iskenderun, Turkey

- The modernized BST plant in Iskenderun is anticipated to operate at approximately 75% capacity during 2020, in line with the expectations for the Turkish steel industry. At the current zinc price of approximately $0.80/lb, the plant generates positive cash flow.
- Once market conditions and zinc prices recover, BST will generate increased cash flows and benefit from its CDN $16.8 million tax credit carry-forward.
- Dividend flow will resume following repayment of construction costs.

Dasa Uranium Project, Niger

- The proposed development plan for the Dasa Project is a high-grade underground mine with a standalone plant using conventional processing techniques. CSA Global was engaged to provide an Optimized Preliminary Economic Assessment ("OPEA") on these parameters, and the OPEA will be released in Q2, 2020.
- Environmental Impact ("EIS") and Hydrogeology Studies are underway, with field work being completed in compliance with Niger Government guidelines regarding the COVID-19 coronavirus.
- Global Atomic will combine the OPEA, the Hydrogeology report and EIS into a Final Technical Report ("FTR"). The FTR is the key mining permit application document that will be submitted to the Government of Niger later this year.
- Limited infill drilling is also being planned with the aim to upgrade certain Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources in the current mine plan
- Global Atomic anticipates the Mining Permit to be issued in 2021.
- Once the Mine Permit is issued, Global Atomic will be in a position to finalize the engineering and geotechnical work needed to construct the project.
- Discussions continue with Orano Mining about the potential processing of Global Atomic mineralized rock at Orano facilities in Arlit, thereby reducing the initial capital investment to bring Dasa into production.

Impact of COVID-19 on Outlook

Due to the global outbreak of the coronavirus disease ("COVID-19"), the Company's risk profile has increased significantly, notably due to the following: a potential curtailment or total shut down of operations by government; potential loss of contractor manpower at its Niger site; potential of a Global Atomic employee falling ill and causing a disruption to the Niger site; potential of a Turkish employee falling ill and causing a disruption to the Iskenderun site; the ability to procure and transport critical supplies and parts to the sites; and the ability of the joint venture to transport zinc concentrates to smelters to generate revenues. If any of these events were triggered, the result could be a complete shutdown of the Niger exploration site and/or the Turkish joint venture site for an undetermined period. To minimize this risk, the following actions have been taken: a policy has been instituted supporting employees to work from home where practical; preliminary screenings at site, any employees or contractors showing potential signs of COVID-19 will be placed into self isolation; special arrangements at the sites have been implemented to maximize social distancing. The Company is treating the threat of a COVID-19 outbreak very seriously. A care-and-maintenance plan has been prepared and would be executed in the event of an outbreak at one of the sites. The Company has entered into a cash preservation mode; all non-critical expenditures have been deferred for the foreseeable future. Should the COVID-19 cause a prolonged interruption of site operations, this could impact the Company's ability to secure financing required to progress the Niger project and/or could result in an impairment of asset values.

