

MAWSON RESOURCES LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2014

Background

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations is prepared as at August 27, 2014, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes for the years ended May 31, 2014 and 2013 of Mawson Resources Limited ("Mawson" or the "Company"). The following disclosure and associated financial statements are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and in the following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars.

This MD&A contains certain statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to, statements regarding future anticipated exploration programs and the timing thereof, and business and financing plans. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or which by their nature refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, the Company's ability to identify one or more economic deposits on its properties, to produce minerals from its properties successfully or profitably, to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies.

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from this MD&A may not necessarily indicate future results from operations. In particular, the current state of the global securities markets may cause significant reductions in the price of the Company's securities and render it difficult or impossible for the Company to raise the funds necessary to continue operations.

All of the Company's public disclosure filings, including its most recent management information circular, Annual Information Form, material change reports, press releases and other information, may be accessed via www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.mawsonresources.com and readers are urged to review these materials, including the technical reports filed with respect to the Company's mineral properties.

Company Overview

The Company's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "MAW", on the Frankfurt Open Market under the trading symbol "MXR" and on the OTC Pinksheets under the symbol "MWSNF.PK".

Mawson is an exploration and development company with precious metal interests in the Nordic countries. Mawson's exploration focus is on the Rompas-Rajapalot gold and uranium project in Finland. Mawson is managed by resource industry professionals with significant exploration and capital market expertise.

Mawson is focussed on two target areas at Rompas-Rajapalot:

1. A primary target of disseminated gold mineralization at Rajapalot, where discovery of high grade and thick core sample results include 19.5m @ 7.4 g/t gold from 1.3 metres from PRAJ0006 and 5.4m @ 37.6 g/t gold from 2.5 metres from PRAJ0009 (including 1.0m @ 189.0 g/t gold from 6.9 metres) and 12.6m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 6.7 metres in PRAJ0005. This disseminated mineralization is coincident with geophysical anomalies that extend for more than 4 kilometres and has only been drilled to 30 metres maximum depth with a hand portable core sampler.
2. The Company's secondary target is the Rompas vein-style target area. The first drill program at South Rompas included the highlight of 6 metres at 617 g/t gold from 7 metres in drill hole ROM0011 which includes 1 metre at 3,540 g/t gold from 11 metres depth. The second drill program, conducted over the winter

(December 2012 - January 2013) confirmed the presence and variable continuity within metabasalts of high grade, nuggety gold at both North and South Rompas and included results from North Rompas of 0.4 m at 395 g/t gold and 0.41% uranium in drill hole ROM0052 and at South Rompas the top 24% all assays from trenches and drilling now grade 100 g/t or more.

At this very early stage of exploration, Mawson now has indications of a mineral system that has deposited high-grade gold within an area approaching 10 km by 10 km. This is significant on a global scale.

Exploration Projects

Finland

In Finland, as at the date of this MD&A, the Company has 108 granted claims and 2 granted exploration permits (currently under one administrative appeal by a non-governmental organization) of 1,462 hectares and 1,292 hectares respectively at Rompas/Rajapalot. In addition, 13 granted claims at Rumavuoma totalling 10,330 hectares were also under appeal. The Company has staked additional claim applications, exploration permit applications and reservations in the Rompas area with potential for gold. In addition the Company holds 10 claim reservations throughout Finland. Details are shown in the following table.

Status of Mawson's Claims in Finland

	Number of Claims	Number of Reservations	Area (ha)	Status
Rompas-Rajapalot Trend				
Rompas	108	-	10,330	Granted Claims
Rompas	710	-	63,468	Applied Claims
Rumavuoma*	13	-	1,292	Granted Claims
Kairamaat 2-3*	4	-	1,462	Exploration Permit
Kairamaat 1, Kultamaat, Hirvima, Raja	1	-	5,355	Exploration Permit Application
Finland Other				
Metsäkylä, Komsakumpu	2	-	2,356	Exploration Permit Application

*Under administrative appeal

Rompas-Rajapalot Gold and Uranium Project

The Rompas-Rajapalot project is a new discovery in Northern Finland where high-grade gold and uranium have been found within an area approaching 10 km by 10 km.

Rajapalot Disseminated Gold Project

Rajapalot is located 8 kilometres to the east of the Rompas vein trend. The style of mineralization at Rajapalot is predominately sulphidic and of a disseminated or replacement style, which differs from the nuggety vein style observed at Rompas. Rajapalot is the primary target area for the Company.

Surface sample highlights Rajapalot include prospecting grab samples taken from outcrop that returned 2,817 g/t gold, 2,196 g/t gold, 1,245 g/t gold, 933 g/t gold, 151 g/t gold and 135.5 g/t gold. A total of 52 grab samples from the Rajapalot prospect to date average 152.8 g/t gold and range from 0.001 g/t to 2,817 g/t gold. All samples are prospecting grab samples. These are selective by nature and are unlikely to represent average grades on the property.

