Management's Discussion and Analysis
Quarter ended June 30, 2020

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated August 25, 2020 relates to the operating results and financial condition of Morien Resources Corp. ("Morien" or the "Corporation") and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the notes thereto.

The following discussion and analysis include consolidated financial information relating to the Corporation's subsidiaries and is presented in Canadian dollars in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as outlined in the CPA Canada Handbook.

Forward-Looking Statements and Third-Party Information

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this discussion other than statements of historical fact, including those that address future milestone and royalty payments, the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Corporation's business, the acquisition of additional mineral assets, expected working capital requirements, future purchases under the Corporation's Normal Course Issuer Bid, future dividend payments, exploration and evaluation activities, and events or developments the Corporation expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Corporation believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions (including assumptions relating to economic, market and political conditions, the Corporation's working capital requirements and the accuracy of information supplied by the operators of the properties in which the Corporation has a royalty interest), 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, evaluation and development results, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions.

The risk factors identified above are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors which could affect the Corporation. Additional factors are noted under Financial Instruments and Other Risks below.

Any financial outlook or future-oriented financial information in this MD&A, as defined by applicable securities legislation, has been approved by management as of the date of this MD&A. Such financial outlook or future oriented financial information is provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that such outlook or information should not be used for purposes other than for which it is disclosed in this MD&A.

Except where otherwise stated, the disclosure in this MD&A relating to properties and operations on the properties in which the Corporation holds royalty interests is based primarily on information disclosed by the owners or operators of these properties publicly or directly to the Corporation and information available in the public domain. As a royalty holder, the Corporation has limited, if any, access to properties included in its royalty portfolio. The Corporation is dependent on the operators of the properties to provide information to the Corporation or on publicly available information to prepare required disclosure pertaining to properties and operations on the properties on which the Corporation holds royalty interests and generally has limited or no ability to independently verify such information. Additionally, the Corporation has, and may from time to time receive, operating information from the owners and operators of these properties which it is not permitted to disclose to the public. Although the Corporation does not have any knowledge that such information may not be accurate, there can be no assurance that such information is complete or accurate.

Nature of Business

Morien is a Canada based, mining development company focused on the identification and purchase of mineral projects. The Corporation holds two royalty interests in coal and aggregates on tidewater-accessed projects in Nova Scotia, Canada. The Donkin Coal Mine ("Donkin", "Donkin Mine" or the "Mine") commenced production in 2017 and has recently ceased operations due to adverse geologic conditions. Donkin has been placed on care and maintenance. The Black Point Aggregate Project ("BP Project" or "Black Point") is permitted and the Corporation is receiving advanced minimum royalty payments ("Advanced Payments") on a quarterly basis, although production has not yet begun. Morien has a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"), renewed annually since 2015, through which it has purchased 13 million of the Corporation's outstanding common shares. The Corporation has been focused on identifying mineral projects to purchase, specifically additional royalty assets to complement its existing assets, but has suspended those efforts until the impact of COVID-19 and the status of the Donkin Mine are better understood.

Second Quarter 2020 Update

During the three months ended June 30, 2020, the Corporation:

- Morien management dedicated all available resources to exploring options for the restart of the Donkin Mine;
- Received an Advanced Payment of $27,793 from Vulcan Materials Company related to Black Point;
- Purchased and cancelled 280,500 shares at an average weighted price of $0.19[1] per common share under the Corporation's NCIB;
- Pursued cost saving initiatives, such as the suspension of the Corporation's quarterly dividend; and
- Ended the quarter with approximately $3.0 million in working capital.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Corporation continues to support measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic and its employees continue to work remotely. There are no known cases of COVID-19 in the Corporation.

There remains uncertainty over the extent and duration that COVID-19 related impacts may have on the Corporation, as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. Further details on COVID-19 related risks to the Corporation are provided below in the "Financial Instruments and Other Risks" section of this MD&A.

The Corporation ended the second quarter of 2020 with approximately $3.0 million in working capital. The Corporation's low corporate overhead expenses, in addition to its quarterly advanced royalty payments from Vulcan Materials Company as related to the Black Point Project, afford the Corporation the ability to manage these challenging times.

[1] Including commission and legal costs.

Project Developments

Donkin Coal Mine – Nova Scotia, Canada

Description of Morien's Royalty

The Corporation owns a gross production royalty on coal sales from the Donkin Mine in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, owned by Kameron Collieries ULC ("Kameron"), a subsidiary of The Cline Group LLC. Morien's royalty consists of 2.0% of the revenue from the first 500,000 tonnes of coal sales per calendar quarter, net of certain coal handling and transportation costs, and 4.0% of the revenue from coal sales from quarterly tonnage above 500,000 tonnes, net of certain coal handling and transportation costs ("Donkin Royalty"). The royalty is payable to Morien on a quarterly basis over the anticipated 30+ year mine life. The Donkin Royalty is binding on Kameron and its successors in interest in the Mine for the duration of the Mine's lease.

Recent Events at the Donkin Mine

On March 30, 2020, Kameron announced that it was ceasing production operations at the Donkin Mine due to adverse geologic conditions. The Mine has not been sealed and is being maintained by a small staff of Kameron employees to ventilate and keep the Mine facility dewatered and properly ventilated during an idled phase of care and maintenance for an indeterminate period of time.

