



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014

Date of Report: August 25, 2014

Overview:

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of the financial condition and results of operation ("MD&A") of 49 North Resources Inc. (the "Corporation" or "49 North") has been prepared based upon information available to the Corporation as at August 25, 2014 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 (the "current statements") and the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto as at and for the year ended December 31, 2013. All financial data in this MD&A is reported in Canadian dollars and has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information:

Certain information contained in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking information, which is information regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations of the Corporation that is based upon assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action and which is inherently uncertain. All information other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words or phrases (including negative variations) suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking information contained in this MD&A includes, without limitation, our expectations regarding anticipated investment activities and results and financing activities and other factors on our operating results, and the performance of global capital markets and interest rates.

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risk, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information. The Corporation believes the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information contained in this MD&A. Some of the risks and other factors which could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A include, but are not limited to: risks relating to investment performance and our ability to generate taxable income from operations, market fluctuations, fluctuations in prices of commodities underlying our interest and equity investments, the strength of the Canadian, U.S. and other economies, foreign exchange fluctuations, political and economic conditions in the countries in which the interests of the Corporation's portfolio investments are located, and other risks included elsewhere in this MD&A under the headings "Risks" and "Financial Instruments" and in the Corporation's current annual information form and other public disclosure documents filed with certain Canadian securities regulatory authorities and available under the Corporation's profile at www.sedar.com.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause events or results to differ from those intended, anticipated or estimated. The Corporation undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, excepts as otherwise required by law. All of the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Nature of the Business:

49 North Resources Inc. is a corporation under the laws of Saskatchewan whose common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the trading symbol “FNR”. It is a reporting issuer in all of the provinces and territories of Canada.

49 North is a resource investment, financial and managerial and geological advisory corporation which, as its principal business, invests in a diversified portfolio of common shares and other securities of resource issuers. The Corporation’s subsidiary, North Rim Exploration Ltd. (“North Rim”), provides independent geological consulting services. The Corporation’s subsidiary, Allstar Energy Limited (“Allstar”) is involved in oil and gas exploration and extraction in Saskatchewan. The Corporation’s subsidiary, Gespeg Copper Resources Inc. (“Gespeg”) is involved in mineral exploration in Quebec. The Corporation’s subsidiary, Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. (“Omineca”) is involved in mineral exploration in British Columbia and the Yukon. The Corporation’s subsidiary Vicarage Capital Limited. (“VCL”) is involved with corporate development, investor relations and stock brokering in the United Kingdom.

Currently, 49 North’s principal business is to acquire and aggressively manage a diversified portfolio of shares and other securities of resource companies including, without limitation, resource companies engaged in mineral or oil and gas exploration and development, with a view to achieving capital appreciation in the portfolio. In addition, the Corporation is continuing to expand its business into a broader range of activities, including but not limited to an increased role in the management of larger positions (including, potentially, control positions) in selected resource issuers and/or becoming directly or indirectly (through one or more subsidiaries, joint ventures, farm-ins or other arrangements that may be established for that purpose) involved in the acquisition, development and/or commercialization of resource properties.

49 North increasingly provides managerial, administrative, property development and other advice and/or assistance to individuals and companies at the very early, start-up stages and/or in some cases acquires a controlling interest in certain investee companies, or direct interests in resource properties, all with a view to developing resource properties, creating the appropriate corporate vehicle for that development, raising exploration funds and, more generally, moving a resource property from a concept to a properly capitalized operating entity. The overall business strategy of the Corporation is to enhance shareholder value by positioning 49 North to take advantage of early stage and/or undervalued opportunities that exist in the resource sector.

The Corporation owns 50% of the issued and outstanding voting shares of North Rim, a Saskatchewan corporation, with the remaining 50% of the voting shares being held by key employees and exclusive consultants of North Rim.

The Corporation owns 100% of the issued and outstanding voting shares of Allstar, a Saskatchewan corporation.

The Corporation owns 37% of the issued and outstanding voting shares of Gespeg, a British Columbia corporation.

The Corporation owns 69.6% of the issued and outstanding voting shares of Omineca, a British Columbia corporation.

The Corporation owns 50% of the issued and outstanding voting shares of VCL, a UK corporation, with the remaining 50% of the voting shares being held by the founders of VCL.

For its fiscal period ended June 30, 2014, the Corporation's had no investments in special purpose entities ("SPEs") in which the Corporation has control other than voting.

A full listing of all consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations is as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities and country of incorporation	% of Equity	
		2014 March 31	2013 Decem ber 31
Allstar Energy Limited.	Canadian incorporated oil and gas exploration Corporation	100%	100%
Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd.	Canadian incorporated gold exploration Corporation	69.6%	69.6%
North Rim Exploration Ltd.	Canadian incorporated geological consulting Corporation	50%	50%
Vicarage Capital Limited. ****	United Kingdom incorporated investment banking and consulting Corporation	50%	50%
Gespeg Copper Resources Inc.	Canadian incorporated copper exploration Corporation	36.5%	51.8%
Big Island Energy Inc. ***	Canadian incorporated holding Corporation	0%	100%
Purcell Range Exploration Ltd. ***	Dissolved in 2014	0%	59.7%
Kimpar Resources Inc. *	Dissolved in 2013	0%	0%
Newsk Emerging Resources Ltd. **	Dissolved in 2013	0%	0%
101197165 Saskatchewan Ltd. **	Dissolved in 2013	0%	0%
101197166 Saskatchewan Ltd. **	Dissolved in 2013	0%	0%

* In 2013, the Corporation obtained an additional 19.9% ownership in Kimpar Resources Inc., distributed the remaining assets and dissolved the Corporation.

** Dissolved in 2013 and rolled up into the Corporation.

*** Dissolved in 2014

**** Proportionally accounts for its share of VCL in the consolidated statements.

Overall Performance:

The economic climate for the junior resource sector in the second quarter of 2014 showed the same modest signs of stabilization as was seen in the first quarter, as the significant declines felt across the sector started to reverse. During the quarter of 2014, the TSXV remained highly volatile on a daily basis, but the general trend was an increase in market value, as is evidenced by the venture beginning the quarter at approximately 1,000, dipping to a low of 970 in May and then rising to 1,030 at quarter-end, an approximate 3% increase over the quarter. This small scale recovery coincides with all time high values on the major United States senior markets and is likely the reflection of gains experienced on those markets being reinvested into the junior markets as well as the understanding that mismatch between buyers and sellers on the junior markets was not based on pure supply demand metrics for the commodities being explored for by junior exploration companies. Given 49 North's business model of generating cash flow from actively trading in its investment portfolio, the beginnings of a market correction to the upside was a welcome development, as it allowed the Company reduce trading losses and have increases in the market value of the portfolio of investments, resulting in unrealized gains. While market prices trended upwards, there remained a relative lack of liquidity which resulted in trading remaining light compared to historical averages. Management continues to believe that we will not see a full scale recovery in the junior exploration space in the

short-term, but modest increases and relative stability will continue over next 6 -12 months. In the medium and longer term, basic supply demand metrics underlying the investments that the Corporation holds will return and will begin to move share prices upward and increase liquidity in the junior resource space. As major active mining projects continue production, a need for reserves and resources in the ground will once again drive the exploration space upward in the long-term.

The Corporation realized net losses on the sale of investments in the period of \$207, as well as unrealized losses in the portfolio of \$262. The Corporation continues to aggressively manage the portfolio of investments, and continues to redeploy capital received from the realization of early stage investments in a number of new investments, in accordance with the business plan, with the goal of repeating this cycle.

