Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year ended December 31, 2013

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated April 22, 2014, relates to the operating results and financial condition of Morien Resource Corp. (formerly Advanced Primary Minerals Corporation) ("Morien" or the "Corporation") and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the notes thereto.

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

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical fact, that address future production, reserve potential, exploitation 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, 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, joint venture negotiations, evaluation and development results, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions.

Nature of Business and Overall Performance

General

On November 9, 2012, Advanced Primary Minerals Corporation ("APM") amalgamated with Erdene Resources Inc. ("ERI") to form Morien Resources Corp. Subsequent to the amalgamation, the principal business of the Corporation is the development of the Donkin coal project in Nova Scotia, Canada. Prior to a June 2012 sale of its operating assets, the principal business of APM was the development of primary kaolin resources in Georgia, USA. The Corporation has a wholly owned subsidiary, Advanced Primary Minerals USA Corp. ("APMUSA"), a Delaware company which held the Corporation's kaolin assets.

Transaction with Erdene Resource Development Corp.

The Agreement set out the terms of the statutory plan of arrangement involving Erdene Resource Development Corp. (“Erdene”), APM, ERI, and the security holders of Erdene and APM whereby:

- Erdene subscribed to 1,950,000 shares of ERI for proceeds of $1,950,000.
- Erdene transferred all of the issued and outstanding shares of its subsidiary, ERI, an entity that owned Erdene’s North American property interests, to APM in exchange for an aggregate of 360,028,650 common shares of APM.
- APM and ERI amalgamated to form Morien Resources Corp., TSXV:MOX.
- On the amalgamation of APM and ERI, each shareholder of APM (including Erdene) received one (1) common share of Morien for every 7.85 shares of APM owned by such shareholder.
- Erdene created a new class of common shares (“Erdene New Shares”) and exchanged with the Erdene shareholders one-half of one Morien share and one half of one Erdene New Share for each existing common shares of Erdene, resulting in 100% of the shares of Morien owned by Erdene being distributed to the Erdene shareholders.
- Morien repaid a $550,000 note payable to Erdene.

Project Summaries

Donkin Coal Project – Nova Scotia, Canada

Morien has a 25% interest in the Donkin coal project (“Donkin Project”) in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, along with joint venture partner Glencore Xstrata (“Glencore”) which has a 75% interest in the project. On April 26, 2012, it was announced that Glencore was seeking an operating coal company to assume its 75% interest in the Donkin coal project. Glencore cited a change in its business strategy since first acquiring the project, to one which now focuses on larger volume mining complexes, as the reason for the choosing to sell its interest in the project.

On March 19, 2013, Glencore announced that an acceptable buyer had yet to be found and acquisition options would be discussed with Morien. Management has entered into discussions with multiple parties to assess various options to participate in the Glencore sale process including acting on its 60-day right of first refusal.

On July 22, 2013, the Donkin Joint Venture received a positive environmental assessment decision for the Donkin Coal Project ("Project") from Nova Scotia's provincial Minister of Environment. With federal approval announced by the Company on July 17, 2013, the Project now has all of the necessary environmental approvals to advance toward production.

The Corporation has had advanced discussions with prospective operating, marketing, coal purchasing and financing partners. The Corporation has continued negotiations with Glencore for the purchase of its 75% interest in the project. In an effort to reduce maintenance expenditures, Glencore announced in November 2013 it was removing ventilation and dewatering equipment and sealing the tunnels. This work was completed in early 2014.

Glencore, under the joint venture agreement, is committed to fund the first $10 million of Morien's development funding requirement. Glencore agreed to bring forward up to $1 million of this amount to cover Morien's share of expenditures on the project during the sales process. Glencore has funded $1 million of its commitment reducing Glencore's commitment to fund future development costs of the Corporation to $9 million.

In June 2011, the Donkin Joint Venture ("DJV") released a National Instrument 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Donkin coal project prepared by Marston & Marston Inc. of St. Louis, Missouri (the "Report"). The Report presents the results of the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") on the Donkin Export Coking Coal Project prepared by Glencore and the reserves defined by the PFS. The PFS estimated the Donkin mine will produce 2.75 million washed product tonnes of coal per year and will directly employ about 300 people. The PFS targeted the commencement of coal production in 2014, although the outcome of the Glencore sales process is having an impact on these timelines. The Report supports advancing the project to the next phase. The PFS concluded that Donkin had a $1.06 billion Net Present Value ("NPV") (8% discount rate) based on project development capital of approximately $500 million and demonstrates the potential for first quartile operating costs.