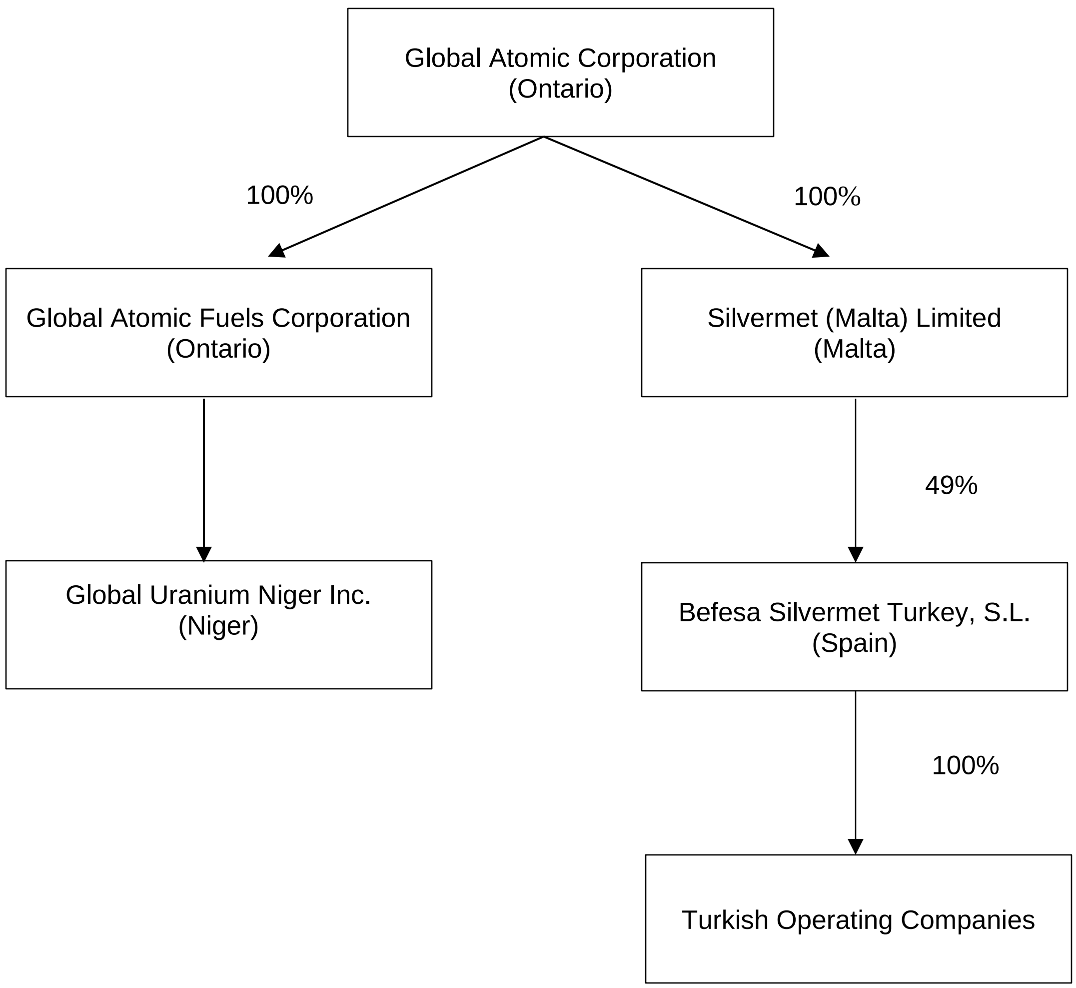
BACKGROUND

Global Atomic is a reporting issuer under applicable securities legislation in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario and trades under the symbol "GLO" on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX"), under the symbol "GLATF" on the Over-The-Counter Market (the "OTCQX"), and under the symbol "G12" on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Global Atomic is headquartered in Toronto, Canada and is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario. Global Atomic and its subsidiaries have two principal lines of business:

1. the processing of Electric Arc Furnace Dust ("EAFD") obtained from steel companies through a Waelz kiln to recover zinc and produce a high-grade zinc concentrate which is sold to smelters (the "EAFD Business").
2. the acquisition, exploration and development of uranium mineral resource properties, with the DASA Project currently undergoing feasibility studies in the Republic of Niger (the Uranium Business").

An organization chart of the Company is as follows:



The Company's EAFD Business operates through a Joint Venture with Befesa Zinc S.A.U. ("Befesa"), an industry leading Spanish company that operates a number of Waelz kilns throughout Europe and Asia. On October 27, 2010, Global Atomic and Befesa, established the JV, known as Befesa Silvermet Turkey, S.L. ("BST") to operate an existing plant and develop the EAFD recycling business in Turkey, (the "Turkish Operations"). BST is held 51% by Befesa and

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

49% by Global Atomic. A Shareholders Agreement governs the relationship between the parties. Under the terms of the Shareholders Agreement, management fees and sales commissions are distributed pro rata to Befesa and Global Atomic. Net income earned in Turkey, less funds needed to fund operations, must be distributed.

On December 22, 2017 the Company completed the acquisition of Global Atomic Fuels Corporation ("GAFC"). Under the terms of the transaction, GAFC amalgamated with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation, and all of the issued and outstanding common shares of GAFC were acquired by the Company in exchange for the issuance of common shares of Global Atomic.

GAFC has been exploring and developing uranium deposits in Niger since 2007 on six permit agreements covering an initial area of approximately 3,500 km^2. These permit areas had preliminary historic drilling that had identified a number of high potential areas for further exploration. The Dasa deposit was discovered by GAFC in late 2010.

BST, Iskenderun, Turkey

The BST Joint Venture ("BST JV") owns and operates an EAFD processing plant in Iskenderun, Turkey. The plant processes EAFD containing 25% to 30% zinc that is obtained from electric arc steel mills and produces a zinc concentrate grading 68% to 70% zinc that is then sold to zinc smelters.

Global Atomic holds a 49% interest in the BST JV and as such, the investment is accounted for using the equity basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, the Company's share of BST's earnings is shown as a single line in its income statement. The following table summarizes comparative results for 2019 and 2018 of the JV at 100%.

		Year ended December 31,		
		2019		**2018**
		100%		**100%**
Net sales revenues	$	10,475,245	$	43,879,535
Cost of sales		9,620,079		20,956,163
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		188,612		(4,583,183)
EBITDA(1)	$	666,554	$	27,506,555
Management fees & sales commissions		499,815		1,723,903
Depreciation		1,424,310		309,113
Interest expense (income)		559,544		3,812
Other expense (income)		(19,367)		(39,673)
Loss on property disposition		203,004		262,430
Tax expense (recovery)		(17,656,270)		3,824,671
Net income	$	15,655,518	$	21,422,299
Global Atomic's equity share	$	7,671,204	$	10,496,927
Global Atomic's share of EBITDA	$	326,611	$	13,478,212

(1) EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure, does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and may not be comparable to similar terms and measures presented by other issuers. EBITDA comprises earnings before income taxes, interest expense (income) and financing expense (income), amortization expense, foreign exchange loss (gain), and other expenses including management fees, sales commissions; gain on sale of property, plant and equipment and impairment charges.

The following table summarizes comparative operational metrics of the Iskenderun facility.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
	100%	**100%**
Exchange rate (TL/C$, average)	4.28	3.72
Exchange rate (C$/US$, average)	1.33	1.30
Exchange rate (TL/C$, period-end)	4.58	3.88
Exchange rate (C$/US$, period-end)	1.30	1.36
EAFD processed (DMT)	24,327	64,379
Average zinc price (US$/LB.)	1.16	1.33
Production (DMT)	7,650	19,829
Shipments (DMT)	6,735	20,821
Shipments (zinc content, 000 lb.)	10,138	31,623

Zinc concentrates are sold to smelters in US dollars. Because the Turkish Lira is the functional currency of the Turkish operations, sales are converted to Turkish Lira at the date of the sale. When funds are subsequently received, the US dollar receipts are translated to Turkish Lira. As a result, exchange gains or losses will be recognized. In 2019, the average US dollar exchange rate was 5.69 Turkish Lira, compared to 4.83 in 2018. The Turkish Lira depreciated significantly and quickly in 2018, with the result that a large exchange gain of $4.6 million was recognized. The further depreciation of the Turkish Lira in 2019 occurred during the first half of the year and stabilized thereafter. Since the BST plant was closed for reconstruction during most of the first half of the year, there was a more limited foreign exchange impact on 2019 operating results.