Discovery grab samples from the Rajapalot project returned gold mineralization from three distinct areas, namely the Palokas, Joki and Rumajärvi prospects. The areas were targeted with regional geophysics and surface soil geochemistry. Rumajärvi lies 1.5 kilometres south of Palokas, while Joki is located 1 kilometre southeast of Palokas. Each prospect area is characterized by minor outcrop on a topographic high, within a predominantly swampy terrain and therefore very little in situ bedrock has been located. Little outcrop has been found between the prospect areas. As the same mineralized rock types occur in outcrop, the glacial boulders sampled and reported here are considered to be proximal to their source.

In October 2013, Mawson announced the first core test of Rajapalot from the Palokas prospect. Drilling intersected 9 metres at 10.2 g/t gold from surface, including 3 metres at 27.5 g/t gold in hole PRAJ0003. Palokas is part of the Rajapalot area, located 7 kilometres east of our drilling in the vein style mineralization at Rompas. Further high grade,

thick and near-surface core sample results in November 2013 and January 2014 included 19.5m @ 7.4 g/t gold from 1.3 metres from PRAJ0006; 5.4m @ 37.6 g/t gold from 2.5 metres from PRAJ0009 (including 1.0m @ 189.0 g/t gold from 6.9 metres); 12.6m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 6.7 metres in PRAJ0005; 19.0m @ 2.3 g/t gold from 8.0 metres from PRAJ0022; and 8.7m @ 4.6 g/t gold from 16.9 metres from PRAJ0025.

Multi-element analyses from all core sample holes from the Palokas project at Rajapalot (holes PRAJ0003 to PRAJ0025) shows consistently low uranium (weighted average through quoted intersections is 36ppm uranium and 5.2g/t gold) and high cobalt grades associated with gold mineralization. Cobalt also forms a broader halo around lower (>0.1 g/t) grade gold mineralized zones. The low uranium grades drilled at Palokas also support the concept of both gold-rich and uranium-rich styles occurring within the Rompas-Rajapalot mineral field.

Geochemical sampling at Rajapalot is coincident with a versatile time domain electromagnetic (“VTEM”) geophysical conductor that extends for more than 500 metres through an area with <1% outcrop, and forms part of a 3.5 kilometre target horizon between basaltic and quartzitic rocks. In addition, 26 line kilometres gradient array induced polarization (“IP”), 480 metres of pole-dipole IP and 27 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveys were completed at Rajapalot during the quarter. The geophysical surveys tested 5 kilometres of target horizon along strike from the drill area at Palokas. Interpretation of the surveys identified multiple near-surface and high priority targets that extend to depth immediately along strike, and extending up to 4 kilometres from the drilled high grade and thick drill results discovered from surface. Pole-dipole induced polarization geophysical anomalies extend beyond the 150 metre nominal depth limit of the survey.

These core sample results have produced the widest and most consistent gold grades with low uranium grades at Rompas to date. In context with the extensive VTEM, induced polarization and magnetic geophysical anomalies, Palokas forms a strong exploration target.

Fine disseminated gold mineralization at Palokas occurs within calcsilicate-biotite-tourmaline-pyrrhotite rocks in a contact zone between mafic rocks and relatively oxidized quartzites. The true thicknesses of the mineralized intervals is interpreted to be approximately 80% of the sampled thickness.

Mawson announced the extension of the Rajapalot mineralized system with the discovery of high grade gold and uranium surface grab samples located immediately along strike and approximately 2 kilometres from Palokas in February 2014. In summary:

- seventy-four prospecting grab samples taken from outcrop and glacial boulders, with better results including:
 - 3,220g/t gold and 0.3 uranium;
 - 248 g/t gold and 0.7% uranium ;
 - 43.1 g/t gold and 27.4% uranium ;
 - 9.8 g/t gold and 1.2% uranium;
 - 1.8 g/t gold and 1.7% uranium;
 - 0.3 g/t gold and 1.5% uranium;
- in total 9 project areas have now been defined at Rajapalot within an area extending over 2.5 kilometres by 3.5 kilometres; and
- at least two styles of gold mineralization now exist at Rajapalot, the first with extremely low uranium grades (Palokas), the second with higher uranium grades as evidenced by the new surface sample results.

New samples are all prospecting grab samples which are selective by nature and are unlikely to represent average grades on the property.

Mineralization from the new area is hosted in sulphide and biotite rich metasedimentary and volcanic rocks, with gold occurring as a disseminated or replacement style. The glacial boulders sampled and reported are the same lithologies as nearby outcrops and appear to form boulder trains, and are thus considered to be proximal to their source. Of note are the high uranium grades discovered in these new areas, suggesting the presence of gold only and uranium-dominant mineralized styles at Rajapalot. Like most of the Rajapalot area, the new prospect areas are within a predominantly swampy terrain and therefore very little in-situ bedrock has been located.

A 26 line kilometre survey by Geovista AB of Lulea, Sweden of gradient array induced polarization (“IP”), 480 metres of pole-dipole IP and 27 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveys were reported at Rajapalot during March 2014.

