



(An Exploration Stage Company)

**FORM 51-102F1:
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Calibre Mining Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Form 51-102F1: Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Six months ended June 30, 2009

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



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1.1 Introduction and Date

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Calibre Mining Corp. ("Calibre" or the "Company") for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and publicly available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cybele Resources Inc. ("Cybele") and Calibre Mining Ltd. (incorporated in the United States of America in January 2008). Cybele was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on April 18, 2005 and owns 100% of Calibre Mining (Australia) Pty. Ltd. ("Calibre Australia"), which is an Australian company incorporated on November 28, 2005.

The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars (unless otherwise indicated). The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Additional information relating to the Company, including the most recent Company filings, can be located on the Company's website, www.calibremining.com, or on the SEDAR website, www.sedar.com.

This MD&A reflects information available as at August 21, 2009.

<p>This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts, that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.</p>

1.2 Business Overview and Overall Performance

Business overview

The Company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada and maintains its corporate head office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. On June 18, 2007, the Company legally changed its name from TLC Ventures Corp.

The Company engages principally in the acquisition, advancement and development of global precious and base metals assets and mineral properties. The Company's common shares are listed in Canada on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol CXB.

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The Company is actively assessing, acquiring interests in and exploring a number of mineral exploration properties, primarily those it considers to be prospective for gold and copper. After a strategic review and, in light of current market conditions, the Management and Board of Directors have approved a change in the exploration focus of the company. Calibre will narrow its efforts to strategic opportunities in the Americas, with specific focus on the acquisition, exploration and development of epithermal and porphyry related gold, silver and copper deposits. Generative programs are currently underway with the goal of identifying strategic precious metal and copper deposits for further follow up and acquisition.

As discussed in the notes to the Financial Statements, the recovery of the Company's investment in resource properties and the attainment of profitable operations is dependent upon the discovery and development of economic precious and base metal reserves and the ability to arrange sufficient financing to bring these reserves into production. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined.

Calibre's exploration philosophy is based on thoroughness and technical sophistication. The Company believes in exploring only the most highly endowed regions of the world and identifying potential through a systematic approach to data compilation and interpretation as well as the application of leading edge exploration methods. Our background in deep penetrating geochemistry methods and structural geology enable us to effectively explore in areas of transported overburden. We consider covered areas to be the final frontier in many mature regions and we believe that this is where future discoveries will be made.

Calibre's exploration strategy maximizes the strengths and capabilities of its Technical and Management teams. It focuses on drill stage and more advanced exploration and development projects located in the most highly endowed copper and gold belts of North America and Australia. Carlin-style gold, high and low sulphidation epithermal gold and silver and porphyry copper and copper-gold systems are the preferred targets for acquisition and exploration.

Overall performance

On February 26, 2009, the Company completed a non-brokered, private placement of 10,000,000 units for gross proceeds of \$500,000. The price was \$0.05 for each unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of two years from closing at a price of \$0.10 per share in the first year and \$0.15 per share in the second year. The \$71,980 fair value of the 10,000,000 warrants issued was determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model with a risk free rate of 1.21%, volatility factor ranging from 61.73% to 70.93% and an expected life of the warrants of one to two years. There is no commission or finder's fee payable on the financing.

On July 21, 2009 the Company closed a private placement with a syndicate of agents led by Haywood Securities Inc. and including Canaccord Capital Inc. and Genuity Capital Markets (the "Agents") comprising of a total of 41,433,500 units ("Units") at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$6,215,025.

Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one full purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of C\$0.20 over a 24 month exercise period. The securities are subject to a four month hold period. The Agents were paid a cash commission equal to 7% of the gross proceeds raised and have been granted agent's warrants equal to 7% of the number of Units issued as part of the financing. Each agent's warrant is exercisable for one common share for a period of 24 months from closing at a price of \$0.20.

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On July 21, 2009, Calibre purchased all of the issued and outstanding shares of Yamana Gold's wholly owned Nicaraguan subsidiary for consideration of C\$7.0 Million by the issuance of 12.0 million common shares of Calibre and C\$4.42 million cash.

Bonus Payment: Within five years from the Closing, and upon Calibre incurring directly or indirectly cumulative exploration expenditures aggregating at least C\$5.0 million, and upon completion and acceptance of a National Instrument 43-101 Measured and Indicated resource within the existing NEN Project boundary, Calibre will pay Yamana, payable from time to time as new resources are defined, C\$5.00 per gold equivalent ounce (gold resources plus copper and silver resources) to a maximum total payment of C\$3.5 million (700,000 ozs gold equivalent). No additional payments will be required for NI 43-101 gold equivalent resources defined on the NEN Project in excess of 700,000 gold equivalent ounces. The bonus payment will be payable, at Calibre's sole discretion, in cash or common shares of Calibre.