Before idling the Mine, Kameron was in the Development Phase of the operation where two coal sections (each containing two continuous miner units) were actively developing the Mine's main underground infrastructure and the first production panel to allow for the long-term and highly active Production Phase, which would incorporate retreat mining. For the retreat mining phase, Kameron was evaluating the viability of installing a longwall mining system which would have reduced its operating costs and significantly increased production volumes. The majority of the submarine coal deposits in Cape Breton's Sydney Coalfield were mined via the longwall method given the favorably flat lying nature of the target coal seams. From 2012 to 2014, Foresight Energy, a prior subsidiary of The Cline Group, successfully operated three of the four most productive underground coal mines in the United States.

During the Development Phase, Kameron occasionally experienced localized roof instability issues at Donkin where material fell from the ceiling (roof) of certain sections of old parts of the Mine and certain sections of the tunnel operations. These fall occurrences, however, are common to underground coal mining operations. The U.S. underground coal mine industry experiences on average 440 roof falls per year[2]. In Donkin's case, all of the roof falls occurred in areas where the risk was already identified by Kameron employees, and precautionary measures had been taken. That is the primary reason why no one was ever injured from a roof fall at Donkin.

From 2016 when the Mine development and tunnel refurbishment work started, to the end of 2019[3], Kameron's mine injury rate was 43% less than the U.S. national underground coal mine injury rate, and none of Kameron's injuries were related to a roof fall. Donkin's safety record is also exemplary when compared to other Nova Scotia sectors; in 2019, Nova Scotia saw 5,663 Time Loss Claims across 19 sectors, with the Donkin operation only accounting or 0.1% of those claims.

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[2] Sourced from the U.S. Mining Safety and Health Administration; average taken from the period 2016 to 2018 (2019 data not available at the time of writing this report).

[3] Sourced from the U.S. Mining Safety and Health Administration; average taken from the period 2016 to 2019.

When roof falls occur, best practices have the operator (Kameron) notify the local safety regulator, which in Nova Scotia's case is the Nova Scotia Department of Labour and Advanced Education ("NS LAE"). Kameron and NS LAE work jointly to assess the cause and determine the appropriate remediation procedures.

However, Nova Scotia's underground coal-mining regulations were developed in 2001, and the Donkin Mine is the first underground coal mine to operate under those regulations. Owing to the relatively inexperienced nature of the NS LAE regulators, they have been working with the outside assistance of coal mining experts from the U.S. Mining Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") to provide it with advanced expertise to properly assess any potential revisions to Kameron's ground control procedures (includes roof bolting) at the Mine. According to MSHA, who have toured the Mine in the past, Kameron's previous roof control procedures at Donkin "exceeded industry best practices for safety."

In February 2020, Kameron experienced two localized roof falls in one of the operating coal sections over an area where a localized zone of roof geology differed from the typical rock strata of the Mine in that it was weaker. As with all prior roof falls at Donkin, no one was injured. Following the last roof fall on February 13, 2020, a Kameron spokesman said – "the miners are trained to identify signs of [rock] stress. This wasn't a sudden event. There were signs of this."

Subsequent to the February roof falls, of which there were two, NS LAE issued stop work orders to Kameron, and following standard procedure, Kameron and NS LAE jointly commenced an assessment of the area of adverse geology with a plan to devise a remediation program for this specific zone and any other future similar occurrences.

However, as a result of COVID-19 related travel restrictions, MSHA consultants from the United States were not available to visit Nova Scotia to assess the geology in the area of the roof falls or to provide NS LAE with advice regarding Kameron's ground control procedures. On March 30, 2020, when Kameron made the decision to idle the Mine, the operation was still under a stop work order for the affected coal section.

As mentioned above, the Mine has not been sealed is being maintained by a small staff of Kameron employees to ventilate and keep the facility dewatered and properly ventilated during an idled phase of care and maintenance for an indeterminate period of time.

The Corporation is unaware of Kameron's timeline to restart operations at Donkin, or if they will. The assessment and potential resolution of the adverse geology at Donkin will take substantial efforts by the NS LAE, MSHA experts, Kameron and other professionals in this field and will be contingent on Kameron's resolve to recommence operations. This process will take some time as the utmost care, caution and expertise must be deployed. It would not be accurate to categorize the time to conduct these steps as short or to say that Donkin is temporarily suspended.

Donkin's Positive Attributes

- The Mine has received over CAD $300 million in capital investment from Kameron since 2015;
- Since the Mine commenced operations in 2017, its coal has been marketable overseas as a high-volatile, semi-soft B metallurgical coal (low ash, high vitrinite content, high fluidity, high crucible swell number) and overseas and locally as a low ash (3%), high energy (>14,000 BTU/lb) thermal coal;
- The Mine is a short, 30-kilometre truck haul to a local power station and the Provincial Energy Ventures Ltd.'s ("PEV") port facility in Sydney, Cape Breton, responsible for handling all of the exported coal from Donkin;

- PEV recently dredged the sea floor around its export facility to a depth of approximately 16.5 metres in order to accommodate larger, Capesize vessels, which would significantly reduce the cost of transporting Donkin coal to overseas markets, particularly in Asia;
- PEV also recently acquired and received delivery of, a large barge-mounted ship loader to allow for increased and expedited loading of coal onto ocean-going vessels; and
- Substantial coal resource (30+ year mine life) – production assumptions based on a Probable Mineable Reserve of 58 million tonnes. The Reserve estimate is based on an Indicated Resource of 174 million tonnes, which does not include an additional 172 million tonnes of Inferred Resources.