Chargeable, low resistive and magnetic anomalies define multiple high priority target areas, for follow-up beneath the predominant thin 2 to 5 metre thick glacial soils, for more than 4 kilometres of strike. Chargeable and low resistive

anomalies discovered below drilled gold mineralization extend beyond the 150 metre nominal depth limits of the survey technique. Airborne electromagnetic (“VTEM”) anomalies generated from a survey flown late last year similarly shows conductors that extend immediately below drilled near-surface mineralization, to at least 400 metres depth. The VTEM conductors correlate well with many of the IP chargeable and low resistive anomalies.

A total of 120 drill holes were completed by independent drilling contractor Ludvika BorrTeknik AB, within an area of 2.5 kilometres by 0.5 kilometres during April-May 2014 at the Hirvimaa prospect, which is located 600-1300 metres along strike from the Palokas prospect drill area. The aim of the program was to map and define gold anomalous bedrock beneath glacial soils that cover 98% of the area and to refine targets for deeper drilling. The average depth of each drill hole was 7.3 metres and the average thickness of glacial soil overburden was 3.9 metres. An additional in-house diamond drill rig with capability to drill deeper was mobilized at the end of the program to complete 16 holes for 116.65 metres. The boulders that were drilled are large (average 0.85m³), angular and considered to be locally sourced from their original position. Best results returned from the shallow diamond drill program included 0.6 metres @ 21.3 g/t gold and 0.8 metres @ 13.1 g/t gold, from a large mineralized boulder. Boulders have the same mineralization style as the Palokas prospect, where recent drill results included 19.5 metres @ 7.4 g/t gold from 1.3 metres. The bedrock source for the gold-bearing boulders remains to be identified. The shallow drill program also defined a 600 metre long mineralized trend, defined by lower tenor gold anomalism in bedrock, with the best result being 1 metre @ 0.12 g/t gold.

Rompas Vein Gold Project

The initial discovery area, Rompas, is a hydrothermal vein style system defined over a 6.0 kilometres strike and 200-250 metres width. Exploration on the project started in May 2010. During that year, 80 channel samples averaged 0.59 metres at 203.66 g/t gold and 0.86% uranium and during 2011 the weighted average of all 74 channel intervals was 1.40 m at 51.9 g/t gold and 0.13 % uranium. Unrepresentative grab sample results include values up to 33,200 ppm gold and 56.6% uranium oxide at Rompas.

From mid-2011 to the end of the period Mawson has drilled 8,164.8 metres in 90 holes at Rompas, comprising 2,462.8 metres in 29 drill holes at North Rompas; 2,436.2 metres in 29 drill holes in the northern block at South Rompas; 2,504.3 metres in 24 holes within the southern block at South Rompas; and 761.5 metres in 8 drill holes at Northern Rajapalot.

In August 2012, results from the first drill program at Rompas returned 6 metres @ 617 g/t gold in drill hole ROM0011 including 1 metre @ 3,540 g/t gold and 1 metre @ 114.5 g/t gold in drill hole ROM0015. These results confirmed the significance of the hundreds of high-grade surface occurrences that were channel sampled during 2010 and 2011.

A second drill program commenced in December 2012. At North Rompas the best results include 0.4 metres @ 395 g/t gold and 0.41% uranium from 41.0 metres in drill hole ROM0052, the most southerly drillhole of the program; and 1.1 metres @ 9.8 g/t gold and 0.16% uranium from 78.5 metres in drill hole ROM0053.

Drilling at the Kaita prospect at the most southern end of the Rompas vein system did not intersect mineralization of economic interest. A 13 diamond drill hole program for 784.2 metres campaign was conducted during September-October of 2013. The best diamond drill result was 1m @ 4.9 g/t gold from 49 metres in KD0009. Better surface diamond cut trench results from Kaita included 1.65 metres @ 29.1 g/t gold in TR107465; 1.2 m @ 27 g/t gold in TR118401, 0.4 m @ 132 g/t gold in TR118407 and 1.5 m @ 42.2 g/t gold in TR118425.

With only 450 metres of the plus 6 kilometre vein system sporadically tested to date down to less than 80 metres vertical depth, the most encouragement has come from the northern block of South Rompas vein system, with both prospect scale shallow drilling and trenching defining a coherent mineralized sequence. South Rompas is characterized by gold mineralization constrained to one specific host rock type (metabasalt) within a broader uranium halo. Within this halo the:

- top 24% of all trench and drill assays above the lower cut of 0.5 g/t gold or 100 ppm uranium, have a grade of 100 g/t or more and the top 24% of all intersections have a grade of 0.42% uranium or higher;
- top 25% of drill intersections only have a grade of 7.7 g/t or higher;
- highest grade drill hole intersection is 3,540 g/t gold over 1 metre. The highest grade uranium intersection is 3.6% uranium over 0.6 m in a trench. The highest grade drill intersection grade of 0.7% uranium over 1.0 metres;

- mineralization in the vein system, to date, is characterized by narrow intersection widths of 1-2 metres with an average of 0.9 metre thickness;
- drilling, to date, has been shallow with 46% of intersections at 20 metres down hole depth or less; and
- 11 out of 13 holes drilled in 2013 winter drill program at South Rompas had at least one intersection that exceeded lower cut 0.5 g/t gold or 100 ppm uranium.