Bonus Warrants: Yamana will also receive 5.0 million Calibre common share purchase warrants exercisable at C\$0.50 per share, and 5.0 million Calibre common share purchase warrants exercisable at C\$1.00 per share. Warrants are valid for a period of five years from closing. The warrants will only be exercisable by Yamana if Calibre delineates at least 2.5 million NI 43-101 compliant ounces of gold equivalent (gold resources plus copper and silver resources) in Measured and Indicated resource categories.

Yamana acquired control and ownership of 12,000,000 common shares of Calibre based on a price of C\$0.215 per share, representing in the aggregate, approximately 10.5% of the 114,088,416 issued and outstanding common shares of Calibre.

On July 21, 2009, Calibre and B2Gold Corp (TSX: BTO), ("B2Gold"), B2Gold executed an option agreement whereby B2Gold is entitled to acquire a 51% interest in the NEN Property by expending C\$8 million on exploration and other work by July 1, 2012; of which C\$2.5 million must have been expended by July 1, 2010. B2Gold has the option to acquire an additional 14% interest in a Designated Project Area ("Project Area") as defined and agreed upon by both parties, within the NEN Property Boundary, for a total 65% Project Area interest by completing a preliminary feasibility study on that Designated Project. Calibre will be the operator of the work program in the first year of the agreement; B2Gold will have an option to assume operatorship afterwards.

On August 7, 2009 the Company granted a total of 5,600,000 incentive stock options to directors, employees and consultants of the Company. The exercise price of the stock options is \$0.15 per share and have a term of five years. The grant of the stock options are subject to regulatory and exchange approval.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded a net loss of \$257,776 or \$0.01 per share, as compared to a net loss of \$958,263 or \$0.02 per share for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The overall decrease in net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2009 reflects the Company's overall plan to reduce expenditures during the recent market conditions. Most general and administrative cost areas were reduced of which the key components and variations are discussed in further detail under "Results of Operations" below. The Company also incurred a write down of mineral properties in 2008.

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded a net loss of \$1,571,631 or \$0.03 per share, as compared to a net loss of \$1,451,128 or \$0.03 per share for the six months ended June 30, 2008. General and administrative expenses were significantly lower, \$484,443 (2008 - \$1,156,819) and are discussed in further detail under "Results of Operations" below. Overall losses are similar as the Company incurred an increase in the write down of mineral properties.

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As at June 30, 2009, the Company had total assets of \$2,571,793 compared to \$3,842,518 as at December 31, 2008. The significant majority of these assets for both periods are the carrying values of the Company's cash and its mineral property costs.

As at June 30, 2009, the Company had working capital of \$740,072 compared to working capital of \$788,306 as at December 31, 2008. The Company's working capital as at June 30, 2009 includes cash of \$633,572 (December 31, 2008 - \$827,456).

As at June 30, 2009, the total carrying value of the Company's mineral property costs was \$1,556,734 compared to \$2,548,908 as at December 31, 2008. The Company did not carry out any exploration activity during the first quarter.

A summary of the Company's projects is as follows.

Point Leamington, Newfoundland, Canada

Pursuant to an agreement dated February 13, 2004, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Point Leamington deposit and mining lease, located 26 kilometres ("kms") north of Grand Falls, north-central Newfoundland, Canada. The Point Leamington deposit is a gold-rich, zinc-copper-silver massive sulphide deposit, containing a NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 12.3 million tonnes grading 1.92% zinc, 0.28% copper, 0.88 g/t gold and 16.94 g/t silver (1% zinc cut-off; Hatch, 2004).

As consideration, the Company issued a total of 600,000 common shares with a fair value of \$405,000 and paid \$250,000 in cash during the three year period ending December 31, 2006. In addition, the Company also acquired an additional 1,044 claims in the vicinity of its Point Leamington Mining Lease for total consideration of \$62,640 paid in cash. The property is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"), which is held by a third party.