Morien's Royalties from Kameron

Morien recognized the following royalties from Kameron between Q1 2018 and Q2 2020:

Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars

	Fiscal 2020		Fiscal 2019				Fiscal 2018			
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Royalty	—	$206	$ 270	$ 252	$ 119	$ 169	$ 298	$ 241	$ 216	$ 165

Description of Mine and Royalty Payment Potential

The Donkin Mine is currently permitted for run-of-mine annual production of 3.6 million tonnes, which would produce approximately 3.0 million saleable tonnes after being washed in the onsite coal handling and preparation plant. At 3.0 million saleable tonnes and using a wide range of coal pricing (C$60 to $140 per tonne), royalty payments to Morien, should the Donkin Mine recommence production, could be in the order of C$5 to $11 million annually. These values are only estimates based on assumptions that Morien management consider reasonable as of the date of this MD&A and would only be achieved if Donkin resumed operation and only if Donkin reached permitted production levels. Future results and royalties received, if any, subject primarily to production rates and coal pricing, may vary from those estimated by Morien[4]. Morien incurs general and administrative expenses in respect of the administration and preparation of regulatory filings as a public company, collection of revenues from the aforementioned royalties, and seeking and acquiring new mineral projects.

Market Update – Metallurgical Coal

The demand for metallurgical coal, an essential ingredient in the manufacturing of steel, closely follows that of global manufacturing and steel production. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, global steelmakers rapidly decreased production resulting in a 6% drop in world crude steel production in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019[5]. The impact of COVID-19 has been uneven, with steel demand in top producer and consumer China expected to increase by 1% in 2020 while decreasing by 17% in developed economies[5]. After a decrease in 2020 to 1.65 billion tonnes, the World Steel Association forecasts a rebound in steel demand of 3.8% in 2021 to 1.72 billion tonnes (2019 steel output – 1.87 billion tonnes).

Meanwhile, metallurgical coal markets remain at depressed levels. The assessed price of high-vol semi-soft B, the grade of metallurgical coal which resides at Donkin, is now trading at US$97 per tonne, a 30% decrease year-over-year[6]. While global metallurgical coal demand remains muted, sales inquiries appear to be picking

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[4] The above technical disclosures are consistent with the information in the technical report titled "Technical Report, Donkin Coal Project, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada" dated November 2012, found on Morien's SEDAR profile.
[5] World Steel Association.
[6] S&P Global Platts Daily Publication of International Coal Markets.

up in key import regions such as the European Union, India and Northeast Asia (Japan and South Korea)[7]. The seaborne market has been largely supported by China, where metallurgical coal imports (excluding land-based Mongolian shipments) were up nearly 60% from January through June, versus 2019[8].

On the supply side, high-cost production is being rationalized, particularly in the U.S., where metallurgical coal exports are expected to decrease by 31% in 2020 versus 2019[9]. Moreover, Australia will likely not maintain last year's production levels in the face of weak coal pricing, operating disruptions at certain mines, and limited capital investment in recent years. Additionally, in western Canadian producers are guiding to significantly lower 2020 production. The rebalancing of supply has slowed the decline in pricing for metallurgical coal but has failed to reinvigorate demand, which remains depressed by the currently reduced global steel demand.

Continued price volatility in 2020 is expected as the metallurgical coal market responds to changes in both supply and demand across different geographical areas resulting from the workforce restrictions and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Longer-term, with no viable or immediate replacement in a world demanding plenty of new, high-quality steel, the outlook for metallurgical coal remains positive.

Market Update – Thermal Coal

While metallurgical coal is used to manufacture steel, thermal coal is used to generate electricity, and unlike metallurgical coal, thermal coal has competition in the form of oil, gas, nuclear, hydro, and renewable energies. However, continued annual growth in global power demand, particularly in the developing world, continues to support thermal coal's longevity as a competing fuel source[10].

The demand for electricity globally is driven by increasing population and urbanization. Global energy consumption grew by 1.3% in 2019, the 10th consecutive year of growth[10].

In 2019, although coal generation dropped significantly within the U.S. and EU, primarily as a result of historically low natural gas prices, growth in China, India and other parts of Asia maintained coal's position as the largest source of global power generation, at 36%[10]. In 2019, renewable energy accounted for 41% of the 1.3% increase in global energy demand, and now make up a total of 5% of global energy supply[10].

