Canada Strategic Metals

(an exploration company)

Management Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended January 31, 2015

This management discussion and analysis (”MD&A”) of Canada Strategic Metals (“Canada Strategic” or the “Company”) complies with Rule 51-102A of the Canadian Securities Administrators regarding continuous disclosure.

The MD&A is a narrative explanation, through the eyes of the management of Canada Strategic, of how the Company performed during the year ended January 31, 2015, and of the Company’s financial condition and future prospects. This discussion and analysis supplements, but does not form part of, the audited financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2015. It reports on the Company’s performance for the year ended January 31, 2015, and should therefore be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as at January 31, 2015 and the notes thereto. This review was prepared by management with information available as at the date of the MD&A.

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The shares of Canada Strategic are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol CJC, on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol CJCFF and on the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol YXEN.

DATE

The MD&A was prepared on the basis of information available as at May 6, 2015.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains forward-looking statements that reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events. To the extent that any statements in this document contain information that is not historical, the statements are essentially forward-looking and are often identified by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "project", "plan" and "believe". Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. There are many factors that could cause such differences, particularly: volatility and sensitivity to market metal prices; impact of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; imprecision in reserve estimates; environmental risks including increased regulatory burdens; unexpected geological conditions; adverse mining conditions; changes in government regulations and policies, including laws and policies; failure to obtain the necessary permits and approvals from government authorities; and other development and operating risks.

While the Company believes that the assumptions underlying in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as of the date of this document. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether or not it should be revised because of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required to do so by the applicable securities laws.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Canada Strategic is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company was involved in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties. The Company is active in Canada.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

LAC DES ILES WEST – GRAPHITE PROJECT

Property Description

The Lac des Iles West property consists of 1 large contiguous block of 104 mineral claims totaling 5,601.30 hectares (56.01 km^2 that borders the western limit of the Timcal Lac Des Îles graphite mine close to the town of Mont-Laurier, 150 km northwest of Montréal in southern Québec.

Work done during the year

During the year ended Janaury 31, 2014, this property was impaired based on the decision to focus its energies and capital on its most promising properties (for an amount of $86,110, including exploration and evaluation assets related to this property). The Company nevertheless plans to retain all its property rights.

On February 6, 2015, the Company and Lomiko have agreed on the terms of an additional option pursuant to which Lomiko shall have the exclusive right and option to acquire an additional 40% undivided interest in the La Loutre Property and an 80% undivided interest in the Lac des Iles Property in exchange for a payment of $1,010,000, the issuance of 3,000,000 common shares of Lomiko and the funding of $1.75 million in exploration expenditures over a 2 year period.

LA LOUTRE – GRAPHITE PROJECT

Property Description

The La Loutre property consists of 1 large contiguous block of 42 mineral claims totaling 2,508.97 hectares (25.09 km^2) located approximately 53 km east of Imerys Carbon and Graphite, formerly know as the Timcal Graphite Mine, North America's only operating graphite mine, and 117 km northwest of Baie-Comeau.

Work done during the year

Work on the La Loutre project was done by Lomiko Metals following the signature of the option agreement on September 22, 2014, with the exception of $44 in general exploration expenses incurred prior to signature of the agreement.

In September 2014, the Company announced the sale to Lomiko Metals Inc. of an undivided interest of 40% in the La Loutre property. Lomiko will acquire this undivided interest by issuing to the Company an aggregate of 1,250,000 common shares, at a deemed price of $0.07 per share within 10 business days following the exchange final approval (condition fulfilled), paying $12,500 cash on signing the Agreement (condition fulfilled) and in incurring not less than $500,000 on an exploration program by not later than the first anniversary of the exchange final approval (condition fulfilled).

In October 2014, the Company announced that the drilling permit for 29 drill holes in the La Loutre crystalline flake graphite property had been issued. The goal of the exploration program was to identify high-grade, near-surface graphite mineralization suitable for conversion to battery-grade graphite. The graphite industry could see exponential growth based on new demand for lithium-ion batteries, which use 10 to 15 times as much graphite as lithium.

An area of the property that returned grab samples up to 22.04% Carbon Flake Graphite (CFG) and Carbon Purity Test results reporting up to 100.00% Carbon Purity in the Large and Extra Large Flake Graphite was of particular interest for drilling. Graphite grab sample assay results from a recent sampling and mapping program on the property had confirmed a graphite-bearing structure covering an area approximately 7 kilometres by 1 kilometre with results of up to 22.04% graphite in multiple parallel zones 30-50 metres wide. Another area has also been identified covering approximately 2 kilometres by 1 kilometre in multiple parallel zones of 20-50 metres wide which includes results up to 18% graphite. Grab samples are selective by nature and are unlikely to represent the average grade of a deposit.

25 holes had been drilled on the property to date, and had all intersected zones of graphite mineralization. The graphite occurred in disseminated form in multiple sections ranging from a few metres to several tens of metres long. Some sections also contained semi-massive to massive graphite mineralization over several metres. Photographs of the drill core and map could be found at the following link: http://www.canadastrategicmetals.com/en/projects/la-loutre.