Pursuant to an agreement dated February 13, 2008, the Company increased its land holdings in Point Leamington by purchasing three mineral claims from Altius Resources Inc. ("Altius"). The mineral claims (010219M, 07774M, and 09995M) have been purchased by granting a 2% NSR on the claims purchased from Altius, making a one-time cash payment of \$50,000, plus refunding to Altius, \$37,200 in residual exploration security deposits. The 1,350 hectare area partly covers 4 kilometres of a 10 kilometre Airborne – Electro Magnetic ("EM") anomaly that strikes south-southeast from Calibre's 100% owned Point Leamington massive sulphide deposit.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, management determined the Company would no longer maintain certain non-core claims in the Point Leamington region. These claims no longer pursued were staked by the Company in 2006 and 2007. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2008, management wrote off exploration costs of \$347,263 associated with these claims. Also in 2008, the Company staked an additional 46 claims (1,150 Hectares) adjacent to the western boundary of the property that covers a coincident Magnetic and EM anomaly.

The Company continues to maintain the Point Leamington mining lease (acquired in 2004 in good standing and we continue to review and evaluate data associated with these claims.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009 the Company did not renew two licences totalling 104 claims and wrote off expenditures of \$38,299 associated with costs incurred in evaluating these claims. In addition the Company wrote off \$26,000 of acquisition costs and forfeited \$85,000 in security deposits to the Province of Newfoundland.

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Trundle, New South Wales, Australia

Trundle is located approximately 355 km west-northwest of Sydney and 300 km northwest of Canberra in New South Wales. The 78 square km tenement covers a window of largely overburden-covered Ordovician volcanic rocks (Raggatt Volcanics) that are considered to be a rifted portion of Goonumbla Volcanic Complex that hosts the Northparkes copper-gold district some 25km to the east.

On January 25, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement whereby, the Company can earn up to a 70% interest in the Trundle Property ("Trundle"), located in New South Wales, Australia, by completing AUD \$3 million in exploration expenditures over a three year period as follows:

- ? A commitment to spend a minimum of AUD \$600,000 on the property in Year 1, of which, AUD \$300,000 must be drilling related (*completed*);
- ? An additional AUD \$1,000,000 of expenditures in Year 2; and
- ? An additional AUD \$1,400,000 of expenditures in Year 3.

As a minimum commitment, the Company must complete the requirements in Year 1 before withdrawing from the agreement without penalty. The Company fulfilled these commitments in 2008, and any further expenditure on the property is at the option of the Company. The Company will also have the option to acquire an additional 20% interest (for a total of 90%) by funding and completing a feasibility study on the property. The agreement is subject to a 2% NSR, held by third parties.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, activities at Trundle included a program of soil sampling, geological mapping, and reconnaissance diamond drilling at the Mordialloc and Bloomfield copper-gold prospects. Five diamond drill holes, totalling 2,605 metres, were completed during the program. Certain of the results from the program were released by the Company in press releases dated September 26, 2008 and November 10, 2008.

On May 19, 2009 the Company announced the sale of its interest in the Trundle Property to Clancy Exploration Limited (ASX: CLY) ("Clancy") of Perth, Western Australia. The consideration for the sale is to consist of the issue by Clancy of 1,750,000 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.12 per share, approximately 2.7% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Clancy.

The Company wrote off the related exploration costs of \$927,875 for the property. The remaining costs of \$200,000 are the estimated proceeds from the sale.

NEN Gold-Copper Project, Nicaragua

On July 21, 2009, Calibre purchased an undivided 100% interest in the NEN Gold-Copper Project ("NEN Project") from Yamana Gold Inc. ("Yamana ") located in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (R.A(R.A.A.N) of Nicaragua, Central America. The NEN Gold-Copper Property is a strategic and district-scale land package of 70,976 hectares (710 sq km) of mining and exploration concessions covering the historic "Mining Triangle" of the Siuna-Rosita-Bonanza areas of northeast Nicaragua. The "Mining

Triangle" of Nicaragua is estimated to have historical production totalling more than 5 million ounces of gold, 4 million ounces of silver, 158,000 tons of copper, and 106,000 tons of zinc¹.

¹ 2003, Internal Report for RNC Gold Inc.

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Market trends

The price of our common shares, and the consolidated financial results and exploration, development and other activities of the Company, may in the future be significantly and adversely affected by declines in the prices of gold and other metals or minerals. For example, the prices for gold and copper have been increasing for more than four years. The following table highlights the average prices of gold and copper in each of the last four calendar years:

	Average Prices for the Period Shown	
	Gold (US\$/per oz.) ¹	Copper (US\$/per lb.) ²
Year Ended December 31, 2008	\$872	\$3.30
Year Ended December 31, 2007	\$695	\$3.22
Year Ended December 31, 2006	\$603	\$3.03
Year Ended December 31, 2005	\$445	\$1.59

¹ Estimates of average gold prices were obtained from information posted on www.kitco.com.