BST processed 24,327 tonnes EAFD in 2019 compared to 64,379 tonnes in 2018. Production of concentrates was 7,650 dry metric tonnes ("DMT"), down from 19,829 DMT in 2018. This reflects the closure of operations for 7 months of the year and the subsequent ramping up process.

The average zinc price in 2019 was $1.16/lb, down from $1.33/lb in 2018. Although prices rallied in the first quarter, they began a continuous fall thereafter and ended the year at $1.04/lb.

The combination of the foregoing factors resulted in a decrease in 2019 revenues to $10.5 million from $43.9 million in 2018, plus a foreign exchange gain of $4.6 million in 2018. Because employee and other site costs continued to be incurred during the shutdown period, EBITDA decreased to $0.7 million in 2019 from $27.5 million in 2018.

BST made a decision in 2018 to proceed with the modernization and expansion of the Iskenderun plant. Accordingly, certain components of the existing plant have been removed and scrapped. A loss on property disposition was provided for in the accounts to reflect this.

The Turkish entities qualified for a 55% investment tax credit incentive on the TL 143.5 million qualified investment in the new plant. The total credit is TL 78.9 million, of which TL 5.0 million was recognized as a deferred tax credit in the 2018 income and a further TL 73.9 million was recognized in 2019 income. Of the credits available, TL 1.7 million were used to offset taxes otherwise payable in 2019, leaving a carry-forward balance of TL 77.2 million at year end.

The modernization and expansion of the Iskenderun plant began in 2018 and was completed in 2019. Prior to February 2019, all work involved manufacturing of components outside of the plant. In January, the Iskenderun plant ceased production so that the site reconstruction could begin. Commissioning of the new plant was completed in August and pre production commissioning began again in September. The Iskenderun plant now has a capacity to process 110,000 tonnes EAFD per annum, an increase from the 65,000 tonne per annum previous capacity. The total cost for the modernization and expansion is estimated at US $26.6 million.

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The plant modernization and expansion was funded by cash on hand, loans from a Turkish bank and loans from Befesa. At year end 2019, the loans from Befesa totalled US $16.85 million and bank loans totalled US $2.0 million. Subsequent to year end, final payments were made to the EPC contractor, increasing the bank loans to US $6.0 million. The bank loans mature in 12 months but are expected to rollover and bear interest at rates of 3.3% to 3.8%. The Befesa loans mature between May and December 2021 and bear interest at rates of 5.9% to 6.6%.

URANIUM BUSINESS

The Company carries out its Niger uranium exploration and development activities through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Global Atomic Fuels Corporation (“GAFC”). GAFC was incorporated on January 31, 2005 to pursue uranium mining projects. After an analysis of the prospective exploration sites in Niger, GAFC entered into six Mining Agreements with the Government of the Republic of Niger. Each Mining Agreement covers a period of 20 years. Under the terms of a Mining Agreement, GAFC is granted an initial three-year Exploration Permit, which is renewable for two successive 3 year periods. Upon completion of a Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement, Global Atomic, through GAFC will apply for a Mining Permit which has an initial term of 10 years and is renewable until the resource is depleted.

In January 2007, GAFC entered into 4 Mining Agreements known as Tin Negoran 1, 2, 3 and 4. In September 2007, GAFC entered into 2 additional Mining Agreements known as Adrar Emoles 3 and 4.

The original area covered by each Mining Agreement was approximately 500 km^2. Upon each renewal of Exploration Permits, Global Atomic is required to reduce the area covered by the Mining Agreement by 50%. The area covered by each Mining Agreement is currently as follows:

Tin Negoran 1	119.7 km2
Tin Negoran 2	122.1 km2
Tin Negoran 3	124.3 km2
Tin Negoran 4	120.1 km2
Adrar Emoles 3	121.2 km2
Adrar Emoles 4	120.1 km2
	727.5 km2

After entering the Mining Agreements, Global Atomic acquired historic exploration and drilling data that had been compiled on the 6 permit areas. Global Atomic initially began exploration work on the Tin Negoran permits and then moved the exploration focus to the Isakanan prospect located on the Adrar Emoles 4 permit. In late 2009, a surface mapping and reconnaissance program was initiated around the Dajy prospect located on the Adrar Emoles 3 permit, which led to the discovery of high grade surface mineralization approximately 2 km northeast of the Dajy prospect, which was named the Dasa Project.

Drilling during 2010 and 2011 was concentrated on Dasa with drill depths less than 100 meters and drilled by vertical rotary holes. This initial drilling led to the discovery of surface mineralization hosted in Tchirezrine 2 sandstone. In 2012, during a deeper drilling campaign (up to 754 metres), Global Atomic discovered the main graben hosted deposit at Dasa. Drilling in this area below 250 meters targeted the Triassic-Jurassic sandstones: Tchirezrine 2 formation (which also hosts Orano’s huge Imouraren deposit) and subsequently, the Carboniferous formations (which also host Orano’s Cominak and Somair deposits at Arlit.

Since 2011, Global Atomic’s exploration activities have been entirely devoted to the Dasa deposit. In 2018 Global Atomic began a drill program at an area identified as the “Flank Zone” to assess the potential for near-surface high-grade material, as well as testing strike extensions of the deeper material at depth. It was successful on both counts.