In an effort to jumpstart its economy, China approved the construction of more coal-fired power plant capacity from January to June than in all of 2018 and 2019 combined[11]. China, South Korea, and Japan have also begun steering recovery funds into struggling coal-focused state financiers who are investing in coal plants in developing countries[12]. Southeast Asia has been a large benefactor of this funding to help accommodate the region's increased energy demand, which is growing at 6% per year, one of the fastest rates in the world, according to a recent report by the International Energy Agency[13]. From January to May, Southeast Asia's thermal coal imports increased by approximately 20%[14]. Globally, approximately 500 gigawatts of coal-fired power capacity is planned or under construction at a cost of roughly US $650 billion[12]. Long term, the pace of growth of electricity demand around the world is expected to limit the pace at which the global power sector can decarbonize. Given the amount of coal-fired power plants due to come online over the next several years in Asia, thermal coal is expected to remain a significant part of the global energy mix.

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[7] Argus Media group, Atlantic coking coal: Prices edge lower, 18 August 2020.
[8] Argus Media group, China's June coking coal imports rise from May, 29 July 2020.
[9] S&P Global Platts, US 2020 coal production to fall 28.8% on year to 57-year low: EIA, 11 August 2020.
[10] BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020, 69th Edition, Published June 2020
[11] Global Energy Monitor & Centre for Research on Energy & Clean Air, A New Coal Boom in China, June 2020.
[12] Reuters, Asia's pandemic stimulus may slow the demise of coal, 12 May 2020.
[13] International Energy Agency, Southeast Asia Energy Outlook 2019, October 2019.
[14] Dry Cargo International, Seaborne Thermal Coal Trade Slips Back to 2018 Levels, 26 June 2020.

Despite long-term demand fundamentals, actions taken to combat the spread of COVID-19 across many regions of the global economy have further weakened already depressed thermal coal markets. There is uncertainty over the extent and duration that impacts stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic may or may not have on international thermal coal markets over the remainder of the year and going forward.

Black Point Aggregate Project – Nova Scotia, Canada

The Black Point Aggregate Project is a granite deposit located along the southern shore of Chedabucto Bay in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, with suitable characteristics for the development of a crushed stone marine export operation for supplying markets in the eastern USA and Caribbean region.

In Q2 2014, Morien entered into agreements ("Agreements") with Vulcan Materials Company ("Vulcan"), the United States' largest aggregate producer, and the Municipality of the District of Guysborough, for the development of the BP Project. Under the terms of the Agreements, Vulcan assumed Morien's interest in Black Point and became manager and operator in exchange for milestone payments totaling $1,800,000 and a production royalty payable to Morien over the 50+ year life of the project. The first payment of $1,000,000 was received in 2014 on signing and transfer of interest to Vulcan.

In April 2016, the BP Project received positive environmental assessment decisions from both federal and provincial authorities. In May 2016, the Corporation received a $400,000 milestone payment from Vulcan following receipt of the positive provincial and federal environmental approvals. Morien is due to receive an additional and final milestone payment of $400,000 from Vulcan upon the completion of related and pending permitting agreements for Black Point.

In April 2018, Vulcan was granted a two-year extension by the Nova Scotia provincial government for the BP Project. In March 2020, Vulcan applied for a second two-year extension for the BP Project and was subsequently granted approval in April 2020 by the Nova Scotia provincial government. Vulcan has indicated the target market conditions for crushed stone from the Black Point location are still short of their original expectations.

Frank Lieth, Vulcan's Vice President of Black Point Aggregates Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan, has stated that - "While conditions are not yet ready for Black Point Aggregates to break ground, we maintain our strong interest in the Project. The target market conditions for crushed stone from the Black Point location are still short of our original expectations. Although the time is not quite right to move forward, we will continue to invest in the project and work to meet the requirements outlined in the April 26, 2016, environmental approval. We are not going anywhere - we remain very much committed to the community, stakeholders, and agreements made."

According to the conditions of the extensions, Vulcan must within two years of the approval of the date of the extension (April 2022), commence work on the BP Project unless granted a further written extension by the Minister of Environment.

Since Q3 2017, Morien has received an advanced minimum royalty payment ("Advanced Payments") of $25,000 per quarter from Vulcan, subject to annual inflationary adjustments according to the Producer Price Index ("PPI") for crushed stone[15]. All Advanced Payments are recorded by Morien as unearned revenue and will be credited against future production royalties from Black Point.

Black Point's Positive Attributes

- Sizeable resource of approximately 400 million tonnes according to Vulcan's internal estimates;
- Mine life of 50+ years;

[15] In Q3 2019, the Advanced Payment was adjusted for PPI to $27,793 until Q2 2020.

- Project is adjacent to deep water (>14 metres), which is sheltered and ice-free, enabling construction of a deepwater marine terminal for aggregate shipment to the United States *;
- Very high quality, "Class-A" construction aggregate well suited for the concrete and asphalt market; and
- Black Point has received environmental permits and has strong community support.

* In the United States market, the majority (80% or more) of aggregates are transported by truck from the quarry to the consumer. This form of transport is expensive and limits the typical aggregate operation to a market radius of about 80 kilometres from the quarry. Competition of aggregates is thus constrained by the distance materials can be transported efficiently, resulting in predominantly local or regional operations. The south eastern United States aggregate market is a prime target for bulk vessel transported aggregate due in part to the geologic absence of suitable aggregate resources in coastal areas.