² Estimates of average copper prices were obtained from information posted on the London Metal Exchange website: www.lme.co.uk.

The Company's business is directly impacted on the prices of gold, copper, and other metals being adequate to continue to develop and explore the properties in which it has an interest.

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In addition, the Company incurs costs in Canadian, Australian, and U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in exchange rates could result in additional operational costs to the Company. Over the past few years, the Canadian dollar has strengthened against the U.S. dollar and fluctuated against the Australian dollar. Significant fluctuations in foreign exchanges rates in countries where the Company operates are difficult to predict and could have a significant variance on the operations of the Company. The following table denotes the average market value of CDN \$1 against the US and Australian currencies for each of the periods presented:

	Average Prices for the Period Shown ³	
	US Dollar	Australian Dollar
Three months ended June 30, 2009	\$0.8577	\$1.2982
Three months ended March 31, 2009	\$0.80540	\$1.21174
Year ended December 31, 2008	\$0.94410	\$1.11738

³ Estimates of average foreign exchange rates for the US and Australian Dollars were obtained from information posted on www.oanda.com.

Segmented information

The Company currently operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration, and development of natural resource properties, which is conducted principally in Canada, Australia and the United States of America. The Company is in the exploration stage and, accordingly, has no reportable segment revenues for any of the years presented in these consolidated financial statements. The following geographic data includes assets based on their physical location:

	June 30, 2009			
	Canada	Australia	United States	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 619,601	\$ 13,971	\$ -	\$ 633,572
Other current assets	178,434	5,730	20,226	204,390
Property and Equipment	177,097	-	-	177,097
Mineral Properties	1,356,733	200,001	-	1,556,734
Total assets	\$ 2,331,865	\$ 219,702	\$ 20,226	\$ 2,571,793

	December 31, 2008			
	Canada	Australia	United States	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 807,012	\$ 20,444	\$ -	\$ 827,456
Other current assets	237,145	5,202	21,266	263,613
Property and Equipment	202,541	-	-	202,541
Mineral Properties	1,421,032	1,127,876	-	2,548,908
Total assets	\$ 2,667,730	\$ 1,153,522	\$ 21,266	\$ 3,842,518

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The following geographic data denotes net losses based on their country of origin for the six months ended June 30, 2009:

	2009	2008
Canada	\$ 648,775	\$ 469,555
Australia	921,816	23,310
United States of America	1,040	-
Other International	-	-
Net Loss for the Period	\$ 1,571,631	\$ 492,865

1.3 Selected Annual Information

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and are expressed in Canadian dollars. The following discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited Financial Statements and related notes and disclosures in this MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Total revenues	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items	\$5,031,406	\$3,226,656	\$1,635,838
Basic and diluted loss per share before discontinued operations and extraordinary items	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.04
Net loss for the year	\$5,031,406	\$3,226,656	\$1,635,838
Basic and diluted loss per share for the year	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.04
Total assets	\$3,842,518	\$8,341,568	\$10,441,239
Total long-term financial liabilities	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Cash dividends declared	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil

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1.4 Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of the Company's financial results of its operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's interim financial statements and related notes for the same period.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2008

The Company's general and administrative costs were lower in 2009, totalling \$237,110 compared to \$527,505 in 2008. The key factors related to the decrease can be summarized as follows:

- ✍ Amortization expense decreased in 2009 to \$12,722, from \$20,418 in 2008. This is result of writing off older computer equipment and the expiration of maintenance contract on software licences.
- ✍ Audit and accounting fees decreased to \$17,613 from \$28,072 in 2008. Due to the inactivity in the Company management decided not to engage its auditors for quarterly reviews.
- ✍ Consulting fees decreased in 2009 to \$15,335 from \$26,250 in 2008. During 2009, the Company paid consulting fees to a geologist for project review. During 2008 the Company also used a consultant for marketing and administrative services; however, these services were discontinued in June 2008. The Company terminated its contract with Endeavour Financial Corp. effective November 30, 2008, in an effort to conserve capital.
- ✍ Foreign exchange loss in 2009 was \$1,246, compared to a loss in the prior year of \$10,937. The operations of the Company are impacted by the fluctuations in the Australian and US Dollars against the Canadian dollar. Significant fluctuations in foreign exchange rates in countries where the Company operates are difficult to predict and could have a significant variance on the Company's future operations.
- ✍ Legal fees decreased to \$6,979 from \$20,921 in 2008. Legal fees incurred during the quarter as part of the acquisition of the NEN Gold-Copper Property and financing have been classified as prepaids and will be allocated during the third quarter.
- ✍ Office and rent expenses decreased in 2009 to \$40,213 from \$71,085 in 2008. The Company closed its offices in Australia resulting in lower costs. The costs reflect the Company's rental premises in Canada and Australia and associated office supplies, postage and printing costs incurred.
- ✍ Total salaries and wages decreased in 2009 to \$81,155 from \$387,030 in 2008. Salaries and wages consist of two components. The cash component of salaries and wages decreased in 2009 to \$78,250 from \$280,460 in 2008. The decrease is a result of the Company laying off and terminating certain employee contracts in an effort to conserve capital.

The non-cash component of salaries and wages consists of stock-based compensation of \$2,905 in 2009 compared to \$106,570 in 2008. The fair value of the options expensed was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model (the assumptions used for the fair value calculation are discussed in the Financial Statements). During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company issued a fewer number of options to new management of the Company which resulted in an decreased stock based compensation expense for the current period. There were no options granted during the first six months of 2009.

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Travel increased in 2009 to \$50,764 from \$33,300 in 2008. Travel increased over the same period in 2008 as management reviewed projects and financing opportunities..

The Company's other losses decreased for the three months ended June 30, 2009, totalling a loss of \$10,443 compared to a loss of \$328,949 for the same period in 2008. During 2008 the Company incurred a write down of mineral properties of \$347,263.

1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results

The following information is derived from the Company's unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements for the past eight quarters.

	June 2009	March 2009	December 2008	September 2008
Total revenues	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items	\$257,776	\$1,313,855	\$642,183	\$2,938,095
Basic and diluted loss per share before discontinued operations and extraordinary items	\$0.01	\$0.03	\$0.01	\$0.06
Net loss for the period	\$257,776	\$1,313,855	\$642,183	\$2,938,095
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	\$0.01	\$0.03	\$0.01	\$0.06

	June 2008	March 2008	December 2007	September 2007
Total revenues	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items	\$958,263	\$492,865	\$484,675	\$523,995
Basic and diluted loss per share before discontinued operations and extraordinary items	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Net loss for the period	\$958,263	\$492,865	\$484,675	\$523,995
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01

The variation seen over the above quarters is primarily dependent upon the success of the Company's on-going property evaluations and acquisition program and the timing and results of the Company's exploration activities on its current properties, none of which is possible to predict with any accuracy.

The Company will continue to incur losses until such time as the commercial development of a discovery or an acquisition results in positive earnings. The above losses are also impacted by the amount of stock options granted in any given period which can give rise to significant stock-based compensation expenses.

The three months ended March 31, 2009 includes a write off of \$149,499 related with management's decision not to renew claims at Point Leamington and a write of \$927,875 against the Company's Trundle property as a result of entering into an agreement to sell the Trundle project to Clancy Exploration Limited (see 1.2 Business Overview and Overall Performance).

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The three months ended December 31, 2008 includes severance payments paid or accrued to a number of employees, including the Company's former VP Exploration, totalling \$245,848.

The three months ended September 30, 2008 includes a write off of \$2,461,077 related with management's decision to no longer pursue the Company's interests in Cargo, Australia and Trend, USA.

The three months ended June 30, 2008 includes a write off of \$347,263 associated with certain individual claims in Point Leamington that are no longer being pursued by the Company.

1.6 Liquidity

The Company currently has no operating revenues other than interest income and relies primarily on equity financing as well as the exercise of warrants and options to fund its exploration and administrative costs. This situation is unlikely to change until such time as the Company can develop a bankable feasibility study on one of its properties.

Other than those obligations disclosed in the notes to its Financial Statements and discussed in this MD&A for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company has no other long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating leases or any other long-term obligations.

As at June 30, 2009, the Company had working capital of \$740,072 compared to working capital of \$788,306 as at December 31, 2008. The Company's working capital as at June 30, 2009 includes cash of \$633,572 (December 31, 2008 - \$827,456).

The Company completed a non-brokered, private placement financing consisting of 10 million units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$500,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of two years from closing at a price of \$0.10 per share in the first year and \$0.15 per share in the second year. There is no commission or finder's fee payable on the financing.