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The drilling identified significant amounts of high grade material in the Flank Zone and in several new zones along strike and down dip. Using this new data, CSA Global, on behalf of Global Atomic, prepared an updated Mineral Resource Estimate that was reported in a technical report in July 2019 with an effective date of June 1, 2019. The following table summarizes their conclusions:

Dasa Mineral Resources with an Effective Date of 1 June 2019

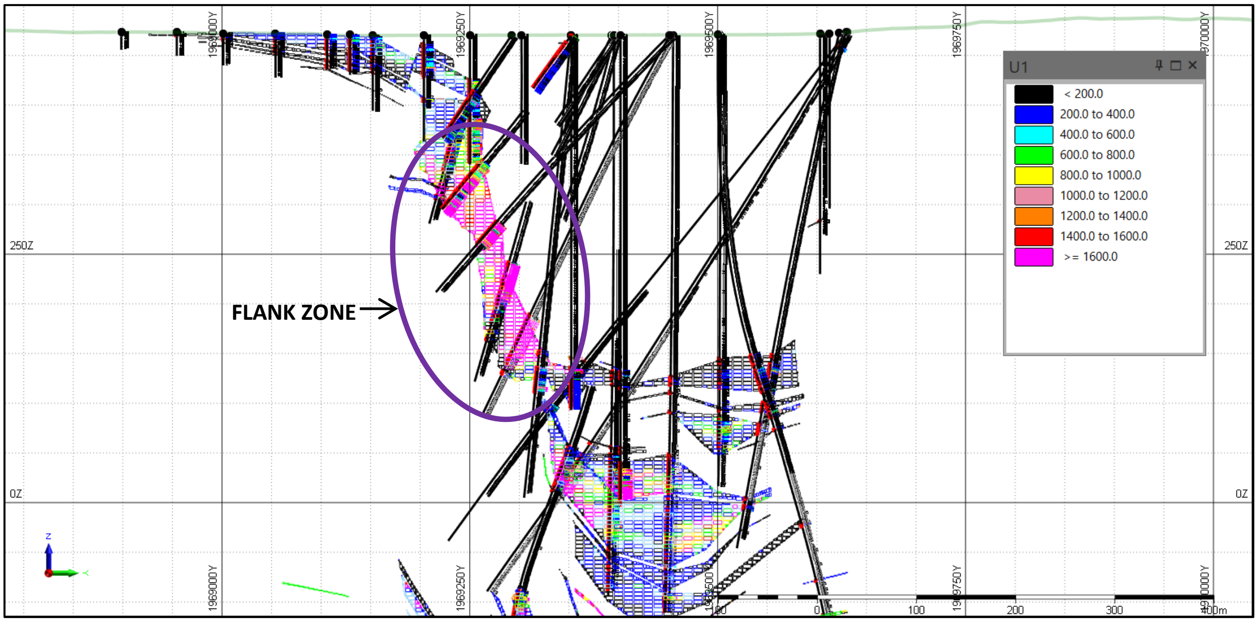
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	eU_3O_8 (ppm)	Contained eU_3O_8 (Mlb)
Indicated open pit	25.59	1,711	96.5
Indicated underground	0.71	3,250	5.1
Total Indicated	**26.30**	**1,752**	**101.6**
Inferred open pit	18.93	1,357	56.6
Inferred underground	3.38	4,151	31.0
Total Inferred	**22.31**	**1,781**	**87.6**

Notes:

- *Mineral Resources are classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (10 May 2014).*
- *Mineral Resources for open pit mining are estimated within the limits of ultimate pit shell.*
- *Mineral Resources for underground mining are estimated outside the limits of ultimate pit shell.*
- *A cut-off grade of 320 ppm eU_3O_8 has been applied for open pit resources.*
- *A cut-off grade of 1,200 ppm eU_3O_8 has been applied for underground resources.*
- *A bulk density of 2.36 t/m^3 has been applied for all model cells.*
- *Rows and columns may not add up exactly due to rounding.*
- *No Measured Resources or Mineral Reserves of any category were identified.*
- *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and by definition do not demonstrate economic viability. This Mineral Resource Estimate includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves.*

At the time of the Mineral Resource Estimate, Global Atomic was operating on the premise that the Dasa resource would be mined initially by the open pit method and then going underground once a certain depth had been reached. Various trade-off studies were completed during 2019 and ultimately, it was concluded that development of an underground mine would be more efficient and profitable than an open pit mine. A schematic of the resource block model is shown in the following:

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)



The Flank Zone is the area noted with the highest grades. A grade / tonnage report at varying cut-off grades was included in the technical report provided by CSA Global with highlights as follows:

Grade-Tonnage report, highlights from July 18, 2019 MRE				
Cut-Off	Category	Tonnes	eU_3O_8	Contained metal
eU_3O_8, ppm		Mt	ppm	Mlb
100	Indicated	81.6	718	129.1
	Inferred	96.1	606	128.4
300	Indicated	34.4	1,446	109.6
	Inferred	37.6	1,260	104.6
1,000	Indicated	9.6	3,885	82.1
	Inferred	10.2	3,308	74.2
2,000	Indicated	4.6	6,624	66.8
	Inferred	4.5	5,713	56.8
2,500	Indicated	3.6	7,849	61.9

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Inferred	3.4	6,838	51.4
5,000	Indicated	1.6	13,186	46.8
	Inferred	1.6	10,805	37.2
10,000	Indicated	0.6	24,401	31.1
	Inferred	0.8	14,598	25.3
15,000	Indicated	0.3	34,236	24.3
	Inferred	0.1	21,493	4.0

In 2019, Global Atomic completed numerous additional studies on the mining and processing alternatives for Dasa. In 2017, GAFC and Orano Mining signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") in respect of the Dasa deposit. Under the terms of the MOU, the parties agreed to advance discussions in relation to the development of the Dasa deposit, including the use of Orano's mill facilities in nearby Arlit. Substantial work was performed on analyzing the suitability of the two Orano mills for processing material from the Dasa resource.

A decision was made to complete an "Optimized" Preliminary Economic Assessment that would incorporate the Mineral Resource Estimate and a stand-alone processing facility at the Dasa site. This work was initiated in late 2019 and results will be released in Q2, 2020.