Market Update – U.S. Aggregate Sector

The U.S. aggregate sector provides the basic crushed stone materials that are needed to maintain and expand the country's infrastructure. Aggregate demand in the U.S. is largely dependent on construction activity and correlates positively with changes in population growth, household formation and employment[16]. Crushed stone is used in three primary end-use markets; public construction (highways, bridges, buildings, airports, etc); private nonresidential construction (manufacturing, retail, offices, industrial and institutional); and private residential construction (houses, apartments and condominiums)[16].

From the onset of the COVID-19 related shutdowns, the aggregate sector in the U.S. was designated an "essential business". However, as a result of the economic downturn, the outlook for public and private construction demand remains uncertain as the path to sustained economic recovery is unclear, and the associated impacts on states' fiscal health and budgetary constraints, unemployment, and consumer confidence are difficult to measure with confidence.

In terms of public construction projects, the sector has begun to increase from its low point in April and there is cautious optimism that as 2020 progresses construction markets in the U.S. could begin a modest recovery[17]. However, the degree of recovery will be influenced by the timing and scope of federal stimulus measures which are unknown. The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, currently in place at the federal level, expires on September 30, 2020. For various reasons, there is a possibility that a successor infrastructure bill will not take effect prior to the FAST Act's expiration[18]. However, it is generally thought that despite this uncertainty, the U.S. Congress will pass resolutions that, at a minimum, maintain federal highway funding at status-quo levels[19]. The public construction sector in the U.S. will likely not experience a full recovery until a larger, bipartisan infrastructure stimulus package is passed.

In terms of private sector demand, unlike the 2008-09 Global Financial Recession, the residential market in the U.S. was relatively balanced before the pandemic. As the U.S. economy reopens, it is expected that residential construction will recover quickly, driven primarily by historically low interest rates[20]. Following a brief COVID-19 related pause in activity by national homebuilders, housing construction has already returned to pre-COVID levels[20]. However, a high degree of uncertainty remains in regard to the abatement of new COVID-19 cases in the U.S. which puts the country's economic recovery at significant risk thereby undermining the private construction sector's ability to recover quickly.

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[16] U.S. Geological Survey, Crushed Stone Statistics and Information
[17] Dodge Data & Analytics, July 2020.
[18] UBS, US Politics and Policies, Infrastructure bill: What is really happening?, 4 August 2020
[19] Martin Marietta Inc., CEO Commentary and Market Perspective, 28 July 2020.
[20] Pit & Quarry, July issue.

Project Generation

Since 2018, as the Donkin Mine went into production and as the Corporation's royalty payments grew, Morien has evaluated multiple royalty assets to purchase to complement its existing royalty portfolio. The Corporation has focused its efforts on long-life, cash-flowing, or near-to cash-flowing, royalties in the industrial mineral and bulk commodity market segments in North America. The Corporation has suspended its project generation efforts until the impact of COVID-19 and the status of the Donkin Mine are better understood. How the Corporation funds future acquisitions (either by cash, shares, debt or a combination) will depend on numerous factors, including the size of the transaction and the financial considerations of Morien at the time of acquisition.

Selected Annual Financial Information

The following information has been extracted from the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements.

Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share amounts

	Fiscal Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
Revenues	**810**	920	166
Corporate and administration expenses	**700**	625	737
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**138**	48	38
Loss from operations	**(45)**	(578)	(589)
Gain on sale of land	**938**	—	—
Net income (loss) for the year	**893**	(572)	576
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	**0.02**	(0.01)	0.01
Additions to unearned revenue	**111**	100	—
Purchase of shares for cancellation	**772**	847	989
Increase (decrease) in cash	**168**	(786)	2,534
Working capital at year-end	**3,467**	3,308	4,196
Cash dividends declared	**532**	537	272
Cash dividends declared per share	**0.01**	0.01	0.005

Note: The 2017 figures are not restated for the adoption of accounting standards IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, applied retrospectively without restatement. Therefore, the amounts may not be comparable.

Discussion of Operations

Three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

The Advanced Payment received for Black Point in the second quarter of 2020 of $27,793 (2019 - $26,069) contributes to cumulative unearned revenue of $316,520 as at June 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $260,933).

Corporate and administration expenses amounted to $153,088 for the three months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $207,612), a decrease of $54,524.

The table below provides a breakdown of the corporate and administration costs for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		
	2020	2019	Change
	$	$	$
Employee and service agreement fees	**74,024**	92,669	(18,645)
Investor relations and communications	**1,992**	32,913	(30,921)
Office and sundry	**12,853**	6,210	6,643
Professional fees	**19,796**	39,310	(19,514)
Regulatory compliance	**44,423**	36,510	7,913
	153,088	207,612	(54,524)

Non-cash, share-based compensation was $189,676 for the three months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $nil).

Exploration and evaluation expenses were $nil for the three months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $56,494).

The table below provides a breakdown of the exploration and evaluation expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		
	2020	2019	Change
	$	$	$
Employee and contract costs	**—**	56,494	(56,494)

Net and comprehensive loss for the three months ended June 30, 2020 was $377,450 or ($0.01) per share compared to net and comprehensive loss of $128,168 or ($0.00) per share in 2019.