Subsequent to June 30, 2009 the Company closed a brokered private placement with a syndicate of agents led by Haywood Securities Inc. and including Canaccord Capital Inc. and Genuity Capital Markets (the "Agents") comprising of a total of 41,433,500 units ("Units") at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$6,215,025. Each Unit will consist of one common share of the Company and one full purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of C\$0.20 over a 24 month exercise period. The securities will be subject to a four month hold period.

The Company has a history of losses and no operating revenue, other than interest income. The ability of the Company to carry out its planned business objectives is dependent on the ability to raise adequate financing from lenders, shareholders, and other investors and/or generate operating profitability and positive cash flow. There can be no assurances that the Company will continue to obtain additional financial resources necessary and/or capability to achieve profitability or positive cash flows. If the

Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail operations, exploration and development activities. The consolidated Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments, which could be material, to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

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The Company's cash is invested in business accounts with a major Canadian financial institution, and is available on demand for the Company's programs, and are not held in any asset backed commercial paper investments.

1.7 Capital Resources

Historically, the Company's only source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash. The Company has issued common share capital the past few years, pursuant to public offerings, private placement financings, and the exercise of warrants and options. The Company's access to exploration financing when the financing is not transaction specific is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. The Company's ability to raise additional funds may be impacted by future exploration results and changes in metal prices or market conditions. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognize there will be risks involved that may be beyond their control. The Company intends to continue to use various strategies to minimize its dependence on equity capital, including the securing of joint venture partners were appropriate and maintenance of existing capital by means of cost saving measures. The Company has no outstanding debt facility upon which to draw.

The Company completed its acquisition of the NEN Gold-Copper Project ("NEN Project") located in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (R.A(R.A.A.N) of Nicaragua, Central America. The Company executed an option agreement with B2Gold Corp. ("B2Gold") is entitled to acquire a 51% interest in the NEN Property by expending C\$8 million on exploration and other work by July 1, 2012; of which C\$2.5 million must have been expended by July 1, 2010. The expenditure commitments of B2Gold will cover the Company's exploration expenditures during the next twelve months. The Company will use its current working capital for general and administration expenses and project evaluation.

1.8 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

The following is a summary of the related party transactions that occurred throughout the six month period ended June 30:

	2009		2008	
Accounting fees paid to a director and officer	\$	30,000	\$	30,000
Legal fees paid to a law firm associated an officer	\$	87,312	\$	37,416
Fees paid to independent directors	\$	-	\$	10,000

All of the above transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, being the amount agreed upon by the related parties.

1.10 Fourth Quarter

Not applicable.

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1.11 Proposed Transactions

On May 19, 2009 the Company announced the sale of its interest in the Trundle Property to Clancy Exploration Limited (ASX: CLY) ("Clancy") of Perth, Western Australia (see 1.2 Business Overview and Overall Performance).

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's significant accounting policies are presented in notes 2 and 3 of the audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2008. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. These estimates include:

- ? the carrying values of mineral properties;
- ? the carrying values of property, plant and equipment;
- ? rates of amortization of property, plant and equipment;
- ? the valuation allowances for future income taxes; and
- ? the valuation of stock-based compensation.

Management believes the estimates used are reasonable; however, actual results could differ materially from those estimates and, if so, would impact future results of operations and cash flows. Factors that could potentially affect these estimates include risks inherent in mineral exploration and development, changes in government policy and changes in foreign exchange rates.

Management has assessed the carrying value of its assets, and other than write-downs to certain mineral property interests and some abandoned property and equipment, does not believe the remaining assets have suffered any impairment. Management assesses the exploration results on its exploration projects and determines whether results to date warrant further exploration. If results do not indicate potential for a property, the deferred exploration costs are written off.

Management has made significant assumptions and estimates in determining the fair market value of stock based compensation granted to employees and non-employees and the value attributed to various warrants and broker warrants issued on financings. These estimates have an effect on the stock based compensation expense recognized and the contributed surplus and share capital balances on the Company's balance sheet. Management has made estimates of the life of stock options and warrants, the expected volatility and expected dividend yields that could materially affect the fair market value of these types of securities. The estimates were chosen after reviewing the historical life of the Company's options and analyzing share price history to determine volatility.