2019 Activity
The Company's exploration and evaluation activities in 2019 are as follows:

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Exploration and evaluation assets - beginning	**$**	**32,065,797**	**$**	**25,067,393**
Management fees, salaries and benefits		1,064,257		1,158,858
Equipment, fuel and maintenance		33,538		177,410
Camp costs		108,367		340,946
Drilling, assays and related costs		845,445		4,060,306
Security costs		95,194		202,100
Taxes and other fees		1,088		90,524
Travel & other costs		79,964		49,480
Depreciation on plant and equipment		1,916		30,987
Exchange differences		(1,780,269)		887,793
Exploration and evaluation assets - ending	**$**	**32,515,297**	**$**	**32,065,797**

The above table reflects the fair value of the exploration and evaluation assets acquired on December 22, 2017 and subsequent expenditures.

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL RESULTS

The following table summarizes comparative results of operations of the Company:

(all amounts in C$)		Year ended December 31, 2019		2018
Revenues	$	239,451	$	851,520
General and administration		4,222,848		4,027,659
Share of net earnings from joint venture		(7,671,204)		(10,496,927)
Finance expense (income)		24,548		121,610
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		46,426		(210,375)
Other income		(120,000)		
Income tax		-		-
Net income	$	3,736,833	$	7,409,553
Other comprehensive income (loss)	$	(4,014,184)	$	(2,862,002)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$	(277,351)	$	4,547,551
Basic net income per share		$0.026		$0.067
Diluted net income per share		$0.025		$0.066
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding		143,434,883		110,784,220
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding		150,561,905		112,343,979
Cash dividends declared		$0.000		$0.000

		As at December 31, 2019		2018
Total assets	$	53,605,078	$	50,687,964
Total current financial liabilities	$	599,833	$	731,214
Total non-current financial liabilities	$	47,922	$	-

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 reflect the equity method of accounting for Global Atomic's interest in BST. The Company's share of net earnings and net assets are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Revenues include management fees and sales commissions received from the joint venture. These are based on joint venture revenues generated and tonnes sold.

General and administration costs at the corporate level include general office and management expenses, costs related to maintaining a public listing, professional fees, audit, legal, accounting, tax and consultants' costs, insurance, travel and other miscellaneous office expenses. General and Administration costs in 2019 compared to the prior year are shown as follows:

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Management fees	$ 1,363,991	$ 586,900
Stock option expense	1,019,279	1,681,692
Professional fees	305,097	383,965
Travel expenses	274,469	199,282
Occupancy costs	165,608	70,815
Depreciation	119,719	572
Office and general expenses	427,242	365,225
Listing fees	234,993	54,144
Proxy services	-	513,680
Investor relations	312,450	171,384
	$ 4,222,848	$ 4,027,659

- Management fees increased in 2019 due to increased personnel and payment of management fees from prior years that had been deferred.
- Stock option expenses were higher in 2018 as a result of two option grants: the first grant was made in April 2018, largely to personnel involved with GAFC, whose options had been cancelled on the acquisition of GAFC; the second grant was a general performance grant in December 2018 for $626,952 (2,669,900 vested options at $0.235 per option). The 2019 option expense reflects the granting of 2,329,546 performance options in August 2019, which were valued at $0.437 per option.
- Travel expenses have increased with the acquisition of the Niger operations and travel required to support the completion of the MRE and various trade-off studies.
- Occupancy costs include the additional costs in 2019 of maintaining a London presence.
- Depreciation expense in 2019 largely represents depreciation of the right of use asset (office lease).
- Listing fees were higher in 2019 as a result of costs to move the Company's listing from the TSXV to the TSX and listing on the Over-the-Counter market.
- In Q2 2018, certain shareholders of the Company initiated actions to change the Board of Directors. Proxy services expenses were incurred to respond, with the assistance of legal counsel and proxy service advisors.
- Investor relations expenses increased in 2019 as increased conference and publication activities took place.

Share of net earnings from joint venture represents Global Atomics' equity share of net earnings from the BST Joint Venture, being $7,671,204 in 2019 compared to $10,496,927 in 2018. The decrease in net income was previously discussed in the analysis of joint venture operations.

Finance expense (income) is interest expense paid on the notes payable and debenture of the Company up to their repayments in May 2018. In 2019, interest expense is interest calculated on the right of use assets.

Foreign exchange loss includes foreign exchange losses or gains incurred due to fluctuations of exchange rates between the functional currency of Canadian $ for the head office and the US $ and Euro, in which most of the cash on hand and some costs are denominated.

Other income is the contribution toward office rent received from a related party.

(All amounts in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Revenues	Net income (loss)	Net income (loss) per share
2019			
Q4	$ 166,076	$ (942,435)	$ (0.006)
Q3	19,697	790,048	0.005
Q2	-	2,311,576	0.016
Q1	53,678	1,577,644	0.011
2018			
Q4	$ 225,418	$ 1,760,964	$ 0.014
Q3	130,287	829,752	0.008
Q2	244,050	1,071,036	0.010
Q1	251,765	3,747,801	0.035

All quarterly values reflect Global Atomic's 49% interest in the joint venture with Befesa using the equity method, with the Company's share of net earnings of the joint venture. The presentation currency is Canadian dollars.

- The Company's revenues are based on management fees and sales commissions received from the Turkish joint venture, which in turn, vary from quarter to quarter based on zinc prices and sales volumes. In 2019, no revenues were received while the Turkish plant was shut for reconstruction.
- Net income is primarily impacted by changes in the equity income recorded for the Turkish joint venture.
- Quarterly results also vary as a result of non-recurring items:
  - Stock-based compensation is granted to management, contractors and directors from time to time.
  - An unusual expense of $513,681 in Q2 2018 for legal and proxy solicitation expense related to the proxy challenge that took place prior to the annual general meeting.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company reported a working capital surplus of $3.8 million at December 31, 2019 (2018 - $7.3 million). During 2019, the Company spent $2.2 million on exploration and evaluation expenditures related to its Niger uranium properties (2018 - $6.0 million).