Six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

The Corporation recognized $206,350 in royalty revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $287,809) from Kameron related to Donkin coal sales. The Advanced Payments received for Black Point in the six months ended June 30, 2020 of $55,587 (2019 - $55,435) contributes to cumulative unearned revenue of $316,520 as at June 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $260,933).

Corporate and administration expenses amounted to $356,863 for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $394,921), a decrease of $38,058.

The table below provides a breakdown of the corporate and administration costs for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30		
	2020	2019	Change
	$	$	$
Employee and service agreement fees	**163,497**	175,975	(12,478)
Investor relations and communications	**46,911**	62,569	(15,658)
Office and sundry	**22,886**	12,308	10,578
Professional fees	**48,164**	65,095	(16,931)
Regulatory compliance	**75,405**	78,974	(3,569)
	356,863	394,921	(38,058)

Non-cash, share-based compensation was $189,676 for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $58,600).

Exploration and evaluation expenses were $nil for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $96,812).

The table below provides a breakdown of the exploration and evaluation expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30		
	2020	2019	Change
	$	$	$
Employee and contract costs	—	96,812	(96,812)

Net and comprehensive loss for the six months ended June 30, 2020 was $276,227 or ($0.01) per share compared to net and comprehensive loss of $232,952 or $0.00 per share in 2019.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share amounts

	Fiscal 2020		Fiscal 2019				Fiscal 2018 (1)			
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	**—**	206	270	252	119	169	298	241	216	165
Corporate and administration expenses	**153**	204	159	146	208	187	96	161	166	202
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**—**	—	13	29	56	40	46	1	—	—
Income (loss) from operations	**(377)**	101	99	89	(128)	(105)	219	101	(881)	(17)
Gain on sale of land	**—**	—	—	938	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	**(377)**	101	99	1,027	(128)	(105)	96	101	(740)	(29)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	**(0.01)**	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	(0.01)	—
Additions to unearned revenue	**28**	28	28	28	30	25	25	25	25	25
Purchase of shares for cancellation	**54**	212	144	363	136	129	262	77	502	6
(Decrease) increase in cash	**(5)**	(133)	(108)	454	(65)	(113)	(182)	(107)	(279)	(218)
Working capital at period end	**3,038**	3,252	3,467	3,483	2,899	3,025	3,308	3,438	3,523	3,985
Cash dividends declared	**—**	132	133	133	134	132	133	134	134	136
Cash dividends declared per share	**—**	.0025	.0025	.0025	.0025	.0025	.0025	.0025	.0025	.0025

(1) The amounts of revenue for each of the four quarters of 2018 have been revised for the amounts previously reported to reclassify $25,000 each quarter to unearned revenue. In addition, the fair value measurement of marketable securities held for sale were reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for year ended December 31, 2018.

The Corporation's expenditures and net income (loss) vary from quarter to quarter depending largely on the size of royalty payments and corporate and administration support required with respect to its core assets. The larger than normal net loss in Q2 2018 was driven primarily by non-cash, share-based compensation of $906,140 and by lower royalties due to lost production time at the Donkin Mine whereas the net income in the last two quarters of 2018 were driven by increased royalty income from Kameron. The net loss for the first two quarters of 2019 was driven by reduced export volumes at Donkin believed to be related to decreased production levels at Donkin as Kameron revised its ground control and mine plans. The significant increase in net income in Q3 2019 was principally due to the gain on the Corporation's sale of its land holdings in Georgia, USA. The increased royalties received in Q3 and Q4 of 2019 were primarily related to increased production levels at the Donkin Mine, and to moderately improved market conditions for exported coal to South America and Asia. The Corporation is not aware of any other specific trends which account for fluctuations in financial results from period to period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2020, the Corporation had working capital of approximately $3.0 million, compared to $2.9 million at June 30, 2019.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation had working capital of approximately $2.8 million, which is considered more than sufficient to meet the Corporation's operating requirements beyond 2020. The Corporation may also continue to use its cash resources to acquire outstanding common shares under its NCIB (see Outstanding Share Data). The Corporation also recently suspended its quarterly dividend to reduce cash outflows.

In Q3 2017, Vulcan began paying Morien an Advanced Payment of $25,000 per quarter until sales commence from the BP Project or until the project is terminated. The Advanced Payment shall be increased or decreased annually in accordance with changes to the PPI, commencing July 1, 2018. All Advanced Payments are recorded as unearned revenue and shall be credited against future production royalty payments due to Morien.

The Corporation continues to hold its royalty interests in the Donkin Mine and BP Project. Subject to all the risks and uncertainties outlined in greater detail elsewhere in this MD&A, potential future royalties from the Donkin Mine could range from $5.0 to $11.0 million per year at permitted full production of 3.0 million saleable tonnes per year coal over the 30+ year mine life, and would only be achieved if and when Donkin resumed operation and only if Donkin reached permitted production levels. Royalties from Black Point could range from $250,000 to $750,000 per year over the 50+ year mine life. There is no guarantee that these royalty levels will be achieved.

Other than as discussed in this MD&A (including below under "Outlook" and "Financial Instruments and Other Risks"), the Corporation is not aware of any trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that may result in the Corporation's liquidity or capital resources either materially increasing or decreasing at present or in the foreseeable future.