Outside of the investment portfolio, the Corporation continues to focus on its high quality assets obtained through strategic acquisitions. These investments have given the Corporation a direct interest in: (i) highly prospective oil and gas properties in Saskatchewan; (ii) potentially world class copper, molybdenum, dimension stone and aggregate exploration properties in Quebec; (iii) a highly prospective development stage gold property in British Columbia; (iv) an established and internationally recognized geological consulting firm in Saskatchewan; and (v) an established brokerage and investment relations firm in the United Kingdom.

The Corporation has consolidated the financial results of its subsidiaries North Rim, Allstar, Gespeg, Omineca and VCL. Due to this consolidation the Corporation is reporting geological and other consulting revenue on its statement of operations in addition to income resulting from realizations on its portfolio of investments.

As at June 30, 2014 the fair value of the Corporation's investment portfolio was \$7,701 as compared to \$6,987 as at December 31, 2013 (a 10.22% increase) and shareholders' equity and minority interest was \$13,241 compared to \$13,874 as at December 31, 2013 (a 4.56% decrease).

49 North remains committed to its investment strategy and long-term objectives. The Corporation believes that the depressed market prices for junior stocks and the general lack of liquidity in the junior resource public markets are short-term in nature and that there is a substantial opportunity in these markets to generate gains in future periods. The Corporation will continue to be active buyers of quality resource properties and companies managed by qualified and experienced project developers, as we expect to see an upward trend in stock and commodity prices in the next 12 - 24 months as a result of increasing global demand for base and precious metals, energy, alternative energy, potash and industrial minerals.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six months ended and as at June 30, 2014 and all of the financial information contained in the MD&A have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Corporation will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Due to continuing operating losses and inactivity in the capital markets, the Corporation's continuance as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate positive cash flow from its portfolio of equity investments and on the ability of the consolidated subsidiaries obtaining adequate financing to continue their operations. Management is addressing the issue through a combination of cost cutting measures and continued portfolio trading.

Selected Financial Information:

As the Corporation continues to grow and diversify its business strategy, the Corporation's financial results, as mentioned, are consolidated with the financial results of North Rim, Allstar, Big Island, Gespeg, Omineca and Vicarage.

Balance Sheet Information In \$ 000's except for per share data	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Equity investments, at fair value	\$ 7,701	\$ 6,987	\$ 20,529
Total assets	37,625	37,097	61,657
Liabilities	24,384	23,223	27,297
Shareholders Equity and non-controlling interest	13,241	13,874	34,360
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	\$ (0.07)	\$ (1.40)	\$ (1.25)
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (1.40)	\$ (1.25)

Statement of Operations Information In \$ 000's except per share data	Three months ended	
	June 30,	
	2014	2013
Production revenue	16	146
Geological and other consulting services	2,387	527
Net realized investment gains (losses)	(207)	(533)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(262)	(1,516)
Interest, rent, dividend and royalty income	110	72
	\$2,044	\$(1,304)
Expenses	3,630	2,834
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,568)	(5,342)
Future and current income taxes (recovery)	24	(894)
Minority interest	128	(947)
Net Income	\$(1,562)	\$(4,448)
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	\$0.07	(\$0.17)
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted	\$0.07	(\$0.17)

Significant Events:

Apart from the general economic factors and specific financial information mentioned above, the following events and developments occurred during and subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2014 that changed or affected the organizational structure, capitalization, operations and/or result of operation of 49 North.

➤ **Listing of Convertible Debentures:**

On April 3, 2014, the Corporation made application to have both series of its convertible debentures listed on the TSX-V. This application was accepted and the debentures commenced trading on April 3, 2014 under the ticker symbols FNR.DB.A and FNR.DB.B respectively.

➤ **Letter of Intent with Canada Zhong An Energy Investment Ltd:**

On February 12, 2014, the Corporation announced that, through its subsidiary Allstar, it had entered into a binding letter of intent (the "LOI") with Canada Zhong An Energy Investment Ltd. ("Zhong An"). Under the terms of the LOI, Zhong An has made a \$2,000 non-refundable drilling deposit that was to be used in drilling two (2) new wells in the Riverside field. These wells have been drilled, completed and are in initial production.

Upon completion of the two well program, Zhong An has the right to finance an additional \$10,000 to drill up to an additional 12 wells at Riverside to earn a 60% interest in Allstar's oil and gas properties. Pending the completion of the definitive agreement, it is envisioned that, subject to Zhong An exercising its option, Zhong An and the Corporation will be 60:40 joint venture partners in Allstar's oil and gas properties.

Completion of the definitive agreement will be subject to the negotiation and satisfaction of a number of conditions, including but not limited to, each of the Corporation and Zhongan being satisfied with the results of their respective due diligence investigations and any required regulatory approvals.

➤ **Oil and Gas Activity:**

Production

	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
Oil production (bbl/d)	26	35
Gas production (mcf/d)	0	0
Equivalent (boe/d)	26	35
% oil	100%	100%

At the end of the second quarter 2014, Allstar had 4 producing Riverside wells, 6 non-producing Red Pheasant heavy oil wells and 2 standing wellbores at Red Pheasant. The increase in Riverside wells was a result of re-activation of one of the wells drilled in the 2013 program as well as the addition of the 2 new wells drilled with the Zong An group. The new wells drilled showed adequate casing cement to allow for proper zone isolation within the Success formation. The company has been using stimulation methods that have been developed internally during the past 3 years as well as industry standard procedures to initiate oil production. Much like the rest of Saskatchewan, the company experienced wet spring conditions that slowed the completion program for the two new wells. The remaining standing wells at the Riverside property with bad cement from the 2013 drilling program will continue to be shut in until a disposal facility is put in operation. The technical issues relate mainly to heavy water cuts associated with the oil production, resulting from improper cement in the wells that were drilled in 2013. The high water cut made production from the wells non-economic without a water disposal facility. The company also plans to re-initiate production at its Red Pheasant property in Q3 2014.

At December 31, 2013 all of the oil and gas properties of Allstar were classified as exploration and evaluation assets.

Exploration activities

In the quarter, the exploration activities focused on drilling an exploration well on the western portion of the main pool to test the Success formation for oil as well as drill deeper to see if there were any deeper formations that would be suitable for potential water disposal. The well was successful in both fronts in that significant shows of oil were encountered during drilling through the Success as well as evidence of disposal potential in the underlying Birdbear formation. The company plans to test the Birdbear for disposal capacity in the Q3 2014.

Land

As a result of the drilling operations that were completed in Q1 of 2013, Allstar was successful in converting 14,080 acres at Riverside from Exploration Permits into Petroleum and Natural Gas Leases which allows the company to maintain the leases indefinitely for as long as they continue to produce. . At this time management feels that the acreage at Red Pheasant that was allowed to lapse was outside the main pool's boundaries and will focus on development of the IOGC leases and wells that are currently held. With Natural Gas prices rebounding in Q1 of 2014, Allstar will be re-evaluating the shut in Bayhurst Viking gas field and associated facilities that were purchased in 2012 for potential start-up in the latter half of 2014.

As at June 30, the Corporation, through its subsidiary Allstar, owns or has exclusive exploration and development permits or leases covering approximately 23,094 acres of highly prospective heavy oil and Natural Gas lands all located in West Central Saskatchewan.