1.13 Change in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

The accounting policies followed by the Company are set out in Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 and have been consistently followed in the

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preparation of these consolidated financial statements as compared to prior years except that the Company has adopted the following CICA guidelines:

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") issued CICA Handbook Section 3064, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, which replaces Section 3062, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Section 3450, Research and Development Costs. Various changes have been made to other sections of the CICA Handbook for consistency purposes. Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. The new Section became applicable to the Company's consolidated financial statements for its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. Adoption of this section has not had a material impact on the interim consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582, Business Combinations, which replaces former guidance on business combinations. Section 1582 establishes principles and requirements of the acquisition method for business combinations and related disclosures. In addition, the CICA issued Sections 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements, and 1602, Non-Controlling Interests, which replaces the existing guidance. Section 1601 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements, while section 1602 provides guidance on accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination.

These statements apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with earlier application permitted. Adoption of this section has not had a material impact on the interim consolidated financial statements.

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In January 2009, the CICA issued EIC – 173, Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The guidance requires that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. This guidance became applicable to fiscal periods ending on or after January 12, 2009. Adoption of this section has not had a material impact on the interim consolidated financial statements.

Mining Exploration Costs- EIC 174

In March 2009 the CICA approved EIC 174, Mining Exploration Costs. The guidance clarified that an enterprise that has initially capitalized exploration costs has an obligation in the current and subsequent accounting periods to test such costs for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicates that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The guidance is applicable to fiscal periods ending after the issuance date. Adoption of this section has not had a material impact on the interim consolidated financial statements.

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In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP. This date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2011. The transition date of 1 January 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended 31 December 2010. In July 2008 AcSB announced that early adoption will be allowed in 2009 subject to seeking exemptive relief. The Company is currently assessing the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS and the changeover date and has retained its auditors to assist with a scoping study.

1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Information regarding financial and other instruments and their risks associated with the Company's operations are discussed in Section 1.13 above.

1.15 Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company, including the most recent Company filings, can be located on the Company's website at www.calibremining.com or on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

1.15.1 Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers Without Significant Revenue

For additional disclosures concerning the Calibre's general and administrative expenses and a breakdown of the resource property costs, please refer to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss and the Consolidated Schedules of Mineral Property Costs contained in its Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 that are available on the

Company's website at www.calibremining.com or on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. The Company does not have any capitalized or expensed research and development costs or any deferred development costs for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

1.15.2 Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following describes the outstanding share data of the Company as at August 21, 2009. For further information and details concerning outstanding share data, options, and warrants, see Note 5 and the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, included in the interim unaudited Financial Statements for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Number Outstanding
Common shares	114,088,416
Options to purchase common shares	3,670,000
Warrants to purchase common shares	64,333,846

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1.15.3 Additional Disclosure for Reporting Issuers with Significant Equity Investees

Not applicable.

1.15.4 Risk Factors

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and, if warranted, developing and exploiting natural resource properties, initially in Australia and North America. Due to the nature of the Company's proposed business and the present stage of exploration of its mineral properties (which are primarily early stage exploration properties with no known resources or reserves), the following risk factors, among others, will apply:

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. 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. 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 quantity and quality of the minerals and proximity to infrastructure; mineral prices, which 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 exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted but could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's operations.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The operations of the Company are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of precious metals and other minerals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling 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. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company toward the search and evaluation of precious metals and other minerals will result in discoveries of mineral resources, Mineral Reserves or any other mineral occurrences.

Political Stability and Government Regulation Risks

The operations of the Company are currently conducted in Nicaragua and North America, as such, the operations of the Company are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: terrorism; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations. Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitudes in any of these

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countries may adversely affect the operations or profitability of the Company. 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 rights 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 carried or other interests.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the operations or profitability of the Company.

Reliability of Resource Estimates

There is no certainty that any of the mineral resources identified at any of the Company's properties to date will be realized. Until a deposit is actually mined and processed the quantity of mineral resources and grades must be considered estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, precious metal prices. Any material change in quantity of mineral resources, grade or stripping ratio may affect the economic viability of any project undertaken by the Company. In addition, there can be no assurance that metal recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in a larger scale test under on-site conditions or during production.