The host sequence to the Company's second target area, the Rompas vein-style mineralisation, comprises a package of amphibolite facies metamorphosed basalts, clastic sediments, carbonate rocks and reduced shales of the Paleoproterozoic Peräpohja Schist Belt in southern Lapland. Mineralized intersections to date are largely within metabasaltic rocks. Detailed field mapping and logging of drill core indicate the gold and uraninite at Rompas is hosted by carbonate-quartz-calcisilicate veins and their related alteration selvages. The calcisilicate veins comprise carbonate, quartz, amphibole and pyroxene with highly variable amounts and distribution of uraninite and gold. Alteration of the host rock marginal to the veins comprises biotite, amphibole and some K-feldspar. The gold and uraninite are typically found intimately associated at North and South Rompas, although rare elevated Uranium intersections contain little or no gold. The carbonate veins within the host clastic sequence appear identical to those within the metabasalts, indicating perhaps a structural or wall rock control on the precipitation of the gold and uraninite. Further work to identify the controls on mineralization is being conducted in association with the Geological Survey of Finland ("GTK").

After consultation with the mining and environmental authorities a decision was also made to leave handling of the Kairamaat 1 area, which includes the Rompas vein-style prospects, to a later date to allow for additional background data to be collected and further discussions with stakeholders. Therefore at this stage, the Company is focussing its efforts on the Rajapalot project area which it discovered in September 2012.

Rompas-Rajapalot Regional Exploration Project

Over a larger area, the extensive data collected from Rompas during the last four field seasons has provided an excellent understanding of the exploration potential. Mawson has collected a total of 2,808 surficial soil and till samples over an area exceeding 55 km by 30 km. Sample spacing has ranged from 1 km to 250 metres. Known gold mineralization correlates well with surficial soil anomalies and many untested surface targets remain over a larger area.

Surface prospecting, using radiometric methods as a pathfinder for gold, have defined high-grade gold mineralization over a 100 km² area, where less than 5% of rock outcrops. Mawson's geochemical rock chip, grab and channel sample database over this large area now contains 1,171 samples which average 212 g/t gold and 0.8% uranium. Of the 1,171 samples, 84 samples assay more than 100 g/t gold. Gold values range from 33,320 g/t gold to <0.001 g/t gold and uranium values from 49.5% to <4 ppm. Channel samples are considered representative of the in situ mineralization sampled, while grab samples are selective by nature and are unlikely to represent average grades on the property.

Importantly, about 90% of the Rompas-Rajapalot project area is below soil and till cover which, at up to five metres thick, is too thick for the discovery of near-surface radiometric occurrences and exploration is at its very earliest of stages.

At this very early stage of exploration, Mawson has now identified a mineral system that has deposited high-grade gold within an area approaching 10 km by 10 km. This is very significant on a global scale.

An updated NI 43-101 technical report dated August 27, 2014 on the Rompas property is filed on www.sedar.com.

Environment and Permitting

The Rompas-Rajapalot project is still in the exploration phase and significant work is required before progression to an advanced exploration project. Finland has rigorous regulatory processes with strict environmental standards and we are committed at this early project stage to work with the regional and national authorities and broader stakeholder groups to develop the project in a responsible way. Mawson has completed three years of flora and water base line studies and environmental impact assessments at Rompas-Rajapalot. The Company looks forward to continuing to work closely with both the mining and environmental authorities and other stakeholders over the coming years to ensure our work is conducted according to sustainable and global best practice methods.

Certain areas of the Rompas-Rajapalot areas (namely claim areas Kairamaat 1-3) are defined as European Union Natura 2000 designated areas. Natura 2000 sites cover about 10% of Finland and approximately 30% of Northern Finland. Natura 2000 is the centrepiece of EU nature and biodiversity policy. It is an EU-wide ecological network of nearly 26,000 sites in the 27 EU countries, established under the 1992 Habitats Directive and covering almost 18% of the EU's land area. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. Natura 2000 is not a system of strict nature reserves where all human activities are excluded. Whereas the network will certainly include nature reserves, most of the land is likely to continue to be privately-owned and the emphasis will be on ensuring that future management is sustainable, both ecologically and economically.