Reserves

McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. has prepared a report evaluating Allstar's reserves on its Riverside heavy oil field as at December 31, 2013. The following is a summary of the Corporation's interest in those reserves, prepared from that report. Given the lack of historical and economic production from the field, the report does not assign reserves, nor does it grant additional locations in the field for proven or probable reserves. No reserve report was prepared on the Red Pheasant property. For further information, please see the Corporation's annual information form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

	Gross Oil – Mbbl	Gross Gas - MMcf	Gross Total - Mboe	NPV 5% (before tax)	NPV 10% (before tax)	NPV 15% (before tax)
Proved	-	-	-	(\$687.2)	(\$598.0)	(\$525.1)
Probable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proved plus probable	-	-	-	(\$687.2)	(\$598.0)	(\$525.1)

Conversion ratio of 1Mbbl:6 MMCF

➤ **Normal Course Issuer Bids:**

On September 13, 2013 the Corporation disclosed its intention to make a normal course issuer bid (the “2013 NCIB”) for up to 2,105,329 of its common shares, representing approximately 10% of the Corporation's public float. The 2013 NCIB commenced on September 17, 2013 and will continue until the earlier of September 16, 2014 and the date by which the Corporation has acquired the maximum 2,105,329 common shares which may be purchased under the 2013 NCIB. The 2013 NCIB will be made through the facilities of the TSXV and the purchase price and payment for the securities will be made in accordance with TSXV requirements at the market price of the common shares at the time of acquisition. In the period of September 17, 2013 to June 30, 2014 the Corporation did not purchase shares under the program.

On September 17, 2012 the Corporation disclosed its intention to make a normal course issuer bid (the “2012 NCIB”) for up to 1,578,150 of its common shares, representing approximately 10% of the Corporation's public float. The 2012 NCIB commenced on September 15, 2012 and will continue until the earlier of September 14, 2013 and the date by which the Corporation has acquired the maximum 1,578,150 common shares which may be purchased under the 2012 NCIB. The 2012 NCIB will be made through the facilities of the TSXV and the purchase price and payment for the securities will be made in accordance with TSXV requirements at the market price of the common shares at the time of acquisition. In the period of September 15, 2012 to September 14, 2013 the Corporation purchased 286,650 common shares under the program at a cost of \$432,809 (on average \$1.51 per share). All common shares purchased by the Corporation under the 2012 NCIB were cancelled.

➤ **Payment of Debenture Interest**

On June 28, 2014 the Corporation, in accordance with its debenture agreement, paid \$1,117 in interest, representing the annual interest amount in total.

Results of Operations:

Summary of Results:

The Corporation's operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and for fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 is stated below; with the subsequent table representing selected quarterly results for the eight most recently completed quarters.

Results of Operations	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
In \$000's except per share data		
Revenues	\$8,493	\$(3,776)
Net (loss) income	(1,388)	(29,966)
Earnings (loss) per share – basic	0.07	(1.40)
Earnings (loss) per share – diluted	0.07	(1.40)
Total assets	37,625	37,097
Total liabilities	24,384	23,223
Shareholders' equity and minority interest	13,241	13,874

Quarterly results of operations (unaudited)				
In \$000's except per share data	Three Months Ended			
	June 30, 2014	Mar. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2013	Sept. 30, 2013
Revenues	\$2,044	\$6,449	\$(2,191)	\$1,224
Net income for the period	(1,562)	174	(19,871)	(1,659)
Earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.07)	\$0.01	\$(0.95)	\$(0.08)
Earnings (loss) per share – diluted	\$(0.07)	\$0.01	\$(0.95)	\$(0.08)
	June 30, 2013	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Sept. 30, 2012
Revenues	\$(1,304)	\$(1,505)	\$(2,189)	\$5,600
Net income for the period	(4,448)	(3,773)	(10,999)	(1,205)
Earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.17)	\$(0.20)	\$(0.70)	\$(0.08)
Earnings (loss) per share – diluted	\$(0.17)	\$(0.20)	\$(0.70)	\$(0.08)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, the Corporation recorded a pre-tax loss from continuing operations of \$1,586 and net loss, after tax, of \$(1,567) (\$0.07 per share), compared to a net loss from continuing operations of \$5,342 and net loss after tax of \$4,448 (\$0.21 per share) in the three months ended June 30, 2013.

The Corporation's pre-tax loss from continuing operations in second quarter of fiscal 2014 was based on revenues of \$2,044 less recorded expenses of \$3,630, compared to the same period in fiscal 2013 pre-tax loss of \$(5,342) on revenues of \$(1,304) and expenses of \$2,834. The decrease in pre-tax loss year over year is primarily a reduction in net portfolio losses of \$1,580 over the comparative period. In addition, Geological and other consulting increased by \$1,860 from the comparative period.

The \$2,044 of revenues in the first quarter is comprised of \$2,387 of consulting services, \$16 of production revenue, \$207 of realized losses, \$262 of unrealized losses and \$110 of investment, rent, dividend and royalty income. By comparison, in the comparative period, the Corporation had realized net investment losses of \$533, unrealized losses of \$1,516, consulting fees of \$527, production revenue of \$146 and interest, rent, dividend and royalty income of \$72. The realized investment losses in the second quarter of 2014 were attributable to both selling investments to fund operations, the strategy of consistently reviewing and monitoring the investments the Corporation holds in the portfolio. The \$2,387 of consulting income is generated in North Rim for providing consulting services for third party resource companies, in VCL and management services provided by the Corporation to third parties. The \$16 of oil and gas sales was attributable to working interests held with a third party oil and gas company. The \$262 of unrealized losses was attributable to the change in the fair value of the Corporation's investment portfolio.

Expenses for the three month period ended June 30, 2014 were \$3,630, compared to \$2,834 in the three month period ended June 30, 2013. The following table provides a list of all expenses incurred by the Corporation for the three month periods ended June, 2014 and 2013. Additional information about these expenses including the main reasons for period-to-period changes in expenses is provided in the notes to the table.

	Three Months Ended June 30	
	2014	2013
Oil and gas operating expense ¹	5	572
Amortization and depletion ²	28	30
Business development and investor relations ³	149	150
Wages and benefits ³	493	534
General and administration ³	420	469
Project expenses ³	1,787	192
Finance ⁴	441	649
Management fees and performance bonus ⁵	57	58
Professional fees ⁶	245	176
Stock compensation	2	-
Transaction costs ⁷	3	4
	3,630	2,834

Notes:

1. In the three months ended June 30, 2014, the Corporation incurred \$5 in oil and gas operating expenses related to its non-operated joint venture interests in a producing well.
2. Amortization and depletion expense is related to amortization of the Corporation's leasehold improvements and capital assets at its corporate office, as well as the leasehold improvements and equipment held by North Rim, Gespeg, Allstar and VCL, which are consolidated in the results.
3. Business development and investor relations costs, wages and benefits, general and administration expenses, and project expenses totaled \$2,849 in second quarter of 2014 compared to \$1,345 for the comparative period. The increase relates primarily to a \$1,595 increase in project costs in North Rim, which is a function of timing of consulting projects. As well as cost cutting measures taken across all of the Corporation's subsidiaries.
4. Finance expense consists of interest and accretion on the debentures and royalties of \$441 for the second quarter of 2014 compared to \$649 in the comparative period. The majority of the finance expense relates to the corporations convertible debentures.
5. The management fees expense for the three months ended June 30, 2014 was \$57 compared to \$58 in the comparative period. The decrease relates primarily to a temporary reduction in management fees calculated and payable to TMM Portfolio Management Ltd. Commencing in April 2013, the management fee was voluntarily reduced from 2% of the net asset value annually to an even charge of \$10,000 per month, which continued until February 2014, at which point the monthly charge was increased to \$17,000 per month.