TABLE OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS FROM THE RECENT DRILLING CAMPAIGN

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Gp %
LL-14-01	18.50	39.00	20.50	1.36
	69.00	81.00	12.00	1.54
LL-14-02	8.60	28.00	19.40	2.56
	55.00	71.50	16.50	1.54
LL-14-03	3.00	89.50	86.50	2.55
Including	3.00	54.40	51.40	2.45
Including	59.00	75.00	16.00	5.08
LL-14-04	39.00	117.00	78.00	2.74
LL-14-05	6.65	135.00	128.35	4.72
Including	6.65	20.20	13.55	9.37
Including	104.00	130.40	26.40	8.42
LL-14-06	3.90	102.00	98.10	2.74
LL-14-07	3.30	102.00	98.70	2.12
LL-14-08	10.50	16.50	6.00	2.55
	52.50	102.00	49.50	2.20
Including	72.00	102.00	30.00	2.84
Including	83.00	102.00	19.00	3.36
LL-14-09	NSV			
LL-14-10	3.00	43.00	40.00	3.12
Including	35.00	41.50	6.50	6.34
Including	38.55	41.50	2.95	8.88
LL-14-11	3.00	35.00	32.00	3.19
including	31.00	33.50	2.50	12.38
	86.00	91.20	5.20	3.04
	107.70	111.00	3.30	1.38
LL-14-12	32.00	65.00	33.00	3.00

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Gp %
including	63.00	65.00	2.00	13.18
LL-14-13	5.30	60.90	55.60	2.74
including	56.60	60.90	4.30	9.60
LL-14-14	18.80	63.60	44.80	4.98
Including	18.80	33.50	14.70	9.02
Including	18.80	22.00	3.20	13.60
including	25.50	33.50	8.00	10.20
LL-14-15	3.40	56.65	53.25	4.40
including	10.20	25.55	15.35	7.46
LL-14-16	3.00	24.00	21.00	3.06
LL-14-17	3.70	17.90	14.20	6.52
	82.50	117.50	35.00	2.24
LL-14-18	4.10	25.00	20.90	3.79
LL-14-19	3.00	15.40	12.40	5.36
including	13.00	15.40	2.40	15.65
	37.30	60.00	22.70	6.64
including	38.35	49.00	10.65	11.18
	66.00	75.65	9.65	4.55
LL-14-20	23.40	27.10	3.70	5.14
	34.85	70.00	35.15	6.04
LL-14 -21	15.3	35.6	20.3	8.01
	59.9	75.4	15.5	5.91
LL-14-22	63	129	66	2.78
LL-14-23	25.5	162	136.5	3.48
including	25.5	30.15	4.65	6.43
including	55.3	66	10.7	11.23
including	155	162	7	10.3
LL-14-24	14.1	32.25	18.15	7.73
including	14.1	19.4	5.3	13.15
	73	172.75	99.75	2.74
including	73.95	77.05	3.1	8.68
including	167	171.5	4.5	11.99
	216.55	218.6	2.05	3.5
	224.15	229	4.85	2.16
	274	291	17	1.24
LL-14-25	69.75	153	83.25	3.13
including	69.75	73.50	3.75	10.94
	179.00	189.50	10.5	2.95
	229.50	246.50	17	1.40
	274.55	280.50	5.95	2.68

*Length along the core. The Company estimates the true width of the mineralized zone at 70 to 90% of the width intersected in the drill holes.

On February 6, 2015, the Company and Lomiko have agreed on the terms of an additional option pursuant to which Lomiko shall have the exclusive right and option to acquire an additional 40% undivided interest in the La Loutre Property and an 80% undivided interest in the Lac des Iles Property in exchange for a payment of $1,010,000, the issuance of 3,000,000 common shares of Lomiko and the funding of $1.75 million in exploration expenditures over a 2 year period.

SAKAMI – GOLD PROJECT

Property Description

The Sakami property consists of 1 large contiguous black of 132 mineral claims totaling 6,650.61 hectares (66.51 km^2) located approximately 570 km north of Val-d'Or and 900 km north northwest of Montreal.

Work done during the year

On April 17, 2014, the Company announced that the drilling program began in March 2014 on the property was completed. The program was aimed at increasing the size of the main gold zone (Zone 25) to the west-northwest, as well as its extension at depth. Zone 25 is in the La Pointe sector of the property. Now that the program is complete, Zone 25 has been tested over a strike length of more than 200 metres and to depth of over 450 metres along its plunge. To date, the zone 25 has been test to a vertical depth of 250 metres. The holes are spaced at 50 metres.

Eleven diamond drill holes have been completed during the campaign. All the holes intersected Zone 25, with widths ranging from 7.30 to 22.95 metres. The mineralized intersections consist of a silicified biotite paragneiss containing 1-7% with locally up to 10% pyrite-arsenopyrite.

In May 2014, the Company received the assay results for the three first holes drilled during the March 2014 program. All holes PT-13-73, PT-13-74 and PT-13-75 returned wide gold-bearing intersections, including **1.46 g/t Au over 21.85 metres from Hole PT-13-73, including 2.16 g/t over 12.00 metres, 2.30 g/t Au over 26.35 metres, including 3.80 over 8.80 metres and 5.18 g/t over 4.80 metres from hole PT-13-74, and 2.40 g/t Au over 7.15 metres from Hole PT-13-75.**

In July 2014, the Company received the assay results for eight additional holes drilled in March 2014 as part of the program. The holes PT-13-76 to PT-14-80 all returned gold-bearing intersections with significant gold grades, particularly Hole PT-14-79, which returned **2.51 g/t Au over 48.20 metres, including 6.93 g/t over 12.00 metres, 11.35 g/t Au over 6.00 metres and 3.06 g/t Au over 7.50 metres.** The holes, PT-14-81 to PT-14-83 all returned gold-bearing intersections with significant gold grades with **2.58 g/t Au over 4.60 metres** for hole PT-14-81, **1.43 g/t over 40.25 metres, including 3.58 g/t Au over 8.55 metres and 5.12 g/t Au over 4.05 metres** for Hole PT-14-82 and **1.06 g/t Au over 55.50 metres, including 3.54 g/t Au over 12.00 metres** for Hole PT-14-83.

On April 2015, the Company announced that the last drilling program on the Sakami gold project on the property was completed in March 2015. These new results confirm the extension to the Northwest of the Zone 25 envelope of gold mineralization. The program consisted of seven holes for a total of 2,025 metres of drilling. Just as in April 2014, the goal of the program was to increase the size of the main gold zone (Zone 25) to the west-northwest, as well as its extension at depth. Zone 25 is in the La Pointe sector of the Sakami property. Once this program is complete, Zone 25 will have been tested over a strike length of more than 250 metres and to a depth of over 500 metres along its plunge.