For the 10,580 hectares at Rompas, the Company is entitled to 100% of the mineral rights over the entire claim with certain limitations on exploration methods that can be completed in Natura 2000 areas (approximately 20% of the Company's granted claim area) within the exploration claims, including no large scale drilling or trenching. A decision was made in early July 2014 by the Finnish Safety and Chemical Agency ("TUKES") to grant modified and renewed exploration claims titled Kairamaat 2 and 3 that cover a surface area of 1,462 hectares at Mawson's Rajapalot gold project in northern Finland, that entitles Mawson drill access during winter conditions within Natura 2000 biodiversity areas. The decision will take legal effect after a standard public appeal process

Mawson has been dealing with certain Finnish environmental authorities in regards to work completed during the 2010 and 2011 field programs. The issue involves allegations that the Company's hand dug trenches from these programs have affected the nature values of the area where the work was undertaken. The Company has now been informed that the investigative process is complete and the prosecutor has reviewed the investigative material and referred the matter to trial, with the case to be heard in the Kemi-Tornio District Court during October 2014. Mawson is pleased the case is advancing and will be handled through a formal legal process. Mawson believes the claims made are without merit and will vigorously defend itself and its employees. Mawson has always maintained that hand digging has no material impact on the nature values of the area in question. Mawson believes it conducted its operations within the intent and law of the Mining and Nature Conservation Acts.

Sweden

As of the date of this MD&A, Mawson holds 2 claims in Sweden covering 5,554 hectares and one exploration application for 3,932 hectares.

Future Developments

Upcoming future developments at Rompas-Rajapalot include:

- The Mawson Board has approved a budget for June-December 2014 of \$1,800,000.
- The 2014 summer exploration will include diamond drilling, surface geophysics, geological mapping and further prospecting work.
- Twelve geologists are now at site to commence the summer work program.
- The initial focus this summer is to identify the extensions of gold mineralization outside the Natura 2000 biodiversity areas which covers approximately 80% of Mawson's granted permit area, where full drilling access is permitted. A secondary focus is to continue to prospect surface expressions of the highly prospective Palokas gold mineralized zone, within the biodiversity areas, while awaiting drill permitting.
- A surface geophysical induced polarization and ground magnetic survey has already commenced in the Raja area outside the Natura 2000 biodiversity area. The total length of the survey lines is 18.5 kilometres, with line separation at 100 metres.
- Reconnaissance prospect diamond drilling is ongoing with a small in-house diamond drill rig testing geological and geochemical targets outside of the Natura 2000 biodiversity area and along strike from previously discovered mineralization. The rig will operate continuously and is expected to drill 10-15 holes per month with an average depth of 20-30 metres.
- According to TUKES, the current claim conditions permit the use of a hand-portable core sampler at Rajapalot within Natura 2000 biodiversity areas. This technique was used earlier this year during the discovery of the Palokas prospect where core sample results included 19.5 metres @ 7.4 g/t gold from 1.3 metres depth. The Company is currently completing a research plan to submit to the Environmental Administrator ("ELY"), and should that plan be accepted, it is envisaged that core sampling will recommence shortly.

- Metallurgical test work has commenced on Palokas drill core at SGS Minerals Services UK Ltd.
- In addition to the on-the-ground work programs, numerous scientific studies on the gold and uranium mineralization at Rompas-Rajapalot are ongoing. This includes ore geology research of gold deposits with unconventional metal associations by the GTK which has led to major advances in the understanding of the Rompas gold and uranium mineralization and its regional implications. The GTK and University of St. Andrews in Scotland are leading studies on the relationship between the gold formation, carbon and sulphur. In addition, dating of molybdenite associated with gold mineralization at Palokas and Rompas is ongoing, as is one Finnish PhD and two Masters Theses.
- Mid-term plan is to undertake a winter drill program of 15-20km deep diamond drilling at Palokas commencing December 2014 (subject to permitting).

Qualified Person

The qualified person for Mawson's projects, Mr. Michael Hudson, the Company's President and CEO, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has reviewed and verified the contents of this document.

Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial information is derived from the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company.

	Years Ended May 31,		
	2014 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$
Operations:			
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenses	(3,058,449)	(2,540,237)	(3,681,835)
Other items	(93,069)	112,473	(2,058,330)
Deferred income taxes	Nil	(30,000)	(33,300)
Net loss	(3,151,518)	(2,457,764)	(5,773,465)
Other comprehensive gain (loss)	(6,559)	(210,250)	(224,200)
Comprehensive loss	(3,158,077)	(2,668,014)	(5,997,665)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.11)
Dividends per share	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance Sheet:			
Working capital	5,049,246	4,947,254	6,807,693
Total assets	15,910,150	14,016,128	13,111,477
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company.

	Fiscal 2014				Fiscal 2013			
	May 31 2014 \$	Feb 28 2014 \$	Nov 30 2013 \$	Aug 31 2013 \$	May 31 2013 \$	Feb 28 2013 \$	Nov 30 2012 \$	Aug 31 2012 \$
Operations:								
Revenues	Nil							
Expenses	(430,108)	(498,073)	(1,474,946)	(655,322)	(574,673)	(670,567)	(649,549)	(645,448)
Other items	(119,213)	41,935	43,354	(59,145)	44,585	22,172	38,995	6,721
Deferred income tax	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(50,000)	13,400	(5,400)	12,000
Net loss	(549,321)	(456,138)	(1,431,592)	(714,467)	(580,088)	(634,995)	(615,954)	(626,727)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net	(71,309)	102,000	(37,250)	Nil	(41,625)	(121,025)	(131,600)	84,000
Comprehensive loss	(620,630)	(354,138)	(1,468,842)	(714,467)	(621,713)	(756,020)	(747,554)	(542,727)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Dividends per share	Nil							