6. Professional fees for the three months ended June 30, 2014 were \$245, an increase of \$69 over comparative period. The increase is attributable to both the number of and the timing of when the Corporation is involved in transactions requiring professional consulting services.
7. Transactions costs in the three months ended June 30, 2014 were due to the trading activity. Transaction costs arise from purchases and dispositions of investments through brokers, which are expensed immediately in accordance with the Corporation's accounting policy for investments.

The Corporation also recorded an income tax recovery in the three months ended June 30, 2014 of \$24 compared to a recovery of \$894 in the comparative period.

Cash Flow:

Three Months Ended June 31, 2014 and 2013:

Net cash used in operating activities in the quarter was \$1,943 compared to net cash generated of \$388 in the comparative period, a increase in cash used of \$2,331. The change in cash used from the prior year relates primarily to the decrease in impairment and realized and unrealized losses in the period, as well as non-cash working capital items and income tax recovery.

Net cash used in investing activities during the second quarter of 2014 was \$1,176 as compared to \$1,612 used in the comparative period, an decrease in cash used of \$436. The change is primarily attributable to the proceeds attributable to the oil and gas operations that occurred in the period and loan repayments in the comparative period.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$nil compared to cash used of \$509 in the comparative period, a decrease in cash used of \$509. The change is the result of the Corporation settling promissory notes in the prior period.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014 the Corporation had a net decrease in cash of \$3,119 compared to a decrease of \$1,733 in the comparative period. The change relates to a combination of decrease in realized and unrealized losses, impairments, net less and the level of exploration activities.

Capital Resources:

Assets:

49 North's principal business is to invest in and manage a diversified portfolio of securities of resource companies with the objective of achieving medium to long-term capital appreciation through the aggressive management of and growth in value of the portfolio. At June 30, 2014, the Corporation had total assets of \$37,625, approximately 20.47% of which consisted of equity investments in a total of 90 resource companies.

In addition to its equity portfolio investments, as at June 30, 2014 the Corporation had other recorded assets totaling \$29,924 (December 31, 2013 – \$30,110); including loans and advances receivable of \$285, property and equipment consisting of furniture and equipment, leasehold improvements and oil and gas properties of \$667, exploration and evaluation assets of \$22,830, accounts receivable and prepaid expenses of \$2,653, income taxes receivable of \$43 and cash of \$3,446.

Investment Portfolio: 49 North may invest in securities of any resource corporation regardless of if or on what stock exchange such securities are listed, regardless of the status or stage of development of the investee corporation's exploration, development or other business activities, and regardless of the size or market capitalization of the investee corporation. However, our portfolio focuses on junior and intermediate resource companies, with funds invested predominately in resource companies that are listed on the TSXV or other junior exchanges; although a significant portion of the portfolio, by value, may also be invested in TSX listed companies. Additionally, a significant portion of our portfolio may at any time or from time to time be invested in unlisted securities, including securities acquired under private placements of what are commonly referred to "founder's shares" or "seed-capital shares", securities that may otherwise be issued by a resource corporation prior to

completing feasibility studies including, without limitation, a Form 43-101 Technical Report or a Form 51-101 F1 Statement of Reserves Data, or securities that may otherwise may be issued prior to a resource corporation becoming a “reporting issuer”.

There are no fixed restrictions or requirements as to the particular sectors of the resource industry in which we invest and no fixed restrictions or requirements as to the geographical locations in which investee resource companies conduct their exploration and/or development activities. However, we tend to focus on resource companies with activities in Saskatchewan and our portfolio has historically been weighted more to mineral exploration companies than to oil and gas companies. We endeavor to diversify the portfolio based on commodity type. As described in more detail in the tables below, as of June 30, 2014, our portfolio included holdings in companies in the oil and gas, coal, precious metals, base metals, uranium, diamond and other resource sectors.

The resource equity investments held by the Corporation as of June 30, 2014 - valued at \$7,701 represents a \$714 increase compared to the equity investments of \$6,987 held at December 31, 2013. The total number of investments held by the Corporation at June 30, 2014 has increased to 90 from 82 at December 31, 2013. The Corporation continues to be active in the market acquiring shares of companies that it feels are being undervalued, specifically in this period of significant declines in junior resource issuers.

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 the Corporation’s equity investments consisted of the following, grouped by resource type:

	June 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Cost	Fair Market Value	% of Portfolio	Cost	Fair Market Value	% of Portfolio
Base and precious metals	14,891	3,360	43.7%	14,926	2,618	37.5%
Coal	5,911	224	2.9%	5,884	263	3.8%
Diamonds	226	126	1.6%	390	96	1.4%
Oil & Gas	4,327	1,531	19.9%	4,344	2,243	32.1%
Other/Diversified	3,181	2,234	29.0%	2,848	1,512	21.6%
Uranium	979	226	2.9%	884	255	3.6%
Total	29,515	7,701	100%	29,276	6,987	100%

At June 30, 2014, 49 North’s portfolio included positions in 90 resource companies, diversified on the basis of what, if any, stock exchange such companies are listed upon and by commodity type as summarized in the tables below (in ‘000’s):

Exchange Listings of Portfolio Holdings						
Exchange	At June 30, 2014			At December 31, 2013		
	No. of Companies	Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	No. of Companies	Value (\$)	% of Portfolio
TSXV	64	4,915	63.82%	58	3,769	53.94%
Private	17	2,429	31.54%	16	2,857	40.90%
TSX	1	112	1.46%	2	136	1.94%
CNSX	6	229	2.97%	5	225	3.22%
Defunct/Delisted	2	16	0.21%	1	-	-%
TOTAL	90	\$7,701	100.00%	82	\$6,987	100.00%

Resource Properties: 49 North has interests, either directly or indirectly through subsidiary companies, in gold, coal, diamonds, copper, molybdenum, dimension stone, aggregate and oil and gas properties. The Corporation's investments in resource properties target undervalued, over-looked or orphaned assets with potential for growth through exploration, development and/or commercialization activities. Once an interest in a resource property is acquired, the Corporation endeavors to advance the project, which may include taking one or more of the following actions, or such other actions deemed appropriate in the circumstances:

- **Management:** A new management team comprised of capable individuals committed to the project may be assembled and installed respecting the particular resource property, with preference given to those who have experience or expertise in the relevant resource sector and who have demonstrated a track record of successfully exploiting junior resource opportunities. The Corporation, together with the management team, if any, will develop and implement strategies for exploring, developing, bringing into production and operating the resource property.
- **Restructuring:** Resource properties may be acquired and held indirectly through a subsidiary, or directly by the Corporation, in which case, the property may subsequently be transferred to a subsidiary or held by the Corporation. When necessary, a restructuring or reorganization will be implemented to put in place an appropriate business structure to properly capitalize and advance the project and/or prepare it for a liquidity transaction.
- **Strategic Partners:** Joint ventures, option agreements, farm-ins or other arrangements may be entered with parties that have the necessary capital available and the commitment to develop the resource property. The Corporation along with the management team for the resource property, if any, will evaluate and assess potential strategic partners and be responsible for selecting, negotiating and managing the joint venture, option agreement, farm-in or other arrangement respecting a resource property.
- **Capitalization:** The Corporation may provide short-term loans to, or make follow on investments in, a subsidiary corporation to ensure sufficient capital to fund exploration and development programs and otherwise advance the resource property. The Corporation may also provide financial assistance to a subsidiary corporation in the form of guarantees, letters of credit or such other means as may be available and appropriate in the circumstances. Equity offerings may be completed by a particular subsidiary under such terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the Corporation and, where applicable, the particular management team, in order to raise capital. The Corporation will use its expertise in, and knowledge of the junior resource sector to assist with the negotiation and consummation of any such debt financing facilities or equity offerings.
- **Technical Advisors:** The Corporation may engage one or more professional engineering, geoscience or other similar companies or persons to assist with the evaluation of resource properties and preparation of exploration and development programs. Technical advisors may also be retained to assist with the evaluation of potential joint ventures, option agreements, farm-ins or other arrangements, as well as potential liquidity transactions.
- **Liquidity Transaction:** The Corporation's interest in the resource property may be sold to a third party for cash or securities (such as listed securities, redeemable securities or other securities that provide liquidity to the Corporation) of the third party buyer, or a combination of cash and securities. Alternatively, the Corporation may seek a stock exchange listing whereby the subsidiary holding the resource property will directly list its securities (or the securities of another entity that acquires all or substantially all of the assets of the subsidiary) for trading on a public stock exchange.

While the Corporation's current focus is on early stage opportunities located in western Canada, there are no fixed restrictions on the stage of development, geographic location or sector of the resource industry respecting properties in which 49 North may invest. A significant portion of the Corporation's available funds may at any time or from time to time be invested in resource properties prior to completing feasibility studies including, without limitation, a Form 43-101F1 Technical Report or a Form 51-101F1 Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information. Accordingly, the Corporation may not hold, discover or successfully exploit commercial quantities of minerals, petroleum or natural gas. Despite the risks, the potential returns on investments in early stage properties that are subsequently proved up may be greater.

Geological Consulting Services: 49 North's 50% owned subsidiary, North Rim, is Saskatchewan's premier independent geological consulting corporation specializing in the field of subsurface geology pertaining to petroleum, potash and industrial mineral resources. North Rim provides consulting services to petroleum and mineral resource exploration and development companies, engineering firms and First Nations.

Valuation of Assets:

At June 30, 2014, the Corporation's assets included equity investments having a fair value of \$7,701, representing approximately 20.46% of the Corporation's total assets. These equity investments are classified as financial instruments held-for-trading and, in accordance with IFRS, are presented in the financial statements and measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in net income. For this purpose, the fair value of a financial instrument is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted bid or ask prices, as appropriate, in the most advantageous active market for that instrument to which the Corporation has immediate access. Where bid and ask prices are unavailable, the Corporation uses the closing price of the most recent transaction for that instrument. The fair value of securities in the Corporation's investment portfolio as at the end of a period are determined as follows:

Publicly traded companies. The fair value of any security which is listed or traded upon a stock exchange is estimated by taking the latest bid price. The quoted bid price value of securities that are subject to a hold period will be valued with an appropriate discount. The market values can be impacted by trading volumes, restrictions and market price fluctuations, and the quoted market price may not be indicative of what the Corporation could realize on the immediate sale as it may take an extended period of time to liquidate positions without causing a significant negative impact on the market price.

Privately held companies. The fair value of any shares which are not listed or traded upon a stock exchange are originally recorded at cost, unless the shares are flow-through shares, in which case they are originally recorded either on an assessment of the most recent price at which the investee corporation issued common equity without flow-through characteristics or at managements estimated fair value. After the initial transaction, adjustments are made to reflect any changes in value as a result of an independent third party transaction. Downward adjustments to the carrying values are also made when there is evidence of a decline in value, as indicated by an assessment of the financial condition of the investment based on operational results, forecasts and other developments.

Options and Warrants. Options and warrants which are not traded on a recognized securities exchange, no market value is readily available. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, the warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. If no such market inputs are available or reliable, the warrants are valued at intrinsic value, which is equal to the higher of the closing bid price at the consolidates statement of financial position date of the underlying security less the exercise price of the warrant, and zero.

Liabilities:

At June 30, 2014 the Corporation had recorded liabilities of \$24,384 (December 31, 2013, \$23,223). These liabilities include the following:

- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$5,079 consisting of accruals for normal operating expenses, professional fees and interest payable on convertible debentures.
- Deferred income taxes payable of \$1,012.
- \$15,253 representing the redemption price (less the equity component) as at the end of the year on the aggregate principal amount of the convertible debentures issued in September 2010, June 29, 2011 and July 11, 2011 and restructured on June 10, 2013. Refer to Note 9 of the current financial statements for a detailed description of the terms of these debentures.
- \$73 of management fees and reimbursements payable under the portfolio management agreement.

- \$953 of decommissioning liabilities related to the oil and gas properties.
- \$2,014 of drilling advances and loans payable to various creditors.

Commitments:

At June 30, 2014 the Corporation had the following capital commitments:

- The Corporation, through its subsidiary Gespeg, is committed to conduct exploration work representing capital expenditures in the amount of \$2,000, in total, over the next four years.
- The Corporation, through its subsidiary North Rim, has operating lease commitments related to equipment and office space in the amount of \$383 in total over the next two years.
- Although the Corporation has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and development activities and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Corporation's title. Property title may be subject to Government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

Subsequent Events:

None

Liquidity and Capital Management:

Management's objectives when managing the Corporation's capital are:

- (a) ensure that the Corporation maintains the level of capital necessary to meet the requirements of its brokers and bank;
- (b) allow the Corporation to respond to changes in economic and/or marketplace conditions by maintaining the Corporation's ability to purchase new investments;
- (c) provide sustained growth and value by increasing equity; and
- (d) maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable levels of risk.

The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Corporation maintains or adjusts its capital level to enable it to meet its objectives by:

- (a) realizing proceeds from the disposition of its investments;
- (b) utilizing leverage in the form of margin (due from brokers) and our operating line of credit;
- (c) creating cash flow from its oil & gas operations;
- (d) capital raising activities such as equity or convertible debt financings;
- (e) borrowing funds from the Corporation's bank, brokers (margin account) and/or related parties; and
- (f) purchasing the Corporation's own shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids.

The Corporation is subject to financial covenant calculations in conjunction with its operating line of credit. Specifically, the Corporation must maintain a quick ratio of not less than 10:1 reported bi-weekly, a current ratio of

not less than 1.50:1 reported quarterly and maintain a tangible net worth of not less than \$25,000 reported annually. The Corporation was not in compliance with the quick ratio, current ratio or tangible net worth. In anticipation of such, the Corporation repaid the line of credit and has maintained a cash balance since. There is no effect on the consolidated financial statements, however the Corporation's ability to use the \$1.5 line of credit is limited, if at all.

The Corporation is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator. Except for the change in dividend payment policy, there were no changes in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the year. The Corporation's management is responsible for the management of capital and monitors the Corporation's use of various forms of leverage on a daily basis.

During the year, 49 North eliminated its usage of margin borrowing as part of its ongoing capital management program. Management expects to maintain a minimal margin borrowing balance in the near term future. The cash balance at June 30, 2014 was \$3,446 compared to a cash balance of \$8,224 at December 31, 2013.

See also the discussion herein concerning financial instruments and related risks under the heading "Financial Instruments" and see the disclosure herein under the heading "Risk Factors" for a detailed discussion of the main risk factors that may have a material effect on the Corporation's business and on an investment in the securities of 49 North.