To date, the Company has received the assay results for the four first holes, PT-15-84, PT-15-85, PT-15-86 and PT-15-87 drilled during the March 2015 program. Holes returned wide gold-bearing intersections, including **1.29 g/t Au over 54.50 metres, including 3.03 g/t over 6.50 metres and 2.50 g/t Au over 7.50 metres from Hole PT-15-84, and 1.47 g/t over 45.50 metres, including 3.84 g/t Au over 7.50 metres and 1.74 g/t Au over 11.00 metres from Hole PT-15-85. 1.41 g/t Au over 22.50 metres and 0.94 g/t Au over 13.75 metres from Hole PT-15-86, and 6.86 g/t over 9.60 metres, including 9.49 g/t Au over 6.50 metres from Hole PT-15-87.**

TABLE OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS FROM THE RECENT DRILLING CAMPAIGN

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (g/t)
PT-13-64	68.85	69.90	1.05	1.27
	171.00	171.50	0.50	3.62
PT-13-65	112.50	138.00	25.50	3.03
Including	126.00	138.00	12.00	4.00
PT-13-66	109.95	125.40	15.45	1.18
PT-13-67	126.90	154.85	27.95	3.78
Including	132.25	154.85	22.60	4.01
Including	138.00	145.00	7.00	7.21
PT-13-68	200.50	221.00	20.50	2.77
Including	201.65	215.00	13.35	3.23
Including	201.65	205.00	3.35	4.71
	278.25	281.10	2.85	2.82
	294.00	297.00	3.00	1.70
PT-13-69	213.05	226.50	13.45	1.32
PT-13-70	78.75	99.00	20.25	1.27
Including	78.75	86.00	7.25	2.22
PT-13-71	49.10	51.65	2.55	2.06
	102.00	121.50	19.50	2.97
Including	107.40	121.50	14.10	3.78
Including	112.00	121.50	9.50	3.95
PT-13-72	112.50	130.40	17.90	2.24
Including	112.50	119.00	6.50	3.65
PT-14-73	150.65	172.50	21.85	1.46
Including	160.50	172.50	12.00	2.16
PT-14-74	237.65	264.00	26.35	2.30
Including	243.70	252.50	8.80	3.80
Including	247.70	252.50	4.80	5.18
PT-14-75	274.05	281.20	7.15	2.40
PT-14-76	180.00	183.00	3.00	1.57
	198.00	199.50	1.50	1.36
Pt-14-77	103.50	104.70	1.20	1.33
	129.00	130.50	1.50	1.98
	153.00	154.50	1.50	1.00
	165.00	168.00	3.00	1.65
	174.00	176.00	2.00	1.46
	180.00	182.25	2.25	2.02
PT-14-78	193.50	195.00	1.50	1.37
	208.50	213.00	4.50	2.15
PT-14-79	188.00	236.20	48.20	2.51
Including	188.00	200.00	12.00	6.93
Including	190.00	196.00	6.00	11.35
Including	202.50	207.00	4.50	1.33
Including	226.50	234.00	7.50	3.06
PT-14-80	157.50	163.50	6.00	1.03
	179.00	181.75	2.75	2.08

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (g/t)
	187.50	190.50	3.00	2.32
	201.00	202.00	1.00	1.28
	203.00	204.00	1.00	3.11
PT-14-81	228.00	232.60	4.60	2.58
PT-14-82	231.45	271.70	40.25	1.43
Including	231.45	235.50	4.05	5.12
Including	231.45	240.00	8.55	3.58
Including	256.85	259.00	2.15	3.83
Including	267.50	271.70	4.20	2.38
PT-14-83	240.00	295.50	55.50	1.06
Including	240.00	252.00	12.00	3.54
PT-15-84	169.00	217.50	48.50	1.34
Including	169.00	175.50	6.50	3.03
Including	210.00	217.50	7.50	2.50
PT-15-85	148.50	194.00	45.50	1.47
Including	148.50	156.00	7.50	3.84
Including	183.00	194.00	11.00	1.74
PT-15-86	112.10	125.75	13.75	0.94**
	142.50	165.00	**22.50**	**1.41****
PT-15-87	219.40	229.00	**9.60**	**6.86****
Including	220.50	227.00	**6.50**	**9.49****

* Core length; the Company estimates the true width of the mineralized zone at 70 to 90% of the core length.

** New results

The samples in secure tagged bags were delivered directly to the analytical facility for analysis. In this case, the analytical facility was the Bourlamaque Ltee laboratory in Val-d'Or, Quebec. The samples are weighed and identified prior to sample preparation. All samples are analyzed by fire assay with AA finish on a 30 g sample (0.01-10 ppm Au), with a gravimetric finish for assays over 10 ppm Au.

APPLE – GOLD PROJECT

Property Description

The Apple property consists of 145 claims covering 74 squares kilometres located 80 km southeast of Radisson in the James Bay region. The property is accessible by a 40 km winter road from km 510 on the paved James Bay road. In summer, the property can be accessed by boat from the Trans-Taïga road.

The project covers a portion of the Apple Formation, which came to light in the early 1970s with the discovery of several extensive uranium-pyrite matrix, quartz pebble conglomerate zones.

The Apple uranium deposit was in fact discovered in 1971 during an airborne survey. The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited (“INCO”) and James Bay Development Corporation subsequently conducted an extensive joint exploration program from 1972 to 1975, with INCO as the operator. A total of 65 holes were drilled for a total of 14,000 metres, and the uranium conglomerates were traced over a distance of eight kilometres along an East-West axis.