In 2018, the Company received a dividend payment of $6.9 million from BST. No dividend was paid in 2019 as funds were being used for the revamping of the Iskenderun plant.

Throughout the year, the Company receives its share of management fees and sales commissions from the Turkish operations, which amounts fund the various corporate costs.

In November 2018, the Company completed a private placement of common shares for gross proceeds of $8.9 million. A further private placement of common shares for $1.3 million was completed in January 2019. These private placements provided the Company with the liquidity necessary to complete its Niger Final Technical Report to enable Global Atomic to apply for the Dasa project Mining Permit.

In 2018, the Turkish joint venture initiated a modernization and expansion program on its Iskenderun plant. Funding for such capital costs was derived from existing cash and available credit facilities to the joint venture. No dividends will be paid until after any credit facilities have been repaid or refinanced. Dividends are now not expected until 2022.

The Company will require additional funding to advance the Dasa project through development and into production. The Company will continue to pursue opportunities to raise additional capital through debt and equity markets to fund its future exploration, development and operating activities, in addition to funds received from its EAFD Business. However, there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on a timely basis and under terms which are acceptable to the Company. Should the COVID-19 cause a prolonged interruption of site operations, this could impact the Company's ability to secure financing required to progress the Niger project and/or could result in an impairment of asset values.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

In managing its capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the Company is able to continue its operations and that it has sufficient ability to satisfy its capital obligations and ongoing operational expenses. The Company considers the components of shareholders' equity, as well as its cash and equivalents, notes receivable, credit facilities and long-term loan obligations as capital. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary in order to support its business strategy. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management team to sustain current operations and future development of the business. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and commodity and equity price risk) which are listed in Note 21 of its audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company lists its related party transactions in Note 13 of its audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES & JUDGMENTS

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgments are described in Notes 3 and 5 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company describes the effect of changes in accounting policies in Note 4 of its audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. Future changes in accounting policies are also covered in Note 4.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

General Risks

Limited Operating History

The Company has a limited history of operations, business and mining operations, and no mineral production history. The Company is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully complete its financing and development plans or operate profitably over the short or long term. The Company has incurred net losses and negative cash flow from mineral operations to date and there is no assurance that the Company will earn profits, or that profitability, if achieved, will be sustained. Shareholders will have to rely on the expertise and good faith of management to identify, acquire, develop and operate commercially viable mineral projects. No assurance can be given that the Company's investigations and efforts will result in the acquisition and development of commercially viable mineral sources. If the Company's efforts are unsuccessful over a prolonged period of time, the Company may have insufficient working capital to continue to meet its ongoing obligations and its ability to obtain additional financing necessary to continue operations may also be adversely affected. Even if the Company is successful in developing one or more mineral projects, there is no assurance that these projects will be profitable.

Inability to Manage Growth

If the Company is unable to effectively manage its planned growth and expansion, its growth strategy could be negatively affected. Any inability to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The Company's mining and exploration activities involve significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity

Substantial additional funds for the establishment of the Company's current and planned mineral exploration and development will be required. No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to raise the additional funding that may be required for such activities, should such funding not be fully generated from operations. Mineral prices, environmental rehabilitation or restitution, revenues, taxes, transportation costs, capital expenditures and operating expenses and geological results are all factors, which will have an impact on the amount of additional capital that may be required. To meet such funding requirements, the Company may be required to undertake additional equity financing, which would be dilutive to shareholders. Debt financing, if available, may also involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations and pursue only those projects that can be funded through cash flows generated from its existing operations, if any.

Fluctuating Mineral Prices and Marketability of Minerals

The economics of mineral exploration are affected by many factors beyond the Company's control, including commodity prices, the cost of operations, variations in the grade of minerals explored and fluctuations in the market price of minerals. Depending on the price of minerals, the Company may determine that it is impractical to continue a mineral exploration operation.

Mineral prices are prone to fluctuations and the marketability of minerals is affected by government regulation relating to price, royalties, allowable production and the importing and exporting of minerals, the effect of which cannot be accurately predicted. There is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for the sale of any minerals found on the Dasa Project or other properties in which the Company has an interest.

General Economic Conditions

The events in global financial markets recently have had a profound impact on the global economy. Many industries, including the mineral resource industry, are impacted by these market conditions. Some of the key impacts of a possible financial market turmoil include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange and metal markets, and a lack of market liquidity. A slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates, and tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth.

Competition

The mineral exploration and development industry is highly competitive. The Company competes with other mining companies, many of which have greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, for, among other things, the acquisition of mineral claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel. Failure to compete successfully against other mining companies could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Litigation

The Company and/or its directors may be subject to a variety of civil or other legal proceedings, with or without merit.

Cyber Security Threats

Information systems and other technologies, including those related to the Company's financial and operational management, are an integral part of the Company's business activities. Network and systems-related events, such as computer hacking, cyber-attacks, computer viruses, worms or other destructive or disruptive software, process breakdowns, denial of service attacks, malicious social engineering or other malicious attacks, or any combination of the foregoing, or power outages, natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other similar events, could result in damage to the Company's property, equipment and data. These events also could result in significant expenditures to repair or replace damaged property or information systems and/or to protect them from similar events in the future. Further any security breaches, such as misappropriation, misuse, leakage, falsification or accidental releases or losses of information maintained in the Company's information technology systems, including personnel and other data, could damage its reputation and require the Company to expend significant capital and other resources to remedy any such security breach. Insurance maintained by the Company against losses resulting from such events or security breaches may not be sufficient to cover any consequent losses or otherwise adequately compensate the Company for any disruptions to its business that may result, and the occurrence of any such events or security breaches could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company. There can be no assurance that these events and security breaches will not occur in the future or not have an adverse effect on the business of the Company.