Transactions with Related Parties:

During the six month period ended June 30, 2014, management fees of \$95 (2013 - \$219) to TMM Portfolio Management Inc. ("TMM"), a company controlled by the CEO of the Corporation. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which approximates fair value and is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

TMM is responsible for the management of the Corporation's investment portfolio in accordance with the terms of a portfolio management agreement made January 1, 2008 (the "Management Agreement") and is to be reimbursed by the Corporation for all expenses reasonably and properly incurred in conducting the Corporation's business and performing its duties and obligations under the Management Agreement.

Additionally, pursuant to the Management Agreement, TMM: (a) is entitled to a quarterly management fee equal to 0.5% of the net asset value of the Corporation calculated as of the last business day of the relevant fiscal quarter; and (b) starting with the Corporation's fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, may be entitled to an annual performance bonus, calculated as of the last business day of the applicable fiscal year, in an amount in respect of each common share that is outstanding as of such day, equal to 20% of the amount, if any, by which the sum of the net asset value per common share as of that date, plus all dividends per common share during that fiscal year, exceeds the greater of \$16.34 and the net asset value per common share as of the last business day of the preceding fiscal year. Effective April 1, 2013, TMM agreed to temporarily fix the management fee at \$10,000 per month until February 1, 2014, after which the fee was fixed at \$17,000 per month and will remain at this level until such time as management and the board of directors deem it appropriate to return to the original compensation plan as documented in the Management Agreement.

The Corporation paid \$95 of salary and consulting fees (2013 - \$95), \$nil of directors fees (2013 - \$4) and stock based compensation of \$21 (2013 - \$nil) to key executive personnel and directors, in addition to the management fees noted above, in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

During the period ended June 30, 2014, Omineca paid \$2 (2013 \$nil) of legal fees to a law firm of which one of its directors is a partner. As at June 30, 2014 \$4 (2013 - \$nil) is included in accounts payable.

During the period ended June 30, 2014, Omineca paid \$11 (2013 - \$nil) for accounting services to a director and officer of Omineca. At June 30, 2014, \$3 (2013 - \$nil) is included in accounts payable.

During the period ended June 30, 2014, Omineca paid \$16 (2013 - \$nil) for management services to a company owned by a director and officer of Omineca.

During the period ended June 30, 2014, Omineca paid \$6 (2013 - \$nil) for consulting fees to a director of Omineca. At June 30, 2014, \$1 (2013 - \$nil) is included in accounts payable.

During the period ended June 30, 2014, Omineca paid \$3 (2013 - \$nil) to a former director for work done on the Wingdam project. These amounts have been capitalized as part of the exploration and evaluation assets.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are recorded at fair value.

Critical Accounting Estimates:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements are:

- fair value of investment in securities not quoted in an active market or private Corporation investments;
- the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units used in impairment testing of long-lived assets including estimates of reserves and resources, future commodity prices, production costs, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, inflation and income tax rates;
- the determination of useful lives, units of production and residual values of property, plant and equipment;
- the fair value of stock-based compensation determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model
- using estimates for expected forfeitures, useful life and stock volatility;
- the provision for deferred income taxes based on estimated tax bases using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income during the years in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled; and
- amounts recorded for decommissioning liabilities including estimates around timing and amount of expenditures required to settle liabilities and the risk free discount rate used.
- As described in Note 9, when the terms of a convertible debentures are modified, it is often accounted for as a de-recognition of the carrying value of the pre-modified loan and the new recognition of a new loan at the then fair value. In the determination of fair value, the Corporation uses a discounted cash flow technique which includes inputs that are not based on observable market data and inputs that are derived from observable market data. In the case of its convertible debenture modifications, where available, the Corporation seeks comparable interest rates. If unavailable, it uses those considered appropriate for the risk profile of a corporation in the industry.

In the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Reserves Estimates

Reserve engineering is an inherently complex and subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of petroleum and natural gas. The process relies on interpretations of available geological, geophysical, engineering and production data. The accuracy of a reserves estimate is a function of the quality and quantity of available data, the interpretation of that data, the accuracy of various economic assumptions and the judgment of those preparing the estimate. Because these estimates depend on many assumptions, all of which may differ from actual results, reserves estimates and estimates of future net revenue may be different from the sales volumes ultimately recovered and net revenues actually realized. Changes in market conditions, regulatory matters and the results of subsequent drilling, testing and production may require revisions to the original estimates. Estimates of reserves impact: (i) the

assessment of whether or not a new well has found economically recoverable reserves; (ii) depletion rates; and (iii) the determination of the realizable value of oil and gas properties for impairment tests, all of which could have a material impact on earnings.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Amounts used for impairment testing and calculations are based on estimates of future commodity prices, expected volumes, quantity of reserves and discount rate as well as future development costs and operating costs. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions which, by their nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty. In addition, judgment is exercised by management as to whether there have been indicators of impairment or impairment reversal. Indicators of impairment or impairment reversal may include, but are not limited to a change in: market value of assets, estimate of future prices and costs, a change in estimated quantity of reserves and appropriate discount rate. Management will determine whether a change in one or more indicators of impairment or impairment reversal results in a change in the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. Accordingly, the impact in the financial statements of future periods could be material.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Corporation's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment to determine whether future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

Financial Instruments:

The investment operations of Corporation's business involve the purchase and sale of securities and, accordingly, the majority of the Corporation's assets are currently comprised of financial instruments. The use of financial instruments can expose the Corporation to several risks, including liquidity, market, interest, credit risk and commodity price risks. A discussion of the Corporation's use of financial instruments and their associated risks is provided below.

Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will have insufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Corporation's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Corporation's access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions, generally or related to matters specific to the Corporation, or if the value of the Corporation's investments decline, resulting in losses upon disposition.

The Corporation generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities and proceeds from the disposition of its investments, in addition to interest and dividend income earned on its investments.

The Corporation may use financial leverage (or "margin") when purchasing investments. Trading on margin allows the Corporation to borrow part of the purchase price of the investments (using marginable investments as collateral), rather than pay for them in full. Buying on margin allows the Corporation to increase its portfolio size by increasing the number and amount of investments through leverage. However, if the market moves against the Corporation's positions and the Corporation's investments decline in value, the Corporation may be required to provide additional funds to its brokers.

Given the nature of the Corporation's business, the Corporation may not have sufficient cash on hand to meet margin calls and may be required to liquidate investments prematurely and/or at a loss, in order to generate funds needed to satisfy the Corporation's obligations.

The Corporation has at times borrowed funds from other sources to meet its obligations, but there can be no assurances that such funds will be available in the future, or available on reasonable terms, and the absence of available funding and/or the sale of the Corporation's investments in order to meet margin calls could have a materially adverse impact on the Corporation's operating results. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by reviewing the amount of margin available, and managing its cash flow. The Corporation holds investments which can be readily converted into cash when required.

Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Corporation's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The value of the financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, equity and commodity prices. The Corporation is exposed to market risk in trading its investments and unfavorable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favorable prices.

The Corporation manages market risk by having a portfolio which is not singularly exposed to any one issuer or class of issuers. The Corporation's investment activities are currently concentrated primarily across several sectors in the natural resource industry, including oil and gas, coal, precious metals, base metals, uranium, diamonds and other commodities.

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the impact that changes in interest rates could have on the Corporation's earnings and liabilities. As at June 30, 2014, the Corporation had no liabilities payable that bear interest at rates fluctuating with the prime rate.

Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk associated with the inability of a third party to fulfill its payment obligations. The Corporation is exposed to the risk that third parties that owe it money or securities (in connection with its loans receivable, for example) will not perform their underlying obligations.

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Corporation's customer base, including the default risk of the industry in which the customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly in the current economic circumstances. Geological and other consulting revenue consists of approximately 58% (2013 - 32%) of revenue attributable to sales transactions with a single customer.

Management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is required to pay a retainer prior to rendering services.

At June 30, 2014 the Corporation had loans and advances receivable and accounts receivable and prepaid expenses from companies, totaling \$2,938 (2013 - \$991) which represents approximately 7.8% (2013 - 1.7%) of the Corporation's total assets. As at June 30, 2014 an impairment loss of \$7 (2013 - \$124) and an allowance for doubtful accounts provision of nil (2013 - \$nil) was recorded.

Commodity Price Risk:

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for base metals, precious metals and petroleum and natural gas are impacted not only by the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, but also by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand.

In the past, and from time to time, the Corporation has attempted to mitigate a portion of its commodity price risk through the use of futures contracts. As at June 30, 2014 all futures contracts have been disposed of.

Fair Value:

The fair value of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying values unless otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

Fair value hierarchy and determination of fair value

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 measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The fair value of the financial instruments is included at 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described, as follows, based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis at fair value, the Corporation determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Corporation assets that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis are the equity investments.

The following is a summary of the fair value of investments segregated based on the various levels of inputs, as discussed in Note 2:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Investments, at fair value	<u>\$ 5,272</u>	<u>\$ 361</u>	<u>\$ 2,068</u>	<u>\$ 7,701</u>

Within Level 3, the Corporation includes private company investments. The key assumptions driving the valuation of these instruments include, but are not limited to, the value at which a recent financing was completed by the investee, significant changes in general market conditions and company specific information. For those investments valued based on general market condition and company specific information, these inputs can be highly judgmental. A +/- 25% change on the fair value of these investments will result in a corresponding +/- \$517 (2013 - \$3,350) change to the total fair value of the investments. While this illustrates the overall effect of changing the values of the unobservable inputs by a set percentage, the significance of the impact and the range of reasonably possible

alternative assumptions may differ significantly between investments, given their different circumstances.

The sensitivity analysis is intended to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the valuation these investments under current market conditions and its results cannot be extrapolated due to non-linear effects that changes in valuation assumptions may have on the fair value of these investments. Furthermore, the analysis does not indicate a probability of such changes occurring and it does not necessarily represent the Corporation's view of expected future changes in the fair value of these investments. Any management actions that may be taken to mitigate the inherent risks are not reflected in this analysis.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures:

There have been no significant changes to the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting for the most recent period that would have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting. Internal controls are continually being reviewed and assessed.

Risk Factors:

An investment in 49 North involves various risks. The following is a brief discussion of the main risk factors that may have a material effect on our business and on your investment in our common shares. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations.

Reliance on Management:

Shareholders must rely on the discretion, knowledge and expertise of management of the Corporation and the Portfolio Manager in determining the composition of our investment portfolio, negotiating the pricing of resource securities purchased for or sold from the portfolio and in determining if, when and on what terms to acquire or dispose of portfolio securities.

Risks Associated with Resource Issuers:

In general, our business is to invest in resource issuers, with such investments made predominantly in junior or intermediate resource issuers. There is no assurance that any of the resource issuers in which we invest will prove to be profitable or viable over the short or long term. The resource industries are highly competitive and resource issuers in which we invest must compete with many companies, many of which have far greater financial strength, experience and technical resources. Generally, there is intense competition for the acquisition of resource properties considered to have commercial potential as well as for equipment and personnel necessary to exploit such properties. The business activities of the resource issuers that we invest in are typically speculative and may be adversely affected by sector specific risk factors, outside the control of the resource issuers, which may ultimately have an impact on our investments in such issuers' securities and/or on an investor's investment in 49 North.

Furthermore, as the Corporation holds some resource properties directly, the Corporation faces some of these risks directly as well as through its exposure from investments in issuers facing these risks. Other risks associated with the resource sector include, without limitation, the following:

(a) The business of exploring for minerals and/or oil and gas involves a high degree of risk, many of which risks are beyond the control of the relevant resource issuer. Many of the resource issuers that we invest in may not hold, discover or successfully exploit commercial quantities of minerals, petroleum or natural gas and/or may not have a history of earnings or payment of dividends.

(b) The marketability of natural resources which may be acquired or discovered by a resource issuer will be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of such resource issuer. These factors include market fluctuations in the price of minerals, petroleum and/or natural gas, as applicable, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of materials and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but any one or a combination of these factors could result in a resource issuer not receiving an adequate return for its shareholders.

(c) There are certain risks inherent in the mineral exploration, mining and oil and gas industries, including potential claims arising from operational activities, which may or may not be insurable, or against which a resource issuer may elect not to insure. Such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on such resource issuer's financial position and on the value of the securities of such resource issuer held as part of our investment portfolio.

(d) Mining and oil and gas operations and the resource industries in general are subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government. In addition to federal regulation, each province has legislation and regulations which govern land tenure, royalties, production rates, environmental protection and other matters. The royalty regime is a significant factor in the profitability of resource production. Royalties payable on production from lands other than Crown lands are determined by negotiations between the mineral owner and the lessee. Crown royalties are determined by government regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of the gross production, and the rate of royalties payable generally depends in part on prescribed reference prices, productivity, geographical location, discovery date and the type or quality of the commodity produced. Operations may be effected from time to time in varying degrees due to political and environmental developments such as tax increases, expropriation of property and changes in conditions under which resources may be developed, produced, generated and/or exported. Additionally, a resource issuer may have property interests that are located in foreign jurisdictions, and its operations in such jurisdictions may be affected in varying degrees by the extent of political and economic stability, and by changes in regulations or shifts in political or economic conditions that are beyond the control of the resource issuer. Such factors may adversely affect the resource issuer's business and/or its property holdings. Although a resource issuer's activities may be carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations at any point in time, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner that could limit or curtail production or development of the resource issuer's operations. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations of a resource issuer or more stringent enforcement of such laws and regulations could have a substantial adverse impact on the financial results of the resource issuer.

(e) The mineral exploration, mining and oil and gas industries are subject to various environmental regulations set by federal and provincial governments. Environmental legislation prescribes restrictions and prohibitions on releases or emissions of various substances produced or utilized in association with certain mining and oil and natural gas operations. Such legislation also prescribes certain requirements for the abandonment and reclamation of mines, wells and other facility sites. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition on a resource issuer of fines and penalties and/or liability to third parties and may require a resource issuer to incur costs to remedy such breach. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which has led to stricter standards and enforcement and greater fines and penalties for non-compliance. No assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the resource issuer's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Marketability of Underlying Securities and Related Risks:

The value of our shares fluctuates as a result of numerous factors, including fluctuations resulting from changes in the value of the securities in our investment portfolio. The value of securities in our portfolio is affected by numerous factors such as investor demand, resale restrictions, general market trends or regulatory restrictions. Our investment portfolio generally focuses on junior and intermediate resource companies, with investments made predominantly in resource companies that are listed on the TSXV. However, we may invest in securities of any resource corporation regardless of if or on what stock exchange such securities are listed, regardless of the status or stage of development of the investee corporation's exploration, development or other business activities, and regardless of the size or market capitalization of the investee corporation. A significant portion of our portfolio may at any time be comprised of unlisted securities, including securities acquired under private placements of what are commonly referred to as "founders shares" or "seed-capital shares", securities that may otherwise be issued by a corporation prior to completing feasibility studies including, without limitation, a Form 43-101F1 Technical Report, or securities that may otherwise be issued prior to a resource corporation becoming a "reporting issuer". Investing in relatively smaller companies that are listed on a junior exchange (or are not listed) may be considered to be riskier than investing in securities of relatively larger companies whose securities are listed on a senior exchange such as the TSX. These risks include, without limitation, the following:

(a) The share price of smaller companies is usually more volatile than that of larger, more established companies. Smaller companies may have limited resources, including limited access to funds, and their shares may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than shares of larger companies. They may have fewer shares outstanding, so a sale or purchase of shares will have a greater impact on the share price. The value of these investments may rise and fall substantially.