In 1974, INCO performed a resource estimate on a one-kilometre section covering seven subvertically-dipping zones. The historical estimate yielded 9,365,000 tons grading 0.054% U_3O_8 or 1.08 lb/ton for a total of 10.1 million pounds (GM 57894). This resource includes 4.3 million tons categorized as proven and probable and 5.0 million tons categorized as possible (a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources). The literature (Robertson *et al.* 1986) reports a resource of 8.5 million tons grading 0.052% U_3O_8 (8.8 million pounds of U_3O_8) contained in a six-metre by one-kilometre wide envelope extending to a depth of 300 metres, and remaining open at depth (a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources). A correlation was established between the highest uranium grades and the pyrite content. INCO dropped the property in 1975, and it has not been explored for uranium since.

In addition to the subsequent uranium-related work done by Strateco, Virginia Gold Mines explored the property between 1998 and 2001 to assess its gold potential. Very interesting showings were discovered, although no drilling was done.

Notable among the showings was the Buck showing discovered in an iron formation in 1998, which returned 20.15 g/t Au and 2.59 g/t over 3.5 metres from channel sampling. Another showing discovered at the contact of volcanic rocks and a pegmatite in the summer of 2000 returned 23.82 g/t Au and 4.73 g/t Au in grab samples.

Several ultramafic horizons with anomalous PGE (platinum and palladium) values were also identified by the work done in 2000. The best results were 491 ppb Pt and 2,347 ppb Pd.

The presence of albitized pegmatite with a quartzose core is also notable, with a halo of intense, pervasive tourmalinization, prismatic beryl crystals and proximity to ultramafic rocks with chromite mineralization (chromiferous actinolite was observed in skarned ultramafic rocks), which constitute the elements required to form emeralds.

In December 2013, the Company acquired 100% of Strateco’s Apple property in exchange for a cash payment of $ 10,000 and the issuance of 4,000,000 common shares of the Company. The agreement is also subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty payable to Virginia Mines Inc., half of which can be bought back for $1,000,000.

Work done during the year

No exploration work was carried out on the property during the year covered by this MD&A.

NEW GOLD – GOLD PROJECT

Property Description

The 2,114-hectare property is 100% owned by Canada Strategic and is located about 5 kilometres northwest of the "167 extension property", where Visible Gold Mines recently discovered several boulders containing gold, silver, copper and zinc mineralization.

The property was acquired by map designation following a compilation of all the information available from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and an assessment of the glacial train aimed at identifying the potential in-situ source of the boulders identified by Visible Gold Mines. The compilation also indicated that the property covers a strong SW-NE magnetic anomaly crossed by a NW-SE major structure. The junction of these two structures is located right in the middle of the newly-acquired property, named the "NEW GOLD" project. The Company plans to do further compilation work on the project and set a work program for the summer of 2015.

Work done during the year

No exploration work was carried out on the property during the year covered by this MD&A.

Person In Charge of Technical Disclosure

Jean-Sebastien Lavallee (OGQ #773), geologist, shareholder, Chief Executive Officer of the Company and a Qualified Person under *NI 43-101 on standards of disclosure for mineral projects*, has written and approved the technical content of this MD&A for the properties.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data is derived from our audited financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2015.

In $ 000's except for share data	**Year ended January 31, 2015**	Year ended January 31, 2014	Year ended January 31, 2013
Revenue	-	-	-
Net loss	**(735)**	(2,753)	(1,153)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	**(0.01)**	(0.06)	(0.04)
Total assets	**1,777**	1,648	3,766

This selected annual information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements filed on www.sedar.com for the year ended January 31, 2015.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Canada Strategic anticipates that, for the foreseeable future, quarterly results of operations will primarily be impacted by several factors, including the timing of exploration and the efforts and timing of expenditures related to the development of the Company. Due to fluctuations in these factors, the Company believes that the period-to-period comparisons of operating results are not a good indication of its future performance.

The following discussion and analysis are based on Canada Strategic's results of operations for the year ended January 31, 2015. The following selected financial information data is derived from the Company's audited financial statements for the year indicated.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	January 31 2015	2014
Salary & General administrative expenses	**$ 51,316**	$ 59,320
Registration, listing fees and shareholders' information	**$ 286,168**	$ 174,651
Professionnal and consultant fees	**$ 223,834**	$ 268,951
Stock-based compensation	**$ 157,663**	$ 86,966
Write -off of property, plant and equipment	**$ -**	$ 70,872
Part XII.6 taxes	**$ 264**	$ 3,436
Gain on disposal of equipment	**$ -**	$ (2,730)
Depreciation of equipment	**$ -**	$ 2,243
Gain on debt settlement	**$ -**	$ (127,891)
Write-off and impairment of exploration end evaluation assets	**$ 51,004**	$ 2,387,473
	$ 770,249	**$ 2,923,291**
Revenues	**$ (23,743)**	$ (6,121)
Loss before income taxes	**$ 746,506**	**$ 2,917,170**
Deferred income and mining taxes	**$ (11,959)**	$ (164,016)
Total net loss for the year	**$ 734,547**	$ 2,753,154
Cash	**$ 63,283**	$ 137,469

Revenues

Revenues for the year ended January 31, 2015, amounted to $23,743 ($6,121 - 2014) and consisted of interest and management revenues. Given its status as a mining exploration company, Canada Strategic does not generate any steady income, and must finance its activities by issuing equity.

General Administrative Expenses

General administrative expenses for the year ended January 31, 2015, consisted mainly of general office expenditures, travel expenses, promotional activities, salaries and fringe benefits and the Company's claim renewal expenses. The main changes were a decrease in rent and office expenses and in interest arising from the share settlement in 2013. This item was also affected by an increase in travel and salaries and fringe benefits expenses.

Registration, Listing Fees and Shareholder Information

Registration, listing fees and shareholder information expenses for the year ended January 31, 2015, consisted mainly of expenditures of a legal and regulatory nature incurred to comply with the requirements of the securities commission. The increase was attributable to shareholder information expenses.