Climate Change

The Company is subject to evolving climate change legislation that may increase both compliance costs and the risks of non-compliance. New and/or future climate change legislation may affect our ability to continue to operate as currently operated or planned to be operated.

Investment may be lost

Although shareholders will not be bound by or be personally liable for the Company's expenses, liabilities or obligations beyond their total original capital contributions, should the Company suffer a deficiency in funds with which to meet its obligations, shareholders as a whole may lose their entire investment.

Dividends

The Company has never paid any cash dividends and does not currently intend to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future. Because the Company does not intend to declare dividends, any gain on an investment in the Company shares will need to come through an increase in the share price. This may never happen and investors may lose all of their investment in the Company.

Market Price of the Shares

There can be no assurance that an active market for the shares of the Company will exist. Securities of small and mid-cap companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include global economic developments and market perceptions of the attractiveness of certain industries. The price per share is also likely to be affected by change in the prices of uranium and zinc, the US dollar, the Turkish Lira, the Euro, the Canadian dollar, or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its quarterly and annual filings. Other factors unrelated to the performance of the Company that may have an effect on the price of the shares include the following: the extent of analytical coverage available to subscribers concerning the business of the Company may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Company's securities; and lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect a subscriber's ability to trade significant numbers of shares in the Company, the size of the Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities. If an active market for the shares in the Company does not exist, the liquidity of an investment in shares may be limited and the price of the shares may decline.

Risks Associated with the Mining Division

Exploration Properties

The properties in which the Company holds an interest or the right to acquire an interest, are in the exploration stage, but in the case of Dasa, contain an identified resource. Exploration for and the development of minerals involves a high degree of risk and few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into producing properties. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration and development activities will result in the development of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term success of the Company's operations will be in large part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks that even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation as the economic viability of the project would depend on obtaining favourable exploration results and commodity prices. Whether a mineral deposit 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; metal prices that are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The 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. No assurance can be given that the minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a favourable basis.

If any of the Company's properties is found to have commercial quantities of ore, the Company would be subject to additional risks respecting any development and production activities. Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's future operations would be subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of base metals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, ground failure, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling, blasting and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability.

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search and evaluation of mineral deposits will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore. The Company's ability to execute its planned exploration programs on a timely basis is dependent on a number of factors beyond the Company's control including availability of drilling services, third party contractors and equipment, ground conditions, weather conditions and permitting.

Uncertainty in the Estimation of Mineral Resources

The figures for Mineral Resource Estimates contained in the Technical Report are estimates only and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved, that the indicated level of recovery will be realized or that mineral resources could be mined or processed profitably. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation.

CSA Global has prepared an independent technical report on the DASA resource. CSA Global reviewed and confirmed the reliability of the Company's quality assurance and quality control procedures that are the basis of the mineral resource database. CSA Global has estimated the quantity and grade of the Dasa mineral resource using this database and its experience in estimating mineral resources. The mineral resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("CIM") Classification System. However, such figures are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the indicated level of mineral will be produced. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Fluctuations in the price of uranium may render mineral resources containing lower grades of mineralization uneconomic. Market price fluctuations of uranium may render the present mineral resources unprofitable for periods of time.

Fluctuation in uranium prices, results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may require revision of such estimate. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources, or of the Company's ability to extract these mineral resources, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial condition.

Maintaining Interests in Mineral Properties

The Company's continuing right to maintain title to its mineral property interests in Niger will be dependent upon compliance with applicable laws and with agreements to which it is a party. The Company's Niger properties are subject to six mining agreements, under which there is an exploration phase, which converts to a mining phase on completion of a feasibility study. The exploration phases have a termination date of January 29, 2021, unless otherwise extended. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the requisite mining permits or extend the exploration permits in order to maintain its title interests in the Niger properties beyond January 29, 2021. Additional expenditures will be required by the Company to complete further drilling and other work in support of a feasibility study on Dasa. There can be no assurance that the Company will have the funds, will be able to raise the funds, will obtain approvals for extensions or will be able to comply with the provisions of the agreements relating to its properties, which would entitle it to maintain its interest therein and if it fails to do so its interest in certain of these properties may be reduced or be lost.

Niger Government Interest

On obtaining a mining permit for the Dasa resource, a new Niger incorporated company must be established to hold the mining permit and assets related to the Dasa resource. On establishment of this corporation, the Government of the Republic of Niger is granted a 10% carried interest in the equity of this new company. The Government of the Republic of Niger also has a concurrent right, on establishment of the new Niger corporation, to acquire up to 30% more of the equity in the corporation, provided it commits to funding its proportionate share of such additional equity and related debt for development and operation of the mine. Accordingly, the ultimate ownership that the Company will hold in the Dasa mining operations could vary from 60% to 90%.

Results of Prior Exploration Work

In preparing any technical reports on the Company's properties, the authors of such reports relied on data previously generated by exploration work carried out by other parties. There is no guarantee that data generated by prior exploration work is 100% reliable and discrepancies in such data not discovered by the Company may exist. Such errors and/or discrepancies, if they exist, could impact on the accuracy of the technical reports.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's Niger operations are subject to environmental regulations, including but not limited to the maintenance of air and water quality, land reclamation, environmental pollution and the generation of transportable storage and disposal of hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that existing or future environmental regulation in Niger will not have material adverse effects on the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners of the properties. To the extent the Company is subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of any liabilities or the costs that may be incurred to remedy environmental impacts will reduce funds otherwise available for operations.