(b) In general, investments in smaller companies tend to be less liquid than other types of investments. Investments in illiquid securities may be difficult to value accurately and/or may trade at prices significantly lower than their value. In general, the less liquid an investment, the more its market value tends to fluctuate. As a result, we may have difficulty in converting some of our portfolio investments to cash at a fair market price when funds are required or we may incur additional costs in doing so.

(c) The securities of non-reporting issuers that we hold may not be sold unless an exemption is available under applicable securities laws.

More generally, many of the securities held in our investment portfolio, regardless of the industry sector in which the issuer conducts business and including those listed and not subject to resale restrictions, may be relatively illiquid and may decline in price if a significant number of shares are offered for sale.

On the other hand, the potential returns on investment in smaller, relatively early stage companies may be greater than the returns experienced from investment in larger, more established companies.

Conflicts of Interest:

The officers and directors of 49 North have been, are or will be the officers and directors of the general partner of the 49 North Flow-Through Funds and TMM has been, is or will be the portfolio manager of the 49 North Flow-Through Funds. Mr. Tom MacNeill is a director and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Issuer, and has been, is or will be the sole shareholder, a director and officer of each of the general partners of the 49 North Flow-Through Funds and TMM. Mr. Andrew Davidson is the Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Issuer, and has been, is or will be a director and officer of the general partner of the 49 North Flow-Through Funds and TMM. Potential conflicts of interest may arise or be perceived between Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Davidson acting on the one hand in their capacity as a director and officer of the Portfolio Manager and, on the other hand, as a director and officer of the Issuer, and potential conflicts of interest may arise or be perceived between the Issuer and other funds or entities of which the directors and officers of the Issuer may also be directors, officers, or otherwise involved in the management, including but not limited to other members and future members of the 49 North Group. Investors must appreciate that they are relying on the expertise, good faith and integrity of the officers and directors of the Issuer and the Portfolio Manager, and especially on the expertise, good faith and integrity of Mr. Tom MacNeill and Mr. Davidson, for the success of their investment in the securities of the Issuer. More generally, the services of the officers and directors of the Issuer and of TMM are not exclusive to the Issuer. The officers and directors of the Issuer and their affiliates may engage in activities for their own account which competes with the Issuer. Conflicts may arise from time to time in allocating investment opportunities, timing investment decisions and exercising rights in respect of and otherwise dealing with securities and issuers in which the Issuer and/or the officers and directors of the Issuer and/or their affiliates invest. Potential conflicts of interest may arise in the enforcement of the terms and conditions of agreement between the Issuer on the one hand and the Portfolio Manager (or other persons with whom one or more directors or officers of the Issuer may be associated) on the other hand, whether such agreements are being enforced by or against the Issuer.

Future Roll-over Transactions:

The Issuer has been involved in the establishment of new 49 North Flow-Through Funds, on an annual or more frequent basis, in each year from 2006 to 2012; and each of the 49 North Flow-Through Funds that has been established to date has subsequently completed a transaction (herein referred to as a “Roll-over Transaction”) with 49 North pursuant to which the flow-through units acquired in the 49 North Flow-Through Fund’s own offering were subsequently exchanged for securities of 49 North. We anticipate that new 49 North Flow-Through Funds may be established in the future and that we may enter into agreements to acquire the portfolios of such funds in a proposed Roll-over Transaction. Such agreements are typically subject to various conditions, including, without limitation, the receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals. Accordingly, there is no assurance that a proposed Roll-over Transaction with any particular 49 North Flow-Through Fund will be completed within the time frames contemplated by the relevant agreements, or at all. Further, depending on the methodology used to value the Issuer’s shares and/or the assets of a new 49 North Flow-Through Fund, respectively, for the purpose of a proposed Roll-over Transaction; the size and timing of the new 49 North Flow-Through Fund’s own offering and the length of time between such offering and the completion of a proposed Roll-over Transaction; the requirements of stock exchanges on which 49 North’s shares may then be listed; and other factors which may not be known at this time and/or which may be outside of the control of management, the completion of any particular Roll-over Transaction may be dilutive to the persons who then hold shares of 49 North.

Concentration Risk:

The Corporation invests predominantly in securities of junior and intermediate resource companies engaged in mineral or oil and gas exploration in Canada. Concentrating investments in the resource sector in this manner may result in the value of 49 North’s shares fluctuating to a greater degree than if the Corporation invested in a broader spectrum of issuers or a broader geographical area.

Reliance on Key Persons for Advisory Services:

The Corporation’s performance providing advisory services in merchant banking and geological consulting is strongly correlated to the performance of certain key individuals, and, accordingly, the retention of these individuals is crucial to the Corporation’s revenue from these business segments. Certain of the key individuals have entered into employment agreements or services agreements, however, there is no guarantee that these individuals will not resign or otherwise terminate their agreements.

Reduced Revenues from Advisory Services During Periods of Declining Resource Prices:

The Corporation’s revenues from providing advisory services in merchant banking and geological consulting are likely to be lower during a period of declining natural resource markets and commodity prices. The Corporation’s advisory services are particularly dependant on companies in the natural resource sector and as a result a prolonged period of declining natural resource prices could cause a reduction in fee revenue from advisory services.

Segmented Information:

The Corporation has four reportable segments –resource investing, geological advisory, brokerage and extractive industries.

Outstanding Share Data:

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares; an unlimited number of first preferred shares, issuable in series; and an unlimited number of second preferred shares, issuable in series. A detailed description of the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the authorized shares of the Corporation is included in its annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2013, a copy of which may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. No series of first preferred or second preferred shares exist and, as at the date of this MD&A, no first preferred or second preferred shares are outstanding.

As of August 25, 2014, the number of common shares of the Corporation outstanding, or reserved for issue under convertible securities, is as follows:

Common Shares	Number
Outstanding	21,053,294
Issuable upon conversion of 2010 convertible debentures ¹	3,386,184
Issuable upon conversion of 2011 convertible debentures ¹	8,276,787
Issuable under options	1,885,000
Total diluted common shares	34,601,265
Notes:	
1. Assumes all \$5,079,277 principal amount of convertible debentures issued in September and October 2010 are converted into common shares at the conversion price of \$1.50 per share. Assumes further all \$12,415,181 principal amount of convertible debentures issued in June and July 2011 are converted into common shares at the conversion price of \$1.50 per share. See the discussion in the Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 "General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Convertible Debentures" which can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com .	

Additional Information:

Additionally, the Corporation has outstanding certain convertible securities to purchase common shares, being options granted under the Corporation's 2008 Stock Option Plan and its 2010 convertible debentures and 2011 convertible debentures. A detailed description of the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to these securities is included in the Corporation's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2013, a copy of which may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.