Professional and Consultant Fees

Professional and consulting fees for the year ended January 31, 2015, consisted primarily of expenses of a legal and accounting nature, as well as audit, business development and management expenses. These fees were $45,117 lower than the prior year due to a decrease in business development and legal expenses, somewhat offset by an increase in accounting and consultants fees.

Stock-Based Compensation

Share-based payments and compensation for year ended January 31, 2015, represent the charge related to the value of the 2,300,000 (1,750,000 in 2014) stock options granted to directors, officers and consultants. A compensation charge of $157,663 ($86,966 in 2014) was thus assigned in relation to the stock options granted during the year, using the Black-Scholes model.

Write-off and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

During the year ended January 31, 2015, the Company wrote off the Goéland property following the issuance of shares subsequent to the 2014 fiscal year end and the impairment of exploration and evaluation assets on Lac des Iles West property to focus its energies and capital on its most promising properties. A charge of $51,004 ($2,387,473 in 2014) was recognized in earnings.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The comments below provide an analysis of the operating results for the three-month period ended January 31, 2015. The selected financial information shown below is taken from the condensed unaudited interim financial statements for each of the three-month periods indicated.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	January 31 (3 months)	
	2015	**2014**
Salary & General administrative expenses	**$ 15,572**	$ 11,930
Registration, listing fees and shareholders' information	**$ 61,161**	$ 35,622
Professionnal and consultant fees	**$ 57,720**	$ 68,789
Stock-based compensation	**$ 12,426**	$ 5,782
Part XII.6 taxes	**$ (463)**	$ 181
Gain on disposal of equipment	$ -	$ (2,730)
Depreciation of equipment	**$** -	$ 664
Gain on debt settlement	**$** -	$ (127,891)
Write-off and impairment of exploration end evaluation assets	**$** -	$ 2,374,228
	$ 146,416	**$ 2,366,575**
Revenues	**$ (23,395)**	$ (2)
Loss before income taxes	**$ 169,811**	$ 2,366,577
Deferred income and mining taxes	**$** -	$ (87,286)
Total net loss for the period	**$ 169,811**	$ 2,279,291
Cash	**$ 63,283**	$ 137,469

Revenues

Revenues for the three-month period ended January 31, 2015, amounted to $23,395 ($2 - 2014) and consisted of interest and management revenues. Given its status as a mining exploration company, Canada Strategic does not generate any steady income, and must finance its activities by issuing equity.

General Administrative Expenses

General administrative expenses for the three-month period ended January 31, 2015, consisted mainly of general office expenditures, travel expenses, promotional activities, salaries and fringe benefits and the Company's claim renewal expenses. The main changes were an increase in rent, salaries and fringe benefits and travel expenses. This item was also affected by a decrease in claim renewal expenses.

Registration, Listing Fees and Shareholder Information

Registration, listing fees and shareholder information expenses for the three-month period ended January 31, 2015, consisted mainly of expenditures of a legal and regulatory nature incurred to comply with the requirements of the securities commission. The increase was attributable to shareholder information expenses.

Professional and Consultant Fees

Professional and consulting fees for the three-month period ended January 31, 2015, consisted primarily of expenses of a legal and accounting nature, as well as audit, business development and management expenses. These fees were $11,069 lower than the prior period due to an increase in consulting fees, somewhat offset by a decrease in business development and management expenses.

Stock-Based Compensation

Share-based payments and compensation for the three-month period ended January 31, 2015, represent the charge related to the value of the 500,000 (450,000 in 2014) stock options granted to directors, officers and consultants. A compensation charge of $12,426 ($5,782 in 2014) was thus assigned in relation to the stock options granted during the period, using the Black-Scholes model.

The selected financial information below was taken from Canada Strategic's unaudited condensed financial statements for each of the following quarters:

$000s of $ except for share data	**Jan. 31 2015**	Oct. 31 2014	July 31 2014	Apr. 30 2014	Jan. 31 2014	Oct. 31 2013	July 31 2013	Apr. 30 2013
Revenues	**23**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit (loss)	**(123)**	(158)	(270)	(184)	(2,279)	(154)	(77)	(243)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash as at January 31, 2015, totalled $63,283 compared to $137,469 as at January 31, 2014. It is management's intention to secure further capital funding in the form of equity to support current and future exploration and evaluation assets development.

The selected financial information below was taken from Canada Strategic's unaudited condensed financial statements for each of the following quarters:

Date	Financing		Commercial Goals	
May 2014	Common shares	$574,500	Working Capital and exploration expenditures	
December 2014	Common shares	$37,300	Working Capital	
December 2014	Flow-through	$149,200	Exploration expenditures	Still has $149,200 to spend at the latest December 31, 2015

For the next year, the Company has budgeted $400,000 for administrative expenses. Management is of the opinion that, even if it is unable to raise additional equity financing, the Company will be able to meet its current exploration obligations and keep its properties in good standing for the next 12 months. Advanced exploration of some of the mineral properties would require substantially more financial resources. There is no assurance that such financing will be available when required, or under terms that are favourable to Canada Strategic. The Company may also select to advance the exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets through joint ventures. Management is currently considering opportunities for further financing.

CASH FLOWS

	January 31	
	2015	**2014**
Operating activities	$ **(373,656)**	$ (95,244)
Financing activities	$ **730,703**	$ 58,364
Investing activities	$ **(431,233)**	$ (278,955)
	$ **(74,186)**	$ (315,835)
Cash	$ **63,283**	$ 137,469

During the year ended January 31, 2015, funds used for operating activities were spent primarily on improving operations and promotion of the Company.