	Fiscal 2014				Fiscal 2013			
	May 31 2014 \$	Feb 28 2014 \$	Nov 30 2013 \$	Aug 31 2013 \$	May 31 2013 \$	Feb 28 2013 \$	Nov 30 2012 \$	Aug 31 2012 \$
Balance Sheet:								
Working capital	5,049,246	6,047,134	6,874,019	6,457,266	4,947,254	6,305,321	7,946,641	5,534,536
Total assets	15,910,150	16,505,727	16,812,585	15,945,706	14,016,128	14,937,634	15,552,720	12,269,199
Total long-term liabilities	Nil							

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended May 31, 2014 Compared to Three Months Ended February 28, 2014

During the three months ended May 31, 2014 (the “Q4”) the Company reported a net loss of \$549,321 compared to a net loss of \$456,138 for the three months ended February 28, 2014 (“Q3”), an increase in loss of \$93,183. The primary factor for the increase in loss is attributed to the impairment of exploration and evaluation assets in Q4 of \$238,443 compared to \$95,644 in Q3.

Year Ended May 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended May 31, 2013

During fiscal 2014 the Company reported a net loss of \$3,151,518 (\$0.05 per share), an increase of \$693,754 from the net loss of \$2,457,764 (\$0.04 per share) for fiscal 2013. The primary factor for the increase is attributed to the recognition of share-based compensation of \$855,800 in fiscal 2014 compared to \$71,000 in fiscal 2013.

Total expenses increased by \$518,212, from \$2,540,237 during fiscal 2013 to \$3,058,449 during fiscal 2014. Specific expenses of note during fiscal 2014 are as follows:

- incurred a total of \$114,078 (2013 - \$113,319) for accounting and administrative services of which \$52,900 (2013 - \$43,200) was provided by Chase Management Ltd. (“Chase”), a private corporation owned by a director of the Company and \$61,178 (2013 - \$70,119) provided by external accounting services in Sweden and Finland;
- incurred general exploration expenditures of \$158,912 (2013 - \$530,653) relating to ongoing general exploration and property due diligence in Sweden and Finland. Fluctuations in general exploration expenditures is primarily affected by allocations to direct property costs;
- incurred fees totalling \$55,417 (2013 - \$83,356) for the audit of the Company’s year-end financial statements and other professional services provided by the external auditors. The change between fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013 was due to the timing of billings for services rendered on review of the plan of arrangement completed on April 30, 2012. Also audit fees decreased by \$9,732 in fiscal 2014 compared to fiscal 2013 as the complexity of the audit decreased after the Plan of Arrangement was completed;
- incurred legal fees of \$92,180 (2013 - \$262,459) primarily for ongoing legal work to review claim applications in Finland and addressing Natura 2000 environmental requirements and legal issues;
- the Company had retained Albis Capital Corporation (“Albis”) and Mining Interactive Corp. (“Mining Interactive”) to provide market awareness and investor relations activities. Effective January 31, 2013 the Company terminated its arrangement with Mining Interactive. The arrangement with Albis continues. During fiscal 2014 the Company paid Albis \$36,000 (2013 - \$36,000) and Mining Interactive \$nil (2013 - \$28,000);
- incurred \$589,956 (2013 - \$402,749) for professional services, which includes \$152,478 (2013 - \$208,486) for professional fees charged by current and former directors and officers and \$437,478 (2013 - \$194,263) for professional fees charged by consultants for administrative and financial services;
- incurred \$162,000 (2013 - \$162,000) for management fees charged through Sierra Peru Pty (“Sierra”) for remuneration of Mr. Michael Hudson as the Company’s President and CEO;
- incurred salaries and benefits of \$202,648 (2013 - \$146,712) for staff in the mining offices in Finland and Sweden and corporate offices in Canada. Fluctuations in salaries and benefits is affected by personnel changes, allocations to direct property costs in Finland and Sweden and recoveries from shared office personnel;
- incurred rent expenses of \$134,386 (2013 - \$97,620) for office space in Canada, Australia, Finland and Sweden. In addition the Company has paid for short-term living accommodation for the Vice-President of Exploration to oversee the Company’s operations in Finland. During fiscal 2014 the Company has paid

\$43,355 for these accommodations from June 2013 to January 2014. During fiscal 2013 the Company paid \$27,291 for these accommodations from January 2013 to May 2013; and

- recorded share-based compensation of \$855,800 (2013 - \$71,000) on the granting of share options.

As the Company is in the exploration stage of investigating and evaluating its unproven mineral interests, it has no revenue. Interest income is generated from cash on deposit with the Bank of Montreal and short-term money market instruments issued by major financial institutions. During fiscal 2014 period the Company reported interest income of \$86,556 compared to \$86,196 during fiscal 2013.