Government approvals and permits are currently required, or may be required in the future, in connection with the Company’s operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration, development or operation of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations and parties that were engaged in operations in the past, may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or the more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties, or abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Government Regulation of the Mining Industry

The current and future operations of the Company, from exploration through development activities and commercial production, if any, are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing mineral rights in the Republic of Niger. Companies engaged in exploration activities and in the development and operation of mines and related facilities may experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Permits are subject to the discretion of government authorities and there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining all required permits. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, there can be no assurance that all permits which the Company may require for future exploration, construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations, if any, will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis, or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any project which the Company may undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including the forfeiture of claims, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or costly remedial actions. The Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its mineral exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of such laws, regulations and permits. The Company is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance. See “*Insurance and Uninsured Risks*”, below. Existing and possible future laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in exploration.

Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in the Republic of Niger may adversely affect the Company’s operations or profitability. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety.

Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with varied or other interests. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The Company’s business is subject to a number of risks and hazards including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company’s properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Although the Company maintains liability insurance in amounts which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company may elect not to insure against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a materially adverse effect upon its financial position.

The Company is not insured against environmental risks. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration) has not been generally available to companies within the industry. The Company will periodically evaluate the cost and coverage of the insurance against certain environmental risks that is available to determine if it would be appropriate to obtain such insurance. The Company may be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Without such insurance, and if the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce or eliminate its available funds or could exceed the funds the Company has to pay such liabilities and result in bankruptcy. Should the Company be unable to fund the remedial cost of an environmental problem, it might be required to enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedial work.

Risks Associated with the Metals Recycling Division

Equipment failures

The Company’s Turkish Waelz kiln equipment is complex and has many components. Equipment failures can occur due to the failure of individual components such as electric motors, causing a temporary halt in operations while repairs are made. Equipment downtime may also be experienced due to over-heating of the kiln, requiring a period of cooling before re-start. Potential catastrophic failures include failure of the kiln shell, failure of the kiln’s brick lining or failure of the primary drive gears. Catastrophic failures may result in an extended period of shut down while repairs are made, including the lead time required to order and receive replacement equipment.

Energy costs

The major cost components of the Company’s Turkish Operations relate to energy: coke, anthracite, natural gas, diesel fuel and electricity. The costs of natural gas and electricity are regulated in Turkey. In the case of coke and anthracite, costs are driven by global events that impact these commodities and transportation costs. Significant adverse changes to such costs may impact the ability of the Company to operate profitably. Any interruption in the supply of these energy inputs may result in cessation of operations until such supplies resumed.

Uncertainty due to foreign legal and political factors

Risks may include political unrest, corruption, civil disturbances and terrorist actions, arbitrary changes in law or policies, changes to government regulation, foreign taxation, price and currency controls, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, limitations on foreign ownership, limitations on the repatriation of earnings and increased financing costs.

Environmental regulations

The Company's Turkish business is subject to a variety of environmental regulations. Failure to properly process and handle EAFD in accordance with such regulations may expose the Company to liabilities and/or result in the withdrawal of operating permits. The Company has procedures in place to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. However, new laws and regulations that may be passed in the future may materially affect the Company's operations.

Raw material supply

The Company's Turkish Operations require a steady supply of EAFD in order to continue operating at an optimum level and to maintain profitable output levels. The Company relies on continued operations of local steel mills at reasonable levels in order to meet its EAFD supply requirements. The closing of or lower capacity utilization of one or more local steel mills may have an adverse impact on the available supply.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The development of the Company's business is and will continue to be dependent on its ability to attract and retain highly qualified management personnel. The Company faces competition for personnel from other employers in Turkey.

Dependence on Befesa Zinc

In accordance with the Shareholder Agreement between Befesa Zinc and the Company, Befesa Zinc is the operator of the Turkish facility. The Company is dependent on Befesa Zinc for the day-to-day operations in Turkey. The Company does not have control over these factors, nor the impact on Befesa Zinc and its personnel that a potential change of control of Befesa Zinc could have on operations.

Price volatility

Prices of commodities can fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors including demand, inflation, strength of various currencies, interest rates, forward sales by producers, global or regional political or financial events, and production and cost levels in major producing regions. In addition, commodity prices are sometimes subject to rapid short-term changes because of speculative activities. The success of the Company's Waelz kiln operations is dependent on market prices for zinc and the related smelter treatment charges, as well as raw material input commodities.

Currency risk

The Company's activities occur primarily in Turkey. All revenues and some cost items are denominated in U.S. dollars, or otherwise tied to the U.S. dollar. Most operating expenses are incurred in Turkish Lira. Head office costs are incurred in Canadian dollars. Such activities are subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the rate of exchange of these foreign currencies.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at March 30, 2020 the outstanding common shares, stock options and share purchase warrants are:

Common shares outstanding	145,437,469
Stock options	13,567,274
Warrants	410,495
Fully diluted shares outstanding	159,415,238

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management and have been approved by the board of directors. The consolidated financial statements were prepared by the Company's management in accordance with IFRS. The consolidated financial statements include certain amounts based on the use of estimates and assumptions. Management has established these amounts in a reasonable manner in order to ensure the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of Global Atomic's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures as at December 31, 2019. In making this evaluation, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as at December 31, 2019, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the appropriate time periods. There was no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2019 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes "forward-looking information" under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the potential of the Company's assets; the future prices of uranium or zinc; capital expenditure requirements; requirements for additional capital and other statements relating to the financial and business prospects of the Company. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "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", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, and are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to risks related to: unexpected events and delays during permitting; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms and in light of the current status of global liquidity and credit availability; future prices of uranium or zinc; currency exchange rates; government regulation; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; risks inherent in manufacturing and processing operations, including strike by unionized personnel, environmental hazards or industrial accidents; and uncertain political and economic environments. Although management of the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

March 30, 2020

"Stephen G. Roman"

Stephen G. Roman

Chairman, President & CEO

"Rein A. Lehari"

Rein A. Lehari CPA, CA

Chief Financial Officer