During the year ended January 31, 2015, the main financing activities undertaken by the Company were as follows:

In May 2014, the Company issued 5,745,000 common share units priced at $0.10 per share for gross proceeds of $574,500. Each unit consisted of one common share priced at $0.10 and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Corporation for a period of 24 months at a price of $0.15 per share.

In December 2014, The Company issued 186.5 units of common shares at a price of $1,000 per share for gross proceeds of $186,500. Each Unit includes 10,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.08 per flow-through share, 2,500 common shares at a price of $0.08 per share and 6,250 common share purchase warrants of the Corporation. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Corporation for a period of 18 months at a price of $0.15 per share.

During the year ended January 31, 2015, investing activities consisted primarily of prospecting work for property development, the sale of an exploration and evaluation asset, rebilling of an exploration and evaluation asset and the receipt of income tax credits.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Other Commitments

A) In February 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement on the Lac des Iles West property in the province of Quebec. The agreement provides that Company may acquire a 100% interest in the property in consideration of a total of $12,500 in cash payments, as follows:

- $12,500 at the signature of the Agreement (condition fulfilled).

The Company had also to issue 500,000 common shares as follows:

- 300,000 shares at the TSX Venture Exchange final approval (received in January 2011) (condition fulfilled);
- 200,000 shares six months following the TSX Venture Exchange final approval (condition fulfilled).

In addition to the above cash payments and common share issuances, the Company must issue a bonus in the form of common shares with a fair value of $1,000,000 or pay $1,000,000 upon commencement of production.

B) In August 2013, the Company entered into an option agreement on the Sakami property in the province of Quebec. The Agreement provides for the Company to acquire an interest of up to 70%. This acquisition will begin with the acquisition of a 50% interest in the property in consideration of the issuance of 2,000,000 common shares, as follows:

- 500,000 shares on signature of the Agreement (condition fulfilled).
- 500,000 shares twelve months after the signature of the Agreement (condition fulfilled);
- 500,000 shares twenty-four months after the signature of the Agreement;
- 500,000 shares thirty-six months after the signature of the Agreement.

A minimum of $500,000 must be spent on exploration before the first anniversary of the agreement. In the event that the Company renounces its option, the unspent portion of the $500,000 minimum in exploration expenses shall be paid in cash or in shares, at the sole discretion of the Company.

In addition, the Company has undertaken to incur $2,250,000 in exploration and evaluation expenses before August 16, 2016 ($906,602 had already been incurred as at January 31, 2015), as follows:

- $500,000 twelve months after final TSX Venture Exchange approval (received in August, 2013) (condition fulfilled);
- $750,000 twenty-four months after final TSX Venture Exchange final approval;
- $1,000,000 thirty-six months after final TSX Venture Exchange approval.

Once the Company has earned a 50% interest, the parties will form a full joint venture.

For 180 days after acquiring its 50% interest in the property, Canada Strategic will have the option of acquiring an additional 20% property interest by issuing 1 million shares to Matamec and completing an independent bankable feasibility study within five years of the date of the share issuance. During the period that the additional option is valid, Canada Strategic must spend a minimum of $2,000,000 on exploration by the end of each year until the feasibility study is completed.

Under the terms of the agreement, the property remains subject to a 1 % NSR royalty on certain claims.

C) In December 2013, the Company signed a formal agreement with Strateco Resources Inc. on the Apple property in the James Bay region of northern Quebec.

The agreement, which is effective immediately, provides for Canada Strategic to acquire 100% of the Apple property, wholly-owned by Strateco, in consideration of $10,000 and 4,000,000 shares of the Company. The common shares issued to Strateco, are subject to resale restriction periods as follows:

- 800,000 common shares within four months of TSX-V approval of the Agreement (received in December 2013) (condition fulfilled);
- 800,000 common shares within nine months of TSX-V approval of the Agreement (condition fulfilled);
- 800,000 common shares within 12 months of TSX-V approval of the Agreement;
- 800,000 common shares within 18 months of TSX-V approval of the Agreement; and
- 800,000 common shares within 24 months of TSX-V approval of the Agreement.

The agreement also provides for a 2% NSR royalty payable to Virginia Mines Inc., half of which can be bought back for $1.0 million.

D) In September 2014, the Company signed a sub-lease contract for its Montreal office, expiring in February, 2015 and renewable automatically thereafter. During the next year, the payments are amounting to; 2016: $1,000.

E) In October, 2014, the Company renewed the services contract with Paradox Public Relations. Paradox will focus on developing and expanding the Company's communications with the financial community through a full investor relations program. The services being provided by Paradox Public Relations to Canada Strategic includes marketing to the financial community, an inbound email service, use of an exclusive Paradox database, organization of meetings and presentations, and service calls on behalf of the Company. The agreement is for a 24-month period with a monthly fee of $5,000.

F) In December 2014, the Company signed an agreement with a company controlled by the President. The agreement is for a 24-month period with a monthly fee of $10,000 for the first three months and of $17,000 thereafter. The agreement also included a $21,000 bonus that will be paid at the completion of a new financing or at the latest on March 15, 2015. The Company also issued 500,000 share purchase options to purchase the same number of common shares of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for a 5 year period. 500,000 share purchase options will be granted at the beginning of the second year of the contract under the same conditions.

ROYALTIES ON THE MINING PROPERTIES

PROPERTY	ROYALTY		DESCRIPTION
	Name	Percentage	
La Loutre	Jean-Sébastien Lavallée	33,33%	1.5% NSR of which 0.5% may be purchased for an amount of $500,000
	Jean-Raymond Lavallée	33,33%	
	Michel Robert	33,33%	
Sakami	Luc Lamarche	50%	1 % NSR on 69 claims
	Jean-Raymond Lavallée	50%	
Apple	Virginia Mines Ltd	100%	2% NSR of which 1% may be purchased for an amount of $1,000,000

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with key Executives

A) During the year, the Company did'nt incurred professional and consultants fees ($12,400 in 2014) with a company controlled by its former chief financial officer. In relation with these transactions, no amount was payable as at January 31, 2015.