The Corporation's direct expenditures to Donkin JV care and maintenance in 2013 was $300,000. The Corporation also incurred approximately $76,000 in assaying, technical, legal and other costs associated with its evaluation of the Donkin project, independent from the joint venture expenses.

Black Point Aggregate – Nova Scotia

The Black Point ("BP') aggregate project consists of a granite deposit along the southern shore of Chedabucto Bay in Guysborough that has suitable characteristics for the development of a crushed stone export aggregate operation for supplying markets in the United States and Caribbean region. Since 2007, Morien, and previously Erdene Resource Development Corp., has been working with the Municipality of the District of Guysborough ("MoDG") to advance the BP project. Morien signed a second amended and restated Option Agreement for the property with MoDG on June 25, 2013 that provided the framework for leasing Municipality-owned lands to develop the project.

On April 14, 2014 Morien entered into agreements ("Agreements") with Vulcan Materials Company ("Vulcan") and the MoDG for the development of BP. Under the terms of the Agreements, Vulcan will assume Morien's interest in Black Point and will become manager and operator of the Project in exchange for milestone payments totaling $1,800,000, and a royalty stream payable on all material sold from the Project over the life of the mine. The first payment of $1,000,000 was received on signing, and a second payment of $800,000 is due upon the approval and receipt of all environmental permitting necessary for the mining and shipping of aggregate from the Project.

Expenditures related to the Black Point property in 2013 totalled approximately $115,000.

Selected Annual 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 Year Ended December 31	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Revenues	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil
Loss for the year	$ 1,227	$ 1,231	$ 3,328
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ 0.03	$ 0.12	$ 1.05
Total assets	$ 19,213	$ 20,836	$ 1,843
Total long-term liabilities	$ 150	$ 250	$ 411
Cash dividends declared	Nil	Nil	Nil

All financial data has been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Discussion of Operations

Years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

In June 2012, the Corporation disposed of its operating assets in Georgia, USA. As a result, the cash flows and results of operations of these assets have been presented as discontinued operations.

Corporate and administration amounted to $1,042,347 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to $685,500 in 2012. As a result of the transaction outlined above, the Corporation was focused on advancing the Donkin and Black Point projects. To this end, a new CEO was hired and additional technical and advisory staff was required, which accounts the $388,304 increase in employee benefit costs. Additional travel and regulatory costs account for most of the increase in direct costs, while share based payments decreased $133,521 compared to the prior year.

	For the year ended December 31	
	2013	**2012**
Employee benefit costs	**$ 604,294**	$ 215,990
Share-based payments	**108,384**	241,905
Direct costs	**329,669**	227,605
	$ 1,042,347	$ 685,500

The increase in exploration expenses is mainly due to assaying costs for a bulk sampling program at the Donkin Coal Project in early 2013, legal and land access costs related to the Corporation's East Coast aggregate project as well as geological and technical personnel.

	For the year ended December 31	
	2013	**2012**
Employee benefit costs	**$ 53,773**	$ 27,696
Share-based payments	-	17,809
Direct costs	**136,325**	60,116
	$ 190,098	$ 105,621

The Corporation has reclassified the cash flows and results from operations associated with its United States assets as discontinued operations as outlined in the table below.

	For the year ended December 31, 2013	2012
Results of discontinued operations		
Revenue	**$ 17,287**	$ 270,284
Cost of sales	**20,569**	368,218
	(3,282)	(97,934)
Corporate and administration	**4,457**	27,321
Exploration expenses	**6,415**	7,778
Impairment loss	**123,219**	281,264
Foreign exchange gain	**(152,018)**	(592)
Loss from operating activities	**14,645**	(413,705)
Finance expense	-	(15,381)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	**$ 14,645**	$ (429,086)

The Corporation recognized net income from discontinued operations of $14,645 in 2013 compared to a loss of $429,086 in 2012. The Corporation realized a non-cash foreign exchange gain of $152,018 mainly related to the cumulative translation adjustment on APMSUSA.

Loss from continuing operations was $1,241,368 or $0.03 per share in 2013 (2012 - $802,100 or $0.08 per share).

Fourth Quarter

In November 2013, in an effort to reduce maintenance costs at Donkin, Glencore began the process of removing ventilation and dewatering equipment. This work was complete in February 2014 and the tunnels sealed.

The Corporation recognized a gain of $152,018 related to the cumulative translation adjustment on its foreign subsidiary APMUSA as substantially all of its remaining assets were sold in 2013.