Fluctuations in the prices of gold and other precious or base metals, results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of studies, reports and plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may require revision of such estimate. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

No History of Mineral Production

The amounts attributed to our mineral properties in our financial statements represent acquisition and exploration costs and should not be taken to represent realizable value. The Company has never had any interest in mineral producing properties and has consequently not generated any revenues from

operations and we expect to incur substantial operating losses. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of minerals will be discovered at any of the Company's properties or any future properties, nor is there any assurance that the exploration programs of the Company thereon will yield any positive results. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, there can be no assurance that any property of the Company will ever be brought to a stage where mineral resources can profitably be produced thereon. Factors which may limit the ability of the Company to produce mineral resources from its properties include, but are not limited to, the price of the mineral resources that are currently being explored for, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The business of the Company is subject to a number of risks and hazards in general, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labor 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 facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to properties of the Company or others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

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Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers to be reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other

companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which it may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve 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 future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, 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 or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the 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 and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Infrastructure

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 or, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the operations, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

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Land Title

There may be undetected title defects affecting the Company's properties. Title insurance generally is not available, and the ability of the Company to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Furthermore, the Company has conducted only limited surveys of certain of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. Accordingly, the Company may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

Permits

The Company cannot be certain that it will receive, on acceptable terms, the necessary permits to conduct further exploration and to develop its properties. The failure to obtain such permits, or delays in obtaining such permits, could increase the Company's costs and delay its activities, and could adversely affect the operations of the Company.

Competition

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, precious metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. As a result of this competition, the Company may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the revenues, operations and financial condition of the Company could be materially adversely affected.

Hedging

The Company does not have a hedging policy and has no current intention of adopting such a policy. Accordingly, the Company has no protection from declines in mineral prices.

Additional Capital

The development and exploration of the properties in which the Company holds an interest will require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all such properties or even a loss of property interest. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favorable to the Company. In addition, any future financing may be dilutive to existing shareholders of the Company.

Fluctuations in Metal Prices

The price of the common shares, and the consolidated financial results and exploration, development and mining activities of the Company, may in the future be significantly and adversely affected by declines in the prices of gold and other metals or minerals. The prices of gold and other metals or minerals fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the sale or purchase of commodities by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar and other foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, the political and economic conditions and production

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costs of major mineral-producing countries throughout the world, the cost of substitutes, inventory levels and carrying charges. Future serious price declines in the market prices of gold or other metals or minerals could cause continued development of and commercial production from the properties in which the Company holds an interest to be impracticable. Depending on the prices of gold and other metals and minerals, cash flow from mining operations could not be sufficient and the Company may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of its properties. Future production from the Company's properties is dependent upon the prices of gold and other metals and minerals being adequate to make these properties economically viable.

In addition to adversely affecting the resource estimates of the Company and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can affect operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or be required

under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Company incurs in its operations. Precious metals and other minerals are generally priced in U.S. dollars and the costs of the Company are incurred in Canadian dollars, Australian dollars, or U.S. dollars. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar can increase the cost of exploration and production in U.S. dollar terms, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Dividend Policy

No dividends on the Common Shares have been paid by the Company to date. The Company currently plans to retain all future earnings and other cash resources, if any, for the future operation and development of its business. Payment of any future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the

Company's board of directors after taking into account many factors, including the Company's operating results, financial condition and current and anticipated cash needs.

Key Personnel

The Company is dependent upon the services of key executives, including the directors of the Company and a small number of highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the loss of these persons or the inability of the Company to attract and retain additional highly-skilled employees may adversely affect its business and future operations.

Conflicts of Interest

Other than Robert Brown, our President and Chief Executive Officer none of our directors or officers devote their full time to our affairs. Most of our directors and officers are also directors, officers and shareholders of other natural resource companies, as a result of which they may find themselves in a position where their duty to another company conflicts with their duty to us. There is no assurance that any such conflicts will be resolved in our favor. If any of such conflicts are not resolved in our favor, our operations may be adversely affected.

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Changes to Exploration Programs

The Company may make changes to planned programs at anytime. This could be done due to a number of factors including results obtained to date changes in regulations, changes in metal prices, identification of new, more important, targets and a number of other possible causes.

Share Price Volatility and Liquidity

Publicly quoted securities are subject to a relatively high degree of price volatility. It may be anticipated that the quoted market for our shares will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any

potential success of us in creating sales and revenues. In addition, our shareholders may be unable to sell significant quantities of shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of their shares, if at all.

1.15.5 Internal Controls and Disclosure Controls over Financial Reporting

On November 23, 2007, the British Columbia Securities Commission in which the Company is registered exempted Venture Issuers from certifying disclosure controls and procedures, as well as, Internal Controls over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2007, and thereafter. Since the Company is a Venture Issuer, it is now required to file basic certificates, which it has done for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company makes no assessment relating to establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures as defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 as at June 30, 2009.