Outlook

The cessation of operations at the Donkin Mine has directly impacted Morien's future royalty revenues. However, Morien has a cash balance of $3 million and low corporate overhead expenses, in addition to an Advanced Payment from Vulcan for the BP Project, which afford the Corporation the ability to manage these challenging times for the near-term. Notwithstanding the Corporation's strong balance sheet, cost saving initiatives are being pursued, such as the termination of the Corporation's office lease agreement for 2021, the cessation of project generation related work, decreased investor relations activity, the suspension of the Corporation's quarterly dividend payment, and various other corporate cost reduction initiatives.

The Corporation's immediate focus and strategy is on exploring options for the restart of the Donkin Mine. When the future of the Donkin Mine is better understood, Morien's Board of Directors will re-assess the reinstatement of the Corporation's recently suspended dividend program.

The Corporation has a Normal Course Issuer Bid program in place and may elect to purchase outstanding common shares if/when management feels the purchase represent the best value to shareholders.

The Corporation will continue to evaluate additional royalty assets to purchase to complement its existing assets when the impact of COVID-19 and the status of Donkin are better understood. How the Corporation funds future acquisitions (either by cash, shares, debt or a combination) will depend on numerous factors, including the size of the transaction and the financial considerations of Morien at the time of acquisition.

The Corporation continues to monitor the near-term effect that reduced global economic activity resulting from COVID-19 might have on coal and aggregate demand and pricing. However, the Corporation remains confident in the longer-term outlook for these two commodities.

Contractual Obligations

For the 2020 fiscal year, the Corporation's only expenditure commitment related to overhead is a one-year office lease for $11,700. The Corporation's office lease agreement has been terminated, taking effect as of December 31, 2020.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at June 30, 2020, the Corporation had no off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interests in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instrument obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Corporation.

Dividends

In December 2017, the Corporation approved the implementation of a dividend policy and made its inaugural dividend payment on December 27, 2017. Between Q1 2018 and Q1 2020, the Corporation paid quarterly dividends of $0.0025 per common share.

The Corporation's quarterly dividend was intended to be step-variable in relation to Donkin Mine production expansion and coal price, having regard to the stability of cash flow and the need to maintain flexibility to secure new royalty assets. However, with Kameron's cessation of operations at the Donkin Mine, the Corporation's Board of Directors accepted Management's recommendation in April 2020 to suspend the Corporation's quarterly dividend until further notice. Notwithstanding that Morien has a strong balance sheet, its Board and Management believed it was prudent to maximize financial flexibility and the dividend suspension was in the best interest of all of the Corporation's stakeholders. When the future of the Donkin Mine is better understood, the Board will re-assess the payment of a dividend. The Corporation's dividend payments have historically qualified as an 'eligible dividend' for Canadian income tax purposes.

Outstanding Share Data

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On January 30, 2020, the Corporation filed a notice of intention to acquire up to 3,926,400 common shares pursuant to a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"). Purchases pursuant to the NCIB are made in the open market through the facilities of the TSX Venture Exchange. A copy of the notice is available to shareholders, without charge, upon request to the Corporation at 1701 Hollis Street, Suite 800, Halifax, NS, B3J 3M8.

For the three months ended June 30, 2020, the Corporation purchased and cancelled 280,500 shares (2019 – 278,500 shares) at an average weighted price of $0.19 per share (2019 – $0.49). For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Corporation purchased and cancelled 764,500 shares (2019 – 534,500 shares) at an average weighted price of $0.35 per share (2019 – $0.50).

Share Capital

As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation has 51,778,614 common shares issued and outstanding.

Stock Options

On May 20, 2020 the Corporation issued 1,800,000 fully vested stock options with a five-year term and an exercise price of $0.20. The options granted had a fair value at the date of grant of $0.10 per option. Share-based compensation of $189,676 was recognized in operating expenses and an increase to contributed surplus in Q2 2020. As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation had 4,530,000 stock options outstanding with an average exercise price of $0.42, all of which were exercisable.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Corporation's 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 period. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience and current and expected economic conditions and are continually evaluated. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions are discussed below.

Share-based payments

The Corporation issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees and third parties outside the Corporation. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model and requires the exercise of judgment in relation to variables such as expected volatilities and dividend yields based on information available at the time the fair value is measured.

Taxation

The Corporation’s accounting policy for taxation requires management’s judgment in assessing whether deferred tax assets and any deferred tax liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from tax loss carry-forwards, capital losses and temporary differences are recognized only where it is considered probable that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management’s estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future royalty revenues, production and sales volumes, mineral prices, reserves, operating costs, restoration and rehabilitation costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions.

Judgments are also required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgments and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of any deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized on the balance sheet and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognized. In such circumstances, some or the entire carrying amount of any recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the income statement.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Corporation’s disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance: (a) that material information about the Corporation and its subsidiaries would have been made known to them, and; (b) regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes.