Other than mentioned above, there were no unusual events or items during the fourth quarter of 2013 that affected the Corporation’s financial condition, cash flows or results of operations in a material nature.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share amounts

	Fiscal 2013				Fiscal 2012			
	Q4 Dec-13	Q3 Sep-13	Q2 Jun-13	Q1 Mar-13	Q4 Dec-12	Q3 Sep-12	Q2 Jun-12	Q1 Mar-12
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss	$ 127	$ 382	$ 341	$ 377	$ 855	$ 96	$ 101	$ 179
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ -	$ 0.01	$ 0.01	$ 0.01	$ 0.02	$ 0.03	$ 0.03	$ 0.04
Total assets	$ 19,213	$ 19,488	$ 20,061	$ 20,413	$ 20,836	$ 1,262	$ 1,409	$ 1,794

All financial data has been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Corporation's expenditures vary from quarter to quarter depending on the timing of its exploration and development programs and prior to the sale of operating assets in June 2012, sales and production schedules. 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 December 31, 2013, the Corporation had working capital of $541,549 compared to $1,918,539 at December 31, 2012.

Subsequent to year end, on April 14, 2014, the Corporation signed an agreement with Vulcan (see above) and received a payment of $1.0 million on closing. As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation has working capital of approximately $1.0 million, which is expected to meet the Corporations obligations until the second quarter of 2015, depending largely on the progress of negotiations for the purchase of Glencore's 75% interest in the Donkin Project.

The ability of the Corporation to raise capital or to advance the Donkin project to development is dependent on Glencore completing its sale process. There is no certainty the sales process will be completed in a timeframe that will enable the Corporation to raise funds as required in the future to advance the project to development. The ability of the Corporation to continue as a going concern, realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and continue with, or expand upon its evaluation and development of the Donkin project is contingent upon obtaining equity financing or securing strategic alliances.

Other than as discussed herein, 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 Corporation continues to work with a selection of prospective operating, marketing, coal purchasing and financing partners regarding the sale of Glencore's interest in the Donkin Coal Project. Management is pursuing a path for the purchase of Glencore's 75% interest in Donkin.

The Corporation has budgeted approximately $77,000 for internal technical costs associated with the Donkin project in 2014. The Corporation does not expect to make any further payments to the Donkin JV until the purchase of Glencore's 75% interest is complete.

Contractual Obligations

As partner in the DJV, the Corporation is committed to fund 25% of the exploration and evaluation expenses as well as 25% of the development and operating expenses associated with the project. Glencore is committed to fund the first $10 million of Morien's development funding requirement. Glencore agreed to bring forward up to $1 million of this amount to cover Morien's share of expenditures on the project during the sales process reducing Glencore's commitment to fund future development costs of the Corporation to $9 million.

The Corporation has signed a management services agreement with Erdene for management personnel, office space and sundry costs. In 2013, the fee amounted to $501,000 and is expected to be approximately $473,000 in 2014.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2013, the Corporation had no material 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.

Transactions with Related Parties

On November 20, 2012, the Corporation signed a promissory note in favour of the Corporation's CEO, John P. A. Budreski, for $250,000 to be repaid at any time but not later than November 20, 2015. The note entitles Mr. Budreski to an interest payment based on Scotiabank's prime lending rate plus 2.0%, accrued monthly and payable annually on the anniversary date. The note is secured by certain assets in McDuffie County, Georgia, USA.

On September 5, 2013, the Corporation repaid $100,000 of the loan, plus accrued interest, leaving a balance of $150,000, plus accrued interest, at December 31, 2013.

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.

Estimate of recoverability for non-financial assets

Events or changes in circumstances may give rise to significant impairment charges or reversals of impairment in a particular year.

In accordance with the Corporation's accounting policy, each non-financial asset or cash generating unit is evaluated every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss recognized to the extent that carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment testing is also performed annually for any goodwill.

Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, and is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion prospects, and its eventual disposal. Value in use is also generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows, but only those expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. Present values are determined using a risk-adjusted pre-tax discount rate appropriate to the risks inherent in the asset

Future cash flow estimates are based on expected production and sales volumes, mineral prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), resources, operating costs, restoration and rehabilitation costs and future capital expenditure. This policy requires management to make these estimates and assumptions which are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be impaired and the impairment would be charged against the income statement.

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.

Fair value of financial instruments, including embedded derivatives

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Provisions for site restoration

The Corporation records provisions which include various estimates, including the Corporation's best estimate of the future costs associated with settlement of the obligation, and discount rates applied. Such estimates are necessarily calculated with reference to external sources, all of which are subject to annual review and change.

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 balance sheet. 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 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 all of the carrying amount of any recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the income statement.