B) During the year, the Company has incurred professional and consultants fees amounting to $14,856 ($22,011 in 2014) with its chief financial officer. In relation with these transactions, $3,400 was payable as at January 31, 2015 ($1,786 as at January 31, 2014).

C) During the year, the Company incurred $435,316 ($546,219 in 2014) in exploration and evaluation assets, professional fees for $125,690 ($172,408 in 2014) general administrative expenses for $21,679 ($10,584 in 2014) with Consul-Teck Exploration Minière Inc., a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. $329,193 ($ 363,840 as at January 31, 2014) was payable to Consul-Teck Exploration Minière Inc. as at January 31, 2015.

The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

D) In February 2012, the Company signed an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the La Loutre property from several individuals, including Jean-Sébastien Lavallée. Under this agreement, the Company paid to Mr. Lavallée $10,000 in cash and issued 866,666 common shares.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Company also owns 33.33% royalty of the 1.5% NSR royalty on the said property. The Company has the option to purchase 0.5% of this NSR royalty for $500,000.

These transactions are measured at amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

E) During the year, the Company has incurred professional and consultants fees amounting to $20,000 (Nil in 2014) with a company controlled by its president. In relation with these transactions, no amount was payable as at January 31, 2015.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 6, 2015, the Company and Lomiko have agreed on the terms of an additional option pursuant to which Lomiko shall have the exclusive right and option to acquire an additional 40% undivided interest in the La Loutre Property and an 80% undivided interest in the Lac des Iles Property in exchange for a payment of $1,010,000, the issuance of 3,000,000 common shares of Lomiko and the funding of $1.75 million in exploration expenditures over a 2 year period.

On March 23, 2015, the Company signed an investor relations agreement with Momentum Public Relations Inc. ("Momentum"). The agreement is for a 12-month period with a monthly fee of $5,000. Momentum also received 600,000 stock options to purchase the same number of common shares of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for 2 years.

On March 26, 2015 the Company issued 1,250,000 units of common shares at a price of $0.10 per unit, for gross proceeds of $125,000. Each unit consists of one common share priced at $0.10 and half a warrant to purchase a common share of the Company. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at $0.15 for a 24-month period after closing of the private placement.

On April 23, 2015 the Company issued 700,000 units of common shares at a price of $0.10 per unit, for gross proceeds of $70,000. Each unit consists of one common share priced at $0.10 and half a warrant to purchase a common share of the Company. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at $0.15 for a 24-month period after closing of the private placement.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Overall considerations

The significant accounting policies and measurement bases that have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures, and exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of the initial search of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights or options to acquire such rights (option agreement), expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. The various costs are capitalized on a property-by-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable, or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts; the difference is then immediately recognized in profit and loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and any impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss before reclassification.

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been demonstrated.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest, in accordance with industry practices for the current stage of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company’s titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Disposal of interest in connection with option agreement

On the disposal of interest in connection with the option agreement, the Company does not recognize expenses related to the exploration and evaluation performed on the property by the acquirer. In addition, the cash or the shares consideration received directly from the acquirer is credited against the carrying amount of costs previously capitalized to the property, and the surplus is recognized as a gain on the disposal of exploration and evaluation assets in profit or loss.

Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods using the Black-Scholes Options Pricing Model. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is credited to contributed surplus.

Share-based payments (except options to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to Contributed surplus, in equity. Share-based payments to brokers, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to Contributed surplus, in equity.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash-generating unit is reviewed for impairment.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project-by-project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- The right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- No further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- No commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;
- Sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss sis recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the assets or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

An impairment loss sis reversed of the assets or cash-generating units recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

Capital share

The Company uses the residual value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and share purchase warrants issued as private placement units. The proceeds from the issue of units is allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants on a residual value basis, wherein the fair value of the common shares is based on the market value on the date of announcement of the private placement and the balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants.

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares less issuance costs, net of any underlying income tax benefit from these issuance costs. If shares are issued when options and warrants are exercised, the share capital account also comprises the compensation costs previously recorded as contributed surplus.

In addition, if the shares are issued in an acquisition of property, shares are measured at fair value based on stock price on the day of the conclusion of the agreement.

Flow-through shares

Issuance of flow-through units represents an issue of ordinary shares, warrants and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through units are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented in other liability in the statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through placements are allocated between share and any warrants issued, if any, and the other liability using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and then to warrants according to the fair value at the time of issuance and the residual proceeds, if any, is allocated to the other liability. The fair value of the warrants is estimated using the Black-Scholes model.

The other liability recorded is reversed on renouncement of the right to tax deductions to the investors or when the Company has the intention to renounce of tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred and recognized in profit or loss in reduction of deferred income taxes expense.

Other elements of equity

Contributed surplus includes charges related to share options. When share options are exercised, the related compensation cost is transferred to share capital.

Contributed surplus includes charges related to share options. When share options are exercised, the related compensation cost is transferred to share capital.

Warrants include charges relating to warrants. When these warrants are exercised, the relating charges are transferred to share capital. When these warrants are expired, the relating charges are transferred to contributed surplus.

Deficit includes all current and prior year retained profits or losses.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted loss per share is computed using the treasury stock method. In accordance with the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting years.

Tax credits receivable

The Company is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as a reduction of the exploration costs incurred based on estimates made by management. The Company records these tax credits when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them.

Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit and loss, which are measured initially at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Loans and receivables;
- Available-for-sale financial assets
-

The category determines subsequent measurement, and whether any resulting income and expenses is recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within Finance costs or Interest Income, if any.

All financial assets, except for those at fair value through profit or loss, are reviewed for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

They are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would not be material. Cash, cash reserved for exploration and evaluation and other receivables are included in this category of financial assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Corporation's available-for-sale financial assets include marketable securities.