During fiscal 2014 the Company reported other income of \$32,226 (2013 - \$36,336) for rental of the apartment in Peru.

During fiscal 2014 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 9,344,417 units of the Company at \$0.45 per unit for gross proceeds of \$4,204,988. All proceeds were allocated to general working capital and utilized to advance exploration and cover corporate overhead. The Company did not conduct any financings during fiscal 2013.

During fiscal 2013 the Company received \$3,871,199 from the exercise of share options and warrants. No share options or warrants were exercised during fiscal 2014.

Investments

The Company's holdings in the common shares of publicly held companies have been designated as available-for-sale for accounting purposes and are measured at fair value. As at May 31, 2014 the quoted market value of the 3,500,000 Hansa Resources Limited common shares was \$105,000; the 75,000 Tumi Resources Limited common shares was \$10,875; and the 600,000 Thomson Resources Ltd. common shares was \$8,919.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	As at May 31, 2014			As at May 31 2013		
	Acquisition Costs \$	Deferred Exploration Costs \$	Total \$	Acquisition Costs \$	Deferred Exploration Costs \$	Total \$
Finland - Gold Projects	2,002,170	7,978,393	9,980,563	1,751,855	6,094,355	7,846,210
Sweden - Other Projects	33,020	1,344	34,364	298,266	102,263	400,529
	<u>2,035,190</u>	<u>7,979,737</u>	<u>10,014,927</u>	<u>2,050,121</u>	<u>6,196,618</u>	<u>8,246,739</u>

During fiscal 2014 the Company incurred a total of \$2,216,964 (2013 - \$3,347,324) on the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of its unproven resource assets, of which \$2,135,676 (2013 - \$2,956,768) was incurred on its Finnish Projects and \$81,288 (2013 - \$390,556) on its Swedish projects. In addition during fiscal 2014 the Company recovered \$210,333 on mining permits relinquished on its Swedish projects and recorded an impairment of \$238,443 (2013 - \$1,508) on its exploration and evaluation assets in Sweden and Finland. Details of the exploration activities conducted during fiscal 2014 are described in "Exploration Projects" in this MD&A.

Cash Flows

During fiscal 2014 cash increased by \$166,766. Operations utilized \$1,197,723; investing activities, for expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets, utilized \$2,062,852; and financing activities, from equity financing, generated net proceeds of \$4,147,341. In fiscal 2014 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement totalling 9,344,417 units at \$0.45 per unit for gross proceeds of \$4,204,988.

During fiscal 2013 cash decreased by \$2,141,981. Operations utilized \$2,394,582; investing activities, for additions to property, plant and equipment and expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets, utilized \$3,618,598; and financing activities, from the exercise of share options and warrants, generated \$3,871,199.

Financial Condition / Capital Resources

As at May 31, 2014 the Company had cash resources of \$5,376,279, an increase of \$166,766 from \$5,209,513 as at May 31, 2013. The increase in cash resources is attributed to the proceeds received from the equity financing and partially offset by the use of cash in operating and investing activities during fiscal 2014.

As at May 31, 2014, the Company had working capital of \$5,049,246. The Company believes that it has sufficient financial resources to conduct anticipated exploration programs and meet anticipated corporate administration costs for the upcoming twelve month period. However, exploration activities may change due to ongoing results and recommendations, or the Company may acquire additional properties, which may entail significant funding or exploration commitments. The Company may be required to obtain additional financing. The Company has relied solely on equity financing to raise the requisite financial resources. While it has been successful in the past, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising future financing should the need arise.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. A detailed summary of all the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 3 to the May 31, 2013 annual consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There are no changes in accounting policies.

Related Parties Disclosures

A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. Certain of these entities transacted with the Company during the reporting period.

(a) *Transactions with Key Management Personnel*

During fiscal 2014 and 2013 the following amounts were incurred with respect to the Company's President (Mr. Michael Hudson), Chief Financial Officer (Mr. Nick DeMare), current Vice-President of Exploration (Mr. Nick Cook), and former Vice-President of Exploration (Mr. Terry Lees):

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Management fees - Mr. Hudson	162,000	162,000
Professional fees - Mr. DeMare	30,000	30,000
Professional fees - Mr. Cook	199,940	77,592
Professional fees - Mr. Lees	-	108,612
Rent for apartment - Mr. Cook	43,449	22,421
Share-based compensation - Mr. Hudson	147,400	-
Share-based compensation - Mr. DeMare	83,600	-
Share-based compensation - Mr. Cook	33,000	30,000
	<u>699,389</u>	<u>430,625</u>

Professional fees of \$197,462 (2013 - \$127,718) have been capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets based on the nature of the expenditure.

As at May 31, 2014, \$43,000 (2013 - \$2,500) of the above amounts remained unpaid.

The Company has a management agreement with the President, which provides that in the event the President's services are terminated without cause or upon a change of control of the Company, a termination payment of two years of compensation, at \$13,500 per month, is payable. If the termination had occurred on May 31, 2014, the amount payable under the agreement would be \$324,000.