Venture issuers are not required to provide representations in their annual and interim filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of, nor are they required to establish, disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, as defined in National Instrument 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of: (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and; (b) processes to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

Financial Instruments and Other Risks

Financial Instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and marketable securities. The fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments are considered to approximate the carrying amounts. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy establishes levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

During the three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2, and level 3 classified assets and liabilities. The fair value of the Corporation's financial assets, consisting solely of level 1 cash, as at June 30, 2020 was $3,101,176 (December 31, 2019 - $3,239,321).

Risks

In conducting its business, the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Corporation relate primarily to the success of third party operators, with which the Corporation holds royalty agreements, successfully developing and operating their projects, exploration and evaluation results, commodity prices underlying the Corporation's royalties, access to capital and general market conditions. Exploration and development of mining operations involve many risks, many of which are outside the Corporation's control.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 global health pandemic has adversely impacted the global economy, including consumer confidence, market stability, and commodity and financial markets, creating uncertainties on macroeconomic conditions. Many industries, including the mining industry, have been negatively impacted by these market conditions. If increased levels of market and economic volatility continue, it may result in a material adverse effect on investor confidence, general financial market liquidity, the development and production decisions of the operators of projects in which the Corporation has royalty interests, and the availability and/or value of additional royalty assets that the Corporation may wish to acquire, all of which may negatively impact the Corporation's business and revenues and the market price of its securities. At this time, the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak and the degree to which restrictions are imposed by a government in regard to quarantine/isolation measures may have on the Corporation is unknown, as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the duration of the pandemic, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
	$	$
Cash	**3,101,176**	3,239,321
Trade receivables	**—**	310,511
	3,101,176	3,549,832

The Corporation manages credit risk by holding the majority of its cash with Schedule 1 Canadian banks. Management believes the risk of loss to be low with Schedule 1 Canadian banks. Trade receivables as at June 30, 2020 were $nil. No amounts were written off during the six months ended June 30, 2020 (2019 – $nil).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. As at June 30, 2020, the Corporation had a cash balance of $3,101,176 (December 31, 2019 – $3,239,321) to settle trade and other payables of $73,372 (December 31, 2019 – $123,758).

Foreign currency risk

Morien operates in Canada and its equity financings have been in Canadian dollars. APMUSA is based in the USA but is not currently in active operations; therefore, the exposure to foreign currency risk is limited. The Corporation does not use any form of hedging against fluctuations in foreign exchange.

The Corporation's exposure to USD dollar currency risk was $997,422 as at June 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 – $953,662). Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the USD dollar exchange rate would affect comprehensive income and deficit by approximately $99,740 (December 31, 2019 – $95,370).

Commodity price risk

The Corporation is exposed to commodity price risk. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Corporation monitors prices for the commodities underlying the Corporation's royalties. At this point the Corporation does not enter into any hedging to offset risk.

Other Risk Factors

Dependence on Third Party Property Owners and Operators

The Corporation is not the operator of the Donkin Coal Mine or Black Point Project. There is no assurance that the current operators, or their successors, if any, will continue with the development of the projects in a manner that is beneficial, or most beneficial, to the Corporation.

The revenue derived from the Corporation's royalty portfolio is and will be based on the activities of third-party property owners and operators. These owners and operators are responsible for determining the manner in which the properties underlying the royalties are exploited, including decisions to commence, expand, continue or reduce production from a property, and decisions to advance exploration efforts and/or conduct development of non-producing properties. The Corporation will have little or no input on such matters. The interests of third-party owners and operators and those of the Corporation on the relevant properties may not always be aligned. As an example, it will, in almost all cases, be in the interest of the Corporation to advance development and production on properties as rapidly as possible in order to maximize near term cash flow, while third-party owners and operators may, in many cases, take a more cautious approach to development as they are at risk on the cost of development and operations. The inability of the Corporation to control the operations for the properties in which it has a royalty interest may result in a material and adverse effect on the Corporation's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

Similarly, where the Corporation's interest in a mineral property is a royalty interest, there is a risk that the third-party operator may be unable or unwilling to fulfill its obligations under its agreements with the Corporation, or experience financial, operational or other difficulties including insolvency, which could limit the third party's ability to perform its obligations under the royalty interest. The Corporation will not be entitled to any compensation if the operations shut down or the third-party operators discontinue their operations on a temporary or permanent basis. At any time, any operator of a property in which the Corporation has a royalty or net profit interest may decide to suspend or discontinue operations.

Limited Access to Data and Disclosure for Royalty Portfolio

The Corporation is neither the property owner nor operator for the properties underlying its royalty portfolio, and the Corporation has no input into how the operations are conducted. Also, the Corporation has varying access to data on the operations or to the actual properties themselves. This will affect its ability to assess the value of the royalty interest or enhance the royalty's performance. This could also result in delays in cash flow from that anticipated by the Corporation based on the stage of development of the applicable properties underlying its royalty portfolio. The Corporation's royalty payments may be calculated by the royalty payers in a manner different from the Corporation's projections. The limited access to data and disclosure regarding the operations of the properties in which the Corporation has an interest may restrict the Corporation's ability to assess the value or enhance its performance, which may result in a material and adverse effect on the Corporation's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

Other Information

Additional information regarding the Corporation is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Corporation's website at www.morienres.com.