Accounting policies and changes

The accounting policies applied in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 are consistent with those used in the Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, with the exception of the following accounting policies adopted on January 1, 2013:

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements

Effective January 1, 2013, the Corporation implemented IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements". The new standard required the Corporation to evaluate its 25 percent interest in its joint arrangement, the Donkin Joint Venture. This evaluation took into consideration the fact that the Joint Venture Agreement provides for an unincorporated structure and specifies that the rights and obligations arising from the operations are shared between the joint venturers in proportion to their respective holdings and requires 100% unanimous votes for certain decisions of significance to the development and operation of the project. Based on this evaluation, the Corporation has determined the Donkin Joint Venture is a joint operation under IFRS 11 and Morien will account for its 25% direct interest in the project. This results in the same accounting as under proportionate consolidation, so there is no impact on the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation assets as a result of the adoption of IFRS 11.

IFRS 12 - Disclosures of Interest in Other Entities

Effective January 1, 2013, the Corporation implemented IFRS 12, “Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities.” This standard establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose entities and other off balance sheet entities. The Corporation’s consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2013 contains this additional disclosure.

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to IAS 1 revised the presentation of other comprehensive income (OCI). Separate subtotals are required for items which may subsequently be recycled through profit or loss and items that will not be recycled through profit or loss. The Corporation has updated the presentation of OCI on the face of the Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The application of IFRS 13 has not materially impacted the fair value measurements carried out by the Corporation.

IFRIC Interpretation 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

IFRIC Interpretation 20 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. IFRIC 20 sets out the criteria for the capitalization of production stripping costs to non-current assets and requires companies to ensure that capitalized costs are amortized over the useful life of the component of the ore body to which access has been improved due to the stripping activity. The Corporation has not early adopted IFRIC 20 as it does not have any assets in operation.

In addition, the following new or amended standards and interpretations that are mandatory for 2013 annual periods have not had a material impact on the Corporation at this time:

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Amendments)

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations under IFRS, are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated statements:

Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

The IASB has issued IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and some of the requirements of IFRS 7, Financial

Instrument Disclosures. The date IFRS 9 becomes effective is still being finalized by the International Accounting Standards Board. The objective of IFRS 9 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows.

The Corporation intends to adopt IFRS 9 when required but does not expect IFRS 9 to have a material impact on the financial statements. The classification and measurement of the Corporation's financial assets is not expected to change under IFRS 9 because of the nature of the Corporation's operations and the types of financial assets it holds.

Amendments to IAS 32 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities

The amendments to IAS 32 clarify that an entity has a legally enforceable right to set-off if that right is: not contingent on a future event; and enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties.

The Corporation intends to adopt the amendments to IAS 32 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning January 1, 2014. The Corporation does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the financial statements.

IFRIC 21, Levies

IFRIC 21 provides guidance on accounting for levies in accordance with the requirement of IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The interpretation defines a levy as an outflow from an entity imposed by a government in accordance with legislation. It also notes that levies do not arise from executory contracts or other contractual arrangements. The interpretation also confirms an entity recognizes a liability for a levy only when the triggering event in specified legislation occurs.

The Corporation intends to adopt IFRIC 21 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning January 1, 2014. However, the Company is not able at this time to estimate reasonably the impact that the amendments will have on the financial statements

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 i) that material information about the Corporation and its subsidiaries would have been made known to them and ii) regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes.

TSX Venture-listed companies are not required to provide representations in their annual and interim filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, as defined in Multinational Instrument MI 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

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, amounts due to shareholder, and finance leases. Management does not believe the financial instruments held by the Corporation expose it to any significant interest, currency or credit risks. The fair market value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

In conducting its business, the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Corporation relate primarily to exploration and evaluation results, coal prices, 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.

At this stage in the Corporation's development, it relies primarily on equity financing for its working capital and capital requirements to fund its exploration and development programs. Future equity financing could be affected by many factors outside the Corporation's control such as market or commodity price changes, changes in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar, general economic conditions, exploration results or political or economic changes in the jurisdictions in which the Corporation operates. The Corporation does not have sufficient funds to put any of its properties into commercial production from its current financial resources. There is no assurance that such financing will be available to the Corporation when required, or that it will be available on acceptable terms.

Outstanding Share Data

Share Capital:

There was no change to the share capital of the Corporation in the year ended December 31, 2013. To the date of this MD&A, the Corporation has 49,256,240 issued and outstanding common shares.

Stock Options:

No stock options were granted in the year ended December 31, 2013. 946,976 options with an average exercise price of $0.61 expired in 2013.

Subsequent to year end, 50,000 options with a weighted average exercise price of $0.45 expired, leaving a balance to the date of this MD&A of 3,905,000, all of which were exercisable.

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.**