(b) *Transactions with Other Related Parties*

(i) During fiscal 2014 and 2013 the following amounts were incurred with respect to the Company's non-executive directors (Messrs. David Henstridge, Gil Leathley, Mark Saxon, and Colin Maclean) and Corporate Secretary (Ms. Mariana Bermudez):

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Salaries and benefits - Ms. Bermudez	57,000	-
Professional fees - Mr. Henstridge	30,000	30,000
Professional fees - Mr. Leathley	30,000	30,000
Professional fees - Mr. Saxon	30,000	30,000
Professional fees - Mr. Maclean	30,000	30,000
Share-based compensation - Mr. Henstridge	83,600	-
Share-based compensation - Mr. Leathley	66,000	-
Share-based compensation - Mr. Saxon	147,400	-
Share-based compensation - Mr. Maclean	66,000	-
Share-based compensation - Ms. Bermudez	26,400	-
	<u>566,400</u>	<u>120,000</u>

As at May 31, 2014, \$25,000 (2013 - \$20,000) of the above amounts remained unpaid.

(ii) During fiscal 2014 the Company incurred a total of \$52,900 (2013 - \$43,200) with Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private corporation owned by Mr. DeMare, for accounting and administration services provided by Chase personnel, excluding Mr. DeMare, and \$4,020 (2013 - \$4,605) for rent. As at May 31, 2014, \$6,670 (2013 - \$3,670) remained unpaid.

(c) During fiscal 2014 the Company recovered \$108,300 (2013 - \$72,836) for shared office personnel and costs from Tasman Metals Ltd. ("Tasman"), Tinka Resources Limited, Darwin Resources Corp. and Flinders Resources Limited, public companies with common directors and officers. As at May 31, 2014, \$13,785 (2013 - \$13,505) of the amount remained outstanding.

(d) During fiscal 2013 the Company incurred \$11,822 for shared office costs with Tumi Resources Limited and Tasman, public companies with common directors.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company competes with other mining companies, some of which have greater financial resources and technical facilities, for the acquisition of mineral concessions, claims and other interests, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

The Company believes that it is in compliance in all material regulations applicable to its exploration activities. The Company is dealing with certain Finnish environmental authorities in regards to certain issued raised on the Rompas property. See also "Exploration Projects - Finland - Environment". Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Before production can commence on any properties, the Company must obtain regulatory and environmental approvals. There is no assurance that such

approvals can be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

The Company's material mineral properties are located in Scandinavia and consequently the Company is subject to certain risks, including currency fluctuations which may result in the impairment or loss of mining title or other mineral rights, and mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by governmental regulations relating to the mining industry.

Additional risks and uncertainties relating to the Company and its business can be found in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's most recent Annual Information Form available at www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.mawsonresources.com.

Investor Relations Activities

The Company provides information packages to investors; the package consists of materials filed with regulatory authorities. The Company updates its website (www.mawsonresources.com) on a continuous basis.

Effective February 8, 2012 the Company retained Albis to provide market awareness and investor relations activities. During fiscal 2014 the Company paid Albis a total of \$36,000 (2013 - \$36,000). The arrangement may be cancelled by either party on 30 days notice.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at August 27, 2014 there were 65,425,728 issued and outstanding common shares. In addition, there were 4,150,000 share options outstanding, at exercise prices ranging from \$0.52 to \$1.30 per share and 4,672,208 warrants outstanding at an exercise price of \$0.65 per share.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to permit timely decisions regarding public disclosure.

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer has concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("52-109"), are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian Securities legislation are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in those rules. Management relies upon certain informal procedures and communication, and upon "hands-on" knowledge of senior management. Due to the small staff, however, the Company will continue to rely on an active Board and management with open lines of communication to maintain the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures.

Internal Controls and Procedures over Financial Reporting

Management is also responsible for the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

In the course of evaluating internal controls over financial reporting as at May 31, 2014 management has identified the following reportable deficiencies:

- (a) there is limited segregation of duties which could result in a material misstatement in the Company's financial statements. Given the Company's limited staff level, certain duties within the accounting and finance department cannot be properly segregated. However, none of these segregation of duty deficiencies resulted in material misstatement to the financial statements as the Company relies on certain compensating

controls, including periodic substantive review of the financial statements by the Chief Executive Officer, Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

- (b) on occasion, the Company undertakes complex and non-routine transactions. These are sometimes extremely technical in nature and require an in-depth understanding of IFRS. The Company's accounting staff have a reasonable knowledge of the rules related to IFRS but may not have the in-depth understanding required to properly account for these non-routine transactions. To address this risk, the Company consults with its third party advisors as needed in connection with the recording and reporting of complex and non-routine transactions.

It should be noted that a control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met. The control framework the officers used to design the Company's internal control over financial reporting is the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* ("COSO Framework") published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") of the Treadway Commission.

The Company is required to disclose herein any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period beginning on April 1, 2013 and ending on May 31, 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. No material changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting were identified during such period that has materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.