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income and reported within the available-for-sale reserve within equity. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the category other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of operations over the year to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Income taxes

Income tax expense represents current tax and deferred tax. The Company records current tax based on the taxable profits for the year, which is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. However, since the Company is in exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprised only of deferred tax.

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method that requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference based on currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the underlying items of income or expense are expected to be realized. The effect of a change in tax rates or tax legislation is recognized in the year of substantive enactment. Deferred tax assets, such as non-capital loss carry-forwards or deductible temporary difference, are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the asset can be utilized. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention of set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax expense in profit or loss, except where they are relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive loss or equity, respectively.

Foreign currency translation

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to determining the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, the determination of the recoverability of amounts receivable and tax credit, the variables used in the determination of the fair value of stock options granted and warrants issued, the determination of the recoverability of deferred tax assets and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Segmented information

The Company's operations consist of a single operating segment being the sector of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources and all operations are located in Canada.

CERTIFICATION OF ANNUAL FILINGS

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have signed the Basic Certifications of Annual Filings as required by National Instrument 52-109 for the venture issuer, thus confirming, the review, the absence of misrepresentations and the fair presentation of the annual filings.

- The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm to have reviewed the annual financial statements and the annual MD&A (together, the "annual filings") of the Company for the exercise ended January 31, 2015.

- Based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm that the annual filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, for the period covered by the annual filings.

Based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm that the annual financial statements together with the other financial information included in the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the period presented in the annual filings.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following selected financial information data is derived from the audited financial statements at the periods indicated.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	January 31	
	2015	**2014**
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 1,020,152**	$ 2,647,761
Add:		
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	**124,019**	547,763
Drilling	**836,613**	331,105
Metallurgical test	-	8,782
Geology and geophysics	-	157,536
Analysis	**37,518**	56,053
Other exploration and evaluation expenses	**4,477**	20,674
	1,002,627	1,121,913
Balance, before deduction	**2,022,779**	3,769,674
Tax credits related to resources	**162,604**	362,049
Rebilling	**467,903**	-
Disposal	**100,000**	-
Write-off and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	**51,004**	2,387,473
	781,511	2,749,522
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,241,268**	$ 1,020,152

MATERIAL COMPONENTS

	January 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Statements of Comprehensive Income			
Professional and consultant fees	**$ 223,834**	$ 268,951	$ 350,089
Write-off and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	**$ 51,004**	$ 2,387,473	$ 320,468
Stock-based payments	**$ 157,663**	$ 86,966	$ 180,605

	January 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Statements of Financial Position			
Cash reserved for exploration and evaluation	**$ 149,200**	$ 302,114	$ -
Exploration and evaluation assets	**$ 1,241,268**	$ 1,020,152	$ 2,647,761

The following selected financial information is derived from the Company's audited financial statements.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA (as at May 6, 2015)

Common shares outstanding: 70,439,155

Options outstanding: 5,500,000
Average exercise price of: $ 0.12

Expiry date	Number of shares	Exercise price
		$
November 2015	450,000	0.10
January 2016	450,000	0.22
January 2016	100,000	0.30
February 2016	100,000	0.72
July 2016	850,000	0.10
April 2017	600,000	0.10
July 2017	200,000	0.10
October 2018	1,300,000	0.10
July 2019	950,000	0.10
December 2019	500,000	0.10
	5,500,000	

Warrants outstanding : 7,277,625
Average exercise price of: $ 0.14

Expiry date	Number of shares		Exercise price
			$
November 2015	2,050,000		0.10
May 2016	2,872,500		0.15
June 2016	1,352,125	(1)	0.15
March 2017	645,000	(2)	0.15
April 2017	358,000	(3)	0.15
	7,277,625		

(1) Included 186,500 broker warrants
(2) Included 20,000 broker warrants
(3) Included 8,000 broker warrants

Risks and Uncertainties

Canada Strategic is subject to a variety of risks, some of which are described below. If any of the following risks occur, the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected in a material manner.

Exploration and mining risks. The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs. The Company from time to time increases its internal exploration and operating expertise with due advice from consultants and others as required. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties is affected by many factors, including the cost of operations, variation of the grade of ore mined and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced. There are no underground or surface plants or equipment on the Company's mineral properties, nor any known bodies of commercial ore. Programs conducted on the Company's mineral property would be an exploratory search for ore.

Titles to property. While the Company has diligently investigated title to the various properties in which it has an interest, and to the best of its knowledge, title to those properties are in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfer, or native or government land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Permits and licenses. The Company's operations may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects.

Metal prices. Even if the Company's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Company may affect marketability of any minerals discovered. Metal prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations for inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and worldwide production levels. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted.

Competition. The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Environmental regulations. The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

Conflicts of interest. Certain directors or proposed directors of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Stage of development. The Company's properties are in the exploration stage, and to date none of them have a proven ore body. The Company does not have a history of earnings or providing a return on investment, and there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Industry conditions. Mining and milling operations are subject to government regulations. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be mined, milled or marketed. The marketability of minerals may be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, such as government regulations. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined.

Uninsured hazards. Hazards such as unusual geological conditions are involved in exploring for and developing mineral deposits. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which cannot be insured against or against which the Company may elect not to insure because of the high cost of premiums or for other reasons. The payment of any such liability could result in the loss of Company assets or the Company's insolvency.

Future financing. Completion of future programs may require additional financing, which may dilute the interests of existing shareholders.

Key employees. Management of the Company rests on a few key officers and members of the board of directors, the loss of any of whom could have a detrimental effect on its operations.

Canada Revenue Agency. No assurance can be made that Canada Revenue Agency will agree with the Company's characterization of expenditures as Canadian exploration expenses or Canadian development expenses or the eligibility of such expenses as Canadian exploration expenses under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).